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Economic Pressure Strengthens Money Aid for Nation's Community Chests

EDITOR'S NOTE: Why did the President's emergency committee for employment turn to the national Association of Community Chests and Councils for leadership in the welfare and relief mobilization through which the resources of 376 cities are to be stimulated this fall for needs growing out of the business depression? This question is answered in the following article by William Cooper Proctor of Cincinnati, honorary president of the national association.

In 1919 there were twenty community chests throughout the country. Today there are 382. They are functioning in cities of all sizes in 44 of the 48 states and in the District of Columbia. The community welfare interests of 39,000,000 people—or 31% of the total population of the United States—are now financed and administered through these agencies.

This extraordinary spread of the central financing idea commands instant attention as we survey the reasons why the President's emergency committee for employment looked to the chests for leadership in the forthcoming welfare and relief mobilization. Not only had they demonstrated their worth in normal times, but they had already been put to the test of emergency service.

For use in 1928 they raised \$67,000,000. Then came the slump, yet they raised \$73,000,000 for use in 1929. The depression continued; they struck a new high total of \$75,000,000 for use in 1930. For 1931, the grand total has exceeded \$82,000,000. They had been organized so solidly, with the permanent support both of the social agencies and the representative citizens of their communities, that economic pressure seemed to strengthen rather than to weaken their grasp of the emergency situation.

Moreover, the chests consistently have practiced among themselves the kind of team-work they preach as a watchword for each community. Although every chest is individual in scope, organization and policies, according to the differing requirements of the communities they serve, they have, through their national association, interchanged experiences and ideas, and have worked together in developing improved methods and standards. This has enabled them to co-operate for the common good without in any sense sacrificing their essentially local functions.

The President's committee knew that the chests would give a balanced response—they would not allow the general welfare services of their communities to be forgotten in spectacular campaigns for emergency relief. As one welfare leader has phrased it: "We cannot sidetrack 10 years of progress in social planning just because there is an extraordinary relief situation to be met."

As in normal times, the chests during the entire critical period have been fighting for the preservation of the complete community program. They have been insistent upon the need for relief funds, both from public and private sources, but at the same time they have continued to champion those preventive and constructive activities which contribute so much to raising the American standard of living—public health services, character-building activities, organized recreational enterprises and supplementary education. This policy will remain in force during the welfare and relief mobilization. Reconstruction and rehabilitation along permanent lines, rather than merely ameliorative measures, will be the dominating purpose.

In selecting the chests for leadership the President's committee opened the way for intelligent co-operation between public and private enterprise, and the ennobling of the community program, and its tireless pursuit of community resources. The average chest is in the best possible position to aid local governments in determining

SHIPPERS PLAN OPPOSITION TO RAIL INCREASES

Great Array of Figures and Data Marshaled to Com- bat Freight Cost Increase —Hearing Starts Monday

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Opponents of the railroad's fervent plea for the 15 per cent freight rate increase are busy marshaling facts and figures to meet statistics presented for the raise.

Farmers, lumbermen and manufacturers are finding plenty of data available for the hearing which resumed in Washington August 10. Fifty per cent wheat, nine per cent cotton, lumber lower than it had been in years, and cheap steel, coal and manufactured articles generally supply arguments for those who oppose the blanket raise.

Yet those who insist it would be a further shackling of the already lame legs of industry and agriculture to boost rates do not deny that the railroads need more money.

"But so do we all," they say. "We are in the slough together. Don't tramp on us in trying to get out." Nor do the railroads deny that some commodities should not have their transportation charges increased.

"We know that," said W. R. Cole, massive-framed president of the Louisville & Nashville railroad. "Give us the raise. It would take too long to consider each rate separately. We will make adjustments later."

That did not stop the questions about particular rates on particular commodities. The opponents, thru cross examination, presented their case almost as much as the railroads and security holders.

Railroad attorneys will have the same right for questioning when data are introduced to show that copper, for instance, is in no position to pay more to be hauled to market.

Some opponents of the increase have suggested that a road out of the difficulty is to cut wages of railroad workers.

They had had little comfort, the mention of wages at the recent hearing brought Commissioner Balthasar Meyer upright.

"There will be no discussion of railroad wages in these proceedings," he said emphatically.

Labor Watches on Sidelines
Organized railroad labor has adopted the part of a bystander. But its spokesmen have said unequivocally that there would be trouble if anybody tried to lower the pay scale.

There are those who argue strenuously that the raise would mean less money for the railroads because it would drive shippers to the trucks, the barge lines and the railroads.

Others suggested that the development of other carriers were giving a "plethora" of transportation. In short, that there are too many railroads.

Cole studied over that before he replied.

"Well," he said, "if the railroads are becoming moribund, all that can be done is to call the undertaker. If they are needed, we feel it is up to the commission to help us."

The commission's attitude on his summarization is awaited by the country. It is gathering the facts for its decision.

THIRTEEN PICKED AS FUTURE STARS OF FILMDOM



The first Wampas baby stars of Hollywood chosen by an organization of Hollywood publicity men in four years are (top, left to right) Barbara Weeks, Joan Marsh, Constance Cummings, Frances Dee, (center) Frances Dade, Karen Morley, Marian Marsh, Judith Wood, Anita Louise, (lower) Joan Blondell, Rochelle Hudson, Sidney Fox and Marion Shilling.

BOY'S WHIMSY SET TO MUSIC BRINGS WRITER FAT FEES

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22.—(AP)—A little Carolina boy's whim, on being forced by divorce to choose between his parents, has been interpreted in music by a New Orleans housewife and the song promises to be one of the popular hits of the year.

The children's author of the phrase "When the leaves are turning brown in Carolina" has been lost in his obscurity. His expression, however, will go to the hearts of millions in the next few months in the form of radio selections and sheet music.

The song already has been broadcast over the NBC chain, pronounced one of the best popular tunes of the year, and is being considered for the theme of a talking picture by Warner Brothers.

Mrs. Jeanette Conrad Tucker, of New Orleans, has received a check for advance royalties from a New York publisher, who estimated her net return would amount to between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

Mrs. Tucker memorized and composed the song as she went about her housework. She was inspired, she said, by a newspaper story about the little Carolina boy whose parents were divorced and who was given the choice of staying with his mother or his father. "I like to stay with mother, but I really want to be with father when the leaves are turning brown in Carolina," the boy replied.

The phrase ran through her head, Mrs. Tucker said, and last November she wrote out the composition and submitted it to W. J. Herbst, New Orleans music publisher.

Belgian Air Lines Busy
LONDON, Aug. 15.—(UP)—The Belgian Air Lines carried 9455 passengers and 520,964 pounds of merchandise during 1930. Mails carried included 49,994 pounds of letters and 36,311 pounds of postal parcels. The total distance covered, according to an official company statement, by the lines was 711,196 miles, with a regularity of 98.1 per cent.

RED CROSS WILL HONOR ORGANIZER ON SEPTEMBER 9

DANVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 22.—(UP)—The founding of the first Red Cross unit in the United States, and Clara Barton, who established it, will be commemorated at Stony Brook State Park here September 9.

Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York state, and John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross, will be among the speakers.

The American Red Cross was the outgrowth of Miss Barton's experiences as a nurse in the war between the states. The lack of proper facilities in that war, in contrast with the work done by the Red Cross in Europe during the Franco-Prussian war, impressed Miss Barton so strongly that she devoted the remainder of her life to urging United States adherence to the Geneva convention establishing the International Red Cross.

Health Impaired
Miss Barton's health was impaired by her work as a nurse during the war between the states, and after the war she went to Europe in hopes of improvement. While there she first came in contact with the organization founded in Geneva in 1864.

Thirty-one nations had signed the convention, and Miss Barton returned to the United States determined to persuade the American government that it should join the others.

Her plans were hindered for several years while she was confined to the Jackson Sanitarium here, but later she went to Washington, where she persuaded President James A. Garfield to consider her proposals. President Garfield recommended the

organization of an American association of the Red Cross, of which Miss Barton was made president.

Miss Barton's dreams dimmed, however, when President Garfield was assassinated. She was discouraged and returned to Danville.

Neighbors Aid
On September 9, 1881, in the hope of encouraging her, a group met with her in St. Paul's Lutheran church and organized the first Red Cross unit in America. That unit now is known as Clara Barton chapter No. 1.

Within less than a month the unit was asked to help Michigan families left destitute by forest fires. Miss Barton accepted the invitation as an



PRISON HOME OF FALL REPORTED IN 'FINE SHAPE'

Annual Report to Governor of New Mexico Shows Former Cabinet Officer in Model Penal Institution

SANTA FE, N. M., Aug. 15.—(UP)—The New Mexico state penitentiary, in which Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior, is now serving a sentence, was characterized as being in "fine shape" in the annual report filed with Governor Arthur Seligman by the board of penitentiary commissioners.

The report was filed with the governor since Fall entered the prison to serve his sentence.

The report recommends that some plan be adopted to obtain employment for discharged and paroled convicts.

The report shows an average of 507 prisoners during the year, with a maximum of 659. The average is 80 more daily than during the 19th fiscal year and the greatest number ever housed in the institution.

Convicts' earnings for the year were \$37,467. Prisoners are engaged in 69 occupations at the penitentiary. Fall, however, on account of his ill health, does no work, but remains in the hospital. The institution sold 1,780,000 brick and tile, made in their brickyards by the prisoners, for \$27,087.

Average daily cost of feeding prisoners was 22 cents a day, or \$80.88 a year, or a total cost for prisoners and 24 employees of \$42,772.

opportunity to prove her claim that the Red Cross could and should function in peace time disaster relief as well as in wartime service.

The way in which the Danville unit, assisted by other units, which by then had been formed in Rochester and Syracuse, met the situation was credited with largely being instrumental in causing the United States senate to ratify unanimously the Geneva convention on March 16, 1882.

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CHINA POPULATION NEAR 500 MILLION

PEIPING, Aug. 15.—(UP)—The latest census of China, compiled by the ministry of the interior, shows the population to be 474,787,000. This is 15,000,000 less than the postoffice estimates of 1926.

Due to disorders in several parts of China at present, the latest estimate is considered approximate. Dr. Warren S. Thompson, head of the Scripps Foundation for study of Population Problems, who recently completed a year in China, declared that it is possible to say only that the population of China is somewhere between 350 and 500 millions.

Plays Ball Out of Tree
PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 15.—(UP)—Golf hazards mean nothing to James Bransfield, enthusiast at nearby Oak Orchard Golf club. When his second shot landed his ball in a tree recently, Bransfield climbed after it and pitched to the green to win the hole.

PENCIL FACTORIES FORM BIG MERGER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—(UP)—Formation of an international pencil cartel by three of the world's largest pencil manufacturing firms, two German and one Czechoslovakian, has been announced by the commerce department on the basis of reports received from Berlin.

A. W. Faber, and Johann Faber, German manufacturers, and L. C. Hardtmuth, of Czechoslovakia, are firms involved in the holding company in Switzerland with a capital of 25,000,000 francs. Total production capacity of the three firms is estimated at about 4,000,000 gross of all sorts of pencils.

Work Nights to Finish Bridge
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—(Aug. 22.—(UP)—Night work to complete the Onondaga river bridge ahead of schedule was started recently under floodlights. The men will work in 10-hour shifts.

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