

# The American

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ARTHUR EDWARD POWELL  
Editor and Publisher

## EDITORIALS

### DRYING UP THE SPRINGS OF EMPLOYMENT

In discussing the question of how taxes bear down on the business man, the San Francisco Chronicle recently conducted an investigation which showed that while the average person does not know what relation his taxes bear to his net income, carefully managed business concerns know to a penny what tax load they are carrying.

A San Francisco merchandising house in 1931 paid 63 per cent of its net income in taxes. A large farmer paid 30 per cent, and on some of his land which produced an income of \$5 an acre, he paid \$25 an acre in taxes. Another nationally known farming concern in the state paid 84 1/2 per cent of its net income in taxes, with an outlook for no net income this year but with taxes just as high.

The Chronicle says these are not extreme cases and then cites an insurance company which paid between 35 and 40 per cent, one of the big oil companies paid 30 per cent and a big butter and egg man dug up 32 per cent of his net earnings.

### FARM COOPERATIVES AND COMMODITY PRICES

The farm cooperative movement is not an attempt to make the consumer pay excessive prices for agricultural products.

For many years the farmer has been holding the short end of the stick. He has been bearing almost the entire burden of hard times. Most middlemen are making as much or more profit than ever. Only by cooperation can the farmer gain the bargaining power that will enable him to talk to the distributor on equal terms, and thus obtain for himself a fair percentage of the final selling price of what he produces.

If the cooperative movement succeeds, farming areas will prosper and when they prosper all industries prosper with them. No intelligent citizen can help but wish the movement all possible good fortune.

### HIGHWAYS OF PROGRESS

When \$100,000,000 is spent for secondary highways of the road-mix type, costing \$3,500 per mile, \$40,000,000 goes to the direct employment of labor. Many millions more go indirectly to labor, due to purchases of supplies, shipping, etc.

No other form of relief effort does so much to aid employment as practical road building where needed and none so permanently benefits states and towns. During the last year or two, millions of families have been tided over bad periods, wholly or partially by road work, while towns, villages and farming areas have been given year-round roads that are vital to future progress.

We can buy good roads without inflating the tax bill. What is needed is a wise allocation of funds between main and secondary arteries, and a high degree of efficiency in highway departments.

New Mexico has made some wonderful demonstrations in building satisfactory low-cost roads with the oil road-mix type of construction.

### HOW TO BRING BACK GOOD TIMES

Nothing could do more to bring back good times than assurance of a decrease in taxes during the next few years.

Every effort should be made to increase governmental efficiency, eliminate waste and duplication of effort and do away with the bureaus and commissions that milk the taxpayer dry. Doing this would not damage the functions of government -- it would greatly improve them.

High taxes have throttled industrial development in England. They have done the same thing in Germany, in Austria, in Australia and elsewhere. They are doing the same

## New Hay Grades To Be in Force

Extra care in handling alfalfa hay this year will probably pay good returns to Oregon farmers this year in view of the recently adopted United States hay grades in Oregon for alfalfa mixtures, timothy, and clover, and mixtures of these with various grass hays, says D. D. Hill, associate agronomist at the Oregon State College experiment station.

Under a plan adopted by the state department of agriculture in cooperation with the federal hay inspection service, terminal grading and inspection will be provided this year at Portland and shipping point inspection in the Klamath Falls and Hermiston regions, and probably elsewhere if enough demand for it develops.

"Hay grades as they are applied now are entirely workable and indicate feeding quality remarkably well," says Hill. "The feeder who buys hay on standard contract grade can be assured of uniform quality, something that coast dairy feeders especially have long been seeking. As soon as buyers become familiar with the different grades the better types are almost certain to command a premium."

Color and leafiness are the two chief characteristics of high grade alfalfa hay, says Hill, for the reason that good color nearly always indicates cutting at the proper time and other good harvesting methods, while leafiness means that the hay is carrying a high percentage of protein for which alfalfa hay is widely sought.

"The first step in the production of alfalfa hay with good color and good leaves is to cut early," Hill continued. "Hay cut anytime from the bud stage to the one-tenth to one-quarter bloom will usually have good color. Continued cutting in the bud stage will usually weaken the stand, so it is best to allow at least one cutting per year to reach a stage corresponding to one-tenth to one-quarter bloom."

"A number of other practices in curing and stacking or baling are important in maintaining high feeding quality and consequently high grades. A series of meetings to acquaint hay growers, feeders and dealers with the new grades are planned through the state in the next week or so."

## Fewer Chicks on Farms; More Fruit Is Exported

Fewer hens and chicks than usual on farms in the United States is indicated by a report on the agricultural situation just released by the Oregon agricultural extension service. The number of hens on farms on May 1 was estimated at 2 per cent less than a year previous, the smallest number in eight years.

About the same number of chicks of this year's hatching were reported in farm flocks on May 1 as a year before, but 10 per cent fewer than the 5-year average on that date. The report said that 7.6 per cent fewer chicks were hatched by commercial hatcheries during April this year than in 1931 in the whole country and that orders booked for May delivery and later were 8.3 per cent less than a year ago.

On the Pacific coast, April hatchings by commercial hatcheries ran 24.6 per cent behind last year and bookings for May and later were short 29.4 per cent. The commercial hatchery chick output has fallen behind 1931 throughout the season in the western states, and is also somewhat short in the eastern part of the country. Information on the volume of farm hatchings is incomplete but some observers think that enough chicks have been produced from this source to offset in part at least the reduction in commercial chicks.

Exports of boxed apples, pears and prunes have tended to increase during recent years, says a report released by the Oregon agricultural extension service, whereas "the total volume of exports of farm products declined sharply."

Government data shows that only 7.4 per cent of the farm production of the United States was exported during the 1930-31 year, compared to 10.2 per cent the previous year and 12.2 per cent in 1928-29. During the 1919-20 year our exports were 17.4 per cent of the farm production.

The products of four commodities account for 85 per cent of the farm exports from this country according to the college report on the agricultural situation. These are cotton, hog products, wheat and flour and unmanufactured tobacco.

High taxes make and prolong unemployment, cause hoarding of capital and frighten investors. In short, their whole influence is toward the prolongation of depression.

# HI-WAYS TO HEALTH

by ADA R. MAYNE

## OREGON DAIRY COUNCIL

### Economy Diet Requires Milk

Reducing food costs without sacrificing either the palatability or the nutritive value of the diet is a question of interest to all housewives. Many families spend more for food than they are justified in spending if other needs are given due consideration. Food authorities state that the most economical diet that can be devised is built around milk and grain foods. Whole milk in combination with whole grain and refined grain products furnishes the cheapest sources of energy, of building materials and of certain health protecting elements. This foundation reinforced with vegetables, particularly potatoes, carrots and tomatoes, a sure source of vitamin C, makes it possible to get along, if necessary, with a minimum amount of other more expensive foods.

Milk furnishes more kinds of nutrients than any other one food and according to authorities is the only food which is really indispensable. Therefore anyone who does not have a variety of other foods should have plenty of milk. For people who are overweight and watching calories, milk is especially important. Although low in calories, the calories can be further decreased by using skim milk and butter-milk. For those not liking to drink milk it should be taken as other dairy products i. e., as cheese, ice cream, or in combination with other foods, as

cereals, vegetables, cream soups and puddings.

Milk is rich in protein, the muscle building element, in minerals, especially lime and phosphorus, necessary for strong bones and teeth, and in vitamins. Milk increases the food value of foods with which it is used. Cereals cooked in milk are much improved both in food value and in flavor. This is true also of vegetable, soups and puddings.

This week I am giving recipes that can be used in low cost menus:

**Creamed Salmon**  
4 tbsps. butter  
5 tbsps. flour  
3 cups milk  
Chopped parsley  
1/2 tsp. salt  
1 lb. can salmon  
Toast.

Prepare a white sauce of fat, flour, salt, and milk. Flake the salmon and add to white sauce. Cook in double boiler until hot. Serve on toast with the chopped parsley over the salmon.

**Creamed Cabbage**  
1 1/2 qts. finely shredded or chopped cabbage, packed  
4 tbsps. melted butter  
4 tbsps. flour  
3 cups milk  
1 tsp. salt.

Heat the milk and cook cabbage in it for 5 min. Add blended flour and butter and salt. Cook about 5 min. longer and stir constantly. The cabbage retains its delicate flavor and color.

## O. S. C. Announces Strawberry Day

One of the greatest centers of strawberry experimental work in the west will be open for public inspection at the annual field day for strawberry growers at Oregon State college at Corvallis, Friday, June 3.

Growers will have opportunity that day to view many developments in cultural and varietal experiments as carried on for many years. Irrigation versus non-irrigation for the Marshall berries will be viewed under field conditions. A four year-old field and a two-year-old field of the new Corvallis variety will be open for inspection.

Topping experiments with the Marshall berry, showing the effect of cutting the tops immediately after the harvest compared with the later may be viewed, as will an experiment with double planting as compared with the usual spacing.

Most interest is expected to be shown in the breeding work where close to 35,000 seedlings and selections will be fruiting. These will include 12,000 seedlings fruiting for the first time, 23,000 of last year's seedlings retained for the second year, 219 selections from the 1930 seedlings, and 266 selections from the 1931 group.

In addition there will be growing on the experimental farm many of the varieties brought here from other sections for test, such as the Red-heart and several others believed to hold promise for special uses.

Visitors may come to the college farm, one mile east of the Willa-

mette bridge at Corvallis, either at 10 o'clock in the morning or 2 o'clock in the afternoon when groups will be formed. The farm will be open all day, however, from 8 to 5 o'clock. Pest and disease specialists will also be there to answer questions.

It is suggested that visitors come with groups being formed by the county agents as far as practical to do so.

## Second Cover Spray Should be Complete Not later than June 7

The second cover spray for codling moth worm control on both pears and apples should be completed by June 7th according to the recommendations of L. G. Gentner of the So. Ore. Exp. Sta. and L. P. Wilcox, County Agent. This recommendation is based upon information obtained from many moth traps located in various sections ranging from Table Rock to Ashland.

The materials to be used in this spray are as follows:

**APPLES**  
In as much as this is the so called peak spray for the first brood an oil emulsion arsenate of lead combination is recommended. In mixing this spray, use one gallon of light grade summer oil emulsion, one half pound of spreader or fixator and two pounds of arsenate of lead in one hundred gallons of water. When the tank is about one-fourth full of water add the emulsion, agitate well, then add the spreader or fixator.

## Better Breakfasts



THE size of a meal is no more the measure of its importance than is the size of a man. It's what the man and the meal accomplish that count. Take breakfast, for instance, it's probably the smallest meal of the day, but in some ways it's the most important. It has to keep the family going until noon and the morning is the big part of the day, whether one spends it at school, in an office or shop, or attending to household tasks.

**A Corking Breakfast**  
Baked Apples and Peaches  
Oatmeal Scrambled Eggs  
Broiled Bananas Wrapped in Bacon  
Toast  
Coffee

**Baked Apples and Peaches:**  
Core and pare three baking apples, cut in halves. Lay in baking dish, cut side up. Open one No. 2 can halved peaches, place half-peach on each apple. Put butter in each peach half, using two tablespoons of it. Add to peach syrup one and one-fourth cups water and two-thirds cup sugar, and bring to boiling. Pour around fruit, bake in moderate oven, 375°, forty-five minutes to an hour, until apples are tender, basting occasionally. Make day before and serve cold with the syrup or with cream, too. Recipe serves six. Seven to nine half-peaches are in No. 2 can, depending on their size.\*

Complete filling the tank and then add the arsenate of lead.

**PEARS**  
Use three pounds of powdered arsenate of lead per one hundred gallons of water. Oil emulsion lead combinations are not necessary on pears at this time, as it is too early to attempt spider mite control. The foliage on most trees is now becoming quite dense, care should therefore be exercised in spraying, to the end that all parts of the tree receive a good coverage.

## Potato Diseases Cut Crop Yields

Reduction in potato yields ranging as high as 73 per cent as the result of certain mosaic diseases is reported on in a new bulletin, "Potato Virus Diseases," just published by the Oregon Experiment station. The bulletin reports in detail on results of experiments conducted from 1924 to 1929 with some later work mentioned.

This new bulletin is technical in nature but contains much more detailed information on nine virus diseases than is found in the more popular and inclusive bulletin, "Potato Diseases in Oregon and their Control." For the man specializing in potato production, especially for seed purposes, this new bulletin by M. B. McKay and T. P. Dykstra is considered valuable.

Definite experiments to find out the most practical method of eliminating virus diseases from seed plots showed that the tuber-unit method of roguing diseased plants from seed plots is the most effective on a large scale. By this means the cut pieces from each tuber are planted consecutively in the row in the private seed plot of the grower. When disease shows in one hill, all the hills from that tuber are removed whether they show disease or not at that time.

The tests showed reduction in yield amounting to as high as 73 per cent by weight in the case of the spindle tuber disease, 50 per cent with crinkle mosaic, and 19 per cent with interveinal mosaic.

The various virus diseases were found to differ in methods of transmission from plant to plant. Some plant aphids will transmit some of the disease but not others, while at

least one kind, rugose mosaic, was found to pass from plant to plant under insect proof cages.

Studies of potato varieties showed them to vary somewhat in susceptibility to virus diseases, and the Irish Cobbler variety was found to possess apparent immunity or high resistance to the mild mosaic. Experimental work is still continuing on these diseases throughout the north-west.

## First Forest Fire Started By Lightning

Crater National Forest fire guards put out their first forest fire of the season last Saturday when lightning struck a tree in the vicinity of the Owen-Oregon lumber camp, starting a small blaze.

Fortunately, the fire started in the vicinity of the camp where rangers are now preparing to hold a fire fighting school for the summer rangers and guards, so it was a simple matter to put the fire out.

Rains, which followed immediately, would have put the fire out had not the rangers seen it, so the lightning was not considered dangerous. Few bad fires are expected this summer as the woods are filled with moisture. Every precaution, however, will be maintained to prevent fires starting.

The school for fire fighting and prevention started Wednesday at the Owen-Oregon camp, with summer fire guards, rangers from the Klamath reservation, rangers from the park, forest guards in attendance.

## Sams Valley Boys Before Juvenile Judge For Pranks

Allen and Lester Batchelor, 15 year old Sams Valley youths, were given a hearing before Juvenile Judge C. B. Lamkin Tuesday on a charge of breaking into the cabin of G. W. Newland of Sams Valley. The boys were also charged with breaking into the Sams Valley school house and stealing butter, lard, sugar and coffee all over the floor.

Judge Lamkin is withholding his decision on what to do with the boys until he has had more time to study the case.

## Old Reliable Shoe Shop NEW SUMMER PRICES

|                           |                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Men's Leather Half Soles  | .....\$1.00           |
| Men's Composition Soles   | .....85c              |
| Boys' Composition Soles   | .....75c              |
| Women's Composition Soles | .....60c              |
| Men's and Women's Heels   | .....25c, 35c and 40c |
| New Leather Heels         | .....50c              |

JAMES McDowell  
CENTRAL POINT, OREGON

NEVER in the history of all the world has electricity been so cheap and never before has electric cooking equipment been priced so low. It is no longer necessary to envy your neighbor's freedom from her kitchen because she has modern electric cooking equipment. You can enjoy the same comforts and conveniences with time outside the kitchen for recreation and improvement as the rest of the family. Expense need no longer stand in the way of your own electrical kitchen. A small down payment will place an electric range in your kitchen with no charge for installation or wiring. Inspect them in hardware, furniture and electrical stores.

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