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The Rise of Cordell Hull

ONE can find many points of similarity between the two Democratic administrations,—that of Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Woodrow Wilson had his "New Freedom", Franklin Roosevelt his "New Deal." The former was re-elected because "he kept the country out of war," and today the country as a whole regardless of party, is unquestionably behind President Roosevelt in his determination to keep this country out of war.

President Wilson regardless of growing opposition refused to compromise on his League of Nations, opposing so much as the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t". Convinced that while the congress was against him the people of the country were with him, Wilson took a swing around the circle to bring that wilful minority in line,—with what tragic results now everyone knows.

HAD President Roosevelt been willing to compromise on his Supreme Court plan, no one doubts he would have been able to have secured an enlargement of the court by two members at least. But he refused and was beaten. Now he is about to leave for a trip to the western coast presumably to bring his own group of wilful reactionaries in line. So one might go on for quite a spell tracing similarities between the two administrations.

BUT in one direction there is a striking difference, and has been from the outset.

President Wilson had continual trouble with the most important member of his official family—the Secretary of State. He started off on the wrong foot by using this office to pay a political debt he begrudged, and—as he supposed—get rid of the "enfant terrible" of his party, at the same time.

But William Jennings Bryan refused either to follow the leader or be submerged. When his own cherished peace program failed and war became inevitable he resigned.

Robert Lansing followed. He agreed to "follow the leader", but was neither by temperament nor training fitted for the post, and instead of being a help to the president, proved to be only another burden, for shoulders that were already beginning to break under the load.

So he stepped out to be followed by Bainbridge Colby, a reconstructed Bull Moose, able, aggressive, brilliant, but the administration's ship had started to founder by this time, and Mr. Colby was not designed by nature to successfully conduct a rear-action defense, on the losing side.

So the office of secretary of state in the Wilson administration was distinguished by a succession of failures, tragedies, frustrations and blasted careers,—nothing but tears and sorrow for all the eight years.

HOW different the same office in the Roosevelt administration! Outside of his own state, and the inner circles of his own party, Cordell Hull was practically unknown when he was named to the highest cabinet post in the Roosevelt administration. Quiet, modest, self-effacing, with only an undistinguished congressional record behind him, the general public reaction, was one of complete indifference,—just another one of those things—a political debt paid—Cordell Hull—another time-serving stooge.

It is hardly accurate to say Secretary Hull's career has been sensational—he isn't the sensational type of man. But it is entirely accurate to say, that he is the one member of the cabinet—and the ONLY one—who has steadily grown in stature since the Roosevelt administration began, who in his official capacity has never made a false or foolish move; who has had a clear cut, definite policy from the outset, and has never swerved from it, regardless of repeated discouragements from abroad, and the criticisms of certain sensitive interests at home.

AND what is that policy? It might be termed a practical application of what the late William James suggested,—that the civilized world, must find a moral substitute for war. Secretary Hull has been, and is today, in his quiet, unobtrusive, but persistent way, working for world peace. Not by preaching about it, not by urging this international panacea or that, not by moralizing on the obvious and acknowledged horrors of war, but by trying in a practical, common sense way to discover the causes of war, and remove them.

He believes the chief causes of war are economic,—the struggle for markets,—the natural desire, common to nations as well as individuals, to get ahead in the world, to better their condition,—above all to escape, suffering, privation and what might be termed economic injustice.

THEREFORE the corner stone of his policy has been international cooperation and interchange in the economic field,—reciprocity, trade treaties,—not designed to give as much as possible to one country, and as little as possible to another, but to establish trade between them, on a mutually satisfactory and beneficial basis,—in short the good neighbor policy applied to international business relationships.

THIS may sound simple and harmless enough but it is neither. It is a most complicated and perplexing problem to work out. And as the policy, carried to its logical conclusion, means a complete reversal of this country's protective tariff tradition, and ABANDONMENT of the belief that the more this country sells, and the less it purchases, the more prosperous it becomes—no one can properly apply the word "harmless" to it, as far as Big Business reaction is concerned.

NEVERTHELESS in the opinion of this newspaper Secretary Hull is essentially right. Not only as to his theory of world peace, but his conviction, that when the world war changed this country from a debtor to a creditor nation, it completely changed its status, and if ultimate disaster is to be avoided, an entirely new economic policy, must be adopted to fit, the new arrangement.

Orange With Pumpkin Committee meeting refreshments: Add a little orange juice or grated orange rind to your next pumpkin pie filling. A fourth of a teaspoonful is enough.

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, Calif.

THE NEW ONE-SHOT INSULIN

Two factors have prevented many thousands of sufferers with diabetes from enjoying the boon of insulin treatment. First is the high cost of insulin, which is artificially maintained under the monopoly granted to certain individuals by virtue of patents in the United States and Canada. This monopoly is mentioned by the medical profession of both countries by some strange distortion of the fundamental principles of medical ethics.

You see, the fact that a medical school or university nominally controls the manufacture and sale of insulin and participates in the profits takes the curse of the monopoly. Poor people have no business getting diabetes anyway. Diabetes is a disease of the rich, the overnourished, the underworked.

The second factor which has operated to withhold the benefit of insulin treatment from a great many diabetes patients is the onerous necessity of reporting two or three times a day to physician or nurse for the dose of insulin; or even the task of preparing and administering the subcutaneous injection to oneself.

Protamine insulin is a modified form of insulin having an effect three or four times the duration of the effect of ordinary insulin, and hence one dose a day may serve the same purpose as two, three or four doses of ordinary insulin.

Of course protamine insulin must be injected hypodermically like ordinary insulin. Scientific medicine, a field where humanity formerly had eminent domain, under the present monopolistic trend, is becoming subsidized medicine, and research or laboratory workers, dependent on subsidies, grants, foundations or scholarships donated by commercial interests, discover what their owners want discovered, or else.

Here it may be well to say that it is now thoroughly established by actual experience that patients with diabetes as well as those with potential diabetes (which we can't stop now to explain) usually show a definite lowering of the amount of sugar in the urine or a definite improvement in carbohydrate metabolism when they have received an optimal

NEW YORK Daily by Day by O.O. McIntyre NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Diary: Up at 5 a.m. distracted by the street noises and weary about this and that. Had a shower and a slice of Danish cheese with little pig sausage and a beaker of sweet milk all merry and bright again. Then talked with the night elevator man about world affairs.

So driving to Greenwich to see Ray Long, who has been visiting at Big Creek in the Ohio hills and learned to milk a cow. Afterward driving across country to Major Howard's estate, Laurel Hill, and walked among his flowers. And back to my quarters. Just too late to talk to Anna May Wong.

Nellie Shuff to dinner and off early for Buffalo. And I had a sudden seizure to work my fingers for 15 minutes, and then no thoughts sover. And wondered at my drowsiness until I recollected my early rising. Then quickly to bed.

New York now has so few beads among artists and writers that they are almost regarded as an oddity. Twenty years ago every newspaper had at least a half dozen well-known chin pieces—often among top flight editorial writers, art and dramatic critics. Beards also flourished among theatrical publicists men.

My first big-time editor, John A. Vanderhook, sported a wisp of imperial and nose glasses with a broad black ribbon. He had been a foreign correspondent and beat the world with a press association dispatch to Queen Victoria's death. He was also the editor who plucked Roy Howard from an obscure copy desk and sent him to New York as a news association manager. Vanderhook seemed to me the personification of journalistic worldliness and snobbery.

I gazed upon him with awe as an elderly journalist who knew the game. Yet when he died rather suddenly he was only 38.

Personal nomination for the most glamorous of all newspaper reporters—Frank Ward O'Malley.

O'Malley was the only reporter I ever knew whose writings became generally known without by-line, a credit to his rare genius. His stories in the old Sun were never signed, yet every Sun reader was able instantly to spot the O'Malley touch. He had a style no one could imitate. And he knew how to interview people in a way that made them tell him things they would tell no one else. Irving Cobb once plotted a credit to his rare genius. His stories in the old Sun were never signed, yet every Sun reader was able instantly to spot the O'Malley touch.

Bagatelles: Joe Cook is part owner in a medicine show and appears with it in evening when it is in his neighborhood. Gene Tunney cries "Bravo" at first nights that please him. Alfred Vanderbilt always admires his mother, Mrs. Margaret Emerson, to championship fights. Robert Garland, former critic, has sold a play for Broadway production. Wolcott Gibbs has "profiled" Lucius Beebe for the New Yorker.

Comment on the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT forbids American merchant vessels owned by the government to transport arms, ammunition or implements of war to China or Japan.

Well, if a ship OWNED by the GOVERNMENT OF THE U. S. should be sunk by the Chinese or the Japanese the resulting situation would be more serious than if the ship were owned merely by private citizens.

BY ALL the rules of war (insofar as any rules are left) sinking of a warship is a more serious matter than sinking a merchant ship, and vessels owned by the government have somewhat the status of warships.

THE highway commission of the state of Oregon borrows a million dollars of short term money at an interest rate slightly under HALF OF ONE PER CENT.

Why the low rate? There can be only one answer. Under existing conditions, people are afraid to risk their money in private enterprise, and so are willing to lend it to the state for practically nothing.

AN OUTFIT calling itself the American Committee for Spanish Relief has collected \$30,793, of which \$25,783, or approximately 83 cents out of each dollar, went for "administration and publicity"—that is to say, for salary and expenses of those doing the collecting.

THE world is certainly full of racketeers these days, isn't it? SPEAKING of racketeers, a couple of fast workers hit Redding the other day and started in collecting commissions on "jobs" with a movie scene to be filmed in Trinity county.

When they finished up and disappeared those who had bought jobs as movie extras were out whatever they had paid.

Easy money is easy money, the world over. It's swell for those who take it in and tough on those who put it out.

Everybody, of course, who flirts with easy money figures that he will be on the RECEIVING end.

Communications

Nature's Control Replying to the criticism directed against my attitude on birth control, it is my opinion that it should not be hard for any person who intelligently reads the news of the day and uses his eyes to see what is continually happening in this world of ours, to form an unbiased conception of exactly where we are at.

On one hand I see nations like Germany, Italy, Japan and others, devoting much energy to the propagation of their species, for the sole purpose of raising enough man power to fight their future battles.

And we see that countries like Italy and Japan (for example), in a short time become so clogged with human life that they are compelled to acquire (almost always by war) more territory in which to expand further.

On the other hand we see nature working tirelessly to keep the population of the world within a reasonable limit. This she does by means of famines, floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, volcanic outbreaks, tidal waves, disastrous epidemics, numerous kinds of deadly germs, intense cold and heat, poisonous insects, plants and reptiles, fire, lightning, dangerous beasts, old age, fatal accidents, automobile wrecks, shipwrecks and many other minor aids which reduce by death the fast mounting population of our planet.

When in spite of her efforts, humanity becomes too dense in certain sections as at present, she will bring on a war, which perhaps is the easiest method of them all, as she has endowed nearly every person at birth with the fighting instinct.

Still there are people who cannot or will not take note of these matters or devote any attention to them, but determinedly persist in pitting their puny efforts against a force like nature.

One should read what happened to the rich noblemen who bargained with a smith to shoe his mare at one penny for the first nail, to be doubled with every succeeding nail for the remaining 31. Then compare that with the world's present population and think what would happen to us if nature failed to keep her hand on the throttle-valve.

J. C. REYNOLDS

Sept. 12, 1937.

CHILD EXPERT FINDS FAMILY 'ROWS' HELP

DENVER (AP)—Mild family rows a beneficial factor in rearing children, in the opinion of Sidonie M. Grunberg, child specialist.

"I can think of nothing more discouraging than a home in which the mother and father never disagree," she told parents at a Denver university institute.

"Healthy family argument," she said, "gives children an insight into the problems of life."

PORTLAND, Sept. 20.—(AP)—Shifting sand in a fuel chute trapped and suffocated C. R. Jones, 33, fireman at a manufacturing firm.

Behind Washington Headlines

By H. R. Baukhage

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(Continued from Page One)

which was backed by Vincent Astor, another close friend of the president, has an interest in "News Week." The current issue carries a summary of the story of Mr. Black's connection with the Klan, is profusely illustrated with documents. Mr. McJannet's paper predicts that the affair will cause so-called liberals to lose confidence in the president.

These are only two straws, observers say, that point the way which the ill-wind is blowing that bodes nobody good, either Mr. Black or President Roosevelt.

The gentlemen who are trying to find sinister reasons for the president's distaste for the sugar bill, which didn't give Puerto Rico as big a share of the American market as the administration wanted are now whispering that Mr. Ickes was the x-grinder for at least one island refinery. Mr. Ickes, it has been forgotten, runs the tenth largest sugar mill in Puerto Rico, now that he has become head of the Puerto Rico reconstruction administration.

The mill and the land belong to this government. The mill was purchased for \$3,500,000 with the idea of dividing the property and land among a number of cooperatives. Some 2000 Puerto Rican farmers would, under this scheme, eventually hold the title.

The co-ops have been formed, but they haven't acquired the title, and won't, some pessimists predict, for another two decades or so. The catch is that the property must be paid for out of the profits, if any. And the "if" is the fact that the Puerto Rico reconstruction administration gets its interest and expenses before the farmers get theirs.

It was a desire to show a good profit this year, friends of the "unholy alliance" (friendly sugar people) insist, that moved Mr. Ickes to battle so valiantly for the island competitors.

The sugar business is the third of Mr. Ickes' enterprises, the other two being the Virgin Island rum business and the Puerto Rican cement works.

Digging into the dusty files of the war department, somebody has uncovered the records of William F. Cody—Buffalo Bill. He served as a civilian employee of the quartermaster corps at different times from October 5, 1868, into 1876.

Buffalo Bill worked for as long as 26 months as a scout near Fort McPherson, Nebraska, and earned as much as \$150 a month as chief scout with the Fifth cavalry, and as guide for the fourth infantry on the famous Big Horn expedition.

Later he got a flat fee for special jobs. He was engaged for the delicate task of arresting Sitting Bull. But no record of this service can be found.

Mr. Roosevelt's sudden and secret choice of Mr. Black almost without consultation brings up again the question of the presidential adviser—or lack of them. One seasoned observer of several administrations put it this way:

"Trilly lost her Stengall, Al Smith lost his Mrs. Moskowitz, and Franklin Roosevelt might well profit by their experience and look for another Louis Howe."

Good Cranberry Crop. PORTLAND, Sept. 20.—(AP)—A 1937 cranberry crop estimated 28,100 barrels from Washington and Oregon will be an increase of 3700 barrels over last year's and 10,000 barrels more than the 1928-32 average. C. J. Borum, government statistician, said today. He estimated the Oregon crop at 5100 barrels and Washington's at 20,000 barrels.

Flight 'o Time

Medford and Jackson County history from the files of the Mail Tribune 10 and 20 years ago.

TEN YEARS AGO TODAY September 20, 1927 (It was Tuesday)

President Coolidge declares no special session will be called for congress to consider farm and flood relief bills.

Alumni to play high school in first football game of season Saturday.

Great local excitement over Tunney-Dempsey fight Thursday night. Dempsey is favorite in betting.

Contract for Bear creek flood control work to be let tomorrow by council.

W. H. Gore to give address at Pioneer reunion Thursday.

Boxing card tonight at Hilarity hall, with Gene O'Grady of Ashland in the main event.

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY September 20, 1917 (It was Thursday)

Rains brighten up pastures in the Sams Valley district.

Elks' lodge pledges food conservation to win the war.

Record crowd attends county fair races and exhibits.

British in victorious drive at Tyres.

Germany plots for another peace effort.

City is crowded with autos and people from all over southern Oregon.

Student's Lament. O. God, so fleet a glimpse of dawn. Must we awake to find it gone? Its beauty shattered and passed away. And to know that 't is just another day.

Another day filled with hours. With every minute tall as towers. Oh, we have not the heart to bear Another day of this despair. Oh! the days we've spent in this study hall.

While outside the joys of nature call; And deadliness is the gruesome fate. Should we arrive a minute late. For the Professor, who is very tall. And reprints in glory o'er us all. Has the notion that nine o'clock Is the time for all play to stop! So, just when we start to have some fun, Or sneak a peek of forbidden gum. Some other teacher seems to think It's time more knowledge we must drink.

And so, you see, with all this fuss, It's no wonder studies bother us. We don't need "no" English now, 'Cause we don't use it anyhow! And as for History (silly tales of old) They fairly reek with time and mold. And Biology is just another way To make a person pay and pay.

And now this postscript I must add. To still wrong thoughts you might have. "This poem wasn't written to hurt or offend; It's just a scribble from a simple pen."

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