

CALIFORNIA FACES LABOR WAR WHEN HARVEST COMES

Blood May Flow in Central Region Unless Threatened Uprising Averted Is Word — Ranch Owners United

By EDWARD J. HEILMAN
United Press Staff Correspondent,
FRESNO, Cal., March 29.—(UP)—
Blood will stain central California's
harvest this year unless a threatened
labor war is averted within the next
few weeks.

Communist leaders of thousands of
ignorant alien farm workers have an-
nounced that they intend to block
with a strike every harvest which
does not meet their demands for
wages.

Embittered ranchers, whose crops
rotted on the trees or on the ground
last year, have organized secretly into
"vigilance committees."

Authorities of five San Joaquin
valley counties have joined for mutual
protection.

Ranchers Firm.

The ranchers are determined that
their crops shall be harvested at
wages which they regard as fair. The
workers' leaders are equally insistent
that they shall not be made "wage
slaves." The county governments are
anxious to prevent trouble, but in-
sistent that neither the ranchers nor
the laborers disobey the law.

The situation admittedly is fraught
with danger.

Back of it all is first, the depression.
For years, California farmers
have received low prices for their
crops. In many instances, they went
heavily in debt. Now, with better
prices in prospect, they insist that
they shall have their chance to make
a profit.

Need Nomad Labor.

Second is the California farm labor
situation. The fruit and other farms
in central California are highly-cul-
tivated places. A few men—the farmer
and his sons—can do all the work
except the harvesting. Equipped, as
most of them are, with tractors and
other labor-saving devices, they can
cultivate their peaches, grapes, figs,
cotton or oranges throughout the
growing season.

But harvesting has to be done by
hand. Only the ripe peaches must
be picked, the ripe cotton gathered.
It must be done quickly, or the crops
spoil.

To meet this demand for hand la-
bor, a huge floating class has been
developed. Eighty-five per cent of
the California harvest workers are
Mexicans. Perhaps 10 per cent are
whites, and five per cent negroes.
Many are illiterate. Many more speak
no English.

More With Crops.

They move lengthwise of the state
as crops ripen. They pick oranges in
southern California; they move north
for the potato harvest, further north
for the peaches and figs, then into
the vineyards. Most of them have
families, and everyone works — hus-
band, wife and children. They live
in camps furnished by the ranchers
who employ them. They are paid at
scales fixed by a central valley labor
bureau.

All Own Autos.

Nearly all the laborers own auto-
mobiles. That is how they move
from the earlier harvests in the im-
perial valley in southern California
northward into the deciduous fruit
orchards.

Their automobiles—most of them
ready to fall to pieces—are loaded
until their springs groan, with chil-
dren, bedding, a tent, and even an
old-fashioned wood range. They roll
northward as each new harvest opens,
and then, south as the northern har-
vests are completed and the southern
California crops ripen again.

They are nomads. They have no
ties, except those of chance acquain-
tance, with the ranchers on whose
land they work. Most of them are
not citizens. They are in California
because California's wages, normally
are higher than in home states or
countries.

Listen to Radicals.

Huddled in roadside camps, thou-
sands of these workers are listening
to communist exhorters, promising
them higher wages than they ever
have received.

In many instances, their complaints
against working conditions are just-
ified. On some farms, they are little
better than peons.

While they work on such ranches,
they are housed in unsanitary camps.
They are forced—practically—to buy
their food and other supplies at the
ranch stores, in that they are paid
advances on their wages in ranch
scrip and few of them have suffi-
cient funds not to require advances.
They live from hand to mouth. Often
they are hungry.

Workers Gouged.

Under prevailing custom, a large
percentage of their wages is with-
held by their employers until they
complete the harvest for which they
are hired. Prices at the ranch stores,
in many cases, are as much as 25
per cent above the prices charged for
similar articles in the nearby town
stores. But, they pay the higher
prices. It is either that or starve.

On other ranches—probably the
majority—the reverse is true. On
these farms the laborers are given
clean, sanitary and even attractive
cabins for the length of their stay.
They are provided with free fuel and
water. They are given cash advances
on their wages, and encouraged to
trade in nearby towns. In some in-
stances, their employers furnish them
with "a parking lot" of gasoline for
their automobiles when they move on
to the next harvest.

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Many Varieties in Spring Coats But All Are Youthful Looking

The patch pockets, snug belt and
collarless necktie are spring style
marks on this gray wool coat. It
buttons close to the throat with sil-
ver bullets wrapped in blue enamel
cords. The scarf and gloves are navy
blue and the hat grey felt. Design
by Marcel Rochas.



By HITA FERRIS
Associated Press Fashion Editor
PARIS—(AP)—Variety is the spice
of the spring coat array.

The wraps in which smart women
will step out on those first warm
days show more difference in fabric
and cut than they have displayed
for many seasons. They may be long
or three-quarter length, buttoned
from chin to hem or flying loose in
the breeze, minus a single touch of
fur or swathed in regal foxes.

They have one point in common,
however. They all sing a song of
youth. Except for the more elabo-
rate afternoon models, they are sim-
ple in effect—if not in cut—and they
hang on jaunty lines which speak
of movement and activity.

Sports and street coats are the
smartest of the lot. Tweeds and two-



Here is the three-quarter length coat which Paris favors this spring. This one, designed by Marcel Rochas, is of rough beige wool a bit longer than the average and it swings open. A scarf of the same material is tucked away inside the collarless necktie over the frock of brown wool. The slouch sports hat is of brown felt. Fashion makers have prescribed more variety in fabric and cut this spring than in many coat seasons. Simple effects predominate except in afternoon models.

toned wools (herringbones, diamond
patterned stripes, rough ribbed
weaves and the like) in combinations
of brown and beige and two tones of
grey make scores of striking models.

Buttons and Patch Pockets
Some are designed with big jut-
ting revers which flare right out in
front; others are collarless with
necklines which button close to the
throat.

Big buttons and patch pockets are
two important notes in their design.
The pocket on the outside of the
sports coat is definitely back in the
aperture, while buttons of wood, cellu-
loid and metal in such designs as
squares, dominoes and bullets, often
are used as fastenings.

The three-quarter-length coat is
one of the outstanding hits of the
season.

Many are fastened with big belts

More than a dozen colleges and
universities entered the 1934 Texas
intercollegiate dramatic tournament.

YOUTHFUL FORGER AIDS OWN ARREST

BAKER, March 29.—(AP)—A 14-
year-old Baker lad, who has been
passing worthless checks here for the
last year, is believed by city police
officers to be the world's most ac-
commodating check forger. To prove
their contention, the officers revealed
a photograph of the boy, whose in-
voluntary co-operation led to his ar-
rest.

The boy walked into a local photo-
graph studio and had his picture
taken. In payment he offered a \$9.99
forged check and received change.
The photographer determined at the
bank that the check was forged and
the bank officials notified officers.
The police were shown the picture
and immediately recognized the lad,
whom they had been attempting to
apprehend for several months.

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TORRID SUMMER PREDICTED WITH WATER SHORTAGE

Weather Bureau Records Show Hot Summers Follow Warm Springs — Already Dry in Northwest

By F. B. COLTON

WASHINGTON.—(AP)—The first
day warm enough to go barefooted,
and the first day you can go in
swimming ought to come early this
year. Unless all signs have failed
the weather bureau it will be a warm
spring.

Although that's not an official
forecast, it's the general conclusion
drawn from bureau records going
back for more than 100 years. They
show that, generally speaking, warm
winters follow warm autumns, warm
springs come on the heels of warm
winters, and—prepare for the worst
—hot summers follow warm springs!
The winter just ended was a warm
one, warmer than normal over nine-
tenths of the United States. So, if
the past is any guide to the future,
hang up your overcoat and get out
your bathing suit early.

But if you plan any early get-
ting, you'll probably need garden hose
along with your rake. This spring is
getting off to a dry start in most
sections of the country, according to
the weather bureau, with a serious
drought already raging in the north-
west.

Pick Your Own Spring
There are really two springs in the
United States, which don't coincide,
and you can take your choice. One,
the official weather bureau spring,
began March 1 and is almost one-
third over already. In general, so
far, it has brought colder than nor-
mal weather to the eastern half of
the country and abnormal warmth in
the western half.

The other spring is the astronomi-
cal spring, which began March 21
when the earth moved into such a
position that the sun now shines
more strongly on the hemisphere
north of the equator than on the
southern hemisphere. It more nearly
coincides with the period of balmy
weather usually associated with
spring.

But whatever the spring tempera-
ture may turn out to be, the prob-
ect of a serious drought is a sober
fact to be faced by a large propor-
tion of the United States. Relie: in

the form of spring rains is badly
needed in many sections.
The most serious drought is in the
northwest and northern Great Plains
states, where there has been a trend
toward deficient rainfall not for a
few seasons past, but for 20 years.
This area includes Wisconsin, Min-
nesota, North Dakota, South Dakota,
Montana and Nebraska.

Dry Weather Threatens
Another drought, although not of
as long standing, reigns in west
Texas and Oklahoma and southern
New Mexico. Throughout the whole
interior, including the Ohio Valley
states, Missouri and Kansas, there
is a shortage of soil moisture with
no reserves available in case of a
deficient rainfall this spring. Through-
out all the dry areas there is only a
small supply of surface moisture,
sufficient only for temporary needs.
In the far west the moisture sup-
ply looks unfavorable, says the weath-
er bureau, because of the small snow
cover in the mountains. The lack
of snow was favorable to livestock
raisers, but spells a prospective water
shortage for irrigation works.

Warrant Call.
Dry Weather Threatens
Notice is given that School
District No. 49, Jackson County, war-
rants No. 8659 to No. 7127 are called
for payment. Interest to cease on
March 30, 1934. Warrants to be pre-
sented for payment at the office of
the District Clerk, City Hall, Medford,
Oregon.
REBECCA JENSEN,
Clerk School District No. 49.

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LINES

NATIONS WAITING ARGENTINA ACTION ON WHEAT LIMITS

Attitude Expected to Play Important Part in Deliberations of International Wheat Conference, Rome

LONDON, Eng., March 29.—(AP)—

The attitude to be taken by the Ar-
gentine government toward restrict-
ive measures to lift world wheat
prices was expected today to play
an important part in deliberations of
the international wheat conference
beginning in Rome next week.
Operations of the Argentine sub-
sidy and trade statistics showing she
is in danger of exceeding the year's

export quota of 110,000,000 bushels
by July 31 caused apprehension
among representatives of other na-
tions who attended a preliminary
conference here this week.

Australians and Canadians, it is
known, are especially critical of the
direct and indirect subsidies by all
other big producing nations.
Reports that Dr. Tomas A. Le Bre-
ton, ambassador to Paris and former
Argentine minister of agriculture, is
going to Rome have encouraged other
delegates to expect that Argentina
will be ready to take some definite
action.

Her position thus far is not clear,
it was learned authoritatively.
Argentina, it was indicated, feels
that she may not be able to enter
the newly proposed scheme for more
constant restriction of exports, re-
placing one for yearly quotas or a
minimum world price agreement.
Argentina has been dominating the
wheat trade, owing to a bumper crop
last year.

Special Meeting.
Jacksonville, Warren Lodge No. 10,
A. F. & A. M., for E. P. degree, Thurs-
day, March 29. J. E. CRAWFORD,
W. M.

Dance at Rogus Elk, Saturday night,
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—not ripe. Not the bottom leaves—because
those are inferior in quality—they grow close
to the ground, are coarse, dirt-covered, sandy.
The center leaves are the mildest leaves—they
taste better and farmers are paid higher prices
for them. These center leaves are the only ones
used in making Luckies. Then "It's toasted"
—for throat protection. And every Lucky is
fully packed with these choice tobaccos—
made round and firm, free from loose ends—
that's why Luckies do not dry out. Naturally,
Luckies are all-ways kind to your throat.

"It's toasted"
✓ Luckies are all-ways kind to your throat

Only the Center Leaves—these are the Mildest Leaves
Copyright, 1934, The American Tobacco Company

NOT the top leaves—they're under-
developed—they are harsh!
They taste better
NOT the bottom leaves—they're inferior
in quality—coarse and sandy!