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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATION OF EDITORS

Ye Smudge Pot by Arthur Perry.

The Young Democrats of Oregon, in convention assembled, spent the week-end saving the nation, and the state, and did not act too soon like they were still in mental short-pants.

A wall paper that is applied to the sides of houses, likewise instead of up-and-down, is now on the market. This ought to help out a lot, in the March of Utopia, even if the family bean-barrel is empty.

Two or three Oregon counties are now in the throes of building courthouses, complicated by revision of plans which appear "ideal" to one committee, and "like hell" to another.

Alfred Steinhauer is enjoyed a cracked rib. (This isn't his wife). (Greenleaf News). Looks like the groundwork of an alibi.

A number of laws are beginning to look like the man of the house should arrange a twooms with the lawn-mower.

"For years I furnished food for the whole crowd while all he contributed was scolding for my children." (Chico, Calif. Enterprise)—80-80 stuff.

The Oregon P.-T. A. congress decried horse-race betting, but said nothing about the 15-year old boy, who smashed his school principal with a baseball bat, instead of the "trade stimulating" pin-ball machine in the candy store.

More signs of spring show up. Druggists are displaying poison oak cures, and Professional Physicians of peasants are urging them, in letters to the editors, to break the monopolistic strangle hold of private power enterprises.

J. Kort Hall, the orchardist, is out again, and fit as a fiddle for spring worrying over what will not happen to the pear crop.

The office-itch has broken out anew on Mr. Maloney, the Klamath county political typhoon, and he coyly announces he will seek "a major office" in the 1938 primary.

It will either be for the governorship, in opposition to Governor Martin, or U. S. Senator Steiwer. It is alleged the breezy aspirant, is not handicapped by any too many qualifications for either high post. He is undecided which one he wants. This is where the glorious Oregon Primary System is weak. It should be "humanized" to permit running for both offices, at the same election. In the event of a double victory, the candidate could make up his mind what he wanted to be later.

THAT DOG! THEN DAFODILS! "And what may we do about it. Well, we certainly cannot restore that saffron, double daffodil to its virgin beauty. We cannot identify the dog and we have no heart to reprimand him even if we could. But to those who have come thus far and who have dogs—bless them—and their own may we not suggest that the neighbors have rights and property—and daffodils?"

"Dogs, with all their admirable qualities, do love night parties. They differ from cats only in the fact that their advertising isn't quite so vocal and they haven't the fondness for back seat seats which feline profess. But dogs do range afraid, as the woman across the way may well and truly testify.

"If persons who own dogs were to arrange to keep them at home at night by the comparatively simple process of either locking them in or tying them up, there would fewer night dog parties, more kind-ness and neighborliness and more daffodils." (Caldwell, Idaho, News-Tribune).

LAWN MOWERS repaired. We call and del. Sims Bros., 261. 33 N. Fir.

Give It A Trial First

SECRETARY PERKINS has called a conference of industrial and labor leaders to discuss ways and means of establishing labor peace under the recently legalized Wagner Act.

Among the amendments suggested by the industrial leaders are the following: 1. Incorporation of labor unions to make them more responsible.

This paper favors all the amendments but the second, but we doubt the advisability of trying to secure their passage at the present time.

For organized labor will fight all of them, and support their stand on the ground, that it is too early to seek radical change in a measure that has not been tried out.

THE first argument, we regard, as a pretty strong one. After all the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Labor may be right.

Moreover, as a practical matter, there is no chance of securing the passage of these amendments, at the present time. The attempt would merely stir up bitter controversy again, organized labor would win, and be more strongly convinced than ever, that waging eternal warfare is the price of securing and maintaining labor's legitimate rights.

FAR better, from the standpoint of industry, to let nature take its course for the time being. If the measure is as unfair to the employer as it appears to be on its surface, the fact will soon be demonstrated.

And with that evidence before them, leaders of industry will have public opinion with them, in their effort to secure a square deal. For the people of this country are overwhelmingly in favor of just that.

SO while both sides should freely state their views of the Wagner Act at this conference, it is to be hoped that representatives of the employers will accede to labor's contention that radical changes be delayed, until the measure has been given a free and fair trial.

From a realistic standpoint, nothing can be lost by such a concession and much may be gained, from the standpoint of eventually securing a measure that will be fair to both capital and labor, at the minimum cost.

It Won't Work

THIS paper opposes compulsory arbitration, because it is convinced, that in this country, compulsory methods won't work. Or at best they won't work as well as non-compulsory ones.

Probably the explanation lies in the realm of psychology rather than economics or political economy. However that may be the fact remains, that if industrial peace is the goal,—not peace as a result of warfare and force, but of mutual adjustment and accommodation—then the less compulsion,—the less strong-arm stuff, except as a last resort, the better.

THE national Railway Labor Act is a good example. There is nothing compulsory in this measure. Neither the employer nor the worker HAS to do this or that. A medium is merely supplied, through which certain things, can be done, and the law encourages both sides to a railroad controversy to do them.

This law has been in force for 11 years, and there has not been a serious railroad strike in all that time. Before its passage strikes and tie-ups of railroad traffic were almost as frequent, as sit-down strikes, in the manufacturing industry are today.

Does anyone imagine, for a moment, that if the railroad labor act had not been in effect, the leaders would at the 11th hour have called it off?

MOREOVER if a group of workers want to strike, no law compulsory or noncompulsory can prevent them. There is no way to prevent one man, or 10,000 men from quitting work, if they insist on doing so.

Then why make arbitration mandatory, when there is no way of enforcing it, and as a practical matter such legislation merely creates in advance a spirit of resentment and resistance?

WE know the talking points in favor of compulsory arbitration. A smart lawyer can make a good theoretical case. But where industrial peace is concerned, the country most decidedly faces a condition, NOT a theory.

An acceptance of this fact, particularly on the part of industrial leaders will go far toward hastening the day, when labor and capital will realize their interests are not conflicting but mutual, and cooperation not controversy, is the path to security and permanent well being, for both.

Ye Poets Corner

There it stands, so stately, all alone Amid the rugged mountain peaks: A town, its fame already known. A higher, mightier name still seeks.

And things will come, now too remote. We shall not let its footstep falter, For rotted boards make a leaky boat. BY EINO J. HYPPA. 1121 N. Riverside.

Personal Health Service

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.

IS SYPHILIS CONQUERABLE? Article No. 1

If syphilis were a venereal disease only, its prevention might well be left to education which influences conduct and morals. But it would be barbarous to shut our eyes and ears to the truth, that hundreds of thousands of innocent victims of syphilis might be saved, can be saved by a more enlightened attitude on the part of the public.

Education of the public about the nature and course of syphilis is necessary in order to correct many misconceptions that have grown out of the old conspiracy of silence and of the old conscientious syphilitic persons to take precautions against infecting others with whom they come in everyday contact.

Tuberculosis is yielding to public enlightenment about the nature and course of the disease. But the fight against syphilis has had to overcome a more formidable obstacle, namely moral bigotry, the narrow virtue that would regard syphilis as the wages of sin, the sins of the father being visited upon the children or a loathsome penalty of Heavensness, and that heedless of the fact that syphilis is a medical and sanitary problem without the slightest bearing on sexual morality or immorality in hundreds of thousands of cases.

Noticed your statement that cats and dogs thrive and reproduce young better when fed raw meat rather than cooked meat. Kindly give reason. (L. E. C.)

Answer—Experiments conducted by nutrition workers show the truth of the statement. Probably the animals get vitamins from raw meat (their natural food) which are more or less destroyed by cooking.

Tomorrow: What Everyone Should Know About Syphilis. (Copyright, 1937, John F. Dille Co.)

Ed. Note: Persons wishing to communicate with Dr. Brady should send letter direct to Dr. William Brady, M. D., 265 El Camino, Beverly Hills, Calif.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Diane, up and a new arrival, Marie West, Gabrielle from Provence who blushed prettily. And a letter from the Appleton-Century folk suggesting a book on small town memories, which I wish I had the energy and time to do.

Verne Porter popped in and I brewed him up from Missouri and we played the old card game, pitch. Then off to Mrs. William Brown Meloney's reception for my favorite mystery writer, E. Phillips Oppenheim, and then to see Thyras Samler Winslow at the St. Morris.

Bagatelle, Jim Braddock likes to see the author, Philip Goodale, the author, has written his best prose when rightfully hungry. There are 250,000 Poles living in New York city. Cobina Wright, socialite cafe hostess, enjoys a full-sized cigar after dinner.

There is a comic goofiness about such an embarrassment. Last evening, along the street, met a young man who had a sum that was not repaid as promptly as promised. And for some reason, in greeting him I tipped my hat.

Men with ideas: I know an up-and-coming radio executive who dresses each morning in the record of Victor Herbert's "March of the Toys." He not only has a good exercising march but has popped off fifteen minutes from the usual drinking time and is spruce than ever before. Also less grouchy.

Newsapermen, used to watching the divine affluents as it effects the celebrity, usually point to Kate Smith as a super study in modesty. As her popularity has increased with 11 years, so has her self-effacement. She is seldom seen in public, although she has lost all her attentions about her size. She is devoted to

her job and to her charities. There is scarcely a personal appeal to help with this benefit or that that goes unheeded. Employees about radio stations look upon her as the most agreeable of the stars. She has a cheery word for all—and when needed is always on the spot.

Miss Smith's triumph has always been an interesting study in overcoming what many might regard as a severe handicap. I saw her opening night in her first Broadway stage appearance. In size she was something of a monstrosity—indeed almost a circus freak—and was the target for much clowning on the part of her fellow players. If she was to be anything, it seemed, it was a horseplay comedienne. A sort of female Frank McIntyre or Willie Gerde. Yet singing that night, she stopped the show cold. Gradually the clowning was abandoned and she went to the Palace in a song act and remained for the longest run—14 weeks as I recall—ever recorded at that hallowed variety stamping ground. Then came her tryout on the radio, a natural for her talent. I am told that, despite her generous impulses, she is among the richest of our women entertainers. She has salted her earnings in carefully selected annuities and can retire in luxury any time. Her escort is always her manager, Ted Collins.

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Why, dogs! Farm dogs were scarce so they sent away and asked help from a distant man who brought in his pack of dogs to assist and the nuisance was abated for a while. Our stock men need our dogs. They are a asset; they protect sheep; they are necessary. We all need our dogs but some are too poor to pay the heavy tax, and some are too heartless to properly care for them.

End as to cats. We have cats and birds. But we find the cat is much more useful around the farm than the birds. A well fed cat seldom catches birds. This is proven at least to our satisfaction by the fact that we cannot raise berries here, or cherries, because of the birds.

Last winter when we fed the poor starving wild birds they came in droves and the cats watched them, and I don't think the cats caught one.

Statistics show that rodents destroy and injure much farm produce and the cat is the most reliable control we have.

Birds in the orchards are more of a disadvantage than help for they peck the fruit and make it unsalable.

Let's look to ourselves. God made the animals for our help and joy and pronounced all very good, but "not a sparrow falleth to the ground" but He takes notice. Dogs, cats and birds are all useful helpers; we need them for work and also for pets. If man does his part we can rejoice in them.

NELLIE S. SCOTT, Sama Valley, Ore., April 19, 1937.

The Supreme Court To the editor: April 19, 1937, at Concord and Lexington the embattled farmers fought for freedom and liberty. They were true patriots and they were right.

"By the rude bridge that arched the flood, Their flag to April's breeze unfurled, Here once the embattled farmers stood, And fired the shot heard around the world."

Today, April 19, 1937, the greatest issue since the day of Abraham Lincoln is before the American people for settlement. Our faith is in God and right will triumph.

The Supreme Court of the United States is our bulwark of freedom and liberty. The American people stand for the independence of the Supreme Court. They will defend to the utmost the integrity and independence of the United States Supreme Court.

The American people will hurt into oblivion all those who seek by means of the appointment of six new and additional judges to control and to dictate the future actions and decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The majority of the people of our country are opposed absolutely to the president of the United States appointing six new and additional judges of the Supreme Court. They are opposed to the appointment by President Roosevelt of even one new and additional judge of the Supreme Court. The people of the United States are against the packing of the Supreme Court by President Roosevelt or by any future president. They are against this being done either by indirection or in any other manner.

On this anniversary of the battles of Concord and Lexington let us reconsecrate ourselves to the advancement of liberty and freedom. In every way let us uphold the integrity and independence of the Supreme Court of the United States.

FRED W. MEARS, Salem, Ore., April 19, 1937.

Constitution and Court To the Editor: I was very interested by an article in the Saturday Evening Post, "How the Supreme Court Works." Much is revealed between the lines as well as in the lines. They have especially made chairs for each according to his desire or need. One Justice has built-in cushions to rest his neck and back. (Resting his feet, not from laziness, because their secretaries do the work and even decide the issue for them at times, so this article says).

There are only one or two of the nine that have any interest in their job. That is one of the things you can see "between the lines." It is wrong to have to abide by the decision of five persons whose minds and bodies are on the decline. What do they care whether anything is constitutional or not?

What is "constitutional" anyway? What as I can find out it is something with a two-way stretch. In

looking over a school manual on the government of the United States, I find that the Supreme Court justices are to retire at the age of 70. Why don't they?

In the "Fundamental Laws of the Nation" it says: Anyone may refuse to obey a state law or a law of Congress, pleading in self-defense that the law is "unconstitutional." Has the Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional for themselves to retire at the age of 70?

It's a safe bet that the Supreme Court is unconstitutional until it does as is being taught our children in school.

Our laws of the constitution say the president has the power to change the Supreme Court. Therefore, it is silly for anyone to accuse him of being a dictator because he sees the need of men that you can tell which is the quick and which is the dead.

President Taft made changes in the constitution, the first that had been made in 45 years. No doubt some thought the heavens would fall, but nothing direful happened.

The first change ever made in the constitution was before it ever was in operation, when a creating in behalf of the poor, because the constitution as it was first constructed gave all power to rule to the rich and high-born. The poor won with firearms against the troops.

All of the amendments of our constitution were adopted as safeguards against too much power of the Supreme Court.

And the first one of those amendments is this: "That congress should have no power to pass any law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press."

MARY ETHEL ATKINS, April 17, 1937.

and budget balancing, not merely on paper, but in fact. The only really dangerous factor in the situation is prices. On this, he still has his unannounced "plan," but no one knows what he will do with it. There will be legislation on this subject, and probably also on the new NRA and hours-wages, again no one knows what.

There will be no sit-down legislation, unless the current spread of small strikes breaks into big ones. The president himself gave an indication on this by amplifying his silence on the subject at his last two press conferences.

When first asked whether he had any comment on sit-downs, his reply was "what sit-downs?" The second time, in response to the same inquiry he merely chuckled.

Few authorities can recall a time when a president of the United States was beset with so many confusing problems in peace time. Even in the early days of the New Deal, there were only one or two subjects hanging fire at a time, and the only problem was to work them out. Now there are dozens of problems pressing for solution and few acceptable solutions being suggested, that is, solutions acceptable from a presidential standpoint.

Some callers have believed the president shows as much sign of being nettled as he ever has, although, this, of course, does not mean he is worrying much more than usual. He has a faculty for taking things as they come.

Steps taken for organization of Fruitgrowers' league here. Twenty towns along Mississippi in Tennessee face destruction from floods. Chamber of Commerce opens drive for new members.

Trans-Atlantic flight to start next Sunday. Craters club meets and eats chop suey, and invites Grants Pass Chamber to be guests at next session.

Twenty years ago today (April 19, 1917) Germans pour in fresh troops in effort to halt French drive in west; congress opposes press censorship law.

Senator Chamberlain wires Mayor Gates he will back a military railroad from Medford to Bend. Crater Lake highway to be improved as a forest highway.

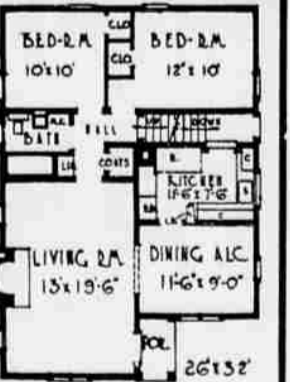
Heavy frost hits California fruit crop. Red Cross to sell old papers to buy material to make war bandages. Federal building quarters offered the organization to work in.

Fortable signs ordered removed from Main street by city council. President authorized to take over control of railroads for duration of war.

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Communications The Mail Tribune is glad to publish letters from its readers, but finds it necessary to require that such communications be signed by the writer thereof, and do not exceed 400 words.

Where writers request and have a legitimate reason for anonymity, their names will not be published with their letters, but it is necessary that the names be known to the newspaper.



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