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THE REVELATION—Whom say ye that I am? And Simon Peter answered, and said, Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God. And Jesus answered and said unto him, Blessed art thou, Simon Bar-Jona: for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven.—Matt. 16:15, 16, 17.

On yesterday's editorial page appeared an editorial reprinted from the Oregonian, though the credit line was inadvertently omitted from part of the run. It was inspired by the accidental shooting of a boy by his playmate—and it is a masterpiece of gentleness and understanding. We hope every father and mother in this territory read that editorial. All grown-ups would do well to absorb some of its spirit.

The National Republic gives some figures on the degree of American prosperity that are extremely interesting. Incidentally they are provided to refute recent statements by Daisy Lee Nicholson, economist of the University of California, who said that thirteen per cent of the American people own ninety per cent of the property and only one-fourth have enough to provide the necessities of life. The answer the Washington periodical says:

"When it is stated, as it is so often, that thirteen per cent of the American people own ninety per cent of the property, no mention is made of the fact that most holders of properties are heads of families which share both morally and legally in the accumulations. For instance, Mrs. Nicholson counts among the financially "busted" some 23,000,000 children under fifteen years of age; these go to help make up this 90 per cent. She also counts all wives and other members of households who derive their support from the property held in fewer hands, and puts them in the class of economically dependent. There are, according to government figures, about 25,000,000 families in the United States, or 4.1 per family. So that this thirteen per cent must be multiplied by three or four to tell the real story. The accurate statement would then have to be that between forty and fifty per cent of the people are in possession of ninety per cent of the property.

"The statement that only one-fourth of the people have enough to provide the actual necessities of life is equally far-fetched, and is quite easy to convince with a few facts. There are twenty million passenger motor cars in use in the United States. Eliminating all duplications, it will be noted that one person in any four has a motor car, and this means about two families in three. In other words, when Mrs. Nicholson asserts that only one person in four has enough to provide the actual necessities of life, statistics show that three-fourths of the people belong to families which are able to maintain motor cars. Perhaps Mrs. Nicholson calls all automobiles an actual necessity of life, but the deduction drawn from her statement by most readers would be that seventy-five per cent of the people are deficient in food, clothing, proper attention, etc.

"Here are some figures that test out the veracity of Mrs. Nicholson's statement. There are 14,000,000 telephones in over 30,000,000 homes, or by less than thirty million structures in the country. More than half the families in the country have telephones. There are more than 20,000,000 homes in which electric lights are used. There were in effect in 1927, 42,246,842 industrial insurance policies. There were in 1928 billion dollars in deposits in savings banks, with total deposits of 100 and a quarter billions. There were 11,500,000 members of building and loan associations, with assets of $7,178,562,151.

No one thinks for a moment that poverty has been entirely abolished from the land of the free and the home of the brave, but these figures indicate that there is less actual poverty in America than everything over the world. And they indicate further that the opportunity for material progress and well-being is better conserved. The American social and economic order is not yet perfect, but judged by world standards we are in the approaching perfection more rapidly than has been any other civilization.

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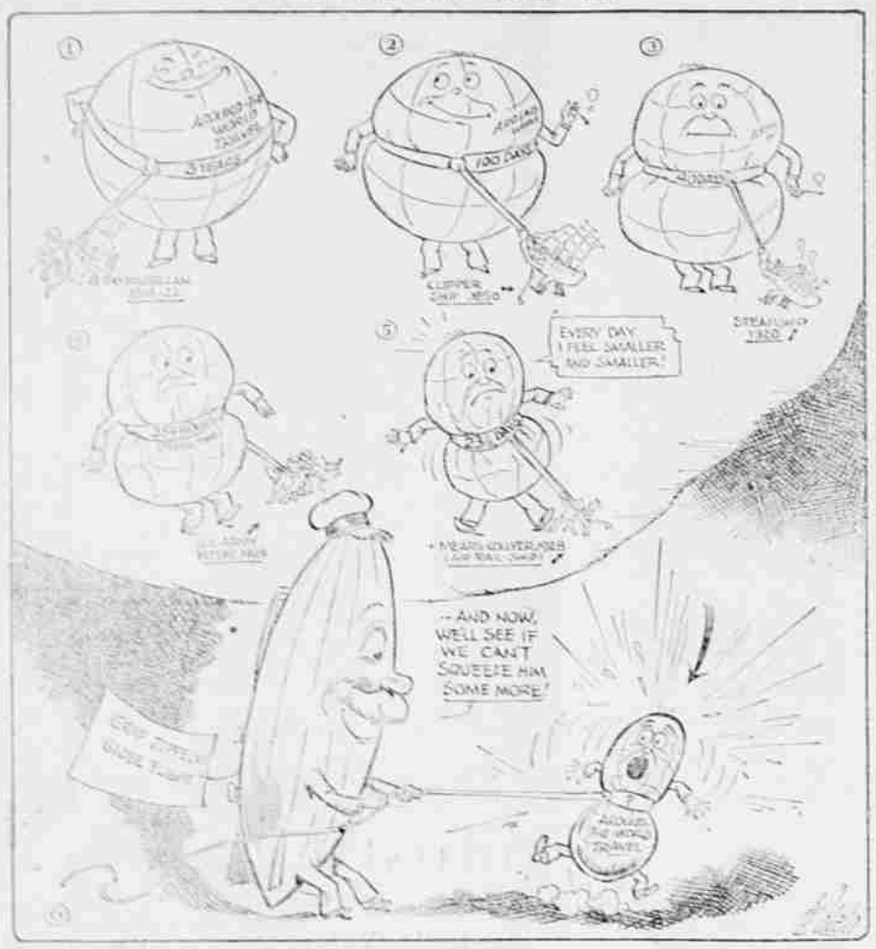
FIRST

The Reducing Champeen!



Health Talks

THE LIVER
Evaluated by Answers it Maintains Position in Modern Days
By Clifford W. Smith, M. D.
Meriden, Conn.

[illegible] go to the cleaning house for identification and classification, to be arranged through the proper channels into circulation again—so to the liver go the different food products—the sugars, fats, starches, proteids and mineral salts—to be carried over and redistributed.

How necessary, then, to have the food products clean and free from poisonous substances. There are other enemies—the infections from bowels ready to jump in and attack the liver at any part of the body where they can obtain a foothold. Tonsils, teeth, sinuses are the most frequent breeding places of these invaders. How necessary, then, to care for the throat, nasal passages and teeth.

There is only disease of the liver which is dangerous of question at this time, namely, "cirrhosis of the liver." This is an irritation from nothing but an injury or cause, in the majority of cases, by the barrelhead of alcohol.

The law of health and [illegible] the yellow skin, the dropsy, the loss of good looks—doctors see these cases when also the damage has been done. So boys and girls, and yo middle aged, believe! You can escape such disaster not only by proper living, but by making regular annual visits to your family physician.

Germany Listens To Graf Broadcast

BERLIN, Aug. 26 (AP)—Germany today listened to graphic descriptions of the arrival, mourning and burying of the dead Zeppelin at Los Angeles, the broadcasting of the event being heard clearly and distinctly.

The description of the funeral service as produced from Los Angeles in a world wide hookup with American stations relaying with German broadcasting was immediately received by radio fans throughout Germany.

FARMER'S INCOME IS ABOUT $1000

Average Net Cash Profit is Figured by Report From 11,851 Men.

By FRANK J. WELLER
(Associated Press Farm Editor)

WASHINGTON (AP)—No one, not even Uncle Sam, knows what is the average net income of the American farmer, but the bureau of agricultural economics strongly suspects it was not much more than $1,000 last year.

That figure would be hard to prove, as would any figure touching the business of the farmer as an individual or a class. There are 6,000,000 farms in the United States, each an individual enterprise so independent of even its next door neighbor that there can be no general modification of receipts and disbursements.

However, 11,851 farms have turned their financial records over to the department of agriculture and from them it is deduced that a cash balance of $1,000 represents all the cash the average farm of this group made available to the farmer-operator to pay for his living expenses, take care of interest and principal of debts, and make improvements.

The figures may not properly be used as "Average" in computations intended to apply to all farmers. They are "representative" in the sense that they include large and small farms, profitable and unprofitable; they produce prevailing types of products and are located in all parts of the country in about the same proportions as all farms reported by their owners.

Thus average gross receipts for the 11,851 farmers reporting in 1928 were $2,663, consisting of $946 from sales of crops, $726 from sales of livestock, $843 from sales of livestock products and $37 from miscellaneous other items.

Average current cash expenses of these farmers totaled $1,513, consisting of $164 for hired labor, $229 for livestock bought, $162 for feed bought, $67 for fertilizer, $46 for seed, $184 for taxes on farm property, $115 for machinery and tools, and $576 for miscellaneous items.

Though just the expenses listed average $1,513, in addition to which the farmer used home-grown food products valued at an average of $763. The value of fuel and the home rent was not reported. On the other hand, the total of expenses ($1,513) does not include any allowance for the labor of the farmer and his family, which was estimated by farmers at an average value of $765.

Livestock values showed an increase during 1928 averaging $244 a farm, with the cash balance of $1,000 shown a return from the farm averaging $11,824.

When the U. S. fleet visited Dalmatia last winter, sailors spent several $1,000,000 dollars of money.

On the afternoon and evening of August 28th, 1929, we will have on display in our new car show room,

The Famous Phoenix Flyer
Model "A" Ford Tudor No. 1283

This car has made many records and has proved to the entire world that the new Ford is a thoroughbred among cars.

Along with this car will be Mr. Beatty, one of the famous drivers of the Phoenix Flyer, who will tell you of the wonderful performance of this car.

He will also give a short interesting talk on good lubrication at 8:00 p. m., which will be beneficial to all automobile owners and prospective owners.

Don't miss seeing this wonderful car and hear what Mr. Beatty has to say.

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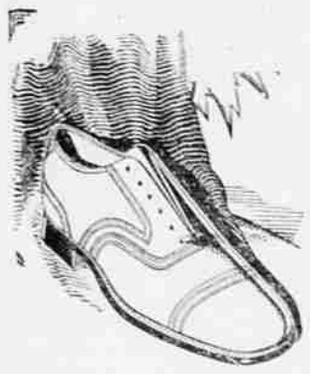
$5 $6 $7 Stetsons $8.50



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