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 reads the Mail Tribune"

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HOW WE APPEAR IN EYES OF OUTSIDERS

ILL WINDS BLOW.

Unbridled hatreds and continued expressions of violent passion and threats, coupled with the hurling of charges, founded and unfounded, have brought Jackson county into such a state of turmoil, that it will be many months before her harassed courts can clean up the mess.

After listening to and reading the virulent effusions of Editor Llewellyn Banks for a year or so, the entire community apparently has taken sides and is drawn up in bitterly hostile camps. Latest news reports from the district indicate that empty rantings about alleged and threatened acts of extrajudicial action, have apparently taken root and produced actual accomplishment.

It is time that the more sane and better balanced citizens of the district took matters into their own hands and brought some degree of reason and common sense into action. It is hard enough for a peaceful and united community to get along these days without indulging in exhibitions of actively hostile and futile dissensions.

A reading between the lines of the story of the present Jackson county squabble indicates that a disagreement of minor proportions and little, if any, public import has been fanned to large proportions by blasts of unbridled passion.

The sober people down there should get their feet on the ground and do their own thinking for a while.—(Astoria Budget).

Arrest of the Jackson county sheriff and county judge and some of their liekies is said to have had a sobering effect on many members of the so-called good government league. Even county officers are not above the law, even when they assume to act the role of saviors of the people.—(Albany Democrat Herald).

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 with the letter and a return postage stamp. No reply can be made to queries not conforming to instructions. Address Dr. William Brady in care of The Mail Tribune.

TONSILLECTOMY HAS BEEN OVERDONE IN ENGLAND TOO.

Rich children in England are four times as likely to be subjected to removal of tonsils as are poor children, according to a thoughtful analysis of the tonsillectomy situation by Glover and Wilson in the British Medical Journal.

This is just another reason why it is lucky for a kid to be poor. After all it is not the poor little rich kid that gets all the breaks.

These English physicians call attention to the fact that tonsillitis is at least as frequent among the poor as it is among the rich.

Reading between the lines, as some of us lowlife scoundrels do, it would seem that the doctors over there prefer to operate when the outlook is bright for a good fee. But you can't get the right view of the situation that way. You must take into consideration also the fact that rich children are pampered more than poor children are, with excess of clothing, over-heated abodes, pap or refined food, and hence they are more susceptible to overgrowth of adenoid tissues, so that their tonsils appear more abnormal to casual inspection.

These investigators report that the effects of tonsillectomy on rheumatism, chorea and heart trouble are doubtful and they declare there is no sufficient cause for the routine removal of tonsils in a rheumatic or potentially rheumatic child, simply as a measure of prophylaxis against rheumatism. (In ye olde countree the doctors will stolidly call it rheumatism, the weather and you know, as being what it is over there, and it never occurs to anybody to remark "Indeed? And what is the nature of this rheumatism, Doctor?")

Then the English investigators describe observations made on the relative incidence of upper respiratory infections among children of moderately well-to-do people in boarding schools, some 14,000 children all having their tonsils intact, more than half having had tonsils removed. They could see no advantage from the operation in this respect, including the question of susceptibility to diphtheria and scarlet fever, middle ear inflammation, and mastoiditis. Their observations confirm and support the

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Deafness From Hardened Cerumen.
 Recently, I became deaf suddenly. Went to doctor. He removed some accumulations of hardened wax. Hearing perfect now. Is there anything I can do to prevent recurrence of this trouble?—M. L. S.

Answer.—Best way is to syringe ears occasionally, with only lukewarm water containing teaspoonful of saleratus to the pint. Better ask your doctor to show you how to do this. Never insert anything in ear canal, unless under physician's direction.

Hydrophobia-phobia.
 Daughter, aged 3, scratched on cheek by dog's teeth. I painted it immediately with mercurochrome. Is there much danger? How can I find if the dog has rabies?—Mrs. B. K.

Answer.—Best course is to have dog confined two weeks under observation of veterinary physician. If at the end of that time the veterinary certifies the dog is well, forget it. Your treatment was sufficient in any circumstance, I think.

Consult a Physician.
 Is carbonated water a healthful drink? What effect has it on the kidneys?—J. D.

Answer.—Carbonated water is wholesome and refreshing for occasional use. I do not recommend habitual drinking of it. It has no other effect than that of tap water on the kidneys.

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Your Income Tax

A series of daily articles based on revenue act of 1928 and designed to aid those required to file income tax returns for year 1932.

Losses on Stock Transactions.
 No gain or loss is recognized for income-tax purposes as a result of the exchange of stock or securities in a corporation solely for stock or securities in another corporation in pursuance of a plan of reorganization to which both corporations are parties or as a result of the exchange of stock or securities in a corporation solely for stock or securities in the same corporation in connection with a recapitalization. Where money or other property is received along with such exchange, no loss is recognized, although a taxable gain may result. The statute also prohibits the deduction for any loss from the sale or other disposition of stock or securities where the taxpayer, within a period of 30 days before or after the date of sale or other disposition, acquires or enters into a contract or option to acquire substantially identical stock or securities.

The treatment of gains and losses resulting from the sale or exchange of capital assets under the revenue act of 1932 remains the same as it was under the revenue act of 1928. The term "capital assets" means with certain exceptions property held by the taxpayer for a period of more than one year, and such property, of course, includes stocks and securities. In the case of an individual any loss sustained in respect of capital assets is first offset against any gains from such source. A capital net gain may, at the election of the taxpayer other than a corporation, be taxed at 15% rate of 12 1/2% per cent instead of the regular rates for computing the normal tax and surtax on ordinary income. No election is al-

Communications

A Courtesy Appreciated.

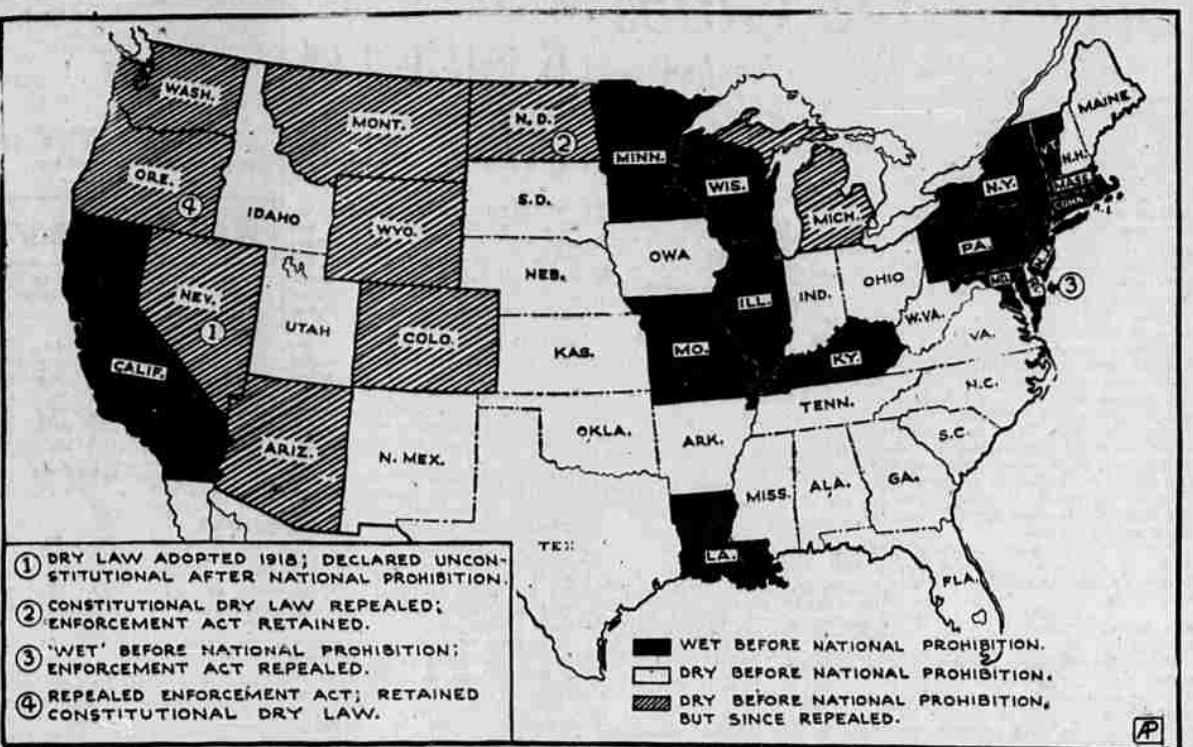
To the Editor:

On February 23, 1933, I had the privilege of receiving my final citizenship papers in the court of Judge Norton, and became a real American citizen. Two or three days later, I received a personal letter from the president of the Medford Chamber of Commerce, congratulating and welcoming me as a partner in the many opportunities a citizen is entitled to in this wonderful country. It letter gave me a certain pleasurable feeling of satisfaction, which perhaps only a newly naturalized citizen could appreciate, and the thought occurred that if the Chamber of Commerce could take the time from its many duties, especially during this unfortunate local turmoil, to welcome a new citizen, whether a member or not, then that spirit of co-operation and helpfulness is still here, and will be the means of putting Medford back again on the map as a great city in a great country.

Very truly yours,
 STEVE BERSON.
 Medford, Ore., March 1, 1933.

Mens in the calendar record flocks of Iowa during the 1931-32 poultry year produced an average of 142.3 eggs per hen compared with 135.5 egg average the previous year.

The Shifting Lineup Of The States On The Prohibition Question



Congress' action in approving submission of repeal of the eighteenth amendment to the states has turned both prohibitionists and anti-prohibitionists to a study of the states' lineup on prohibition since adoption of federal dry laws.

The above map shows how prohibitionists and anti-prohibitionists divided the states on the eve of national prohibition, and indicates the defections from the "original" dry ranks. It does not show the states which subsequent to prohibition passage adopted dry laws.

Defections From Prohibition List Weighed by Camps As Coming Fight Factor

Changed Attitudes Will Be Found Many States After Thirteen Years of Attempt to Dry Up Country

WASHINGTON.—(AP)—The prohibition question, put back on the doorstep of the states by congress' passage of the resolution to submit to the states to repeal the eighteenth amendment, will find changed attitudes in some states after 13 years of the dry law, if legislation during that period is any criterion.

When national prohibition was ratified January 16, 1919—one year before it took effect—32 states were "dry" in the sense that they had constitutional or statutory measures against the liquor traffic. Since then, eight of these states have taken various kinds of action that anti-prohibitionists interpret as indicating a shift from "bone-dry" sentiment.

Thirty-two Dry States.

States which had some kind of state law against liquor traffic when prohibition was placed in the constitution and hence were officially "dry" were: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming.

Since then, Arizona and Colorado have repealed dry laws from their state constitutions; Michigan repealed the dry law in its constitution, and provided for a commission to control liquor traffic after repeal of the 18th amendment; Montana and Washington have repealed dry laws from their statutes; Nevada's statutory dry law adopted in 1918 was declared unconstitutional in 1926; North Dakota has repealed the dry law from its constitution, but retains a state enforcement act; Oregon has repealed its state enforcement act, but retains a dry law in its constitution. Delaware's constitution provides for local option and under this law all of the state, but Wilmington was dry when national prohibition was adopted. Later Wilmington also went dry. State enforcement act was adopted after repeal of the dry law.

History of the prohibition situation in the states since adoption of national prohibition follows:

Alabama—Has retained its statutory dry law.

Arizona—Constitutional dry provision repealed by referendum November 8, 1922.

Arkansas—Has retained its statutory dry law.

California—Wet before prohibition, so far as state laws were concerned. State enforcement act repealed by referendum November 8, 1932, and provided for state liquor regulation when and if lawful under U. S. laws.

Colorado—Constitutional dry law repealed by referendum, November 8, 1932.

Connecticut—Wet before prohibition, so far as state laws were concerned. Now has state prohibition enforcement act. Urged repeal in referendum November 8, 1932.

Delaware—Has repealed state prohibition enforcement act, though state went entirely dry under local option after 1919.

Florida—Has retained its constitutional dry law.

Georgia—Has retained its constitutional dry law.

Idaho—Has retained its constitutional dry law.

Illinois—Wet so far as state laws were concerned before national prohibition. Has state enforcement act.

Indiana—Bill pending for repeal of statutory dry law.

Iowa—Has retained its statutory dry law.

Kansas—Has retained its constitutional dry law.

Kentucky—Wet before prohibition, but adopted a constitutional dry law later. Bill pending for repeal.

Louisiana—Wet before prohibition, as far as state laws were concerned. Voters approved repeal of state dry law November 8, 1932, but result carried to courts.

Comment on the Dry's News

By FRANK JENKINS

THE British put an embargo on arms—that is to say, they refuse to sell guns or ammunition to either Chinese or Japs.

That looks like strict impartiality, but apparently isn't, because the Japs manufacture their own ammunition and the Chinese don't.

So it is the Chinese that are hurt.

BUT, if your sympathy is with China, don't worry.

If she can find the money, she can buy the guns and ammunition. When there is money to buy, somebody will always be found to sell.

Prohibition has taught us.

RUSSIA, we are hearing again, is watching the row in China, and may decide to get into it. If she does, it will be on the side of the Chinese.

If she does that, there will be something to read about, for Russia has the biggest army in the world.

How good the Russian army is, of course, nobody knows.

IF RUSSIA should get in and make a real war of it, what would be the effect on us?

Again it is hard to say, but one result would probably be higher prices for wheat.

If Russia goes to war, she'll consume all her own wheat instead of selling it abroad at low prices.

WHAT WILL WE DO about this war?

Well, if we're wise, we'll sit tight and do nothing at all, selling anybody who wants it anything he can pay for, but refusing to get drawn into the fighting.

If we had followed that policy back in 1917, we'd be a lot better off today.

THE legislature of Oregon is talking old age pensions. The old age pension system means, in effect, that when you get too old to work the state will keep you.

If you are a normal person, you will say: "Why, if the state is going to keep me when I get old, should I work and save NOW in order to provide a competence for myself in my old age?"

Why, indeed?

MEANWHILE, if you want an old age pension and don't want to wait for the state to provide it—preferring, like a good American, to PROVIDE FOR YOURSELF—go to some good life insurance agent and in a few minutes he will show you how to get just what you want.

IF YOU think Southern Oregon's weather hasn't been what it really ought to be in the past month, read this paragraph from a Portland newspaper:

"February produced only 45.8 hours of sunshine out of a possible 20.3 hours, and there were only two clear days, according to the monthly report of Edward S. Wells, meteorologist in charge of the United States weather bureau here."

Forty-six hours of sunshine in a whole month! Boy! If Southern Oregon ever got that had off, it would have something to complain about that would be worth complaining about.

CORDELL HULL, who will be secretary of state in the Roosevelt cabinet, holds a conference with the British ambassador and tells newspaper men afterward that they discussed the question of a program "that would contemplate the revival of business in each and every country, including our own."

Fair enough. That's what every-

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
 (It was Friday)
 Contract let for completion of Crater lake highway.

Espee announces plan to reduce grade over Stikivious.

Night riding trial at Jacksonville delayed by illness of star witness.

Brownlee mill resumes operations and scores of Medford citizens awakened by whistle which blows at 6:30 a. m. Residents of the Trail district report they can hear it distinctly.

March came in yesterday like a lamb, until noon when it tried to imitate a lion, and the wind blew and the rain fell.

Gus the Tailor loans his English bulldog "Mike" to the Elks, and Gus will accompany the troupe on its tour.

The Fan Tan orchestra is formed, and will play for dances.

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY.
 March 2, 1913.
 (It was Sunday)
 Nation agog over inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson.

Bud Anderson, "pride of Medford," starts training for battle with New-boy Brown.

John H. Carlin denies he was a "traitor to the Rogue river fish bill" in a 10,000-word letter to the editor.

"Justice at the Crossroads," and the "Great Steeplechase of Love," double bill at Star theater.

Police round up 36 stray dogs. Owners declare dog license "prohibitive."

Motorcycle cop put on by city council to stop auto speeding on residential streets, unable to catch them.

SALES TAX HAS SPOT AMONG BIG ISSUES IN HOUSE

(Continued from Page One)

gram by the senate amendments. If passed it must go back to the senate for concurrence in house amendments.

Beer Bill Not Dead.

In the meantime the beer and prohibition repeal bills in the state, passed by the house, but defeated in the senate, are by no means dead. It was indicated today, although with its forces routed and scattered by a concerted denunciation of any organized attempt to "obstruct" legislation at this date, and by wholesale desertions from its ranks, the nucleus of the so-called beer bloc was considering further ways of compelling senate action on numerous house measures, including beer proposals.

House bill No. 101, providing a separate governing board for the osteopathic healing profession, passed the senate after a sharp debate. It was a special order of business. Senator Jones, who spoke and voted against the bill, changed his vote to affirmative, presumably so he might later move for reconsideration. The vote was 18 to 12.

Would Authorize Borrowing.

The governor of Oregon would be authorized to borrow funds from the R. F. C. for the relief of administration of the state or municipal corporation of the state under provisions of a bill introduced in the house late yesterday by Dr. Dammach of Multnomah county. This brought the total bills for the session to 561.

Other bills introduced related to the publication of the budget statement of school districts of the third class on the date of the school days at least within 30 days preceding the meeting, provided that in a district having a school population of 250 or less than the budget may be posted or published as the board of the district shall determine. Because there are no wild foxes in the state, a bill relating to the trapping of fur-bearing animals takes this classification from the law as a means of saving the possible embarrassment of the state's fox raisers. Another bill abolishes the office of auditor in Clackamas county.

Machinery whereby the state may supervise the borrowing of federal funds for the development of private industry should congress enact the proper legislation, was provided when the house passed SB 286 by the joint committee on unemployment relief. Action places the state in a favorable position, should the money be available.

Eden Precinct

EDEN PRECINCT, March 2.—(Sp.) Mrs. R. W. Frame who has been very ill with bronchial pneumonia is on the road to recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Jernamouth of Ashland spent Friday with Dr. and Mrs. Miller of the highway south of Phoenix.

Ward McReynolds, examiner for drivers licenses left Tuesday for Marshfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Burns of Medford visited Mrs. Burns' father, H. G. Parker Monday.

Family of Mr. and Mrs. Noah Chandler has been having the flu.

Carney Plant Farm will not raise tomato plants in large quantities this year, owing to the illness of Mr. Carney.

Dr. Miller of the highway south of Phoenix will garden the Carey land this season. It will be planted mostly to onions.

A. H. Houston of Phoenix, nearly 89 years old, walked from Phoenix to the Carey place and back Monday.

Mrs. Evans called on Mrs. Noah Chandler recently. Mrs. Evans lives near the James Allen place.

Noah Chandler began drilling his oat crop, but had to quit because of the flu.

Eight acre tract on the Furry place is to be planted in tomatoes and other garden truck this spring.

H. G. Parker is busy plowing and sowing spring crops for this neighborhood.

E. L. Hopkins is putting in a mill with which to grind his own mash and all other feeds for his poultry. He also is installing four incubators of five hundred eggs capacity each.

"Spelling bees" are still popular in Dixie. A recent one at Petal, Miss., a rural community, drew 200 spectators.

ACIDITY

NEW FACTS ABOUT HEADACHES, SLEEPSLESSNESS, DIZZINESS, ETC.

Acidity is a danger signal. Don't be satisfied merely to correct the condition in your stomach. Your entire system is concerned. Take GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES.

They stimulate your kidneys so that they free your whole body from more acids. See if they don't relieve ALL your acidity troubles. Insist on GOLD MEDAL 35¢.

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