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The A. P. & U. P.—A Parable

IN the New York court room Friday, at adjournment time, where the Rudy Vallee divorce case had been heard, there were two prominent reporters. One represented the Associated Press. The other the United Press.

What happened was described by the U. P. representative as follows:

Rudy Vallee's "battle for the century" with his absentee wife, Fay Webb Vallee, over her \$100 a week wages, moved into the closing scenes Friday night with Rudy socking one of his wife's lawyers.

Justice Salvatore Cottino had just adjourned proceedings for the day, when Rudy walked over to Benny Hartstein, his wife's lawyer, and hung a looping right on the attorney's mouth.

Benny got off the floor, bringing one up from his heels. He nearly knocked a courtroom attaché kicking with a roundhouse meant for Rudy.

The great lover was led out of the room, breathing heavily, his hair awry and his camera's hair coat half pulled off.

The A. P. correspondent described the same "scene" thusly: The battle of the Rudy Vallees—fighting over a \$100 weekly allowance to the crooner's wife, Fay Webb Vallee—almost turned into a battle of fisticuffs as a day of sensational testimony and charges ended in supreme court here today.

As Justice Salvatore Cottino announced he would reserve decision on a motion by Samuel Gottlieb, who said Fay "did not dare" take the witness stand, for dismissal of the suit, one of Mrs. Vallee's counsel, Benjamin Hartstein, walked up to the crooning orchestra leader.

He remarked: "Stop acting—you're not in the films, now." Vallee swung about, drew back his arm in a well poised pugilistic attitude, but lawyers jumped between him and Hartstein.

Justice Cottino, still on the bench, pounded his gavel and shouted for order.

"He just sneaked up on me," Hartstein shouted. "Oh, no he didn't," replied Justice Cottino. "I saw Mr. Vallee and he didn't sneak up on you."

Vallee apologized to the court. His apology was accepted.

In other words the United Press saw a stand-up and knock-down fight. The Associated Press only saw a "near fight" with no blows struck and the famous crooner's apology to the court accepted.

Which was right? Well not having been there, we don't know. But we can make a pretty accurate guess.

The A. P. story, was in all likelihood, the correct one.

IN fact it is remarkable how these two outstanding press agencies, through so many years, and with so many different and changing workers, run so true to form.

The Associated Press always places accuracy first, takes a pride—and a just pride—in being historically CORRECT.

It would not be fair to claim the United Press doesn't care about accuracy—is indifferent to the facts. But the U. P. does pride itself upon being snappy, colorful, always a few jumps—and a few dashes of paprika—ahead of its more conservative and more venerable rival.

In this determination, it often carries what it calls "color, punch, zip" to the point of misrepresentation. The classic example, of course, was the U. P.'s appalling bull at the close of the world war, when it announced the signing of the armistice a week BEFORE it happened!

With a less aggressive and resilient organization such a colossal blunder might well have proved fatal. But not to the U. P. It merely took a count of nine and came up with both fists flying, and neck bowed as usual. In a remarkably short time the incident was forgotten.

THIS may appear to be a topic of interest only to newspapers and newspaper men. But we think the A. P. and U. P., represent a problem one constantly runs up against in every day life.

The person who is NEVER inaccurate is so seldom interesting; the person who is ALWAYS interesting, never dull, is so seldom dependable. Most of us are constantly searching for the "ideal" in others; and working for the ideal in ourselves,—to reach, somehow a happy medium between the two extremes.

The fact that the Associated Press has never lost its place as the FOREMOST press agency in the world,—and probably never will—pretty clearly indicates that the proper aim in life is to be TRUE first, last and all the time, and let such matters as pep, charm and sprightliness, take care of themselves.

Putting the Press Out

IT is quite characteristic of legislators, dressed in a little brief authority and overwhelmed by their own importance, to lose their perspective and what little sense of humor they possess.

And this accounts for the tempest in a teapot that raged in the house over the publication of a story in the Capital Journal relating to the fact that resentment over Speaker Cooter's "expedient committee" had materialized in the offering of a facious resolution calling for the presentation of gavel for each of its members.

Marion county's distinguished lady legislator hysterically moved a resolution of condemnation against the writer and Representative Nelson of Multnomah moved that the "Capital Journal be barred from the house" while Representative Latourrette advocated giving the paper "another chance and then denying the courtesy of the house to its representative," but there were no seconds. Cooler counsels prevailed when the speaker announced "he could take it."

If legislators could see themselves as others see them their fussy essence would not be so much like that of angry apes, for they would have to admit that they are staging an essay in futility. A steering committee of some kind that functions is badly needed to bring order out of chaos and dispose of the surplusage of bills—but it is rather late in the day and the situation seems to be out of control.—Salem Capital Journal.

written in English and succeeded in eliminating one or the other of the conjunctions throughout the relief bill. Imagine his surprise when he picked up the banking bill and found it full of "and's".

The first case that came before Ferdinand Pecora in his new job as New York supreme court justice was against the firm of former Senator Ham Kean (New Jersey) with whom Pecora frequently clashed in the stock market investigation.

It was Chief Justice White of the supreme court who once said: "In my time we have relaxed constitutional guarantees in fear of revolution."

WINDOW GLASS—We sell window glass and will replace your broken windows reasonably. Trowbridge Cabinet Works.

Be correctly arrested in An Artist Model by Ethelewyn B. Hoffmann.

of time was to take the mind of Senator Glass off the relief bill and give him something nearer his heart to worry about.

A few days ago Senator Glass erupted about the phrase "and/or" in legislation. He demanded that bills be

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. No reply can be made to queries not conforming to instructions. Address Dr. William Brady, 265 El Camino, Beverly Hills, Cal.

THE BOILED MILK LEGEND

Just a year ago, a correspondent writes, they took away the last half yard, more or less, of the large intestine and equipped him with a colostomy.

The surgeon, to whom the correspondent owes his life and in whom he has implicit confidence, suggested a diet which it was hoped would effect a degree of control over the bowel action. At one stage fluids were restricted to three glasses a day, of which two were boiled milk.

In this instance the surgeon is evidently doubling in the role of medical advisor.

If all of this particular surgeon's therapeutic principles are as sound as the one on which he bases the quaint suggestion of boiled milk, the victim of the game would do well to thank the surgeon for his service, pay his bill, and give him the thumbs up.

This crippled patient needs now is not half-baked therapeutic experimentation by a brilliant surgeon, but the care of a physician. A common ordinary everyday general practitioner or family doctor will do. Of course if the patient has plenty of jack to throw around, he can get a certain kick out of having a specialist care for him, say an internist, the one who specializes on whatever is wrong inside the skin. Or he may even be quite anooty and pass right by the door of the internist and go straight to a gastroenterologist, one who confines his practice to conditions affecting stomach or intestine—and try and find anything inside the skin that doesn't affect the digestive tract more or less these palatial times.

Old-timers observed that summer complaint, cholera infantum and allied ailments occurred when infants or children were given raw milk. Boiling the milk seemed to favor recovery. So they concluded blindly that boiled milk is "binding." That's the whole legend of bottled milk.

What boiling does actually is kill the disease germs in the milk. That is why boiled milk was so helpful in injurious for patients with diarrheal troubles than was the dirty and unrefrigerated milk of bygone days.

But there is not one iota of truth or common sense in the notion that boiled milk is "binding." No food is binding or constipating in any way. Some foods are more laxative than others, but no proper food is binding.

recte Hesperus with features. There goes my mind—wandering again! O, yes, about the half holiday merry makers. I begrudge them nothing. Old-timers observed that summer complaint, cholera infantum and allied ailments occurred when infants or children were given raw milk. Boiling the milk seemed to favor recovery. So they concluded blindly that boiled milk is "binding." That's the whole legend of bottled milk.

And now this dark—dark is the word—fate comes to plague my declining days. But no tears. No repetitions. May ecst attend you, I'm used to it. All my life I've started out to pet the kitty and found myself chasing a bobcat. It disturbs not my unhappy metier to have a pen I never harmed go berserk and drench me with—Is this any good?—stigma lava. If it hadn't been a pen, it would have been something else. It wouldn't surprise me any morning for this typewriter suddenly to fly up and knock me for a row of pagodas. But my spark of genius cannot be extinguished. What care I for derision of the rabble? Perhaps I do look silly sitting here all gummed with ink. A living alibi! Yet I still have my glorious dreams. So, I spent happy hours under Aspasias. Diogenes lolled in his stone hollowed tub. Why should I not be content though ducked in ink?

No, my fortunate friends, I carry gallantly on. Win Old Grim stretches forth his clammy talons for the sake of my neck. I mean the nape of my neck to snatch me out into the great infinity of space, there will be no alibi. Fate has placed in my hand a pen. So I must write and—I'll be dad-gummed if it hasn't given me another skush right in the kisser. But nobody, no thing shall keep me from my beloved task. I'm that way, fat-glug, glug, faithful to the end. (Copyright, 1935, McNaught Syndicate)

Comment on the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

HERE is a question you are probably asking yourself: "Just what are these gold clause cases the supreme court is considering and the newspapers all talking about?"

WELL, it's something like this: The government of the United States, the governments of various states and cities, and numerous individuals—a corporation, you know, is an individual in the eyes of the law—borrowed money, agreeing to repay the loan in gold coin of a certain standard of weight and fineness.

At the time the loan was made, an ounce of gold was worth approximately 20.67 PAPER dollars.

MANWHILEN however—somewhat over a year ago—The President of the United States, acting upon

authority delegated to him by congress, CHANGED the gold value of the dollar, so that an ounce of gold, instead of being worth 20.67 paper dollars, is now worth 35 paper dollars.

The owners of certain bonds and mortgages containing the agreement that they be repaid in gold are demanding that they be paid in gold, instead of in paper dollars.

It is the business of the supreme court to say whether or not their demand is legal.

LET'S now take a further look at this situation to see how it will work out if the supreme court holds that these gold clause bonds MUST be repaid in gold.

Suppose you own one of these gold clause bonds for \$1,000, which means that you loaned somebody the equivalent of approximately 48.4 ounces of gold and that he agreed to repay you, when the loan came due, the equivalent of approximately 48.4 ounces of gold.

Before the President, by authority of congress, changed the gold content of the dollar, you could have exchanged your 48.4 ounces of gold for 1,000 PAPER dollars, so that you would have GOT BACK just what you loaned.

SINCE the revaluation of the dollar, however, an ounce of gold is worth THIRTY-FIVE paper dollars. Instead of only 20.67, which means that the value of gold, as expressed in paper dollars, has increased about 69 per cent.

That means that if you are repaid NOW the 48.4 ounces of gold which you loaned when gold was worth 20.67 paper dollars per ounce you can exchange it for about 1690 paper dollars.

It doesn't take much thinking to realize that this would be pretty nice for you if you are a lender and pretty TOUGH if you are a debtor.

LET'S now take a look at the whole national picture.

It is estimated that there are outstanding in the United States about 100 BILLIONS of dollars of these gold clause contracts—that is to say, agreements to pay bonds, mortgages, etc., in GOLD.

If these gold clause contracts were ACTUALLY repaid in gold, the gold would be worth 169 BILLION paper dollars, at the present paper dollar value of gold.

THIS writer is making no attempt whatever to say here what will happen if the supreme court rules that debts containing an agreement to repay in gold must actually be repaid in gold, or to suggest what OUGHT to be done about it.

If this writer were competent to say that, he would be one of the great men of the earth instead of a small country publisher.

But what has been here pointed out does indicate the vastness of the problem involved, and gives something of an idea as to why the papers are so full of it.

STUDIOS THEATRE

Adults 20c Kiddies 10c

STARTS TODAY FOR 3 DAYS

Continuous Shows Today 1:45 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.

TRIUMPHANT RETURN!

Grand Entertainment for Young and Old!

'SHIRLEY TEMPLE'

IN

BABY, TAKE A BOW

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 10, 1925 (It was Tuesday)

Radio reports that Floyd Collins, cave imprisoned Kentuckian, is still alive are denied by relatives and press associations.

Briak wind sweeps valley, and expected to blow up a rain storm.

Floyd Hart, local aviator, addresses the Kiwanis club and "predicts the airplane will some day be as popular as the auto."

Boys who stole Ben Trowbridge's Ford are quickly captured.

New Copco vault is largest ever shipped to southern Oregon, and 200 people watch its unloading.

Entrance arches over Pacific highway favored by merchants to "give the tourists a good impression."

City planning commission wrestles with "woodyard zone."

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY

February 10, 1915 (It was Wednesday)

United States warns belligerents against use of American flag in U-boat zone; terrible loss of human life in war shocks the kaiser.

Potatoes jump 3 cents per pound in local market "due to conditions abroad."

Clear sunshine dispels the farmer's hope for more rain.

Banks and public offices to close on Lincoln's birthday.

Josephine county objects to use of state money for Blakely highway.

Establishment of sugar beet factory postponed until next year.

"A great wind we had, destroying barns and fences."—Buncom Brewties.

MALHEUR LEADING STATE IN BIRTHS

SALEM.—(UP)—Malheur county, with a birth rate of 17.8 per 1000 population, led the counties of the

state for 1933, figures released by the Oregon state board of health revealed. Malheur's mark was closely followed by Josephine county with 17.6. In 1932 Josephine county had 18.2 to top the state.

Lowest birth rate for any section was in Multnomah county exclusive of the Portland district, which had but 9.6 in 1933.

Birth rate for the state as a whole has declined steadily since 1921. In that year the state's figure was 19.8. Every year the rate has become less until in 1933 it set an all-time low of 12.4

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