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EDITORIALS

THE REPEAL

Oregon has spoken. As the 20th state to express its will regarding the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, she has joined the ranks of the other 19 in voting for the repeal by a vote of nearly 2 to 1. Now comes the question as to what shall be done with the liquor traffic. Shall we have open saloons or shall we allow free and unchecked sale of intoxicating liquor? This paper is opposed to liquor on general principles. We hate the stuff because of the harm it does. No one can truthfully say that liquor (that is, strong liquor) ever has been or ever will be a benefit to mankind. And it is generally recognized that there must be some control of the traffic or incalculable harm will surely follow. We urge all of our readers who believe in clean living to get to work AT ONCE to frame up some new control measures and to urge upon Governor Meier the need of action. Our police are helpless at present. New laws must be passed to guard our youth; to protect travelers on the streets and highways. Only an awakened public opinion can save us from chaos.

HISTORY CAN REPEAT ITSELF

In 1860 the federal government cost the average citizen \$2.08 per year. In 1913 the cost of government, for all units, was \$107.37 per capita. In 1913 the total cost of government was \$2,900,000,000, and in 1919 \$7,500,000,000, and in 1931 it was \$14,000,000,000. In 1929—a year of inflated prosperity—the total tax of the American people amounted to 16 per cent of their incomes. 1931—a year of bleak depression—it amounted to 28 per cent. The current year may be the most expensive in our history, with the exception of the war period. How much of the increase in the cost of government, federal, state and local, can be laid to waste, is problematical. But there is no question but that it runs into the hundreds of millions, for there are scores of bureaus, commissions and inflated governmental payrolls, many of which simply duplicate the work of others. We have permitted the government to go into various tax-exempt business ventures in competition with the livelihoods of private citizens who are forced to pay the taxes to maintain the competition. More and more money is going into tax-exempt government bonds instead of taxable, labor employing investments. The result is increased unemployment and distress. History shows many examples of taxing people until they repudiate tax obligations. Unless all units of government retrench, it is not impossible to force such a tax crisis in our own country.

THE OTHER HALF

Many automobile drivers who think they know all about the right-of-way law understand only the half of it. In answer to the question, "Who has the right-of-way?" the average driver would quickly reply, "The man on the right." The answer is partially correct but isn't complete. The best statutes on the subject say: "The car on the right has the right-of-way provided it enters the intersection first, but if the car on the left happens to be first into the intersection, the car on the right must yield." Maxwell Halsey, Traffic Engineer of the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, says the best way to eliminate confusion on this point is for all cars to slow down when approaching intersections. "In this way drivers will be able to gauge each other's distance and obey the law with greater convenience. The driver of a car approaching from the right has no justification to suppose that all traffic must stop to permit him to cross. This attitude has produced a high toll of accidents. More than twice as many accidents occur at intersections as

between intersections. Last year, 2,430 persons were killed and 184,759 injured in 146,509 accidents resulting from misunderstandings over the right-of-way." State laws should be clarified in order to coincide with common sense and the free flow of traffic. If this is done, another bad hazard will be eliminated. Meanwhile, motorists, slow down at intersections.

THE DANGER OF GOVERNMENTAL RELIEF

The new farm bill is swinging slowly into action. The government will undertake to balance production and demand, to improve the farmer's financial condition, to ease the burden of mortgages, and to raise the prices of his produce. While this may be temporarily beneficial it will be permanently harmful if the farmer as an individual, comes to depend on government to solve his problems and smooth his path. That is always the trouble with governmental aid measures, no matter how carefully they are drawn—they are apt to create a feeling of dependence in the beneficiary that leaves him helpless when aid has been taken away.

The wise farmer will recognize the bill for what it is—an effort to carry him that he may stand on his own feet hereafter. Lasting farm progress comes from the farmer's own effort. It must be the reflection of his own will, his own aggressiveness, his own courage, if it is to be permanent.

During the next few years there is one agency that will be of vital importance—the farm cooperative. It is the agency through which the individual farmer, in company with his neighbors, may fight his own battles and win his own victories. Long after governmental relief is no longer necessary, the cooperative will remain. No matter how often we change our ideas of what attitude government should take toward the farmer, the cooperative idea is fixed and will not be discarded. And this is the time for farmers to work their hardest in advancing the interest of their cooperatives.

"SHIP BY RAIL"

The Chamber of Commerce of St. Johnsville, New York, has adopted a plan for rehabilitating the railroads which is unique in its common-sense simplicity. The plan can be expressed in three one-syllable words: "Ship By Rail." As the St. Johnsville News & Observer points out, the people of this community have no quarrel with other forms of transport. But they know that in normal times they are the greatest single employer and purchaser of supplies of all kinds. They know that scores of related industries depend on the railroads for all or part of their income. They know that the rails are major taxpayers. They know they have led in industrial and social developments in all parts of the country, ever since the last spike was driven that connected the East with the West. They know that billions of dollars of life insurance, savings bank and private citizen's earnings are invested in railroad bonds. They know that subsidized competition, and one-sided regulation, have deprived the rails of much of their business and forced them near to bankruptcy.

The attitude of mind of the Johnsville people is of vast importance. They are to be congratulated—they know an industry whose existence is in the public interest, when they see one.

WHO IS THE SANTA CLAUS

A lot of people have come to look upon Uncle Sam as a financial Santa Claus. They forget that every dollar that he gives to his children has to first be taken away from those children in the form of taxes. It is just beginning to percolate into the people's minds that the \$3,200,000,000 public works program is going to have to be taken from them, the taxpayers. Every community is clamoring for a share of this fund and although the government gives 30% outright of sums allotted to projects which it approves, the remaining 70% must be returned by additional tax levies in every political subdivision obtaining a loan. The 30% that is given outright must be dug up by all the people for the favored section to which it is given. The public works program, which has been passed as an emergency measure in time of stress, must of necessity increase the burden of the taxpayers, unless ways and means are found to cut government costs in some manner, sufficiently to off-set this new expense. It is well for the people to begin to understand that each citizen is a separate Santa Claus, who pays for every "gift" presented to him by his government.

Wheat Control Is Favored Despite Price Advance

With preliminary county wheat meetings completed throughout the State, the next move in putting the wheat adjustment program into effect in Oregon will be to district each county into definite community units and build these into the permanent county wheat production associations, according to officials of the state college extension service in charge of "Triple A" educational work in this state. Each county agent, with the help of a temporary committee, will start this local organization work.

Those who took part in the series of 29 educational meetings throughout the 22 leading wheat producing counties report keen and intelligent interest on the part of those to whom wheat is a principal source of livelihood. Among these the sentiment was overwhelmingly in favor of joining the wheat control plan despite the sensational advance in wheat prices while the meetings were being held.

Opinion prevails that present market booms, while highly beneficial for growers having wheat to sell this year, gives little promise for the future unless some form of acreage control is put into effect. The fact remains, according to those who have studied production and consumption statistics, that even the short crop this year, plus the abnormal carryover next July, and that given then normal wheat yield on the usual acreage, the surplus would mount to ruinous proportions with consequent effect on prices.

The wheat plan, it is pointed out, permits the grower signing the contract to reap all the benefits of present advanced prices on all wheat he has on hand or will harvest this year while insuring him of a fair "parity" price on the allotment portion of his crop in the next two years. In addition, it will provide cash benefit payments this year in return for agreement to limit acreage if called upon for 1934 and 1935.

Meanwhile enough cotton growers through the south have signed up with the government so that 10,000,000 acres of this year's crop will be destroyed so as to reduce production by more than 3,000,000 bales. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has accepted the contracts and proclaimed the processing tax 4.2 cents per pound on cotton effective August 1.

New Book Published By Oregon Woman

PORTLAND, Ore., July 15.—A Lane county girl, Mrs. Claire Warner Churchill, is author of a book, "Slave Wives of Nehalem," published this week by the Metropolitan Press of Portland, well-known publishers of Oregon books.

Mrs. Churchill, who now lives at Wheeler, Oregon, is a member of the pioneer Warner family of Lane county. She secured her education in the grade and high schools of Eugene and at the University of Oregon. After receiving her bachelor of arts degree and while serving as librarian news paper correspondent, teacher and mayor of the town Wheeler, she studied short story through the correspondence study department of the extension division. She has made an extension study of the ethnology of the coast Indians and the combination of story writing and ethnology has produced the book, "Slave Wives of Nehalem," which critics say will rank in a literary way as one of the three most important Indian books produced in the Oregon country, the other two being "The Bridge of the Gods" and "Cathlamet on the Columbia."

The volume contains four stories—Ock-i-pat-ih, the Lily; My-ee-na, the Singer; Le-mo-lo, the Untamed One; and Kal-a-ka-lah-la, the Wild Goose. "I have selected the most dramatic situations," says Mrs. Warner, "those dealing with birth, with marriage, with death, with mourning, with religion and pride of race, and have woven them into narratives meant to entertain and not to moralize."

The book takes its title from the fact that the women characters in the stories had the status of slaves among the Nehalem, but because of their charm or resourcefulness or their accomplishments rose above that status to important and fascinating roles in the tribe. One story weaves in the legend of the coming of the first white man to the Oregon country.

Mrs. Churchill is the wife of O. M. Churchill, president of the local cheese company, who expects soon to move to Central Point.

How All the People Played a Part In Building Nation's Credit Structure

Banker Describes the Way Loans and Securities of Banks Are Based on the Hopes and Plans of All Classes—Values Dependent on Public's Ability to Meet Obligations

By FRANCIS H. SISSON,

President American Bankers Association in The Forum

CREDIT may be informally described as future hopes, plans and good intentions converted into present purchasing power. The farmer, the manufacturer, the merchant, the home buyer, the purchaser of household goods, the investor and the speculator all borrow at times. They plan to repay with the earnings of their crops, proceeds of the sales of their goods, incomes from their wages and salaries or profits from the resales of their securities at enhanced market values, each as the case may be.

The greater part of these various forms of credit is obtained by the borrowers directly or indirectly through the expansion of the loans and investments of the banks. It is this which creates the notes, securities and mortgages in the portfolios of the banks. The banks are able to extend these loans because a great many people deposit money with them.

Even under the best conditions the plans of a small percentage of borrowers go wrong through mistakes, hard luck or dishonesty, and the judgment of the banker in such cases is proved by the after event to have been at fault. The losses caused under such conditions are ordinarily fully met by funds set aside out of the earnings of the banks for just this purpose and do not affect the money of the depositors, who seldom hear anything about such losses.

In the vast majority of cases and in the overwhelming volume of business involved the confidence of the bankers in their customers and the confidence of the customers in the confidence of the banks alone out of the normally ample funds that had been set aside against the expectancy of a certain inevitable percentage of human plans gone wrong.

Banks Showed All Reasonable Care. It was in loans and investments, whose values thus became so unreasonably impaired, that the banks, in all confidence, in all good faith, in all humanly reasonable care and good judgment had entrusted the billions of dollars of deposits which their customers had entrusted to them.

Those loans and investments were, under all normal conditions, as good as gold itself. Indeed, if the banks instead had filled their vaults with gold bars, and then some unknown cosmic ray had transmuted them into lead, the results would have been scarcely more startling than the depreciation that was caused in the assets of the banks by the unforeseeable economic forces which permeated and debased them.

The inevitable result was that, when the banks urgently needed the money they had entrusted to those assets, so that they could meet the unreasoning demands of their depositors, they could not get it back. It was not that our banking system and methods were of themselves weak or reprehensible, apart from the rest of the life of the nation, as has so much been made to appear. It was not that our banks were permeated with incompetency or dishonesty or with lower standards of business ethics than were the other forms of human activity with which their own fate and activities were inextricably interwoven, as, it almost seemed at times, there was a concerted national conspiracy to lead our people to believe.

The great fact of American banking is that it shared fully in the plans and hopes and hazards of the American people, and when those plans went wrong, the banks carried their share of the burden and suffered their share of the misfortune.

FARM ACCOUNTING CONTEST LAUNCHED

Bankers Evolve Plan for Stimulating Important Aid to Farm Success

THE Cache county, Utah, bankers recently added a stimulus to banker-farmer cooperative work by launching a farm accounting contest. At a meeting of the Clearing House Association the project was put before the bankers, and methods and plans formulated.

Each bank in the county agreed to enroll a minimum of five farmers in the farm accounting project. The names of the farmers when enrolled will be sent to the Secretary of the Clearing House, and also to the Extension Division of the Utah State Agricultural College. The bankers agree to cooperate and keep in close touch with each farmer they enroll so as to insure the completion of a maximum number. The bank which succeeds at the conclusion of the contest in enrolling the largest number of farmers completing the project will be given a special recognition at the annual meeting.

The banks of Cache county have agreed to subscribe to an award fund, which will be presented to five winners as follows: first prize, \$25.00; second prize, \$25.00; third prize, \$20.00; fourth prize, \$12.50; fifth prize, \$7.50.

Recognition for Good Farming. In addition to the cash prizes, every farmer customer enrolled, who scores sixty per cent or more, will be awarded a special certificate issued by the Clearing House Association and the Extension Service jointly in cooperation with the Agricultural Committee of the Utah Bankers Association.

The scoring will be done on the following basis:
Farm and home account records (accurate and complete) 20%
Success of year's operations as brought out in the summary of the year's business 25%
General appearance of farm and improvements and condition of livestock and poultry, (judging to be done during the summer months) 25%
The contest will end December 31, 1933. The judges will be the County Agent, the County Key Banker, a representative of the Clearing House Association, and two representatives selected by the Extension Division of the College.

Chicken Canning Method Described

When chickens are culled from the flock as they become unprofitable for laying purposes, the home-maker can replenish her future meat supply at unusually low cost by canning the chicken meat by one of a number of excellent methods, says Lucy A. Case, extension nutrition specialist at Oregon State college.

Killing the birds at least six hours before canning, and avoidance of soaking the meat in water while washing are two early precautions in chicken canning, says Miss Case. Water extracts meat juices and tends to make the meat stringy. Once bled, washed and drawn, the birds are cut into pieces as for boiling, with the flesh removed from the breast. The remainder of the canning process is described as follows by Miss Case:

"Chicken may be canned raw, fried or roasted, but many home-makers prefer the flavor when canned raw, to be fried or roasted after taken from the jars. The use of flour or other starchy coating is not advised before canning. To pack raw chicken first place a drumstick in a clean jar. Place the thigh next to the drumstick with the thicker part of the thigh next to the leaner part of the drumstick. Cut the tips from the wings, save for soup, and hook the elbows of the two wings together. Place next to the thigh. Place the neck portion in the center of the jar with the rib end down. Next tuck portions of the breast into the remaining space. Pack some light meat and some dark meat into each jar.

"The giblets are usually canned separately. Avoid too tight a pack. Add one level teaspoon of salt to each pint jar. Add no liquid. Remove any grease or other particles from the sealing surface of the jar and partially seal. A properly regulated pressure cooker is the best equipment for canning chicken. Process pint jars at 15 pounds pressure for 70 minutes. Seal jars immediately and place two inches or more apart to cool.

"When chicken and other non-acid home canned foods are taken from the jar it is safest to boil or in some other way heat through and through to the boiling point for 15 minutes before tasting, to prevent and possibility of food poisoning."

Oregon State Fair Held Sept. 4 to 9

SALEM, OREGON, July 24.—Oregon joins hands with seven states this year in the selection of Lamo Day as the opening day for its state fair. Six interesting days, from September 4 to 9, are planned.

Holiday celebrations will find state fairs opening in Oregon, New York, California, Nebraska, Minnesota, Michigan, Maryland and Indiana. Other large fairs in different sections of the United States and



THE WOMAN PAYS

Would You Scour Pots and Pans for 3¢ a Day?

THE DIFFERENCE in fuel costs between old fashioned flame cooking and the modern efficiency of electricity will seldom exceed 3 cents a day. The saving in food shrinkage alone will save part or all of this difference, and how wonderful it is to use a fuel so clean that the bottom of your cooking utensils will not soil your finest handkerchief. Cook the modern, convenient, electrical way. Electricity is the perfect servant.

THE CALIFORNIA OREGON POWER COMPANY