

ACCUSER OF BRAIN TRUST REFUSES TO ENGAGE IN DEBATE

(Continued from page one)

A lion and is going out like a lamb. Foulkes said that "after virtually challenging me to a debate in which I was entirely willing to take part, he runs away from it and gives as his excuse his limitations of time and physical strength."

"I regret indeed that Dr. Wirt's spasm of pugnaciousness was so short-lived."

A summons was in preparation today for Wirt to come to Washington and tell the whole story. Representative Bulwinkle (D. N. C.), whose resolution for an investigation was adopted late yesterday by the house, said Wirt would get an invitation to appear before a special committee, probably late next week.

Telegram Guarded. Foulkes kept close possession of the Wirt telegram. It was in answer to Foulkes' demand that Wirt name "one of the five men foremost in the Democratic party" credited by the educator with having said President Roosevelt is only the "Kerensky of this revolution."

Insisting that he must keep the detailed information for the special committee, which Speaker Rainey will name next week, Foulkes allowed reporters only a glimpse at the message from Wirt.

The first two words were "Secretary Wallace."

"He quotes Secretary Wallace," Foulkes said, "as well as some others, to the effect that brain trusters had not yet decided which way the country was going. He declined to debate with me, but he asked me to help him right what he thought was a wrong."

Foulkes declined to say more. Nor did he elaborate upon Wirt's declaration to debate the whole subject with him at an open forum here.

Wallace Secluded. Efforts to reach Wallace for his reaction were unavailing. Close aides of the agriculture secretary, however, were inclined to minimize Wirt's latest action.

They pointed out that Wallace had said on numerous occasions that some of the plans underway were experiments, and that it was too early to tell how they would end.

Prior to receipt of the Wirt telegram, Wallace smiled when newspapermen asked him his reaction to the Hoover schoolmaster's statements that some members of the "brain trust" were planning a revolution.

"It is amazing," said Wallace, "the state of mind that newspapers can create at times."

Wallace has been a frequent target in recent debates on the house floor, particularly because of milk-marketing agreements. Representative Esleg (D. Tex.) has been one of those to profess fear of "communism" if the agriculture department's new milk-plant should be carried out.

Several house speakers also have named Dr. Rexford Guy Tugwell, assistant secretary of agriculture, in the same connection.

Beagle

BEAGLE, March 30. — (Spl.) — Friendly Neighbors will hold an all-day meeting for the community Easter meeting, April 1. A basket dinner will be served at 1 o'clock and Rev. Millard will deliver the Easter sermon.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Walker and children were Saturday guests at the Adolph Schulz home last week.

A much-needed rain fell here Monday and Tuesday. It will be a benefit to everyone as the ground was dried out to the depth of plowing and the crops that were in were needing rain badly. About one and a half inches fell.

Among visitors to Medford from here Saturday were Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Seemiller, Mr. and Mrs. H. Denison and baby, E. B. Lucas and daughter, Ina Pearl, Mrs. Garrison, Leo Sakraida, Charlie Mulhollen, Mr.

ALL BEST QUALITY SEED CORN

5c - Lb.

Minnesota Field Corn, per lb. 5c

Yellow Dent Field Corn, per lb. 5c

Sweet Corn, any kind, per lb. 15c

Beans, per lb. 25c

Peas, per lb. 20c

SUDAN SEED

We will have a large shipment of Sudan arrive here in a few days. Arrange now for your requirements this season. Prices right.

Black Leaf "40"

Protect your Flowers and Shrubbery by using Black Leaf "40" now. We will save you money.

F. E. SAMSON CO.

Phone 833 • 229 N. Riverside

HITLER TO STAND FOR NO DICTATION IN GERMAN POLICY

(Continued from page one)

set, his index finger pointed straight at me—"under no circumstances will I submit to dictation."

"When I am once convinced that a certain course is the only and the right one for my nation, I intend to pursue it, come what may. I will do what I do, openly. I will not, for example, pretend outwardly to accept 150,000 men as a basis for our army, then secretly arm another 150,000."

This statement led to a reference to the armaments situation as affected by France's refusal to approach the problem from the viewpoints of Great Britain, Italy and Germany.

"Nobody would rather have seen the world disarm than I," he said. "We want to put our resources to productive purposes. We want to get our jobs back to work. Next, we want to raise the living standards of everybody."

Progress Wanted. "We want to drain our swamps and improve our unproductive lands, try to make our nation self-sustaining, enable the farmer to get the maximum out of his land and the manufacturer and industrial worker the maximum out of his industry; devise artificial means for supplying what our country may lack in the way of raw materials."

"When we build roads, when we dig canals, when we drain swamps, erect dikes, and construct locks, we are doing things which are constructive, things which may well absorb all our energy."

"But as one responsible for the welfare of my country, I cannot have Germany exposed to the possibility that some neighbor may invade us or drop bombs over our industrial plants or embark upon a so-called preventive war just to distract attention from troubles at home."

"It is for this purpose, and for this purpose only, that we want an army adequate for self defense."

No Proletarian Aim. I asked him whether, in endeavoring to obtain employment for all now out of work, he envisaged reducing everybody to a proletarian state—in other words, whether he would be content so to spread work that everybody would have a minimum income but nobody would be left with larger incomes.

Hitler replied: "Quite the contrary. As the first step, I must avoid the scourge of unemployment, but, once the people are back to work, their purchasing power will naturally increase."

"From there it is but another step to improving the living standards. We don't want to be a primitive people but, rather, a nation with the highest possible standard of living."

"I approve the American idea of not equalizing everybody but graduating life as if it were like a ladder. There must be a possibility, however, for everybody to climb that ladder."

Service for All. "Every new invention rightly is first the property of the man who made it, but the aim must ever be to place his invention at the service of everybody."

"The first pane of glass was a luxury, but today everybody uses glass; it has become a common necessity. The first incandescent light was a luxury, but the idea of the inventor was to make it available to everybody. The aim of all progress must be that of making the entire people—all humanity—happier."

I asked him: "What is your attitude toward criticism, both individual and of the press?"

Quickly, the chancellor answered: "Do you realize that I have a whole staff of men around me, men versed in numerous phases of economic, social and political life, whom I have associated with me for no other purpose than that I want them to criticize?"

"Before we pass any law, I show a draft of it to these men and say, 'Tell me what is wrong with this.'"

Don't Want Yes Men. "I don't want these people to be merely 'yes men.' They are no use to me unless they criticize and tell me what defects possibly be connected with our measures."

"Similarly, I don't want the press merely and solely to take from above what is handed out. It's no fun to read 15 papers, all of which have almost the same wording. In the due course of time our editors will again be so trained that they can supply their own valuable contributions to national reconstruction."

"This I can tell you, however— and here his face darkened and his voice grew hard—"I won't stand for a press that exists exclusively to destroy what we are trying to build up."

"If editors approach our regime with a view of imposing their intolerant Weltanschauung (world philosophy),"

HITLER TO STAND FOR NO DICTATION IN GERMAN POLICY

(Continued from page one)

set, his index finger pointed straight at me—"under no circumstances will I submit to dictation."

"When I am once convinced that a certain course is the only and the right one for my nation, I intend to pursue it, come what may. I will do what I do, openly. I will not, for example, pretend outwardly to accept 150,000 men as a basis for our army, then secretly arm another 150,000."

This statement led to a reference to the armaments situation as affected by France's refusal to approach the problem from the viewpoints of Great Britain, Italy and Germany.

"Nobody would rather have seen the world disarm than I," he said. "We want to put our resources to productive purposes. We want to get our jobs back to work. Next, we want to raise the living standards of everybody."

Progress Wanted. "We want to drain our swamps and improve our unproductive lands, try to make our nation self-sustaining, enable the farmer to get the maximum out of his land and the manufacturer and industrial worker the maximum out of his industry; devise artificial means for supplying what our country may lack in the way of raw materials."

"When we build roads, when we dig canals, when we drain swamps, erect dikes, and construct locks, we are doing things which are constructive, things which may well absorb all our energy."

"But as one responsible for the welfare of my country, I cannot have Germany exposed to the possibility that some neighbor may invade us or drop bombs over our industrial plants or embark upon a so-called preventive war just to distract attention from troubles at home."

"It is for this purpose, and for this purpose only, that we want an army adequate for self defense."

No Proletarian Aim. I asked him whether, in endeavoring to obtain employment for all now out of work, he envisaged reducing everybody to a proletarian state—in other words, whether he would be content so to spread work that everybody would have a minimum income but nobody would be left with larger incomes.

Hitler replied: "Quite the contrary. As the first step, I must avoid the scourge of unemployment, but, once the people are back to work, their purchasing power will naturally increase."

"From there it is but another step to improving the living standards. We don't want to be a primitive people but, rather, a nation with the highest possible standard of living."

"I approve the American idea of not equalizing everybody but graduating life as if it were like a ladder. There must be a possibility, however, for everybody to climb that ladder."

Service for All. "Every new invention rightly is first the property of the man who made it, but the aim must ever be to place his invention at the service of everybody."

"The first pane of glass was a luxury, but today everybody uses glass; it has become a common necessity. The first incandescent light was a luxury, but the idea of the inventor was to make it available to everybody. The aim of all progress must be that of making the entire people—all humanity—happier."

I asked him: "What is your attitude toward criticism, both individual and of the press?"

Quickly, the chancellor answered: "Do you realize that I have a whole staff of men around me, men versed in numerous phases of economic, social and political life, whom I have associated with me for no other purpose than that I want them to criticize?"

"Before we pass any law, I show a draft of it to these men and say, 'Tell me what is wrong with this.'"

Don't Want Yes Men. "I don't want these people to be merely 'yes men.' They are no use to me unless they criticize and tell me what defects possibly be connected with our measures."

"Similarly, I don't want the press merely and solely to take from above what is handed out. It's no fun to read 15 papers, all of which have almost the same wording. In the due course of time our editors will again be so trained that they can supply their own valuable contributions to national reconstruction."

"This I can tell you, however— and here his face darkened and his voice grew hard—"I won't stand for a press that exists exclusively to destroy what we are trying to build up."

"If editors approach our regime with a view of imposing their intolerant Weltanschauung (world philosophy),"

Wallace Critic



John Brandt (above) of Minneapolis, president of a large creamery, was barred from office of the agricultural department and the farm administration in Washington until he should retract statements against Secretary Henry A. Wallace. (Associated Press Photo)

I tell them I then propose to use the modern power of the press just as efficaciously to fight them. I propose to show no quarter whatsoever to agents of enemy powers. Such men violate the laws of hospitality."

HOPPE, COCHRAN IN CUE CLASSIC

CHICAGO, March 30.—(AP)—Willie Hoppe of New York, and Welker Cochran of San Francisco, two old rivals of the billiard world, clash tonight for possession of first place in the International 182 ballkine title tournament.

The pair, with Eric Hagenlacher of Germany, were tied for the lead today, with two victories and one defeat. Hoppe came back yesterday to trounce Ora Morningstar, San Diego, Cal., veteran, 400 to 34, while Cochran defeated Hagenlacher in the most bitterly contested match of the tournament, 400 to 345, last night.

Morningstar and Kinney Matsuyama of Japan were scheduled for action in today's wintime match.

Injures Leg — With his fractured leg eased in bark splints, Charles Agee, 40-year-old woodsman, rode horseback one mile and by auto the remaining 20 miles from Grave creek near Placer, late Wednesday afternoon, for medical attention. Agee suffered a compound fracture of his right leg below the knee when a piling slipped and swung, striking him and knocking him 15 feet, he told Josephine General hospital attendants. A crew was moving piling logs down a mountainside.—Grants Pass Daily Courier.

Hitler replied: "Quite the contrary. As the first step, I must avoid the scourge of unemployment, but, once the people are back to work, their purchasing power will naturally increase."

"From there it is but another step to improving the living standards. We don't want to be a primitive people but, rather, a nation with the highest possible standard of living."

"I approve the American idea of not equalizing everybody but graduating life as if it were like a ladder. There must be a possibility, however, for everybody to climb that ladder."

Service for All. "Every new invention rightly is first the property of the man who made it, but the aim must ever be to place his invention at the service of everybody."

"The first pane of glass was a luxury, but today everybody uses glass; it has become a common necessity. The first incandescent light was a luxury, but the idea of the inventor was to make it available to everybody. The aim of all progress must be that of making the entire people—all humanity—happier."

I asked him: "What is your attitude toward criticism, both individual and of the press?"

Quickly, the chancellor answered: "Do you realize that I have a whole staff of men around me, men versed in numerous phases of economic, social and political life, whom I have associated with me for no other purpose than that I want them to criticize?"

"Before we pass any law, I show a draft of it to these men and say, 'Tell me what is wrong with this.'"

Don't Want Yes Men. "I don't want these people to be merely 'yes men.' They are no use to me unless they criticize and tell me what defects possibly be connected with our measures."

"Similarly, I don't want the press merely and solely to take from above what is handed out. It's no fun to read 15 papers, all of which have almost the same wording. In the due course of time our editors will again be so trained that they can supply their own valuable contributions to national reconstruction."

"This I can tell you, however— and here his face darkened and his voice grew hard—"I won't stand for a press that exists exclusively to destroy what we are trying to build up."

"If editors approach our regime with a view of imposing their intolerant Weltanschauung (world philosophy),"

PRICES ON LIQUOR WILL BE SLASHED DEEP ON MONDAY

PORTLAND, Ore., March 30.—(AP)—The Oregon liquor control commission today announced that a downward revision in liquor prices in all state stores and agencies will become effective Monday.

Straight whiskies have been reduced 25 cents a pint, and some will be as low as \$1.19 a pint. Bonded American whiskies will remain unchanged.

Fourteen brands will be discontinued because they have not been popular. Two blends, each selling at 70 cents a pint, will be added, and a new line of imported Scotch whisky will be added.

George L. Sammia, control board administrator, said prices in Oregon are not due to go much lower until dealers' prices have been reduced.

A comparison of Washington state liquor store prices with the new Oregon schedule shows the Washington prices on higher grade liquor to be considerably lower, although prices are higher on liquor of less quality.

In Washington the lowest price on imported Scotch is \$3.05 a fifth, compared with \$3.75 in Oregon. Blends are from 15 to 20 cents a pint higher in Oregon.

Sammia pointed out that the Washington set-up differs from the Oregon system inasmuch as in this state

HOLD INQUEST IN MOCK DUEL DEATH

CORVALLIS, Ore., March 30.—(AP)—While students and faculty members alike went about their duties at Oregon State College today with saddened hearts, an inquest into the fatal shooting yesterday of Paul Kutch, 21, college sophomore, was continued by Benton county officers.

All details of the "mock duel" which resulted in the death of Kutch from a supposedly unloaded pistol in the hands of Robert Veale, 20, his close friend and fraternity brother, were placed before the investigating officers.

The inquest started late yesterday, but was adjourned until this morning so that Veale's father, C. A. Veale of Alameda, Cal., could attend.

Young Veale was in a highly nervous condition from grief, and Kutch's mother was near prostration as the force of the tragedy was brought home to them.

Oregon Weather. Cloudy; rain tonight or Saturday northwest and extreme southwest portions; moderate temperatures; moderate to fresh southwest and west wind offshore.

GLENN YVONNE Cosmetic Special. Powder, lipstick, rouge, \$3 value for 95c. Woods Drug Co., Main and Central.

ENGINEER EXAMINATION SCHEDULED FOR MAY 11

The state board of engineering examiners will conduct an examination for registration of professional engineers in the state of Oregon at its offices, 631-632 Railway Exchange

building, Portland, Ore., on Friday, May 11, 1934, beginning at 9 o'clock a. m. Examinations will be offered in the following branches of engineering: Civil, mechanical, electrical, mining, logging and chemical. The fee for taking the examination is \$10. Application blanks to take the examination may be obtained by addressing A. B. Carter, secretary of the board, 632 Railway Exchange building, Portland, Ore.

Take the Chill out of your Home with a Cheerful FIRE Mornings and Evenings BE COMFORTABLE DRY FUEL IS ECONOMICAL Blocks - Oak - Laurel - Fir WOOD OF ALL KINDS—WELL SEASONED PRES-TO-LOGS CLEANEST AND MOST CONVENIENT —ASK US— VALLEY FUEL CO. TEL. 78 26 W. MAIN

PLEASE DON'T GO SO FAST, JIM! WHAT IF WE HAD A BLOW-OUT? DON'T WORRY! WE'RE RIDING ON SILVERTOWN TIRES WITH THE NEW GOLDEN PLY BLOW-OUT PROTECTION

THIS NEW TIRE MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE, TOO

Amazing Golden Ply Invention Prevents the Great, Unseen Cause of Blow-outs.

When the speedometer reads 40, 50, and 60, mile after mile, the heat generated inside the tire is terrific. Rubber and fabric tend to separate. A tiny blister forms, inside where you can't see it... grows bigger... BIGGER... till suddenly BANG! A blow-out. The car swerves out of control. Your life, and the lives of your passengers, seriously endangered... just for the price of a tire!

of blow-outs is eliminated before it even begins. And with destructive internal heat overcome, tires last months longer. You get this extra mileage free, for Silvertowns cost not a penny more than other standard tires!



Why take this terrible risk when you can now get blow-out-protection at no extra cost? Every new Goodrich Safety Silvertown has the Life-Saver Golden Ply. This amazing invention resists internal heat. Rubber and fabric don't separate. Thus blisters don't form inside the tire. The great, unseen cause

No Extra Cost To Public Months of extra miles! Freedom from blow-out fears! Peaceful protection against serious accidents that yearly kill or injure thousands! In Silvertowns you get all this—at no more cost than standard tires. Look at these prices.

Table with 2 columns: Tire Size and Price. 4.50x20 \$7.85, 4.75x19 \$8.65, 5.00x19 \$9.25, 5.25x18 \$10.30, 5.50x19 \$11.85



The NEW Goodrich Safety Silvertown WITH LIFE-SAVER GOLDEN PLY Lewis Super Service Station "MEDFORD'S AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE CENTER" "WE NEVER CLOSE" — TOWING AND WRECKING SERVICE 'Eighth and Front Sts. W. L. LEWIS, Mgr. Next to Jackson Hotel Phone 1300

Fostoria's "AMERICAN" A Favorite Reproduction of Early American Glass Swem's Gift Shop "ON MAIN STREET"