

Practical Prosperity Achieved for America Is Roosevelt's Claim

Better Conditions on Farm, in Factory and Home Attained Without Invasion of States Rights Says Executive

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 11.—(AP)—Declaring a practical prosperity had been achieved, President Roosevelt late yesterday told a seven-state "green pastures" rally here that "better conditions" exist on the farm and in the factory and home and that "these successful ends" had been attained without invading states' rights.

The chief executive declared: "I speak to you today as common sense American men and women. You will agree that from the material aspect, this nation's consuming power has been rapidly restored."

"I trust that you will likewise agree that better conditions on the farms, in the factories and in the homes of America are leading us to the spiritual figure of the peasant—green pastures and still waters."

NRA Value Seen
The president did not mention the supreme court in his reference to states' rights. He did say, however, that "most thinking people" believed the NRA had accomplished as much in restoring "prosperity" as any federal law in the past century, and that his farm program, by controlling and reducing the surplus, had brought the south 12-cent cotton.

Declaring he was convinced before he entered the White House that farmers had to make a "decent living out of their main crops" before soil erosion control and flood prevention could start, he said: "Today because of better prices for farm commodities, we are actually and actively engaged in taking these second steps."

"Not only have we aroused a public understanding and approval of the need of ending soil erosion and water run-off, but we have enabled the public, through a practical policy, to begin to pay for their debts, to paint their houses, to buy farm tools and automobiles, to send more boys and girls through school, to college, to put some money in the bank and, incidentally, to know for the first time that the money in the bank is safe."

Cites Past Conditions
Turning to general business conditions, the president said "only a few years ago" farmers, factory workers, small business men, corporations, local, state and national governments were "not making both ends meet" and were paying "ruinous interest charges."

"History will record," he added, "that by the year 1936 a very much larger number of individuals are back in the black, so are most of our small business men, so are most of our corporations and so are almost all of our municipal and county and state governments."

History would also record, he said, that "individuals and corporations and governments are paying today a far more reasonable rate of interest than at any previous time in the history of the American republic."

"In the process of attaining these successful ends," he asserted, "individual liberties have not been removed, and inherent rights of the sovereign states have not been invaded."

"It was obvious, of course, because of the economic unity of the entire

country that no group of individuals and no individual states could, by themselves, take the action necessary to restore the purchasing power of the nation. Only the federal government could accomplish that."

Now in Era of Building
The president said if history gives a name to the present age he hoped it would "call this the era of rebuilding."

At another point Mr. Roosevelt apparently referred to a phrase once used by former President Hoover in speaking of "that now historic corner."

The president said he came not as a stranger to the south, for he had seen the denuding of its forests and the washing away of its topsoil, had taken part in efforts to save these forests, terrace the lands, harness the streams, and to "push hard-surfaced roads into every county in every state."

Turning to the south's main crop, he said he had concluded long before he was inaugurated president that cotton "as it stood then" was essentially a "speculative" crop.

Then he related a "bit of history hitherto unrecorded."

He said he told Secretary Wallace in the first month of his administration: "My objective is to control and reduce that (cotton) surplus; to get for him (the farmer) ten cent cotton our first year in office and to get him twelve cent cotton or more for the next three years. You and I must keep that goal ever before our eyes."

Green Pastures
"And my friends," he said, "I ask you in simple fairness, have we attained that goal?"

"Green pastures," he exclaimed. "Millions of our fellow Americans, with whom I have been associating in the past fortnight, out of the great plains of America, live with prayers and hopes for the fulfillment of what those words imply."

"Still waters—Millions of other Americans, with whom I also have associated, live with prayers and hopes either that the floods may be stilled—floods that bring with them destruction and disaster to fields and flocks, to homesteads and cities—or else look for the heaven sent rains that will fill their wells, their ponds and their peaceful streams."

"It was obvious, of course, because of the economic unity of the entire

BIG SHOES FOR TIRED DOGS



Too big for any human feet, these shoes, size 24, provide a comfortable resting place for tired puppies all the same. Although they have been taken over as temporary quarters by Bing and Betsy, two cocker pups, the shoes were manufactured for a special Montgomery Ward window display as a symbol of the fact that Wards are the world's largest retailers of work shoes. The shoes weigh 4½ pounds and are built to regular specifications.

JAPANESE SHOW APPRECIATION OF WESTERN MUSIC

TOKYO (UP)—The new Tokyo symphony orchestra is winning its way to recognition as one of the world's outstanding musical organizations.

It has been honored by an invitation to participate in the International Exposition in Paris next year, when many of the world's most famous orchestras will perform.

The invitation was conveyed by Jacques Thibaud, French violinist, who appeared here in a series of concerts this summer.

The performance and appreciation of western music is comparatively new in Japan, which has its own musical tradition. But now every concert of the symphony orchestra is a sell-out and the old masters are interpreted in a manner that reflects credit on conductors and players alike.

A typical summer evening in Hibiyapark will find the orchestra playing Mendelssohn, Mozart and Dvorak. The cement and gravelled walks, flower-lined, are thronged with music-lovers on their way to Hibiyapark. There are some foreigners, but mostly they are kimonoed Japanese.

Inside the hall girls hurry about, Japanese students in their blue uniforms and peaked caps are

smoking a final cigarette before bursting to their seats with a great clatter as the curtains part. The auditorium seats about 4,000 and it is filled to capacity. The music begins. The applause for the orchestra is surprising in its intensity. And the hearers know their music, with the result that conductors are not annoyed by premature applause or clapping of hands between the movements of a symphony.

CANADA TO COLLECT NEW WEATHER DATA

OTTAWA, Ont. (UP)—Canadian weather experts soon will ascend nearly 20,000 feet to obtain more accurate forecasts.

Under a new scheme financed by the government, airplanes will soar to heights of 17,000 feet in the northwest territories to gather data on temperature, humidity and pressure. The information, expected to be of great value to aviation and to increase the accuracy of weather forecasts, will be compiled and distributed through a new meteorological service now being organized here.

Jumping Frogs Greased
COALINGA, Cal. (UP)—Where Mark Twain's legendary hero filled his rival's frog with buck shot to keep him from jumping too far, Coalinga enthusiasts are trying out a different tack. They are greasing their frogs with lubricating oil to accelerate the speed and length of their jumps in local contests.

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SCIENCE IS USED TO THROW LIGHT ON ART FRAUDS

Detection of Counterfeits Is
No Longer Considered
Haphazard Guess-Work—
Minute Details Checked.

SAN FRANCISCO, (UP)—Just as Uncle Sam has his G-men for crime work, art restorers have their G-men for the detection of art counterfeits and counterfeiters, explains William Suhr, noted art restorer.

Suhr came to the Pacific coast to train future G-men in the detection of counterfeits of art masterpieces and the clever art criminals that produce them. The technique and methods employed by both classes of G-men, Suhr says, do not differ materially.

The art restorer uses his laboratory, the same as the regular G-man, where science plays its part. Chemical analysis, X-rays, infra red and violet rays are only a few of the methods used.

Then, in the handling of paintings there is a "crackle" clue which resembles immensely finger-printing in crime detection.

Instant Vital Factor
Finally, to complete the analysis, Suhr says that the art G-men must use methods that are partly scientific and partly instinct while employing every scientific method that has been developed for the detection of crime, often in the last analysis must depend upon their own intuition and own knowledge of criminal's habits, mentality and psychology.

"A peek into the laboratory methods and life of an art restorer or G-man is just as thrilling," Suhr says, "as a detective story. The art restorer is the man who must ever maintain a constant vigil against the counterfeiter."

"His work is half science and half spiritual or intuition or whatever you may want to call it. In any event, we now have at our disposition all of the most modern scientific means for establishing a counterfeit painting, for example. But often, even these fail entirely, and then must come the art restorer's own judgment in the case."

The "crackle," Suhr explains, is one of the art restorer's surest means of detecting a counterfeit painting. It consists of the pattern of cracks that may form in the paint. Peculiarly, the pattern of cracks in a painting surface align themselves rather definitely in periods. This alignment of cracks, he explains, is caused by three factors—material, climatic conditions, and technique.

Not Conclusive Test
Thus the failure of a painting, he says, to show the general crackle pattern of the period to which it is supposed to belong will create a serious doubt as to the authenticity. He admits, however, that the "crackle" is still not quite as sure a test as finger printing in the modern detection of criminals.

"In such cases," says Suhr, "other tests are applied, for example, the chemical test. A fleck of white paint may be removed and subjected to chemical test. Should the test show the paint to be zinc rather than white lead, and the painting is being examined as a work prior to 1787, here again would arise serious doubt as to its genuineness. The reason for this is that white zinc dates from 1789, while white lead may be said to have been known always."

"While this, of course, would seem to be absolute proof, yet it is not. It must be determined first that the fleck removed for analysis was not taken from some part of the picture previously subject to restoration work."

In cases like this, however, there are still further scientific proofs to be applied, Suhr points out. The painting then can be subjected to the infra red photographing of the surface to obtain the range and penetration of colors not visible to the eye.

Delving even further there is the violet ray which brings out the differences in colors which appear the same to the eye.

However, even the laboratory and science are not the only yard-sticks which the art G-man uses in running down fake art objects and counterfeiters. Paintings, according to Suhr, also are studied from the standpoint of form, style, technique, known traits and peculiarities of the artist, and even the frame and the support of the painting.

No single test, Suhr admits, is infallible, but taken altogether they build up a chain of circumstantial evidence.

"The work is not without its sensational side," says Suhr. "For example, a painting under examination and said to be priceless may prove to be a worthless fraud or a genuine work worth \$500,000 or more."

City Hall Budgeteer
MONTEREY, Cal. (UP)—This city is taking off its hat to City Manager B. J. Pader. He figured out so accurately a year in advance the city's budget for the past year, its revenues and expenditures, that he only missed the mark by \$226. The citizens even forgave the fact that the \$226 is on the red side of the ledger.

Meteorological Report

September 11, 1936.
Forecasts.
Medford and vicinity: Unsettled tonight and Saturday; warmer tonight; cooler Saturday.
Oregon: Unsettled tonight with rains northwest portion; Saturday rain; warmer interior tonight; cooler interior Saturday.

Local Data.
Temperature a year ago today: Highest, 82; lowest, 52.
Total monthly precipitation, 0.25 inch. Excess for the month, 0.15 inch. Total precipitation since September 1, 1935, 0.25 inch. Excess for the season, 0.15 inch.
Relative humidity at 5 p. m. yesterday, 27%; 5 a. m. today, 79%.
Sunrise tomorrow, 5:48.
Sunset tomorrow, 6:26 p. m.

Observations Taken at 5 a. m., 129 Meridian Time.

CITY	High Temp	Lowest Temp	Prev. 24 Hours	Weather
Boise	82	44	—	Clear
Boston	70	60	01	Rain
Chicago	86	70	—	Cloudy
Denver	78	60	01	Cloudy
Eureka	80	48	—	Clear
Helena	74	—	—	—
Los Angeles	78	62	—	Cloudy
MEDFORD	82	42	—	Clear
New York	82	62	—	Cloudy
Omaha	98	—	—	—
Phoenix	2	76	T. P. Cldy	—
Portland	70	48	—	Clear
Reno	88	48	—	Clear
Roseburg	74	48	—	Clear
Salt Lake	80	54	02	Clear
San Francisco	60	54	—	Cloudy
Seattle	62	48	—	Clear
Spokane	74	46	—	Clear
Walla Walla	80	—	—	—
Washington, D.C.	82	70	T. Cloudy	—

SKI CLUB ORGANIZED BY BAKER RESIDENTS

BAKER, Ore., Sept. 11.—(AP)—The first organized effort to promote winter sports in this region has been launched with formation of the Evergreen Ski club here.

The Whitman national forest has promised aid in clearing and fixing the club's ski course at Boulder gorge, west of Baker on the Sumpter highway.

Closing time for Too Late to Classify Ads is 1:30 p. m.
Use Mail Tribune want ads.

BLACK TRIBES GET AUSTRALIAN HELP UNDER NEW PLAN

QUEENSLAND, Australia (UP)—The aboriginal department of the Queensland government is establishing a new economic system of production and sale among the black native tribes that might be regarded as almost communistic if it were not for the fact that the system will be administered by missionaries instead of Soviet commissars.

The idea is to make the Australian blacks entirely self-supporting thru the development of their own native industries and the sale of their products. Model river villages are being established on the Wepa, Arakun and Mitchell rivers, in which natives may live their own lives free of interference from whites.

The principal industries to be developed are agriculture and fishing, and missionaries will act as agents for all contact necessary with the outside world.

On some of the Torres Strait islands the natives work their own shell and trepan fishing fleets on a community basis and have their own stores as well.

At Thursday Island, natives are being taught shipbuilding and the repair and care of marine engines. All craft exceeding what the natives may need for their own fishing fleets will be sold through the missionary agents for the benefit of the community funds.

On Mornington Island, a salt works is to be built for the manufacture of salt for the curing of fish—one more step toward establishing complete self-sufficiency for the natives of the islands. It also will sell excess product to the outside world under the new community economic system.

Prize Claimed
BERKELEY, Cal. (UP)—The University of California claims it has won the first leg in the world-wide contest for a \$100,000 prize offered by Egypt for a remedy against the cotton leaf worm. California scientists declare they have classified the objectionable worm as "prodenia litura," have discovered all its normal characteristics and expect to find a way to kill it before some one else gets the \$100,000.

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Claramount Black Pepper 2 oz. can 5c

Monitor Catsup 12 oz. glass 10c

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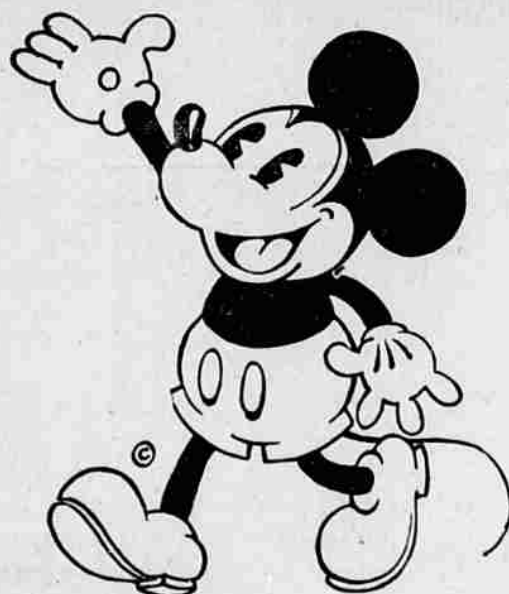
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