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Ye Smudge Pot

By Arthur Uerry.

Press dispatches state "disarmament is making progress in Europe," and that congress "looks with favor on disarmament in Europe." Something besides charity should start at home.

* * *

Some of the boys are wearing leather neckties, for economy's sake, and they are but another horror of the well known economy, of which everybody talks so much, and does so little. Many can recall when the up-and-coming native wore a vest made from the hide of a calf—with the hair left on. Those were the days when $20 gold pieces—long since twisted off—dangled from watch chains.

* * *

Orchard Heights—A. R. Southwick of Mountain View was kicked by a horse recently, but is doing nicely now.—(Salem Capital Journal.) He must be.

* * *

Major Braggovitch was scared stiff, when he heard Col. Henpecka! repeat some of his own revolutionary drivel, and was duly tamed by his own hysterics.

* * *

In happier days, and more normal times, when came a sunny day the section crew with great deliberation cleaned up the Espee depot grounds.

* * *

WHEN GUYS WERE TOUGH
(Emporia, Kan., Gazette)

The old time bandits took the state militia with the military band. When they went into a town they were allowed to call out the fire department, the city council, the women's clubs and the Christian Endeavor and have a procession. The Jameses and the Youngers cracked up trains and held up first class banks. But these puny, mangey, pop-eyed progeny of an effete generation are but feeble imitators of a great race that has passed, thank heaven, and will never return.

* * *

Satan, and associate imps of hell, must be too busy chortling over the success of the homegrown hell, to keep up with their coal shoveling.

* * *

The legislature has before it, or did have, a pari-mutuel betting bill. The measure would legalize betting on horse races—the which used to knock all gayety out of the county fairs. The law, however, prohibits betting on Sunday. The poor fish who does the betting, therefore, would only have six days per week in which to go broke, and deprive himself and family, if any, of necessities. Furthermore, there are plenty of ways for a citizen to bankrupt himself without race track gambling. If the bettor was the only sufferer from his folly it would not be so bad. In six weeks of pari-mutuel betting, many would be as mad at the horses, as they are at themselves and Hoover, and all the American institutions, that have stood the test of time.

* * *

The "Oregon Democrat," a publication devoted to furthering the interests of the party of Jackson, Jefferson, Cleveland, Wilson, Mose Barkdull, and J. Frank Wortman credits the recent victories to the "Young Democrats." That is a sagacious compliment, but everybody knows quite well that it was the Old Republicans, who went crazy last November, and dropped in the votes that counted most.

* * *

There is considerable talk about spading up the backyards on the street corners, while the womenfolks are doing it.

* * *

THE BATTLE CRY

The lie is hurled, a challenge made,
A dozen men ejected,
A score or more of fights are planned,
And then a man's elected.

The people crowd about the door
And jam up the side street,
So eager to see their choice,
They'd tramp him under feet.

They fight for freedom—speech and press;
It's really worth the chance.
The government—confound it all—
Needs kicking in the pants.

The land is in a frightful mess,
Things are topsy-turvy.
But they'd be helped an awful lot
By notions, wild and scurvy.

The whereas, unfurled to the breeze,
Folk shout, and cheer, and swear.
The president, he gives a whoop,
But doesn't muss a hair.

The tumult and the turmoil,
The fussing and the row,
Leaves every one too busy
To get behind a plow.

(First poem since the war.)

Editorial Correspondence

BANNING, Calif., Feb. 12.—Here is an attractive town of 3000 people, on a plateau 2400 feet above the sea, overlooking the California desert, which has at least three good hotels and not a single picture show.

They did have a moving picture theatre—they still have it, as a matter of fact, but it is marked closed. The moving picture theatre at Beaumont,—a place somewhat smaller than Banning, six or seven miles west, is also closed.

So if one wishes to see a movie, after dinner, one must motor either to Palm Springs, 20 miles east, or Riverside, 20 miles west. Such is a depression!

The three hotels, however, are all open and the one we are in at least is doing a good business. It is called the Banning hotel, and is owned and operated by a Mr. and Mrs. Woodworth. The former's father is here, Frank G. Woodworth of Great Falls, Montana, who wishes to be remembered to his old Masonic friend, Dr. Sweeney of Medford, and all the other Sweeneys. Mr. Woodworth, Sr., is one of those men who looks and acts about 50, and is probably not far from 70. Incidentally he is a great booster for Medford and Southern Oregon—thinks it the most attractive section of the entire Pacific coast.

There was considerable excitement in Banning last night. In the first place the new Ford was placed on exhibition (the V-8), with a very ritzy nickel-plated shirt front, and a Biltmore coupe body—we decided the people who would have gone to the movies,—had there been any,—spent their Saturday evening looking at the new Ford instead.

Then about nine p. m. the fire siren went off and blew so loud and long that everyone in the place rushed out of doors to see where the five-alarm fire was. Ye editor joined the throng, but failing to see any sign of a blaze or red reflections in the sky, inquired of his nearest neighbor what the excitement was all about.

"A call for the Legion" said he.

"Call for the Legion,—what are they calling out the Legion for?"

"I don't know—that's what I am trying to find out."

Apparently that was what everyone else was trying to find out.

So we walked into the nearest drug store and inquired—(did you ever notice that drug stores are even better places to secure accurate information than newspapers).

Sure, the drug store man knew all about it. That was the Legion call all right, but instead of being a call to put out a fire, it was to hunt for two Banning boys who had gone to Palm Canyon, near Palm Springs, and had not returned.

"Oh, yes" he added, "the American Legion is very active here. We only have a volunteer fire department and they are all Legion boys. The Legion boys are emergency policemen too. Most of the social things are run by the Legion auxiliary, in fact the Legion just about runs the whole town. And they do a good job of it, too. They'll motor down to Palm canyon and get those kids—you see if they don't."

But they didn't. For about half a minute later the two kids arrived home O. K., the anxious parents gave out the word, and the boy hunt was called off.

The principal products raised here are fruits and nuts,—pears, prunes, peaches, almonds, walnuts, etc., etc. Too high and cold for citrus fruits. In January they had nearly a foot of snow here, and the mountains that rise above the table land, thousands of feet, are still covered with snow nearly half way down.

We did our best to motor up to the top of one of the peaks when we came down from Pasadena,—if we hadn't run bang into a large highly illuminated hotel called Gilman Hot Springs, we would undoubtedly have done it. Didn't reach Redlands until after dark, and then somewhere, took the wrong turn, and altho things didn't look familiar and the uphill climb seemed peculiar, the present writer has a deep seated aversion to turning back once his car has started in a certain direction. However, as above stated, the old ship Sedan finally ran directly through a gate and in front of a large electric sign which convinced the ENTIRE party that there was nothing to do but find where we were and turn back.

Yes, it's a bit nippy here—but the sun shines all day, and the air is like wine. A few days before our arrival, water froze in the streets, and down at Palm Springs where most of the pipes run on the top of the sand, they had to thaw out faucets before they could get their morning "bawth"—or drink—or whatever it is they do first down there. Needless to say this is all "very unusual."

Speaking of water, what do you think they have to pay for irrigation on Claude Cate's avocado tract, which was mentioned in our last? $45 an acre ANNUALLY—if a man has a ten acre tract, he must pay $450 for his water before he starts to pick his fruit. But that isn't half of it. All the water is distributed in pipes and released from faucets,—some of the orchardists have even installed overhead sprinkling systems. Figure out the cost of that, even at depression figures. And yet we have Cate's word for it, that they can make excellent profits, at an average of ten cents per pound, each year. The trouble with avocados is they are very temperamental. They may bear heavily this year for example and next year they may not bear at all. An average crop every other year is regarded as satisfactoy. So you see there is a fly in every ointment.

We asked Claude about lemons—the report that lemon growers are all on easy street.

"Well," said Claude, "I bought a lemon orchard but had to give it up because I couldn't make it pay. There is nothing that can equal a good lemon orchard under present conditions, but I happened to get a poor one. A good one must have just the right soil and the right climatic conditions, which will make it bear well in the summer months. In the winter lemons are more or less a drug on the market, you can buy them for ten cents a dozen retail now. But in the summer, the demand is at the MAXIMUM and the supply at the MINIMUM, which makes everything perfect.

A few years ago—the year Dempsey and Tunney fought in Chicago, a box of lemons from here sold for $27 in Chicago,—that was the price to the grower in the auction market. So if you have a summer-bearing lemon orchard you ARE on "easy street," even during a depression—if you haven't you are just another poor devil trying to make both ends meet.

"See that lemon orchard there, that's one of the prize orchards in this district. Believe it or not the owner wouldn't sell it for less than $6000 an acre,—it will pay ten percent net at that figure. He has made as high as $1500 an acre net.

All of which reminded us of the old days in Medford when Mose Barkdull sold orchard land on the desert, stressing the fact that the more rocks on the surface, the more heat there would be in the soil, and the bigger the crop. On one of his trips, he and the prospective purchaser found a man on one of the highly touted tracts picking up rocks and throwing them in his wagon.

"Look at that blankety-blank" cried Mose, "stealin' rocks from my land. The great big blankety-blank, goin' to salt some of his sticky with 'em and try to get a fancy price!"

Then there was John Root, showing a rich lady from Chicago through the valley and pointing out the orchards which netted $800 and $1000 an acre with enough tomatoes between the trees to pay operating expenses.

"Is it POSSIBLE to purchase any of these wonderful orchards" inquired the lady timidly.

"Practically impossible" replied John emphatically, "until some of the owners die!"

Not that we wish to imply Claude was spoofing the newspaper man from the Rogue River valley. As he is selling avocado land, not lemon land, we don't doubt his statement for a moment. $600 and $1500 an acre NET PROFIT merely reminded us of $800 and $1000 an acre NET PROFIT. That's all!

R. W. R.

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.

A GREAT TO-DO ABOUT A FEW ODD HAIRS

Recently we printed here directions for the use of a chemical depilatory. We might have known—

"As a pharmacist I know thru practical experience that all barium sulphide dipilatories are dangerous in the hands of a layman who is not aware of the potentialities of this chemical to harm. I have seen a number of cases of severe and unsightly skin lesions produced in some of our feminine population who are loth to acquire another of our masculine prerogatives, the use of the razor."

And there I think our friend the pharmacist is right as rain.

"On the whole, Dr. Brady, it might be discreet to exclude depilatory formulas from a health column."

There again our pharmacist friend talks sense. I did keep them out for years and years, but I feel so sorry for "any girl whose happiness is spoiled by a few odd hairs that sometimes my sympathy overrides my judgment.

It may be helpful to remind women who are annoyed by superfluous hair of a few facts:

1. Whether the hair is dissolved off with a chemical or shaved in the ordinary way makes no difference in its growth.

2. The fine down that covers every woman's skin tends to become coarser and more conspicuous if it is removed by either means or by pumice.

3. Some women keep superfluous hair from being noticeable by the gentle use of the fine pumice stone sold by toilet goods stores for the purpose.

4. Of course any chemical which will dissolve hair will irritate the skin if left on the skin more than a few moments or if applied in too concentrated form.

5. The only safe way to destroy hair is electrolysis. Any intelligent person may use this method herself, after instruction by her physician. No expensive apparatus is required—a plain dry cell, with the ordinary cords and a plain steel needle and a simple gadget to hold the needle with, comprises the equipment. Don't be bamboozled by mystery and hokum.

6. X-ray or any other ray or light treatment that purports to destroy superfluous hair or to remove it "permanently" is necessarily too dangerous for the purpose, that is, for mere cosmetic purpose. Don't let any irresponsible person monkey with x-ray or anything of the kind, if you value your good looks. Only a physician or a technical expert working under the physician's direction, can safely apply ray treatment in any circumstance. Physicians who are responsible reserve x-ray treatment for destroying the long heavy hairs in moles and the like, or in patches of ringworm or other parasitic infection of the hair roots.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

What Have You?

What would you advise for weak kidneys? What would you advise for high blood pressure? We have no family doctor, so I have adopted you. —Mrs. H. B., Jr.

Answer—I advise you to choose a family doctor. The woods are full of them.

Seasickness.

I tried your method of preventing seasickness, and it was a real success. I missed only two meals going over and one on the return voyage, which was marvelous, for me.—Mrs. D. L. J.

Answer—Glad to send any reader the directions, if reader asks for it and incloses stamped envelope bearing their address.

Salt Herring.

I am 13 years old and very fond of salt herring. Mother likes them also. Papa has nothing against the herring, but he thinks so much salt is bad for one.—L. H.

Answer—Too much salt is not good for anyone, but I don't believe you will get too much from eating salt herring.

(Copyright, John F. Dille Co.)

Flight 'o Time

(Medford and Jackson County History from the Files of The Mail Tribune of 20 and 10 Years Ago.)

TEN YEARS AGO TODAY

February 17, 1923.
(It was Saturday.)

Gov. Pierce charges Corporation Counsel W. E. Crews boosts salaries in his office.

The children of Robert B. Hammond, who have been ill with severe colds, are on the road to recovery.

Sixteen hundred feet of casing being installed in the Trigonia oil well.

Medford high defeats Roseburg, 47 to 34, causing great rejoicing.

Springlike weather here astonishes visitor from Portland.

Local bootlegger fined $400 and given nine months in jail.

All Oregon banks show gain in deposits.

Lyceum at Central Point nets a profit.

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY

February 17, 1913.
(It was Monday.)

A. C. Hubbard elected head of merchants' association.

Following a pleasant Sunday afternoon, numerous complaints of reckless automobile driving have been received by the police. East Main street was one of the favorite speeding grounds for joyriders, several boy chauffeurs in particular using it for a race course. A large brown touring car, filled with boys, raced a small roadster up East Main and around the sharp turn at the summit of the hill, while residents held their breath in fear that someone might be coming in from the other direction. What might have happened had the racing autos met with a team or another auto at the turn is only food for horrible speculation.

The police will patrol the residence section at once and intend to see that the speeding is stopped.

Forty thousand dollars voted for Federal building in Medford, by congress.

A SEAT in the CABINET?

Tall, scholarly Cordell Hull, junior senator from Tennessee, figures prominently in all discussions of possible choices for the Roosevelt cabinet.

Excepting the two years the Harding landslide swept him out of office, Hull has served continuously in congress since 1907—21 years in the house and two in the senate. During this period he authored the income tax system in 1913, the revised income tax act in 1916, as well as the estate or inheritance tax act of that year.

Hull was chairman of the Democratic national committee from 1921 to 1924. In 1928 he was Tennessee's "favorite son" candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

A Democrat of the old school, reared in an atmosphere of Democracy, he has been conspicuous in his service to the Democratic party since the time he received his law degree and shortly thereafter went to the Tennessee legislature.

Hull, known for his earnestness and industriousness, is credited with being one of the nation's soundest economists.

Willamette Wins In Final Minutes

SALEM, Feb. 15.—(AP)—A flask of good basketball in the final minutes of the game gave the Willamette University team a 36 to 33 victory over Linfield college here last night and regained the Bearcats leadership of the northwest conference championship race.

For Fuel Oil deliver, Phone 332 Reinking Trucking Company. We give S. & H. green stamps.

AMERICA'S 10 BIGGEST PROBLEMS • No. 5. *Man's Struggle With Modern Life*

This is the fifth article in a series in which Prof. William Fielding Ogburn of the University of Chicago discusses what he considers the 10 biggest problems facing America.

By WILLIAM FIELDING OGBURN
Research Director, President's committee on Recent Social Trends.
(Written for the Associated Press.)

Something should be done to ease the rough spots of life for us.

The stress must be great. Otherwise one out of 20 boys and girls of high school age would not at some time in their life go insane and be placed in an insane asylum.

Otherwise there wouldn't be so many of us nervous with morbid fears and anxieties. Otherwise there wouldn't be so many crimes committed—16 per 1,000 urban population per year. Otherwise the suicide rate would not be increasing.

There are many troubles in this vale of tears. But there seems to be a peculiar group that arises because our human nature doesn't adjust very well to the psychological requirements of modern civilization.

Human Nature and the City.

Suppose a caveman should be brought to live in a modern city. The rules and regulations would get on his nerves very probably. The repetition in his jobs would tire him. Temptation would get him in trouble. The codes of moral conduct would be hard to live up to.

It is somewhat like this with modern man. He is born with a certain biological nature, not to roam the forests but to live in factories and cities, in an ethical world. Whether this analysis is right or not there is no dodging the fact that modern life places a strain on man.

The biological nature of man cannot be changed very well. Nor do any but the egotistical or idealistic think civilization can be changed in a wholesale fashion.

Removing Life's Friction.

But the points of greatest friction can be dealt with. They may be within the family, in hours of labor, with man's code of behavior, or with the way he was brought up as a child, or in the school system. These frictions form a varied and intricate pattern out of which emerges an important problem with practical ways of dealing with it.

The way man spends his leisure time would seem to be related to this problem. The right kind of recreation is restful and should relieve stress and strain.

Man's leisure time has been increased about 15 per cent in the past third of a century, and it has certainly been employed in the satisfaction of an enormous hunger for recreation. Outdoor physical recreation must also have psychological effects.

Religion of course is the great comforter and has been man's greatest support in his tribulations. It has been perhaps the greatest single force in helping him bear the stresses of life.

Adequate group life and family life must also be considered in connection with one of the ten great problems before man in the future.

TOMORROW: "Molding the Next Generation." We are what we are largely because of the influence of our early childhood and not because of heredity, says Prof. Ogburn, except within broad limits. Whether we shall be happy, well-adjusted, make good mates, and successful parents depends largely on how we are brought up. Parent education, the reorganization of schools in the line of progressive education and the proper group life are policies to be pursued, he says in his next article. (Copyright, 1933, by the Associated Press.)

Changing Times Present A Problem

Imagine the problems of a caveman if he were brought to modern New York to live. Rules, temptation, moral ethics, repetition of work—all these would place a terrific strain upon him. Thus it is, to some extent, with modern man and our rapidly changing civilization. The great strain on people and their inability to change with the times is seen by Prof. William H. Ogburn as one of America's 10 big problems.

Communications

Syndicalism Seen Here.

To the Editor:

Under a heading "Right of Peaceful Assemblage in Our Country," a correspondent quotes from the Declaration of Independence and the Oregon constitution, as well as the U. S. constitution. He asks, and answers, whether Jackson county people must be challenged of their right to speak because others hold contrary views. From these authorities he asserts that the people's use of the assembly hall in the court house cannot be abridged, nor their right to assemble and petition the government for redress of grievances.

Under the same state and United States constitutions, the acts of many legislatures defining and punishing criminal syndicalism, have been upheld, both by state supreme courts and United States supreme court.

For illustration, both Oregon and California, have similar syndicalism statutes. The term "SYNDICALISM" is defined as any doctrine or precept advocating or teaching the commission of crime, or unlawful acts of force or violence as a means of accomplishing a change in industrial ownership or affecting any political change.

"Any person who shall be or become a member, organize or help to organize any society or assemblage of persons which teaches syndicalism or the necessity of physical violence or the commission of any crime, as a means of accomplishing or effecting any industrial or political ends change or revolution or for profit is guilty, etc."

In State vs. Boloff, 138 or 596, Rossman J, says: "Laws such as the above partake of the nature of criminal conspiracy statutes. The effect of one's entry into a conspiracy is to make THE ACTS and the declarations of his associates, while engaged in the furtherance of the design, HIS OWN ACTS, even tho he was unaware of the identity of the co-conspirator who actually performed the desired act or uttered the necessary declaration."

In Whitney vs California, on review in the United States supreme court, (71 L.Ed 1103) Sanford J, holds, with a specially concurring opinion by Brandies J:

"That the syndicalism act is not class legislation; it affects all alike, no matter what their business is, or do the things prohibited.

"The syndicalism act is not repugnant to the due process clause as a right of free speech, assembly and association.

"The freedom of speech which is secured by the constitution, does not confer an absolute right to speak, without responsibility, whatever one may choose, or an unrestricted and unbridled license giving immunity for every possible use of language and preventing the punishment of those who abuse this freedom; a state in the exercise of its police power, may punish those who abuse this freedom by utterances inimical to the public welfare, tending to incite to crime, disturb the public peace or endanger the foundations of organized government and threaten its overthrow by unlawful means, is not open to question.

"We find no repugnancy in the syndicalistic act to either 'due process' or the 'equal protection clause' of the constitution."

The foregoing opinion of the United States supreme court is used as an authority in the case of State vs Boloff, 138 Oregon, wherein more than 100 pages are used in upholding the Oregon syndicalism act quoted above.

Many state and federal courts have likewise upheld this doctrine when applied to newspaper articles, and public speeches, such as have been flaunted in Jackson county through a local newspaper and a newly organized society.

These acts, in my opinion, are a violation of the act defining criminal syndicalism, notwithstanding the correspondent above referred to.

M. O WILKINS,
Ashland, Oregon.

What Are We Coming To?

To the Editor:

What are we coming to and where is it going to end? If we had a sheriff who had any intestinal fortitude, and this includes our other law enforcing officers as well as the grand jury, this condition would not exist for at a public gathering the first and all men who called for a rope, for any citizen of Jackson county, would be thrown behind the bars quick, if it took the whole U. S. navy to do it, and the red element in our community would soon know that our law enforcing officers were not yellow.

T. A. WATERMAN.

Jenkins' Comment

(Continued from Page One)

That is to say, thanks to modern transportation, there is a good chance to save the baby's life.

Modern machinery and modern methods aren't ALL bad, are they?

NO MATTER what excited people say, don't let yourself believe that machinery is going to wreck civilization and ruin us all by taking our jobs away.

It isn't going to.

AND HERE is another headline: "Nation Faces Real Problem in Orient."

Probably. But it faces a much more important one here at home. If, during the next few years, we pay more attention to our home problems and less to those of the world at large we shall be better off.

Real estate or insurance—Leave it to Jones. Phone 796.

Phone 542. We'll haul away your refuse. City Sanitary Service.

Depression Proof Security
GEO. HENSELMAN
Aetna Life Insurance Co.
Medford Bldg.

BEER BILL VOTE IS PRECEDED BY WORDY BARRAGE

(Continued from Page One)

sonal enemies within the capitol building.

Perhaps the one which won the most concerted approval was that from the stenographic force of the house of representatives to the members. It was in the form of a resolution and was read by the reading clerk, as follows:

"Whereas the blonde, brunette and red-haired stenographers of the house of representatives of the state of Oregon consider Speaker Earl Snell the handsomest member; Representative Lonergan the grandest member; Representative Day the most distinguished looking member; Representative Miller the nicest member; Representative Sneddicor the most gracious member; Representative Hilton the most loquacious member; Representative Wells the most effervescent member and the remainder of the house the swellest bunch of guys who ever graced these legislative halls; now therefore,

"Be it resolved by the vari-colored stenographic force of the house of representatives,

"That we hereby extend these gallant gentlemen

"Valentine Greetings."

Then there is a certain senator who suddenly changed stenographers in the middle of the legislative stream. He formerly hired a man to do this work, and at the beginning of this week appeared with a ravishing blonde at his desk. One (catty) newspaper reporter passed it around that the senator's wife had left for the east the evening before.

Most lawyer members of the legislature are happy over the passage in the house of the bill incorporating the state bar. Passing with but one dissenting vote, this bill provides a higher standard of qualification for practicing lawyers, and will act as a whip against shysterism, it is said.

One house member with few committee assignments, ran out of work to give his stenographer this week. So he set her to the task of writing to the wife and kiddies back home. Was that stenographer's face red!

Gassy Stomachs Made Well

Every person who is troubled with gas in the stomach and bowels should get a package of Baalmann's Gas Tablets and see how quickly they will relieve all distressing symptoms.

Sharp pains in the abdomen or about the heart are often due entirely to gas pressure. Sometimes the circulation is restricted, causing the hands and feet to grow numb. Usually there is much gurgling or rumbling in the bowels. Many sufferers complain of a gnawing feeling in the stomach, extreme nervousness, heartburn, drowsiness after eating, headaches, dizzy spells or labored breathing.

Baalmann's Gas Tablets taken at meal time not only prevent all bad effects from gas, but they invigorate the weak nerves of the stomach and assist in restoring the whole digestive system to proper working order.

Genuine Baalmann's Gas Tablets—in the yellow package—can be obtained at any good drug store. Price $1 everywhere.

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