

Thirtieth Year

MEDFORD, OREGON, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1935.

No. 48.

RADIO BROADCASTS SANS ADVERTISING IDEA OF EDUCATOR

Public System Would Supplement, But Not Supplant Present Private Systems—Boards Would Rule

WASHINGTON, May 17.—(AP)—The federal communications commission had before it today a recommendation for the establishment of a public radio broadcasting system to supplement but not supplant the present private systems.

The recommendation was made by Dr. Arthur G. Cross, president of the University of Wyoming, speaking on behalf of the national committee on education by radio.

Establishment of the system was recommended after four years of study and investigation made by the committee. Under the plan, programs free from advertising would be made available to American listeners and also programs presenting entertainment and information to promote the general welfare.

It was suggested the management of the proposed public system be vested in a series of boards, national, regional and state, with suitable powers to insure service to both national and local needs.

The boards would be non-partisan, the members carefully selected from leaders active in fields of public welfare, such as agriculture, labor, music, drama, schools, religion, science, medicine, law, the arts and other civic interests.

It was further suggested the appointments to the national and regional boards be made by the president and confirmed by the senate with appointments to state boards made by governors with appointments made from lists of eligible persons nominated by the supreme courts of the states.

CCC LIFE RENEWS YOUNGSTERS HOPE

SALEM, Ore.—(AP)—"The CCC camps have re-established the ideals, courage, patriotism and the spirit of

DUCK SHORTSTOP



Joe Gordon, shortstop of the University of Oregon baseball nine, is one of the main reasons the Webfoots won the northern division title in 1934 and are making a strong bid again this spring. He is easily the outstanding shortstop in the northwest and is the object of close attention by major league scouts.

"I can lick the world" in more than half a million young Americans," said Lynn F. Cronmiller, Oregon state forester.

Cronmiller said the CCC organization and continuation was the most popular of Franklin D. Roosevelt's recovery experiments.

"It is the man-building side of the CCC that is the fundamental objective of the program," he said.

"I have seen the sheer despair and dejection of those youths as they entered the camp and a few months later have seen their confident stride and the light of hope and ambition rekindled in their eyes.

"The accomplishments of the CCC are generally listed in terms of miles of roads, telephone lines, trails, fire breaks, lookout and ranger stations and fire-fighting service. But it is the less tangible social benefits that really count."

FAMILY FLEEING OKLAHOMA DUST DELIGHTED HERE

Thousands Preparing to Leave Drought Sections Says Larence Kirtley, Gold Hill Area Newcomer

GOLD HILL, May 17.—(Sp.)—A substantial shift in population from the drought and dust stricken areas of the mid-west and southwest to the Pacific coast states is destined to take place in the next few months, according to Larence Kirtley of Sayre, Oklahoma, who has just taken up residence on Sardine Creek, north of here.

Mr. Kirtley has bought the property owned by John Ritter of Gold Hill. Situated on the right fork about half a mile above the point where the two forks of the creek merge, it consists of 160 acres, a small house and a few outbuildings. The new owner plans to produce garden truck and cattle on a commercial scale, raising only pure-bred white-faced Hereford stock.

Many Would Migrate "Already hundreds of persons have pulled up stakes and left my part of Oklahoma for the Pacific coast and thousands of others are preparing to leave as soon as they receive information about conditions in other parts of the country," Mr. Kirtley said in referring to the exodus of residents from the mid-west and south-west.

"The farm situation back there is bad and there is no immediate hope for improvement. Why, it would take at least 40 years to get those sections back to their former shape even if the federal government began the work of reclamation and rehabilitation right now."

Because so much publicity has been disseminated about the scenic and recreational charms and bounteous productivity of California, most of the emigrants are heading for that state, particularly the southern part, Mr. Kirtley stated. They know practically nothing about Oregon, where they have heard and read so much about southern California they believe they are familiar with conditions there, he said, adding that "a person always likes to go to a place he thinks he knows something about."

"Not that you have seen this part of the country, do you think that if

people back in the mid-west and south-west had a better knowledge of southern Oregon they would be inclined to come here?" Mr. Kirtley was asked.

Cities Own Case "I am sure of it," he replied and cited his own case as an illustration. The Kirtleys set out from Sayre in their motor cars a little more than a month ago. In the group were Mr. and Mrs. Kirtley, their son Arnold and his wife and baby, and their daughter and her husband and child. The son-in-law and his family have since returned to Oklahoma but Mr. Kirtley believes they will soon be back here. Another son who is in business in Sayre is expected to come to southern Oregon also.

"Like so many others we had heard a great deal about southern California and so we went first to Los Angeles," Mr. Kirtley related. "I didn't like it there, however, it looked too much like the desert to suit me. Then we decided to travel north and settle around Portland. As we passed through southern Oregon I was impressed by the climate and the apparent fertility of the land. The air did something to me; it perkied me up and made me feel better than I had felt in a long time. Somewhere between Medford and Central Point I saw a farm for sale and I stopped to investigate but it wasn't exactly what I wanted and we went on through to Portland.

"Up there I was told about the rains and I didn't like the idea of settling in a place where they have a rainy season of several months each year. I'm going back and look around southern Oregon. I told the family

How It Happened "Along the highway, somewhere between Grants and Gold Hill, I saw a little real estate office that had a blackboard outside with some listings on it. I stopped there and that's how I happened to get in touch with Mr. Ritter and buy this place."

"Then it was more or less of an accident that you settled here," Mr. Kirtley was asked.

"That's exactly what it was," he replied.

"Have you written to your friends back in Oklahoma about conditions here?"

"I have," Mr. Kirtley said. "I've told them all I'd rather be out here broke than back there with money. And that's the truth. The climate here is wonderful. It does something to you. Back there I used to have stomach trouble a lot but I haven't had a bit of trouble since I came here. I like the cool nights you have here. Back in Oklahoma the nights are as hot as the days and you get up in the morning feeling almost as tired as when you went to bed. Here you are sure of a good night's sleep and when you get up you are ready for a hard day's work."

Used to the vast sweeps of the prairies, some of the mid-west and south-west residents probably would

not like it here because of the hills, mountains and winding highways but most of them, Mr. Kirtley believes, would find southern Oregon as acceptable as he does. It is his belief that they would be favorably impressed by the fertility and sheer beauty of the country.

Decided To Move For years Mr. Kirtley was a successful farmer in Sayre, Oklahoma. He raised cattle, cotton, corn, maize, wheat and other grains. Then four successive years of drought deprived him of his two farms, one a half section, the other a quarter section, he explained. He was attempting to bluff up another farm when, this spring, the devastating dust-storms swept through the middle-west and south-west, leaving farms stark and naked in their wake.

"I decided then that it was time to move," he said.

Mr. Kirtley plans to improve the land he has bought. It will be a long, slow job, he explained, as there are only two acres cleared and the first task will be to clear another 40 for the growing of feed for the stock he plans raising.

"I'm confident I'll make a go of it here," he said, and Mrs. Kirtley affirmed his confidence. "We love it here," she beamed. "There are so many beautiful flowers and trees and shrubs; it will take me a long time to learn all their names. We're going to enjoy it here and get a lot of pleasure and satisfaction out of developing this land."

School Children Plan Movie SAN DIEGO, Cal. (UP)—Young people of high school age in the Marlborough Drive neighborhood banded together into a motion picture company and will shortly begin production on a film written, directed and acted by themselves.

Philip Vander Horck got the idea and formed the amateur company, known as the Junior Motion Picture Artists' club.

VETS' SACRIFICES ARE SYMBOLIZED BY BUDDY POPPY

Contributed Buddy poppies, symbols of the sacrifices made by America's dead and wounded in the World War, have come to occupy a warm place in the memories and affections of all patriotic citizens.

First organized sale of poppies on a nation-wide basis, was conducted in America in 1921, when the Franco-American Children's league sold poppies ostensibly for the benefit of children in the devastated areas of France and Germany. Madam Guerin, "The poppy lady from France," sought and received the cooperation of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, of the United States, early in 1922, after the Franco-American Children's league was dissolved. Using only poppies which were made in France, the V. F. W., with Madam Guerin's assistance, conducted the first national distribution of poppies shortly before Memorial day, May 30, 1922.

The following year, the V. F. W. used poppies manufactured in this country, due to the delay and difficulty in importing them from France. It was during that year's sale that the V. F. W. evolved the idea which resulted in the V. F. W. "buddy poppy"—fashioned by disabled and needy veterans. This plan, which provided a practical means of providing assistance to the veterans by paying them for their work in assembling the flowers, was presented to the V. F. W. 1923 encampment

at Norfolk, Va. It was adopted and the V. F. W. buddy poppy factory at Pittsburgh, Pa., was established.

General Frank T. Hines, director U. S. Veterans' bureau, endorsed the plan and pledged cooperation of his department. All men employed in the making of "buddy poppies" for the 1924 sale were sent to the V. F. W. poppy workshop by the U. S. Veterans' bureau. The designation "buddy poppy" which originated with the men themselves, was adopted at that time.

Since then, this plant has been abandoned in favor of having the buddy poppies made by disabled veterans in various governmental hospitals throughout the country, and in a few soldiers homes.

The buddy poppies to be sold in Medford, May 24 and 25, by the Veterans of Foreign Wars and their auxiliary were made in the Roseburg government hospital.

"KICKERINICKER" Undergarments that fit at Rheingau B. Hoffmann's



ENGINEER—"In all my life, and traveling all over the country, I've never met any gin with a flavor as well as Old Mr. Boston. It's the engineer's favorite. Personally, I like it STRAIGHT as a plumb line. It goes to the right spot, and quenches a thirst like magic."



CHEF—"I know flavors, because it's my work. I have a trained tongue. And I think I speak with some authority when I say that Old Mr. Boston Dry Gin is positively delicious. It's full and round—a flavor that tells me experts made it."

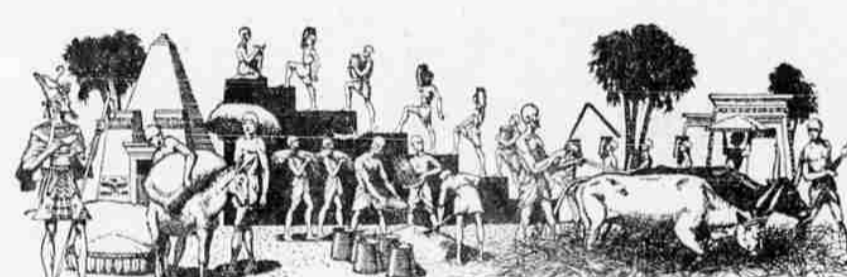


Old Mr. Boston bears a grand old name. It is distilled within the shadow of Boston's historic spots, respecting the fine old traditions.



"as smooth as old brandy"

Advertisement for Gulf Stream Straight Whiskey, featuring a bottle illustration and pricing information: No. 75c FULL 173-C, No. 140 FULL QUART 173-A, 1/2 Pint 40c, 1/2 Gal. \$2.75, Gal. \$5.25.

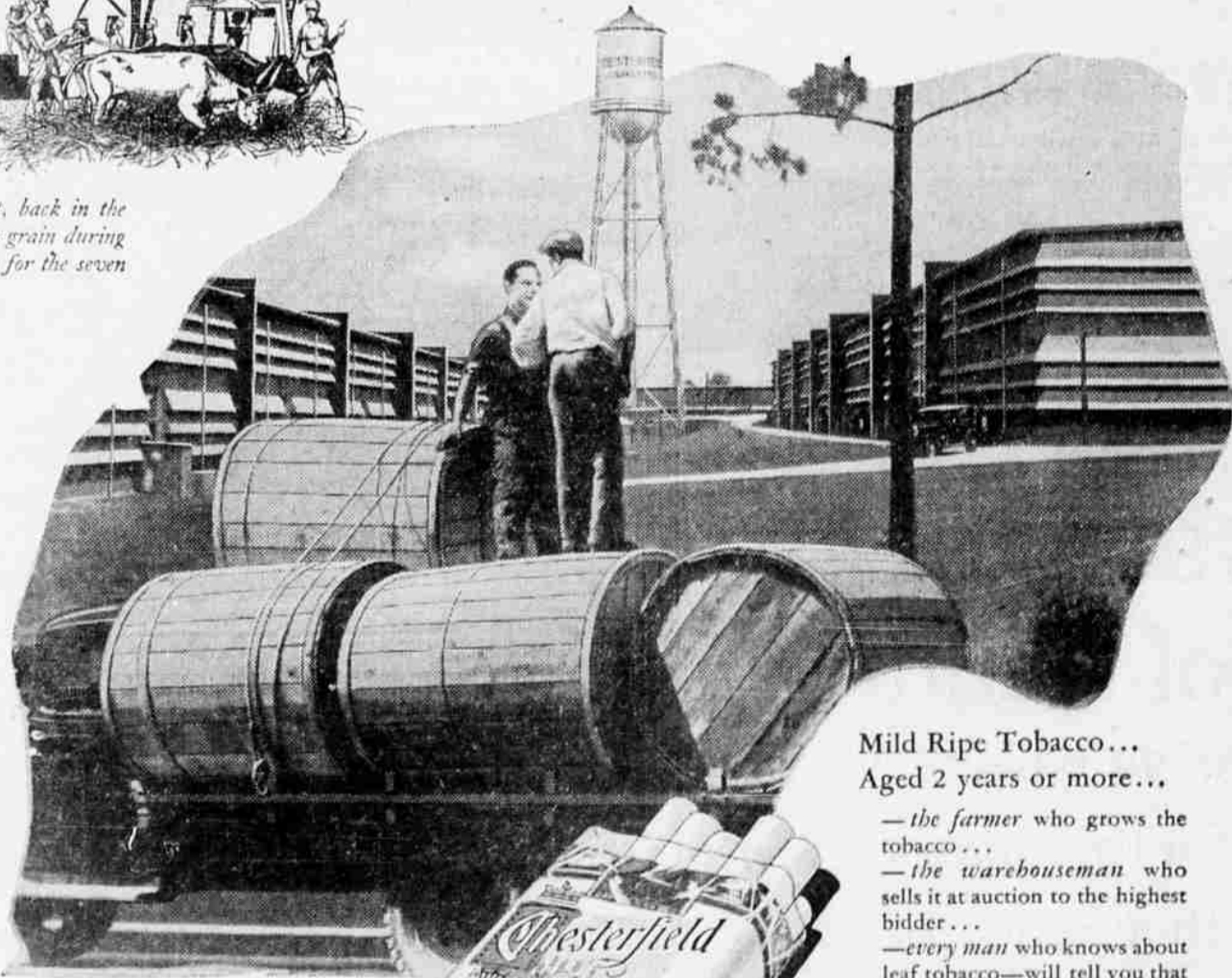


You remember how in Egypt, back in the days of the Pharaohs, they stored up grain during the seven good years so as to be ready for the seven lean years to come...

Lean years may come... and fat years may go...

That's why we have close to a hundred million dollars worth of tobacco packed away in 4 1/2 miles of warehouses to grow mild and naturally sweet.

To make sure that Chesterfields will be uniform in taste and mildness, we have in storage mild, ripe tobaccos from the crops of four years—1931-'32-'33 and '34.



Mild Ripe Tobacco... Aged 2 years or more...

—the farmer who grows the tobacco... —the warehouseman who sells it at auction to the highest bidder... —every man who knows about leaf tobacco—will tell you that it takes mild, ripe tobacco to make a good cigarette; and this is the kind we buy for CHESTERFIELD Cigarettes.

All of the tobaccos used in CHESTERFIELD Cigarettes are properly aged to make them milder and sweeter.



LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.