

# The American

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ARTHUR EDWARD POWELL  
Editor and Proprietor

## EDITORIALS

### FIGURE IT OUT

Here is a little problem in simple arithmetic for you:  
You have two piles of dollars. You have been spending from one of them, and it is growing alarmingly small. So you stop spending from it and take the dollars from the other pile instead.

This, you say, is economy, and reduction of expenses.  
Absurd as this problem is, it is no more absurd than the antics of our legislative bodies in the matter of taxes. They shift a tax from one class of property to another—thus taking the money from "different piles"—and call it tax reduction. For government, as for an individual, there is but one way to reduce taxes—spend less money.

### MAKE TAXES FIT INCOME

Back in the palmy days of the pre-depression era, extravagance in many businesses was responsible for their subsequent failure. They had built up expenses and an overhead that could not be met when sales dropped.

Extravagance on the part of individuals, in buying luxuries they could not afford, was likewise the cause of great hardship later on. Salaries were cut, jobs were lost—and it was impossible to maintain the old inflated standards of living.

By the same token, government extravagance now is laying the seeds of even greater trouble. Business and individuals have learned their lessons—they have cut their sails to fit their finances. Government has not. It has broadened its functions and raised its operating costs in the face of gigantic drops in the national income. It is maintaining itself in a state of luxury that the private citizens cannot afford.

Unless government retrenches, the capital that provides jobs, opens new opportunities and creates productive enterprise will be stifled. The farmer will be crushed beneath a burden of costs that he cannot pay—in various states, more than fifty per cent of farm taxes are in arrears and thousands of acres have been taken over by the states. The individual is faced with tax payments out of all proportion to income.

In brief, the work of recovery will be futile if government refuses to trim its costs to fit the nation's pocketbooks.

### AN ANCIENT PRINCIPLE

Cooperation is the keystone of organized society.  
When Neolithic man joined with his fellows in an effort to protect himself from the dangers of his age, and to obtain a safer and more stable means of living, he was practicing cooperation. He realized, whether consciously or unconsciously that the lone individual was little match for the pitfalls of the world—and that a thousand individuals, joined by a common purpose, had a much better chance for survival.

It is a far cry from this illustration to our modern agricultural cooperatives, but the principle is identical. Their purpose is the salvation of the individual to be achieved through the power of cooperation. That is another way of saying that their purpose is financial preservation for the farmer. We have seen what becomes of disorganized agriculture, when faced by organized buying groups. The farmer takes what he is offered—or loses a sale. There is always another farmer who will take the offered price, because he needs the money. He has no bargaining power at all. Prices drop markets are chaotic and uncertain—and the farm mortgages grow.

The cooperatives are seeking to change this—not overnight, not in a year, but by building a sound foundation for the future. Their plan is to provide the farmer with the bargaining power that will obtain him a fair and profitable price for his goods, and to develop stable and permanent markets. It is a logical and workable plan. And its success or failure will have more to do with the future of American agriculture than all the government relief schemes, good as they may be combined.

### BRIGHTER DAYS FOR MINING

The world as a whole is moving slowly, but steadily, toward decisive changes in monetary standards. It is recognized that gold alone cannot carry on world commerce, and that there must be some other generally accepted medium of exchange.

Silver, of course, is the logical choice—indeed, the newly passed inflation bill permits the President, at his discretion, to raise its value. The mining industry seems on the verge of brighter days.

### YOUR RAILROAD INVESTMENT

Railroad securities may not be listed in your name. But the chances are that you have an insurance policy, a savings account, perhaps an interest in some endowed institution. If you have, you are a railroad stockholder. For a great many years banks and insurance companies and universities and hospitals have been putting much of their money into railroad bonds. They did this because it seemed a sure-fire investment, from the standpoint of safety—no industry seemed more necessary to the country or to have a better chance of permanence than the railroad.

The question now is—was that a mistake? The railroads are still the basic medium of transport. They still carry practically all of the long-haul freight in the country, and the bulk of the short-haul. They still reach every corner of the nation—something no other transport system does. They still offer unparalleled standards of service. There is still no competitor in the field which is able to fill their shoes.

Railroad improvement in the United States has stopped because we have regulated the railroads with an iron hand—and allowed competitors to escape the same type of regulation. It has stopped because we have used railroad taxes to subsidize water-way, air-mail, and highway competition. It has stopped because we have throttled the railroads with political red tape and given favors to transport mediums which, while they have a place, are far inferior to the rails in magnitude and efficiency of service, in responsibility, and in their importance to the financial future of the country.

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crosses, the rate of climb will be sharply accelerated.

Remember that providing jobs is cheaper than charity—and that it is better to provide a job now than to have to contribute to charity next year. Remember, too, that unless the jobs are provided it won't be long until nothing is left for charity.

## O. S. C. To Hold Commencement Soon

The sixty-fourth annual commencement at Oregon State college is announced for Monday, June 5, when, according to the tentative list, degrees will be conferred on 489 members of the graduating class. Of this number, 431 will receive the bachelor's degree and 58 will get master's degrees. This is the largest class to complete advanced study in the history of the institution.

Dr. Mervin Gordon Neale, president of the University of Idaho, will deliver the commencement address, with Dr. W. J. Kerr, chancellor of the Oregon system of higher education, presiding for his twenty-sixth annual commencement on the state college campus. Dr. Neale was for nearly 10 years dean of the school of education at the University of Missouri before taking his present position.

Dr. John Hayes Holmes, minister of the Community Church of New York, is to preach the baccalaureate sermon on Sunday, June 4. This famous divine will be in the northwest for a number of speaking engagements in June making possible his appearance on this occasion.

Alumni of Oregon State will hold their annual reunions during commencement weekend, with the class of 1908 celebrating its silver jubilee and that of 1883 its golden jubilee. Other classes to hold reunions are those of '76, '77, '78, '79, '95, '96, '97, '98, '14, '15, '16, and '17.

## Price Cutting of Dairy Products to Be Eliminated

That the use of dairy products as a trade leader when featured at cut prices is a serious handicap to the dairy industry of the state as well as to the purchasing power of the customers of all business in any town is the reason that steps are being taken by civic labor and housewives' groups throughout the state to eliminate this practice by some firms and individual food stores.

Recently the Central Labor Council of Portland passed unanimous resolutions condemning this method of merchandising and similar action has been recently taken by the Chamber of Commerce in various parts of the state.

"This question is not alone of concern to the dairymen but to the business men and bankers and citizens of every community. Cut prices for dairy products mean one of two things, either the food handler is taking a loss of a few cents on each bottle or each pound of dairy products sold and thus forcing down the market for all such products sold in that town or some dairyman is already selling these products at below cost of production and slowly going broke with resultant loss to the community and all lines of business," said J. D. Mickle, chief of the dairy and food division of the State Department of Agriculture at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Baker last week.

Mr. Mickle pointed out that over 50,000 men and women of the state depended almost entirely upon the dairy business as a source of income and that every line of business in the state depended in some way upon the purchasing power of these people in the dairy industry.

"Legitimate advertising of dairy products in the newspaper and by other means is something to encourage, but the use of cut prices for dairy products, often by the use of window strips and handbills as practiced by some merchants is little less than unpatriotic to other lines of business and the return of prosperity in that town," said Paul C. Adams, Executive Secretary of the Dairy Council.

## Summer Session Includes Features

Final plans for the 1933 summer session at Oregon State college are rapidly being completed following approval by the State Board of Higher Education of various sessions to be held on the various campuses this year as usual but to be operated on greatly reduced budgets. The session starts June 19 and continues six weeks.

## Dollar Day Rail Trips Will Mark Holiday

Marking the arrival of another vacation season, cent-a-mile round-trip excursions will be featured by the Southern Pacific Company over the Memorial Day weekend, May 26 to 30, according to word received here.

tionally famous nutrition specialist to give work in the home economics school; the initial summer offerings in the school of science since its transfer to Corvallis, and the only coaching school to be offered in the system this year, which will be conducted by A. L. Stiner, coach of football and track, and A. T. Gill, coach of basketball and baseball.

Essentially the same scope of work as that offered before will be available at Corvallis, according to a listing prepared by Dean Alfred Powers, director of general extension and in charge of all summer school work in the system. Dr. M. Ellwood Smith, director of lower division, will be directly in charge of the state college summer session.

The undergraduate and graduate offerings listed by Dean Powers for Corvallis include the various branches of biological and physical sciences, business administration, drama, economics, education, English, history, home economics, industrial arts, industrial education, journalism, music, physical education, political science, psychology, public speaking, religion, sociology, and the 4-H club summer school.

The arrangement for the coaching school work, to be given the first two weeks of the session is for this feature to be alternated hereafter between Oregon State college and the University of Oregon. The school in 1934 will be at Eugene.

But few out-of-state instructors are being brought to the campus this year and the resident staff will serve at greatly reduced pay. In home economics there will be in addition to Dr. Steenbock, Miss Doris Schumaker who will come again from Cornell university, New York, to give work in parental education and family relationships.

Catalogs are now being issued and may be had free on application to the Portland extension center or to the college campus.

## College Students Not Non-religious

EUGENE, Ore.—College and university students are far from being the non-religious group that many people make them out to be. In fact a very large proportion of them are church members, while many of them who do not come under religious influences, believe in God and in religion. These are facts brought out in a survey conducted among 5,500 students on various campuses of institutions west of the Mississippi by Dr. P. A. Parsons, professor of sociology at the University of Oregon and president of the Pacific Division of the North American Board of Religion in Higher Education. Both the University of Oregon and the Oregon State College were included in the survey.

The report of this survey was given by Dr. Parsons before the annual meeting of the Pacific Division at the University recently. It showed that 91 per cent of the students questioned came under religious influence. Of the 5,500 a total of 3,905 declared that both of their parents were church members, while 975 said either father or mother were members. Only 490 came from homes where neither father nor mother were members.

Out of the total answering the questions, 4,592 checked the question relative to church membership. Of these, 3,486 indicated they had joined the church or had been confirmed, while 1,106 were not members. The percentage of those holding membership is 76, regarded as high for any group in society today.

The survey also showed that 77 per cent of the students had regular or occasional contacts with churches, and 42 per cent of the number attend regularly. Of the total, 1,316 are also members of some other religious organization such as the Wesley, Westminster Newman or other clubs.

The survey brought out the fact that attendance at college or university does not tend to destroy faith in religion. Approximately 60 per cent of the freshmen answering were church members, 58 per cent of seniors were members. Graduate students showed a percentage of 55 per cent, thus showing a drop of but 5 per cent during the four years between freshmen and graduate work.

Miss Ruth Sheets, a charming Michigan school teacher says: "I have taken your Nervine during my college work and when I get those nervous spells after a hard day's teaching, I am sending my mother's name to you. Will you please send her a trial package?"

Relax your tense nerves with the same reliable medicine Miss Sheets found so effective. Get it at your drug store. Large bottle \$1.00 Small 25c. Money back if you are not satisfied.

DR. MILES' NERVINE LIQUID

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## Farm Act May Help Sell Oregon Seeds

As the acreage control features of the new farm act go into effect, demand for Oregon's seed crops is likely to increase, believes G. R. Hyslop, head of plant industries at Oregon State college. Professor Hyslop discussed this and related subjects at the annual meeting of the Oregon Feed Dealers association recently.

Acreage taken out of production of surplus crops will mostly not be allowed to lie idle, Hyslop believes, but will be put into pasture or legume soil building crops, seed for which is produced here in Oregon.

The feed dealers association passed a resolution urging the continuation of federal appropriations for agricultural research at the Oregon State college.

## Two Camps to Be Established at Lake

Camps are springing up all over the forest regions of Oregon and Washington this week as the President's emergency conservation work forces swing into action on the western forest front, according to announcement of regional forester C. J. Buck, Portland, Oregon.

In Oregon, a total of 87 camps have been approved, and 68 in Washington. These include 65 national forest camps in Oregon, and 40 in Washington; 2 state camps in Oregon and 6 in Washington; 17 private land camps in Oregon and 18 in Washington; 2 national park camps in Oregon and 5 in Washington; and 10 Oregon and California re-vested land grant camps in Oregon.

In addition there will be a number of Indian reservation camps in both states.

Advance contingents of enrolled men and woodsmen under the direction of army officers, will occupy a majority of these camp sites during the coming two weeks, and proceed as rapidly as possible with the erection and preparation of the camps to receive the full quota of enrolled men. It is said. Camps will be of two kinds, tent camps, and camps of the overseas barracks type. Both types will have wooden headquarters buildings.

According to an announcement from the director of the emergency conservation work, Washington, D. C., the President has set an objective to have the entire 275,000 men in the camps by July 1. This will require enrolling men at the rate of 8,540 per day. War department officials state that this will be greater than the average rate maintained by both the army and navy of the United States during the World War. To accomplish this objective will mean that all departments connected with the work must operate at top speed for the next few weeks. The four departments concerned with the project are the labor department, war department, department of the interior, and department of agriculture.

Medford's Cadet Missing at Point

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 22—Cadet John S. Conner, 23, who was to have graduated from the United States Military Academy on June 13, vanished from his room in South

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The transportation bargains will be effective between all points on the railroad's lines in six western states with a return limit of June 6, it was stated.

Barracks last night, it was learned today.

Conner, whose home is in Medford, Ore., was in his room when the inspection officer made the rounds last night. He was missing at reveille at 5:30 a. m. today. His roommate, who was sleeping only a few feet away from him, was not aware of his absence until then.

Conner was regarded as an exceptional student, never ranking lower than 23rd in his class of 375. He was expected to be an honor student this year and would probably have been commissioned in the engineering corps at commencement. His was the first unexplained disappearance at the academy in many years.

## On Oregon Farms

McMINNVILLE—The old common red clover and the newer Ohio hardy and Tennessee anthracnose resistant strains withstood the past winter with about equal success in Yamhill county. A recent check made by County Agent S. T. White showed that pasturing, protection and vigor of the plants were the deciding factors. Stands pastured too closely by sheep killed out almost completely; stands seeded on summer fallow where weeds were numerous came through in good shape, as did fields sheltered from the north and east winds. New land where soil fertility was good retained a stand of clover, while the smaller, weaker plants on poor soils killed out.

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