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A Question of Veracity

EARL FEHL, candidate for county judge, accuses Judge H. D. Norton of unfairness in his conduct of a libel case against him, and therefore asks for his recall.

Mr. Fehl's attorneys, who conducted this case for him, deny there was any unfairness, whatever, and praise Judge Norton highly for his absolute fairness and impartiality, throughout the trial.

Whom do the people of Jackson county wish to believe? Mr. Fehl who declares Judge Norton was unfair and unjust; or his own attorneys, who declare, he was neither.

It seems to be solely a question of veracity, between Mr. Fehl on one side, and Mr. Fehl's own attorneys on the other.

We repeat—
WHOM DO THE PEOPLE OF JACKSON COUNTY WISH TO BELIEVE?

Self Convicted!

SOME people think communications to newspapers, are not generally read. Every newspaper man knows the absolute contrary to be true. They are one of the most generally read features of every newspaper.

Nevertheless we are going to call especial attention to a communication in another part of today's paper, signed "U. S. A.," commenting upon E. H. Fehl's charges against Judge Norton, for we wish it could be read by everyone.

In a few words, the writer, clearly shows the revelation of mind and character, involved in these charges.

For as he states, they show that Mr. Fehl wishes one of the best judges Jackson county has ever had to be thrown out, because he (Judge Norton) refused to place his personal friendship above his duty as an impartial and just jurist,—in short, VIOLATE HIS SACRED OATH OF OFFICE.

THAT'S ALL! "U. S. A." dismisses the Fehl charges as "absurd", but even were they true, they would in his opinion,—and in the opinion of all fair minded people—absolutely disqualify the man who makes them from holding any judicial position of any sort, in this community.

For by his own admission he regards the dismissal of a case, by a judge, before both sides of that case have been heard, as right and proper; and because Judge Norton refused to do THAT, he demands he be recalled as a judge and disgraced as a citizen!

If you haven't done so, read it over. It's good. And it is absolutely true. It does reveal, more clearly than any previous statements of Mr. Fehl, what his conceptions of honor and integrity in the office he seeks, REALLY ARE.

It shows what sort of judge he would be, if he should succeed to the judicial position to which he aspires.

DO THE PEOPLE OF JACKSON COUNTY WANT AS COUNTY JUDGE FOR THE NEXT SIX YEARS, A MAN WHO BY HIS OWN ADMISSIONS, BELIEVES A JUDGE SHOULD GRANT SPECIAL FAVORS TO HIS FRIENDS, WHEN THEY ARE LITIGANTS BEFORE HIM, SHOULD DISMISS CASES AGAINST THEM WITHOUT TRIAL, WITHOUT EVEN ALLOWING THE OTHER SIDE TO BE HEARD?

We don't believe they do. But if they elect Earl Fehl county judge that is WHAT THEY WILL GET!

Mr. Fehl stands convicted before the court of public opinion by his own words.

DR. DAN A. POLING WILL SPEAK HERE FOR PROHIBITION



Fulfilling a promise made months ago, Dr. Daniel A. Poling is in Oregon as a citizen of the state to raise his voice and to use his influence and pen against the repeal of the state prohibition law to be voted upon in the November election.

Medford will have an opportunity of hearing this silver-tongued native son, in a public mass meeting at the Armory, Thursday, September 15 at 8:00 p. m. Mayor E. M. Wilson is chairman of the local committee sponsoring the mass meeting.

"If they succeed in calling a vote on repeal of the Oregon dry law, I will be in the fight personally as a citizen of Oregon," was Dr. Poling's declaration months ago, before the initiative petition had been sufficiently signed to make a vote certain. Dan Poling is in Oregon, devoting himself as a volunteer speaker to the cause so near to his heart. He is giving two weeks of his time, addressing large crowds in all the principal cities of the state.

Dr. Poling is talking under the auspices of the Oregon Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, of which J. H. Ellison, an outstanding business man of Portland, is the chairman, and which is putting on a campaign of education to inform voters of the state what is involved in the attack on the Oregon dry enforcement law.

GOLD HILL SCHOOL INJUNCTION PLEA HEARING SEPT. 19

Application of the Gold Hill school district, through the board of directors for a court order, declaring a contract held by George Melisinger, former teacher, null and void, and for an injunction restraining Melisinger from appearing on the school grounds, daily, will be heard Monday, September 19.

The complaint alleges that Melisinger by his daily appearances, is destroying "the confidence of the students," and that the contract he holds for teaching is "unenforceable."

Circuit Judge H. D. Norton will hold court at Grants Pass most of the coming week, with a petit jury sitting. The following week a petit jury session will be held here. The petit jury list now called will be used.

The regular October term of the circuit court starts the fourth Monday in October. A new petit jury list will be drawn for this term. Also a new grand jury.

The first case docketed for a hearing at the September 19 term is that of Harriet Brimhall against the Southern Oregon Gas Corporation. The suit grows out of an auto crash on the Pacific highway near Phoenix.

Another case scheduled is the breach of promise suit of Margaret Kirkemith against Robert F. Frame, a resident of the Central Point district. Formal action in the case of the State of Oregon against F. A. Bates, Gold Hill mining man, indicted on a charge of threatening to commit a divorce is predicted. The case is listed as the last on the calendar.

A number of equity matters are also scheduled for hearing during the term which will be the first jury session in the new courthouse.

Murray Denies Wife's Charges

ALBANY, Ore., Sept. 10.—(Sp.)—William Murray, Medford beauty parlor proprietor, filed an answer to the divorce complaint of Beulah J. Murray in circuit court here today. In it Murray denied charges preferred by the plaintiff and asked that the court deny the application for the divorce.

Mrs. Murray accuses Murray of paying attentions to other women and of refusing to repay her money which she alleges she loaned him.

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Today

By Arthur Brisbane
 What Coolidge Read At Twelve, Dragon's Courtship, Straight Electron Path, National Theatre? Not Yet

Copyright King Features Synd., Inc.
 Calvin Coolidge reveals a list of fourteen books, including Hilliard's sixth reader, that influenced his boyhood. The names of the fourteen books, published in Cosmopolitan Magazine, make you understand that in boyhood, as in the White House, Calvin Coolidge was a serious person. No "Jack in the Mountains," no story by Captain Marryat, not even "Westward Ho," "Huckleberry Finn," "Gulliver's Travels," "Robinson Crusoe," or "Swiss Family Robinson" appears in the Coolidge boyhood library.

The list, which you will read, with Mr. Coolidge's article in the October Cosmopolitan, just published, includes a life of Garfield, another of Captain John Brown, "Washington and His Generals," "The Life and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln," "Choice Poems and Lyrics."

Mr. Coolidge's grandmother used to read out loud to him. Perhaps she helped select his library. He says "I 'as No Prodigy," but he is mistaken about that. He had read those fourteen books at twelve years of age.

The oldest title of nobility in Europe, according to Voltaire, belonged to descendants of thieves that escaped justice by fleeing to the swamps on which Venice now stands. That or any human name of title would be modern compared to the family tree of twenty-eight of our animal brothers, now studied by scientists of New York's Natural History Museum.

These, Iguanas, giant lizards, go back two hundred million years in a straight line. Compare "Mayflower aristocracy" with that.

The Iguanas are kept under ultraviolet ray lamps, in quarters at high temperature, imitating their desert conditions.

Scientists, wishing to raise young Iguanas for study, seek to promote courtship among the lizards and for that you must keep them warm.

Dr. Noble, in charge of experiments says the big lizard's only "em of affection is shaking or nodding of the head, and he does not yet know whether the females exercise any discrimination, or whether all Iguanas look alike to each other.

These huge creatures, that live fifty years, grow as long as fifty feet, and are useful as destroyers of vermin, may have supplied the foundation for legends about dragons, Perseus and Andromeda, and the respectable British Saint George.

Ancestors of these Iguanas were real winged dragons that could have knocked down brick walls and swallowed Saint George, horse, spear and all.

Here is something for young inventors.

Metals and other substances offer resistance, greater or less, to the passage of electricity. It is found that lead, normally a very poor conductor, offers practically no resistance to the current when reduced to a temperature of some four hundred and fifty degrees below zero, Fahrenheit.

Scientists, experimenting with lead in liquid helium, supplying the necessary low temperature, found that the electric current continued to flow for a week or more, and declared results suggest "perpetual motion."

Why this happens is for young inventors to discover. Scientists "guess" that the very low temperature changes the arrangement of electrons within the atoms through or around which the current passes. They do not know what electricity is, or just what it does, traveling 186,000 miles a second, through various elements.

One guess is that when the atom is down almost to absolute zero, the electrons, travelling around the proton or nucleus, several trillion times a second, change their course from a very irregular line to a straight line, which aids electricity on its journey.

The young gentlemen who can reproduce, without excessively low temperatures that could not be maintained, the necessary conditions within the atom could make many hundred millions of dollars, if no one stole his idea and he got what it would be worth.

We could transport electric power at low cost without loss of energy great distances, and perhaps deliver to New York the power of a great cataract in Brazil not used now, and

Personal Health Service

By William Brady, M. D.
 Signed letters pertaining to personal health and hygiene, not to disease diagnosis or treatment, will be answered by Dr. Brady if a stamped self-addressed envelope is enclosed. Letters should be brief and written in ink. Owing to the large number of letters received only a few can be answered here. No reply can be made to queries not conforming to instructions. Address Dr. William Brady in care of The Mail Tribune.

THE CHILD WHO WILL NOT EAT.

Several readers have contributed their experience and observations to the discussion of the management of the child who will not eat. Mrs. H. L. M. writes:

Referring to the mother who asked if there is anything she can do after scolding, spanking and locking in a closet have failed to make her child eat, I wonder if she has given kindness a fair trial. Has she tried to think of providing a variety of tempting dishes to appeal to the appetite? Both of my young daughters started to develop such a complex about food. I hit on the idea of telling them we were going to have a tea party. Then I set things up party-style for the meal. For instance I'd boil carrots or other vegetables, put them through potato ricer, pile them in high cones on the plates, and call them some such name as Golden Peaks. I used pretty glass plates and tinted glasses for milk. Often I cut out pictures and pasted on bottoms of plates, and the children actually ate the vegetables so they could see through the plate what picture was there. These are just a few of the little things that any thoughtful mother can do to cultivate what your scientific experts call a conditioned reflex or something. Anyway, such treatment made our children eat.

It is all good psychology and good sense. A large factor in the lack of appetite and failure to eat is the wrong atmosphere. At table, the good rule for every one is that there should be no discussion of the food or of any likes or dislikes, or of the poor or good appetite of any person present. Other subjects should occupy the thoughts and attention of those at table.

H. J. W. writes:

I do not agree with your advice to the poor worried mother who is having a hectic time getting her little girl to eat. . . . I took our child to the best specialists. . . . watched her subsist for days on hardly more than a mouthful of food, and watched her grow thin and weak. . . . I spoke up and pronounced her a healthy child, but subject to voluntary regurgitation. . . . I began giving her small portions of things she must have, making a big fuss when she would call for a second helping, and sometimes special treats, or perhaps a promised treat would be cancelled by her failure, but this policy succeeded and now at the age of eight, she is a strong, healthy girl.

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Not a Bad Little Baby Book
 The Brady Baby Book is worth \$10 instead of 10 cents. I have four pretentious books on how to care for the baby, but they are not worth a nickel. They all say it is well to use the soap-skin in the first few months of baby's life, to regulate the bowels. (Mrs. A. D.)

Answer—The authors belong to the soap-skin school of philosophy. I have an amine notion that most any baby will run all right without oiling or soaping if you have sufficient intelligence to let his machinery alone. The Brady Baby Book will be mailed to you if you asks for it and incloses a dime and a stamped addressed envelope.

portance if that it deals with the estates of those who have passed on and in a large way holds the destiny of the widow and orphan. To anyone who knows Judge Norton and who has conducted litigation before him Mr. Fehl's statements are absurd, but they at least disclose Mr. Fehl's attitude of mind and his ideals. They reveal that the now high-minded friend of down-trodden justice in Jackson county was ready and willing to take advantage of his friendly relations with the court and secure from the court a biased and unwarranted dismissal of a lawsuit without even granting to the other side its day in court, in other words, Mr. Fehl expected to capitalize his friendship with the court and because this relation did not return dividends in the way of judicial favor, he now seeks to recall the judge obviously in the hope of securing one more amenable to "influence."

It seems to us that Mr. Fehl in his attack upon Judge Norton, has rendered one service to the electorate of Jackson county. He has disclosed his own standards of judicial fairness and honesty and has stamped himself as wholly unfit to occupy the high office which he seeks.

In the Central Point bank hold-up in one case a deadly firearm was used; the other case was a simple case of embezzlement by a young man who yielded to temptation. Penalties are fixed by the legislature and not by the judge and the gravity of the charge is often lessened by the sort of indictment returned by the grand jury.

U. S. A. (Name on file.)
 Recall Won't Go Through.
 To the Editor:
 Why is it that so many cases of court are appealed to a higher court? Have the lower courts no sense of sportsmanship? Is there no faith in the lower courts? If none, why have lower courts at all? Have only a state supreme and a U. S. supreme which would greatly lessen court expenses to taxpayers.

But if our lawyers would support more often the decisions (in this case) of our circuit judge and not appeal and eventually appeal to a higher court. If they should—even once think of others—instead of themselves and the money they extract from wronged or supposedly wronged humans.

If the bar association had a sense of honor and acted accordingly then our circuit judge might know they respected his decisions by actions rather than by an effusive writing in a crisis which is mainly for show.

One need not pass up the non-support from other sources but they are not the only ones to censure.

It seems apparent that the recall for our circuit judge will not go through, but the time to recall the court has been done and is now, fellow countrymen.

M. C. ANNING, 25 Lincoln St., Medford, Ore.

Communications
 Fehl Shows Himself.
 To the Editor:
 Just a thought or two on the Fehl accusations:
 It is one of the ethical ideals of American legal jurisprudence that all stand equal in contemplation of law and before the courts.

Mr. Fehl is a candidate himself for a judicial position of the highest im-

Oregon Indians' Condition Today

Written by Mrs. R. C. Van Valrain and read before Crater Lake Chapter, D. A. R.
 (Note—Since this article was written there have been before congress several bills relating to Indian affairs in Oregon, which when passed and put into effect, will change many of the conditions mentioned.)

(Chapter 11)
 "Well, we asked Mr. Morsfelt to help us out with farm implements and harness and so on, so that the boys could go ahead and work. Now I thought I would like this in your hands. We would like to have help in farm implements and things like that. That is all."

The Indians at Warm Springs are struggling for existence. They want to do for themselves. They wish to raise cattle. An effort has been made to force them to raise sheep. They like cattle and succeed with them. They do not like sheep—are not sheep men—they fall and are an easy victim to cheat and prey upon.

Klamath is asking for property rights, a voice in the government, legal standing. Can you women of the Daughters of the American Revolution turn an ear to the past and hear the same complaints and requests of your forefathers to Mother England that Klamath is demanding now of the U. S. congress? We fought for our rights. The Oregon Indian is fighting to the best of his ability. He can do nothing until the people of Oregon—the people of the nation—demand a complete revolution in the management of Indian affairs. We have had hopes that the two Indian commissioners under the secretary of the interior would bring about a new order. Commissioner Scattergood's testimony before the senate's sub-committee leads me to believe that no improvement for the better has been made. When superintendents and employees are found inefficient and incompetent on a reservation, are they dismissed? No. They are transferred to another reservation where the vicious circle goes on.

What is to be done?
 Edward M. Stanton, President Lincoln's secretary of war, in answer to a bishop and a band of Sioux who had come to ask a hearing, said:
 "If he has come here to tell us of the corruption of our Indian system, the dishonesty of Indian agents, tell him that we know it. But the government never reforms an evil until the people demand it. Tell him that when he reaches the heart of the American people, the Indian will be saved."

There you have your answer. When you and I become enough concerned about the present day conditions of our Oregon Indians that we rise up in righteous indignation and demand of our congressmen that they wipe out this obsolete method of caring for our Indians, then our Indians will become citizens that we, as Daughters of the American Revolution may well be proud.

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 2—Hearings before a sub-committee of the committee on Indian affairs, U. S. senate, 70th congress, 2nd session, S. Res. 79.
 3—Hearings before a sub-committee on Indian affairs, U. S. senate, 71st congress, 3rd session, S. Res. 79; S. Res. 308; S. Res. 23.
 4—Oregon Blue Book
 5—Hand Book on Chumawas.
 (The End)

Jenkins' Comment
 (Continued from Page One)
 SOMEDAY we shall learn to so distribute the products of labor and industry that over-production and want will no longer exist side by side. When that time comes, everybody will have more than anybody has now.

How will all this come about? Through better BRAINS and more knowledge.

This writer, who is an incorrigible optimist, believes that in time we shall be able to achieve the better brains and the greater knowledge that will make it possible for all of us to have the things we want.

When that time comes, there will be no more over-production.

Rail Chiefs For Wage Reduction
 CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—A committee of railway executives recommended today that notice be served upon all classes of railway employees that a 20 per cent reduction in the basic rate of pay will be made effective February.

The brotherhood and union workers voluntarily accepted a temporary 10 per cent wage cut last February, effective for only one year.

Florence Graves and Ida Wood, plan. induct. Bundles 220 N. Oakdale. High school credits given.

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