

CUB REPORTER IS PLOT CENTER FOR KMED RADIO PLAY

Tomorrow night's radio broadcast over KMED, by the California Oregon Power company, will be a melodramatic playlet by Miss Mary Greiner of the Mail Tribune staff. The plot concerns itself with a cub reporter on a newspaper located in a fair sized town, who covers a murder assignment.

The first part of the play centers around the reported interview of the inexperienced cub, and the second part deals with the reading public's conception of how it must have taken place, after having read the story of the young reporter.

The Copeo Players, already familiar to the radio fans will present the playlet which in itself assures a pleasing hour's entertainment. The play, which will be broadcast from nine to 10, is the first of a series concerning the same characters, which will appear periodically on the Copeo hour.

AMAZING PROGRESS IN HIGHWAY FACILITIES REPORTED BY BUREAU

Highway engineers of the United States set a new mark of achievement during 1928 when they added another 1,000 miles of the surfaced highways of the country.

While the task of providing adequate facilities for the constantly increasing number of motor cars remains in complete and will be for a long time, the records of the U. S. bureau of public roads tell an amazing story of progress.

This is the year ends, the figures show that there are now some 630,000 miles of road in the country which have been surfaced to a greater or lesser degree and another 500,000 miles of earth road which have been graded and drained. In other words one-sixth of the total of 3,000,000 miles has been given a surface of some sort while one-third can now be said to be open to traffic.

Our mileage of travelable roads is four times the railroad mileage of the country and yet the demand for new highway improvement seems as urgent today as it was a decade ago.

Mileage of travelable roads is four times that of railroads.

Public has invested \$10,000,000,000 in roads in less than 10 years.

Special motor vehicle taxes pay one-third of the costs.

World's highway mileage is 6,500,000 with 3,000,000 in the United States.

Program of road building is increasing; four states voted \$249,000,000 in highway bonds at last election.

System Doubled in Decade

Perhaps the most remarkable phase of highway development has been the rapidity of its growth within the past nine years. In less than a decade the public has voted virtually \$10,000,000,000 to the construction and maintenance of roads or enough to defray our cost of the World War excluding foreign loans.

This sum has been used to almost double the 387,000 miles which were reported as improved at the close of 1921 as well as to provide for the maintenance of roads already in service.

By a gradual introduction of reasonable taxes imposed upon motor vehicle users, the payments from this source have grown until today, the user pays one-third of the costs in direct gasoline and license taxes in addition to the usual general taxes which he pays in common with other taxpayers.

During this process the general public has continued to devote eleven cents of its tax dollar to highway purposes with the net result that the road program has been markedly expedited. Meanwhile the offer of lowered transportation costs and increased realty valuations have acted together to make the whole operation one which has netted actual returns instead of added costs to the payers.

There is an urgent demand for increased funds for road improvement in the public land states as reflected by bills now before congress, while many proposals have been submitted for increased funds for improvement of rural roads.

Several appropriations in the future must be increased if even the present level of appropriations is to be maintained since surplus funds of past years have been exhausted. There is every evidence of a wide public support for generous increases not only to build miles of road, but because of the great influence exerted by the bureau of public roads in bringing road standards to higher levels.

HOOVER RADIO ADVOCATE, OBSERVES THE NAVY SYSTEM

WASHINGTON—(AP)—President-elect Hoover, who as an engineer and communications expert is intensely interested in the swift development of radio, had an opportunity on his South American trip to observe the efficiency of short wave transmission as developed by the navy.

Thousands of miles away on the waters of the South Pacific and South Atlantic, radio central of the navy here or some other station in the naval network was in communication with him and his party almost hourly. To maintain this contact and to handle thousands of words daily in press dispatches, navy communications made elaborate plans to clear channels for traffic and to maintain relays in the event of breaks in the "line."

On the southward trip, the battleship Maryland one night was unable to maintain communication with San Diego. This situation was detected by the "security" watch at the navy department here. He notified radio central which established communication with the ship. A few nights later the Maryland talked with Brownsville, Tex.

Later the ship routed all its traffic through the station at Balboa, Canal Zone. To guard against possible breakdowns in communication, the U. S. S. Rochester was ordered to the Galapagos islands and in a fog-off Honolulu, navy radio operators stood watch for emergency service.

Communication with the battleship Utah bringing the party north from Buenos Aires, demonstrated the effectiveness of a new high frequency transmitter with the comparatively low power of 1000 watts, navy radio men say. A few years ago, 100 times more power was required to send messages a distance of 4000 miles on the low or intermediate frequencies.

The Utah used four wavelengths, the selection depending on day or night transmission, weather conditions and skip distance effects. These frequencies were tried out on the southward trip of the Utah in this manner, the most effective channel for the distance and time of day was determined for the return journey.

HANDIE PAYS DEATH PENALTY

(Continued from Page One.)

suits and attempted to shoot his way out of the cell. He killed a few officers, but was shot in the neck himself. This resulted in partial paralysis of one side.

Asked Death

Returned to Pittsburgh by the Ohio authorities, Jaworski requested the governor sign his death warrant quickly. Mrs. Katherine L. Logan of Detroit, his sister, fought the case, claiming her brother was insane from a wound in the neck. The state pardon board refused a sanity hearing after Governor John Fisher had stayed execution for 25 days. Told of the move to have him declared mentally unsound, Jaworski said, "I'm not crazy. Let's get this thing over with."

His only concern was a continued magazine story he was reading. The final installment was to appear early in February and he said, "Gee, it's tough not to know how that thing ended."

The publisher of the magazine sent an advance copy of the periodical to the jail and Jaworski read the final chapter of the story the day before he was removed to the death house.

Beaverton—Plans discussed for providing adequate water supply for this place.

Klamath Falls—Klamath county and city location hospital completed at cost of \$12,000.

Corvallis Lions club recently set out more than 2000 trees along the highway to Philomath.

Gearhart—\$4000 will be spent in near future for rocking Sixth street leading to S. P. & S. station.

HEALTH HEADS IN CHICAGO REQUEST MILK WAR PROBE

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—(AP)—City health authorities today demanded a grand jury investigation of the "dairyman's strike" that menaces Chicago's milk supply.

There were several reports of violence by armed men, of the dumping of thousands of pounds of milk, and of mixing of germs with milk. Dr. Arnold Kegel, Chicago health commissioner, has asked the state's attorney's office to institute grand jury action. Leaders of the striking milk farmer, said they would welcome it.

Chicago's milk supply yesterday was 400,000 quarts under normal yet distributors said they had been able to supply all demands. A shortage as great, or greater, was predicted for today.

Dr. Kegel asked Mayor Thompson for a \$25,000 emergency appropriation to be used in employing chemists. Additional chemicals are needed, the commissioner said, to keep a 24-hour staff available for the testing of milk and for the protection of the city's health.

Almost the entire supply of one large dealer was found polluted by germs. The pollution was blamed by distributors upon strikers who are demanding \$2.5 a hundredweight increase on the 2.50 distributors are paying.

SOUTH TO CELEBRATE FOUNDING OF FARM DEMONSTRATION WORK

HOUSTON, Tex., Jan. 21.—(AP)—From February 5 to 7 Houston and the south will celebrate the 25th anniversary of one of the most progressive educational systems in the world—co-operative farm demonstration.

It was from this city that the first special agents fared forth in 1904 on a mission that now has expanded to more than a million farm families. They went out to conduct a farm demonstration of better farming as a protection against the cotton boll weevil, but they laid the foundation for a practice which, with state and federal aid, encompasses every phase of farm and home life and is carried forward today by more than 2300 county agricultural agents and more than 900 county home-demonstration agents.

The story unfolds logically and rapidly. Sweeping up from the Mexican border in 1901 and 1902, the boll weevil devastated cotton in Texas and threw the entire state into a panic. Citizens of Terrell, Texas, invited Dr. Soanum A. Knapp, one of the country's foremost agriculturists, to address them. They had heard of his theory that most farm ills could be corrected by proper methods of farming. They asked for a demonstration.

A grant of \$1500 to protect his farm-demonstrator against possible loss was subscribed and Walter C. Porter volunteered his and for the venture. One hundred acres were devoted to a demonstration of diversified farming—cotton, corn and coopers. Good preparation, cultivation and use of good seed resulted in Porter making \$200 more from his land than the community average.

The demonstration made such an impression that in February, 1904, Dr. Knapp sent 38 "special agents" from his Houston headquarters to work in east Texas and Louisiana. Among them were J. A. Evans, now assistant chief of the federal office of co-operatively extension, and W. D. Bentley, assistant director of Oklahoma agricultural and mechanical college extension service. They drove hundreds of miles by horse and buggy to demonstrate the efficiency of "book farming."

Soon the idea of making boys the demonstrators of better farming was launched and captivated the whole country. In 1908 boy corn clubs were formed, and the youngsters became so eager to join the work that they hitched up calves, colts and any animal they could get in harness to pull their plows and planters.

Cotton clubs were created in 1909 and pig clubs in 1911. Today more than 600,000 farm boys and girls continue the practice through their 4-H club projects, ranging from poultry and dairying to gardening and canning. Miss Marie Cronley, instigator of home-demonstration work, organized the first "tomato club" for girls in 1910 in Aiken county, S. C.

A decade after Dr. Knapp began the popularization of farm demonstration congress passed the Smith-Lever act, which provided financial assistance to all states supplying funds equal to federal appropriations for "disseminating agricultural and home-making information." Broome county, New York, already had originated the county agent system.



Began in the south 25 years ago to check the boll weevil, work will be honored in an silver anniversary celebration at Houston today. The modern farm club boys (center) learn why to succeed from the weevil. At the left is J. A. Evans, federal extension agent, once the two Hood county farm boys (above) hitched up their cows as the nation's first juvenile corn club.

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They have been replaced by the second-hand esthete, the gentleman from Greenwich Village and the lady from out west. One group of Montparnassians wears long hair and no neckties, the other is as well-dressed as the best American colleges can make it. Between the two lies the group of post-card

Italy's "Man in the Iron Mask"

The friendship which existed between Premier Mussolini and Cesare Rossi, the duke's most confidential adviser, counted for nothing when the latter disregarded the wisdom of silence regarding the assassination of Enppi, Matteotti in June, 1924. Rossi, thrown into prison to satisfy the public who saw the hand of Mussolini and his lieutenants in the act, set about to reveal what he called the true facts in the case. The tragic end to which it has led him is revealed in a recent article by R. S. Fenwick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch magazine.

Italy has a twentieth century "man in the iron mask." He is Cesare Rossi, now confined in a prison in Rome.

Rossi is subjected to the most severe prison routine, being denied all communication with others in or outside the prison, except those who guard him, who are the most trusted fascist militiamen. He is charged with no crime and he will probably never be tried. He is detained merely because it is the pleasure of Premier Mussolini. He knows too much about the circumstances of the Matteotti murder and therefore he is kept strictly locked up, with slight chance of release until death comes.

Mussolini and Rossi were lifelong friends. Both were excluded from the socialist party in Italy at the same time. They organized "propaganda Italia" together and Rossi became confidential adviser and right hand man to the Duke. Then came the murder of the socialist deputy, Matteotti, in June, 1924. To hush up the cry of Mussolini's part in the crime, Rossi was arrested and thrown into jail, where he wrote a long confession declaring that the Duke planned the murder. However, Mussolini forgave him and soon had him released. A marked man and a suspect, Rossi fled to France, taking with him a number of allegedly compromising documents, involving the premier.

Trapped by Italians

Disregarding the warning of Miss Durand, who suspected something was wrong, Rossi set out for Bissone. Had Rossi been better acquainted with geography in that vicinity, he might have held back. In going from Lugano to Bissone, it is necessary to cross a bit of Italian territory, the cologne of Campione, entirely surrounded by Swiss land and water. It is neutralized and can be crossed by Swiss citizens without a passport. The Italian army is forbidden there, but the Italian police are not.

As Rossi arrived at Campione he was halted by a dozen Italian policemen. His protest was in vain. The enclave belonged to Italy, he told, and he was a prisoner. Resistance was useless, and Rossi, with his companion, Miss Durand, was sent to the Italian port of Porto Ceresio. In Rome, a few days later they were separated and never saw each other again. Miss Durand was finally sent back to Paris.

Several suitcases of compromising documents left by Rossi in his hotel at Lugano were obtained by the Italians thru a ruse, a woman posing as Miss Durand phoning the hotel and requesting they be sent upon payment of the bill. The baggage was sent to Rome under heavy guard.

So now Cesare Rossi, who was unable to restrain himself regarding Mussolini's activities, has become a "man in the iron mask," differing only in that his identity is known, and in all likelihood he will spend the rest of his days in the basement of a prison in Rome.

Paris Night Life Finds New Magnet

(By Savinnton Crampton, Associated Press Staff Writer)

PARIS, (AP)—The world's meridian of gaiety has moved away from Montmartre, the Grand Boulevard and the ancient Latin Quarter, and come to rest at a few brightly lighted acres bordering Boulevard du Montparnasse.

Montparnasse is a la mode and unmistakably the most cosmopolitan quarter of Paris today. It is the playground for foreigners and the French come to watch the for-

writers, over whose shoulders one sees the "Dear Mama" or "Dear Dad," "we are in the artist's quarter tonight."

All the specimens of humanity swarm on the boulevard from eight o'clock in the evening until four in the morning. Montparnasse runs on the American plan. It begins its festivities earlier than the rest of the world. Just before the first bus loads of tourists arrive, the "Bohemians" appear as if they had been hired to come out on schedule. Taxis honk, the lights blaze, talk continues in a subdued road, the guide shouts his speech, and Bohemia furnishes the more or less continuous cabaret.

Montparnasse has not yet developed the flourishing "underworld" that thrives in Montmartre or on the Grand Boulevard. There are few pretty "dancers" on the terraces or in the cabarets and their escorts are discreet. The furtive guide exists only in embryo.

French people are increasingly fond of this infant Bohemia. The particular kind of revelry found there is not what they consider "French," but it amuses them. They are learning to like it so well that all Montmartre is remarking the decline in business. The terraces of Montparnasse have emptied some of the oldest and best maintained restaurants and cafes on the Right Bank.

These terraces are very informal, easy-going places. Friends halt friends. Talk goes on from group to group over the heads of other groups. People change tables and places pretty much as they like. As night goes on, the tables push further and further along the sidewalks, the service gets slower and the coffee and beer worse, people grow noisier and noisier, until high-water mark is reached about midnight and there is not a single seat left for late-comers.

Many nights there is a long line of people waiting for places. They talk with friends who arrived earlier, or the friends leave their seats

and come out to the fast narrowing sidewalk.

There is matter for every taste and inclination in the variety of these cafes. The home is especially the haunt of the Americans, where some of the brightest young men in Europe come to track down and observe the American in his natural state.

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2x4 to 2x12, per M \$18
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