

The American

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 Editor and Publisher

EDITORIALS

LOOKING FORWARD.

Nineteen-thirty-two may be a crucial year in the history of the United States.

For more than two years we have endured one of the most severe and prolonged general depressions of all time—in company with the other great nations of the world. There is no magic remedy for curing economic ills—how soon our problems will be solved, largely, is up to us, as individuals, and as members of a complicated society.

Nineteen-thirty-two is a "Presidential year". Ordinarily, such an election and the political questions it raises, would loom large on the horizon. But this is not an ordinary period, and local political issues—so far as they attach themselves to men and parties—have become, in the public mind, a small thing when contrasted with economic and social issues. People who are wondering how to find jobs, are not interested in partisan platforms nor in political bickerings.

The greatest danger of a depression is that we may lose our heads—that a sort of mob hysteria may take the place of reason. We may try to overcome economic law with panaceas. Already many such efforts are being proposed—the new Congress before it has completed its session, will be swamped with suggestions for relieving the unemployment with gigantic bond issues; for helping the farmer with governmental subsidies and attempts at price-fixation; for helping the small business at the expense of the large one; for helping the poor and those of moderate means by overtaxing the wealthy.

While such proposals may be made in good faith, most of them are based on misconceptions.

Properly will return as the result of stimulated employment, stimulated buying, stimulated trade, commerce and building. We cannot produce that by rightening the capital we need. We cannot do it through governmental meddling, which inevitably means retrenchment and inaction on the businesses it touches—and, by example, on the entire business structure. The potential destructive forces of politics cannot be measured.

We cannot create prosperity by imposing additional tax burdens on individuals already burdened under a tremendous tax load. Raising Peter to pay Paul is not sound economics. All taxes must eventually be paid by the public—business must pass all costs onto those who buy its products or services. For the nation to go further into debt, to appropriate additional millions and billions for temporary and unsound relief schemes, is the height of folly.

Our basic industries have shown a commendable spirit in seeking to solve their problems, which, in reality, are the workers' problems. Electricity, gas, oil, gas, railroads, form organizations—all have shown progressive tendencies. They realize the duty that is upon them to prevent so far as possible, the up-and-down swing of the business chart in the future—the booms that are followed by drops, the inflation that precedes deflation. They are working to stabilize employment, to find a means of assuring the good worker his livelihood at all times, to protect the future workers when they get beyond their point of usefulness. Business can do this better than government. What the dole has done to England, it would do to a greater degree to the United States for we spend money on a more lavish scale for all things. It could plunge us into debt to the point of bankruptcy and crowd business to the edge of ruin with taxes. The dole shatters self-respect—and, in England, it has apparently helped to aggravate unemployment by discouraging industrial expansion.

There are problems, of course, that no nation by itself can help solve, problems of international like and the men will like it also. Calico doesn't deplete the pocketbook as some of the other goods which women like.

representing us in the work of world rehabilitation. Disarmament, the stabilization of international trade, a sound tariff policy for all nations—these may seem abstract things, but they have a direct and important effect on the prosperity of every country, every business, every wage-earner and investor.

To repeat, 1932 will be an outstanding year in our history. It will be a year of great problems. All of our national character, aggressiveness and initiative will be needed to solve them. Courage and faith must displace gloom and fear if the mists of 1930 and 1931 are to rise in 1932.

TO SIMPLIFY AND SAVE.

Plans for reorganizing the bureaus and departments of the United States Government have a notoriously high mortality rate. Strong vested interests resist every effort to reshuffle the public services. But the discouraging record of such proposals does not doom in advance the recommendations for reorganization President Hoover is shortly expected to make. For today the necessity for economy exerts a powerful leverage in favor of any endeavor to simplify—and save.

It is understood that Mr. Hoover's first effort will be to obtain consolidation of all federal agencies engaged in construction work, except that which is of a strictly naval or military nature. This is a favorite project of the President, and he has urged it, without result, in several messages to congress. This year, however, he is likely to find a new ally in a tax-conscious public. If this plan is accepted, it is expected that the President will propose also that all bureaus and boards charged with the administration of shipping and related interest be centered in the Department of Commerce.

Both projects are intended to simplify rather than to reduce the federal services concerned. Indeed, coordinated efficiency is as much an object as is economy. And measures of this kind already put through by the present Administration afford effective arguments for further efforts along the same line.

The President reports that by the consolidation of the agencies administering pensions and the care of veterans between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000 is being saved annually. Likewise, the transfer and unification of the Government's work in enforcing prohibition has made for efficiency and economy.

This record should encourage Congress to consider carefully any proposals the President may make for simplifying and saving. Too much should not be expected from such projects. The possible economies are slight in comparison with the vast federal deficit. But the very vastness of that shortage makes even small economies imperative.

BACK TO CALICO

Good news comes from Paris. The women are taking up calico again. Calico was once one of the most popular stuffs for woman's wear. It was first imported into this country back in the seventeenth century. It then came from Calicut, hence its name. For the benefit of the young folk who have probably never heard of it, calico is cotton cloth upon which is printed, in colors, figures and designs that make it most attractive. It is thin and light in texture and can be made into any sort of a dress. A woman who is dressed in calico, of a style and color that suit her build, complexion and the place where she wears it, may be sure she is charmingly dressed.

At one time, calico was so universally worn by women that its name was used to designate them. Thus, to speak of a "piece of calico" was to mean a woman. The calico dress was always easily and quickly made; it was cheap and a woman could always have a large wardrobe of calico gowns. A calico costume was always suitable and in good taste for shopping, business, calling or any social affair except an evening function. The shops always carried a heavy stock of calico; the variety of the prints and colors making this a necessity, but it was the best selling stock they could carry for it was always in demand.

The return of calico to general use for dress by the women will be hailed with great rejoicing by the South for it will go a long way toward solving the problem of the cotton planter and the cotton mill. The wool grower and the woolen mills, and the silk importer and the silk mills will not go much out of their way in celebrating its return. But they have had a long period of activity and they should be willing to give cotton a chance. And the women who like always to have a new gown and many changes of gowns ought to be glad calico is coming back. They will be able to have as many as they like and the men will like it also. Calico doesn't deplete the pocketbook as some of the other goods which women like.



They Tell Me

By Al Piche

"INCREDIBLY DILATORY."

The State Railroad Commission has granted the Valley Motor Lines permission to operate a "store door" freight service between San Francisco, the East Bay, and Fresno. This area was already served by the Southern Pacific and a motor truck company subsidiary to the Southern Pacific. But the motor truck service was not installed by the Southern Pacific, the decision points out, until the Valley Motor Lines applied for a certificate to operate. The sentence from the decision is worth remembering:

"It must be concluded that the Southern Pacific, as well as the other rail carriers, have been almost incredibly dilatory in meeting changed transportation conditions."

Perhaps if the Southern Pacific hadn't been so busy trying to prevent other railroads from entering the Rogue River Valley, it might have had more time to devote to "meeting changed transportation conditions."

We have about the same condition here in Oregon as the above article shows relative to California.

We must admit that the sunny state, are on their toes when it comes to acting at the proper time.

"Public opinion is any opinion that is accepted without private examination."

The Interpreter

(Continued from page one)

Dogs as anglers are not usual. A story comes from Independence, Ia., that seems to indicate that they are good fishermen when they get the chance. Oscar Brantz has a dog named "Jumbo." Mr. Brantz told his friends of "Jumbo's" prowess as an Izak Walton and these friends demanded a demonstration. They went to Mr. Brantz's place and as they neared it heard "Jumbo" barking furiously. Soon the dog appeared with a mud turtle almost as large as himself. He deposited it at his master's feet and then disappeared. The party followed and found Jumbo on the bank of Brantz's fishing stream, wagging his tail over five good-sized fish which he had captured.

The tragedy of Starr Faithfull, the mysterious young woman of Long Island, was marked by a singular case of animal devotion. She had a pet cat, Peter, 17 years old. After his mistress disappeared, Peter refused to eat regularly and finally died of starvation in a veterinary hospital.

Another pet that nearly died of grief is an English setter owned by Carl Hagan in St. Joseph, Md. Mr. Hagan went to Minnesota on a fishing trip and the dog immediately began to refuse food. Mr. Hagan's family finally telegraphed the fact to Mr. Hagan and he returned home at once. Then the dog began to eat as usual.

New System Gives U. O. Journalists Real Experience

University of Oregon, Eugene.—A newspaper without subscribers would seem to be of little use in the world, yet such newspapers are of vital interest to students at the University of Oregon school of journalism. Four complete daily papers are planned, written and made-up by students of the school, and carried through all correct procedure to the point of publication. These, work on the paper steps, and all cease work to discuss the paper and hear criticisms from the instructor.

This reorganization of the journal's men work, which has been put into effect recently by Dean Eric W. Allen, is expected to give the students much more practical experience than ever before, since work is now done under the shadow of an impending deadline. Classes are now held only for the purpose of discussion and criticism of the actual laboratory work on the four papers, named for the days on which they are written, the Monday Mail, Tuesday Tribune, Wednesday World and Thursday Times.

Wire and syndicate services are supplied to the students through the courtesy of the Eugene Register-Guard. Further details of the plan will be put into effect in the future, Dean Allen stated, as at the present time it was possible only to utilize such portions of it as did not need submission to the state board of higher education.

SLEEP SOUND, STOP GAS.—Norm V. Fletcher says: "Gasmog gas blasted me so bad I could not sleep. One spoonful Adlerika brought out all the gas and now I sleep well and feel fine."—Stone's Drug Store.

Beauty of Oregon to be U. O. Textbook



An experiment in the promotion of the intelligent appreciation of natural beauty will be conducted by the University of Oregon next summer, with Crater Lake as headquarters. The work will be financed by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C., which has already made the University its base for other extensive researches.

Above is shown Crater Lake, world famous beauty spot of Oregon, and the men who will have charge of the work. Left to right, Dr. Arnold Bennett Hall, president of the University; Ralph W. Leighton, research fellow; Robert H. Seashore, professor of psychology; and Nowland B. Zane, professor of painting.

End of Dry Cycle Seen for Oregon

Oregon's climatic dry cycle, which has continued with more or less severity for 10 years and which has been acute the last two years, appears definitely broken. A check up of the year's rainfall together with present conditions throughout the state shows the most favorable moisture condition for an agricultural standpoint in the last decade, report men of the soils department of the Oregon State college Experiment station.

Weather records at Corvallis show that the rainfall there for 1931 was 29.59 inches as compared with 23.63 inches in 1930 and 24.45 in 1929. The present normal for the calendar year at the experiment station is 40.92, having been lowered somewhat by the long succession of dry years.

More significant, in the opinion of the soils men, is the fact that for the rainfall or crop year starting last September 1, the total to January this season is 21.41 inches compared with 9.19 inches last year. While these figures would not apply throughout the state, the comparative difference exists elsewhere, indicating a much better moisture supply for crops than for many years past.

Much of the recent rainfall in the warmer sections of the state has come in the form of snow in the mountains and other higher or colder regions, thus assuring better irrigation supply and better range conditions than have existed recently.

Fall crops west of the mountains went into the winter in good shape in the main, but in the lower sections fields will require some attention to prevent damage from standing water, the soils men point out. The soil is completely saturated with water now so that the main problem through

the remainder of the winter is to keep the excess from accumulating on the surface. Keeping surface ditches open at all times and tile lines clear will prevent damage.

Meanwhile the extra moisture which may be expected between now and spring will still further add to the welcome supply of stored moisture in the mountains and in eastern Oregon where more may still be held in the subsoils.

Will Talk Grading Of Garden Truck

It will be of interest to the vegetable and small fruit growers of the valley to know that there will be a hearing held in Portland at 10 a. m. on January 29 for the purpose of considering grades for the following farm products: lettuce, asparagus, cabbage cauliflower, tomatoes, peas, brussels sprouts, strawberries, blackberries, loganberries, onions, green corn, cantaloupes, watermelons, celery, spinach, bunched beets, bunched carrots, Italian sprouting broccoli, raspberries and string beans.

The meeting is to be held in the assembly room of the Oregon building at 5th and Oak streets and anyone interested is urged to attend. The hearing is being called by Chas. A. Cole, chief of the division of plant industry and the state department of agriculture.

We can't understand that Chicago bank employes who got away with \$2,000,000 of the bank's funds and lost it all in speculation. Why should a man bother with speculation when he can get millions out of a bank without any trouble? Dumb, we call it.

Huckleberry Uses Sought by O. S. C.

Have you a favorite huckleberry recipe in your home? If so the Oregon State college would like to know about it. Not just any huckleberry recipe will do, however, as the home economics extension workers there and the horticultural department are just now particularly interested in the uses of the Pacific Coast huckleberry which is found in such abundance throughout the coast range mountains and is familiar to all who have sojourned among the Oregon coast in late summer.

This Pacific Coast huckleberry is distinctive in the United States, says Dr. George M. Darrow, head of small fruits investigational work for the United States department of agriculture, who is now stationed at the Oregon Experiment station carrying out extensive breeding work with many kinds of berries.

This species is an evergreen, valuable as an ornamental as well as for its fruit, and it produces fruit in great abundance over a long season from July until nearly Christmas unless heavy freezes cut the season short. In some sections of the west it is already gathered by the hundred of tons for canning but many more could be gathered if a market were available. What is more important Dr. Darrow sees in it a possibility for a new cultivated fruit if the best strains could be developed and adapted to cultivation.

Just now, however, few uses for these huckleberries are generally known except for jam making, and observation is that these pies vary greatly in quality. Hence Miss Claribel Nye, head of home economics extension, comes forth with the offer to test out any and all different recipes that may be in by those who have used the east huckleberry in cooking. She will then compile the results of them and send a free set to every person sending in one or more recipes to be tested.

Favorite recipes for huckleberry pie will be welcome as well as recipes for use of these berries in jelly, preserves, or in other form.

Report says Russ is too busy to mix in the Far Eastern rain and since when are the Soviets too busy to encourage trouble.

Forest Officers Are Transferred

The transfer of Glenn E. Mitchell from forest supervisor of the Colville national forest, Republic, Washington, to forest supervisor of the Siskiyou national forest, Grants Pass, Oregon, is announced by regional forester C. J. Buck, Portland, Oregon.

Mitchell succeeds J. H. Billingsley who has been granted a year's furlough on account of sickness.

At the same time it is announced that A. D. Moir, formerly assistant supervisor of the Chelan national forest, Okanogan, Washington, has been promoted and transferred to the position of supervisor of the Colville at Republic, Washington.

Glenn E. Mitchell, a native of South Dakota, was educated in the schools of Minneapolis, high school at Oroville, Washington, and Washington State College, Pullman. He has been a resident of Washington for over 30 years.

He began work for the U. S. forest service in 1909 on the Chelan national forest, where he served through all the grades from forest guard to assistant forest supervisor going from that position to be supervisor of the Colville.

A. D. Moir, who succeeds Mitchell at Republic, is a native of New Jersey, and attended the university of Montana. He entered the service as a forest ranger on the Absarokee national forest in Montana in 1910, becoming assistant supervisor of the Lewis and Clarke national forest also in Montana, in 1925. He was transferred to Washington in 1929 to become assistant supervisor of the Chelan, succeeding Mitchell in that position also.

A slight increase in lumber operations was reported by 342 mills on the west coast for the week ending Nov. 21, The West Coast Lumbermen's Association said today, with current new business 12.9 per cent over production and shipments 18 per cent over.

The mills operated at 27.1 per cent of capacity compared with 25 per cent the previous week and 44 per cent the same week last year. Unfilled orders decreased about eleven million feet, new export business received was about 2,250,000 feet more than the previous week and new rail business increased about 500,000 feet.

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE	
Central Point State Bank	
At Central Point (County of Jackson, Oregon, at close of business December 31, 1931)	
RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts	\$108,452
Bonds, securities, etc.	69,921
Banking house \$2,896.90, furniture and fixtures \$2,834.30	5,654
Real estate owned other than banking house	2,006
Cash, due from banks and cash items	38,226
Total	\$224,240
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 25,000
Surplus	4,000
Undivided profits—	544
Reserves	1,558
Demand deposits	116,831
Time certificates	22,423
Savings deposits	55,888
Total	\$224,240

State of Oregon, county of Jackson, ss:
 I, L. Alvin Tollefson, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

L. ALVIN TOLLEFSON, Cashier.
 I, L. Alvin Tollefson, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
 Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of January, 1932.
 (SEAL) MARGARET TOLLEFSON, Notary Public for Oregon.
 My Commission expires January 13, 1935.
 Correct attest: Theo. Tollefson, Wm. C. Leever, Elmer R. Hull, W. Freeman, Directs.

WHERE IS THE WOMAN who was so tired at night?



WORN OUT from the day's endless round of household work... where is she now? Spending her time in recreation... instead of drudgery in a hot kitchen. Where she formerly greeted her husband in high dudgeon, she now welcomes him high spirits. And that is the triumph of electricity. It amuses the day for the housewife by helping her complete her household work in less time and less effort. It is the key of Comfort... and where it is freely used, the hour at last becomes a home.

The California Oregon Power Company

since she uses electric servants
HER LIFE IS PLEASANT TOO

By The until T fire w the ba evening lower and wa "Hot D came t held fo was pl evening is the played A lar student deavor night. served. Durin the jan school l fiodically to keep Many the holi of the Merle tertaine ing, Jan who are others w uated. T ing tan Elizab some of Watch F Billy tertained Saturday spent by ing game Semest Thursday mark the The scho Bertini ornia du Bessie Rogue I Or HOOD continued in this ce are apprec varying acre to 1 A. L. Ma cing and Brunquist cows, two on a new BAKEI rate of 1 ceases th county fa This has t on during t ording t agent. Su to more in the co at least a acre at a acre. On brings an producers four-year EUGEN to compar with vetch are being again this ating in tl cher, coun ruff, E. G. low, Jame all Eugene Fletcher si planted w they made parently b sown with ed out wo In C MURPH phy Road well as the Redwood l giving spe habits of good calico two mothe have repor own eating have adopt series of n under the d the cooper nutrition s RELMON units were county duri Miller, bot These unit Bridge, Ch la. Hixon e home dem sponsore, J of Granges rebonne, Ph Eastern St mond, Bend