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ARTHUR EDWARD POWELL
Editor and Proprietor

EDITORIALS

THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL

Victory is to be had by pulling together. This essentially, is the import of President Roosevelt's message to the United States on economic recovery.

For a long time it has been reasonably clear that America could pull itself out of depression and into at least a fair amount of business activity at any time if ways could only be found to start all the machinery at once. Many were ready to start if only they knew others would start. Hundreds of employers were willing to restore employment and wages if they could be sure that other industries would similarly enlarge their pay rolls. Millions of workers would spend more freely the wages in hand when they could feel sure next week's wages would meet next week's need.

How to replenish individual buying power has been the concern of relief measures, as the President explained, from monetary policies and agricultural adjustment down to the industrial codes of the national recovery administration.

These codes, and particularly the blanket code now advanced, represent a plan whereby employers can go forward to establish needed standards of wages and hours with the knowledge that large bodies of other industries—to whose workers they must sell their product—will be similarly going forward. The codes represent, moreover, an assurance that the relative level of competitive costs within an industry will advance uniformly.

It is greatly to be hoped that business in general in the United States will be sufficiently farsighted to give voluntary and wholehearted cooperation to the plan the President urges. For its success and the success of the nation in its struggle for normality will depend largely on the willingness and sincerity of the response.

Public opinion and good will may be expected to support strongly those companies and business houses which promptly display the patriotic symbol announced by the President to proclaim, "We do our part." This should be enough to make compliance worth while. The Administration has stern measures at its disposal under the Recovery Act if they should be needed, and certainly employers who loyally fall in line should be protected against any sniping from the rear by shop operators.

The essence of genuine recovery plans is that prosperity will come on a sound basis when men generally, whether employers, employees, farmers, storekeepers, investors or consumers, are willing, even glad, to give full value for what they receive. Narrow, mean grasping after selfish advantage must be renounced. Human considerations must be put ahead of certain inhuman economic laws.

In the deeper analysis the important thing about the recovery program for better wages and hours in industry—and the reason why it can be expected to succeed—is not because it squares with any particular mechanics or money flow, but because it embodies and expresses a higher degree of economic justice between worker and capitalist and between competing producers than has prevailed amid the unsoftened rapacities of laissez-faire.

It is fairly evident that the blanket code now urged is not to like the place of individual codes more specifically worked out for separate industries. It is rather to fill the gap and keep industrial order while these are being formulated. Surely the standards of 39 or 49 cents an hour with a 35-hour week for mechanical workers and of \$12 or \$15 per 40-hour week for white-collar workers are not unreasonable. The need for a code of such breadth is illustrated by the fact that there are something more than 10,000 trade associations to deal with and that even the twenty largest manufacturing industries, many of which are really groups of industries, employ only 57 per cent of the wage earners in manufacturing.

Both the signing of the blanket code and the formulation of codes

by trade groups should go forward rapidly and steadily until industrial self-government is achieved. — Christian Science Monitor.

CHARTING AGRICULTURE'S COURSE

The American Cotton Cooperative Association comments upon the success cooperative organizations have had in shaping legislative policies on behalf of the farmer.

Last January the Texas Cooperative Council urged ten steps upon the National Administration. These included continuance and extension of crop loans; a more liberal policy in making Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans to livestock producers and farmers; readjustments of farm mortgage debts; and reciprocal tariff agreements to permit easier exchange of commodities between nations. In every instance the recommendations were accepted and became part of one or another of the farm bills.

Had the farm legislation been left to chance, without the voice of the organized farmer appearing, a number of beneficial measures would undoubtedly have been overlooked. And this is one of the principal works of the strong cooperative—a work that is comparable in importance to the production and selling of farm products. The cooperative is looked to as an authority when legislation is being prepared and discussed; its executives are called into consultation with the government; and their advice is sought.

The cooperatives will be a potent factor in charting agriculture's course. For this reason alone, farmers, everywhere, should give their local cooperative loyal and intensive support.

THE MAIN TENET OF SAFETY

Safety on the highways is principally an attitude of mind.

Better cars and roads won't attain it. Indeed, they tend toward the opposite result. It has long been the experience that when a stretch of poor road is converted into a broad, straight, smooth highway the number of accidents increase—because motorists overestimate the safety factor. They lose the sense of caution that a poor road naturally creates—and the death and injury rate booms.

The same thing is true of automobiles. The manufacturers give us cars with better brakes, surer steering, more perfectly balanced bodies—and we abuse them to the point where the automobile accident rate breaks all records.

The "safety attitude" isn't a particularly difficult one to develop. It is simply to drive as we'd like the car approaching us to drive. Don't cut corners, nor pass on curves or hills, nor drive on the wrong side of the road, nor fight for the right of way, nor drive so fast you cannot stop in the assured clear distance ahead. Almost every accident, minor or severe, occurs because someone violates these simple rules.

Possibly a better phase for safe driving would be "courteous driving." Discourtesy on the highway is always the friend of accidents. If you'll make up your mind to drive the way you think the other fellow should drive, the accident rate will be due for a severe beating in the future.

Warning Issued to Beware Strange Insurance Men

SALEM, ORE., July 29.—Oregonians are spending hundreds of dollars yearly with unlicensed, unqualified and so-called "retroactive, non-profit" organizations for insurance benefits rarely given, according to A. V. Averill, insurance commissioner.

Despite repeated warnings from his office through the medium of the press cautioning the public to beware of strangers representing concerns of this class, these operatives still succeed in selling worthless policies and collecting money from people who can least afford to lose.

The latest to invade Oregon territory, which have come to the attention of the insurance department, are two so-called burial associations known as the National Burial Association of America and the New Deal Burial Association, both of Dallas, Texas, and Mr. Averill requests that agents representing these concerns be reported immediately to the state police or to his office, as it is only with the cooperation of the public that progress can be made towards stamping out this illegal practice.

Horse racing has come back into its own under Oregon's new legalized racing bill. A six-day program of horse races will be featured at the State Fair opening on Labor Day. Fastest horses on the Pacific Coast will be entered.

1933 GAME LAWS GIVEN HUNTERS

Realizing that many of our readers desire positive information regarding the game laws of Oregon we present the following article based on the 1933 laws. Sportsmen should clip this for future reference.

Season and bag limit regulations established for the 1933 hunting season have provided new open areas and additional hunting time in several counties of the state according to statement made today by the Oregon State Game Commission. This is particularly true of upland game birds, and with the short open season on elk in four northeastern Oregon counties, sportsmen of Oregon may look forward to a good hunting season.

Conditions in the field are reported excellent on both birds and mammals with the exception of white-tail deer and sage hens, both of which species are losing ground and on both of which closed seasons have been ordered this year.

Requests of sportsmen on the west slope of the Cascades that the quail and grouse season be concurrent with the China pheasant season have been granted.

Regulations governing the season on migratory waterfowl will be made public as soon as information is received from the Federal Advisory Board.

A complete printed synopsis which will supersede all other orders will be in the hands of all county clerks and license agents by the 14th of August when regulations become effective.

Following is a brief resume of the open seasons, territories and bag limits as regulated by the Oregon State Game Commission.

ELK

OPEN SEASON—October 23 to October 25, both dates inclusive.

OPEN TERRITORY—All of Baker county; Willowa county north of the base line and west of the Innaha river; all of the Union and Umatilla counties except approximately 20,400 acres in the Conklin Springs area.

BAG LIMIT—One bull elk having two or more points on either horn.

LICENSE FEE—Resident elk tag \$2.50 in addition to resident hunting license; Non-resident elk tag \$60.00 in addition to non-resident hunting license.

DEER

OPEN SEASON—September 29 to October 25, both dates inclusive, for buck deer with forked horns. The taking of white-tail deer is declared unlawful.

BAG LIMIT—2 Columbia black tail deer or 1 mule deer, with the requirement that both deer tags must be affixed to the mule deer.

SAGE HENS

Due to the serious depletion of sage hens in eastern Oregon, the season on these upland game birds has been closed for one year.

CHINA PHEASANTS

OPEN SEASON—October 15 to October 31, both dates inclusive in Clatsop, Columbia, Washington, Yamhill, Polk, Benton, Lane, Linn Douglas, Coos, Josephine, Jackson, Marion, Clackamas, Multnomah, Hood River, Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, Morrow, Umatilla, Willowa, Union, Baker, Grant, Crook and Deschutes counties.

LICENSE FEE—October 15 to November 15, both dates inclusive, in Malheur county.

October 1 to October 31, both dates inclusive, in Klamath county.

October 29th and October 29th only between one-half hour before sunrise and the hour of sunset in Harney county with a bag limit of three male pheasants on each of the two hunting days.

BAG LIMIT—Unless otherwise specifically provided for, the bag limit on China pheasants shall be 4 of such birds in any one day or 8 in any 7 consecutive days; provided that it is unlawful to take more than one female China pheasant in any 7 consecutive days.

HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE

OPEN SEASON—October 15 to October 31, both dates inclusive, in Wasco, Sherman, Morrow, Umatilla, Willowa, Baker and Malheur counties.

BAG LIMIT—10 such birds in any 7 consecutive days.

GROUSE AND NATIVE PHEASANT

OPEN SEASON—For sooty or blue grouse and ruffed grouse or native pheasant from October 15 to October 31, both dates inclusive, in Clatsop, Columbia, Tillamook, Washington, Multnomah, Clackamas, Yamhill, Lincoln, Polk, Marion, Linn, Benton, Lane, Douglas, Coos, Curry, Josephine and Jackson counties; and from September 29 to October 25, both dates inclusive, in Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, Morrow, Umatilla, Willowa, Union, Baker,

Wheeler, Jefferson, Deschutes, Crook, Klamath, Harney and Malheur counties.

For sooty or blue grouse only from September 29 to October 25th, both dates inclusive, in Grant county.

BAG LIMIT—4 such birds in any one day and 8 in any 7 consecutive days.

OREGON COUNTIES GET ALLOTMENT

Wheat Benefit Payments Fixed by Administration; Cash Available this Fall

Official allotment to counties of the United States of the number of bushels of wheat on which benefit payments will be made under the wheat adjustment program of the farm act, shows that Jackson county has been allotted 121,021 bushels of the total 11,450,585 bushels allotted to Oregon.

Notification of the allotments, the basis on which they were arrived at, and definite word as to the amount of payment to be made to contract signers this fall, have all been sent to the agricultural extension service at Oregon State college, which is in charge of the educational campaign in connection with the wheat plan.

Allotment of 121,021 bushels to this county was arrived at by taking 54 per cent of the five-year average production here from 1928 to 1932. This percentage is figured to be the proportion of the average United States crop that will go into domestic human consumption and hence will pay the processing tax used to finance benefit payments.

Farmers who sign the government contracts will receive individual allotments on a similar basis. The allotment to this county or to any individual grower does not mean that that is all he is supposed to raise. It merely means that on that amount only will he receive the extra benefit payments designed to compensate him for reducing acreage and to give him a fair "parity price" for that portion of the crop.

Definite announcement is also made that 20 cents a bushel cash benefit payments will be made this fall as soon as the details of contract signing are completed. The remainder of the payment, announced as from 8 to 10 cents a bushel, will be made next spring after average reduction is accomplished.

Definite decision on the amount of acreage reduction to be required is expected to be announced the first week in August. New assurance is given that it will not exceed 20 per cent. A late development is the possible use of a small fraction of the processing tax receipts to finance exports of wheat, particularly from the Pacific northwest, as a means of relieving the present surplus stocks and thus bring northwest market prices close to normal relative to Chicago prices and prevent possible flooding of eastern markets with western wheat.

French Cafe to Be Unique Feature Legion Convention

One of the many unique features of the American Legion State Convention which opens in Klamath Falls August 10 will be a replica of a quaint old French Cafe to be located in the basement banquet room of the Peckan Grill. This cafe which is sponsored by Blanche Vekure of the "40 et 8" Societe, will never close and promises to be a favorite hang-out for the World War Veterans, who will be reminded of care-free moments spent in France while enjoying brief rest periods between battles.

Light lunches and beer will be served and perhaps an occasional bottle of legal wine. There will be French waiters and bar-maids, cabaret singers, Apache dancers and plenty of entertainment features typical of the old time French cafe. A fine new hardwood dance floor has just been completed and patrons are assured plenty of dancing both day and night. A collection of souvenirs and relics of the World War will be on display during the convention and decorative effects will carry out the atmosphere of the days of 1917-18.

From all indications the French Cafe will be one of the most popular meeting places in the convention city during August 10, 11 and 12.

Fair time is visiting time for many people. The campground at the Oregon State Fair has many cottages, built by prominent families of the state. They'll all be occupied on Labor Day, opening day of the 1933 State Fair.

Try an Ad in The American

Letter Tells Alaska Trip

Some time ago we received a letter from our old friend L. D. Stephenson, who left here recently to return to his old haunts in Alaska. We had asked him to send us the news of his trip, but circumstances compelled us to hold up the publication of his very interesting letters until now. We feel sure our readers will enjoy the reading of this old mining engineer's description of the scenery in southern Alaska and the Aleutian Islands.

The first letter follows:
On Board S. S. Aleutian,
July 1, 1933.

A. E. Powell, Editor,
Central Point, Oregon.
Friend Powell:
We are now plowing through the Inside Passage between Vancouver Island and the mainland of British Columbia. We were quite busy in Seattle on the 28th and 29th, getting supplies assembled for shipment. Yesterday, the 30th, at 10:30 a. m. we backed out of the slip at Seattle and headed north. I want to tell you a more beautiful sight one never saw than the rugged hills as a background and the city of Seattle, a panorama of beauty, laid out between the green hills down to the water line. I never saw Seattle so beautiful.

Our ship is one of every comfort and beauty. About five hours and we are landing at Victoria on Vancouver Island. It was raining there, so the beauty of this port was marred somewhat. We pulled out of there at 6:30 p. m. for the Narrows. Night shut us in until this morning at 9:30 we are on the Inside Passage headed for Ketchikan, Alaska.

The picture is beautiful. It is clear and the mountains on both sides are a sight to behold. I wish you were here to share it. Sunday, and we have passed one of my old haunts, Prince Rupert, B. C. The lights loomed up like a city of thousands. This morning we are heading in for Ketchikan, about two hours away. The sea is calm. Plenty of rain, however. There is not a great deal of interesting scenery at this time, as a fog is hanging low over the main land and islands.

11:30 a. m. Fog cleared away and a heavy rain accompanies us in to Ketchikan. As we round a point of land the city of 5000 shows up. The location is beautiful. I do not know the place today. Thirty-two years ago I made this trip. There was nothing but a few shacks along the beach. Now many fine concrete and brick buildings are here. The streets paved and a strictly modern city. The conditions here are about the same as at home. There is a stir for canner help at this time, as four or five salmery canneries are getting under way. The one rotten part of this labor is the fact that Jap and "monkey" labor is used. There are about 200 Filipinos in stevedore for coconuts and possibly the white men.

1:30 p. m. We are casting off lines new to get under way to Juneau. At 6 p. m. we called in at Wrangle. Well, I am lost at these points. Wrangle is a nice little city with her saw mill and other industries. It lays pretense for a city and like all the rest has a beautiful background of mountains and timber. 6 a. m. fix us here at Juneau on the morning of the 3rd. Some city! These settings for towns are wonderful. Here is the Alaska Juneau Gold Mills stretching out for thousands of feet across the mountain right in the edge of town. This company employs about 700 men the year round. There is quite a stir here. A new addition is under construction on the hospital and other new work is being planned. All are talking mining aboard ship.

I have met one "sourdough" from Nome I used to know up there. This is not like old times up here by any means, but people seem to be more contented than any place I know of. The sun is out in all its glory today. I will mail this letter here and give you the highlights on the balance of the trip from Seward.

Sincerely,
L. D. STEPHENSON.

Oregon Crops Exceed Average

The season of 1933 has been the least favorable for crop production nationally in 50 years, though Oregon shines in comparison with conditions about normal despite shortages in some crops. This is shown in the current report on the agricultural situation issued by the agricultural extension service at Oregon State college. Low yields are in prospect for most crops in the country, with acreage in some cases reduced.

The general condition of pastures in the United States is the poorest on record. Hay production is expected to be more than 10 per cent below average. The feed grain supply of the country may be as much as 20 per cent smaller than a year ago, with the oats crop especially short. Flax seed production is expected to be less than one-half of average. Potato production was forecast on July 1 as about 14 per cent less than last year.

A record small crop of wheat is in prospect, the estimate being approximately 500 million bushels compared with 726 million last year and the 1928-1932 average of 855 million. With a carryover of 360 million bushels and expected domestic use and export of around 660 million, a carryover next July 1 of 200 million bushels seems likely. Outside the United States, the world of wheat, considering both the new crop and the record carryover, appears to be about the same as a year ago.

The general trend of prices for farm products has been upward during recent weeks, according to the circular. The cost of commodities purchased by farmers has also increased somewhat. In June, the government index of prices paid by farmers was 103 per cent of the pre-war level with farm prices at 64, giving an index of purchasing power of 62. The purchasing power of farm products still average probably less than two-thirds of pre-war parity, despite the advance in prices for some commodities, the report says.

Heat and More Heat Needed for Safety in Canning

Happy is the home canner whose canned products always keep. The four essentials in the keeping quality of canned goods are adequate heat in processing to kill the bacteria, yeast and molds; second, an airtight seal that remains airtight; third, fresh sound products to start with and lastly, cleanliness, says Lucy A. Case, extension specialist in foods and nutrition at Oregon State college.

Beans are more likely to keep if they are boiled five minutes before being placed, still hot, in the jars. All of these hot methods of handling help to satisfy the first rule of successful canning, adequate heat, says Miss Case. She gives further directions as follows:

Pour the boiling hot water in which the beans were precooked over the hot beans to one-half inch from top of the jar, add one-half teaspoon salt to each pint and partially seal. Keep the jars standing in hot water until all are ready to process. Then place them in the hot cooker, preferably a pressure cooker, and process at 10 pounds pressure, 35 minutes for pint jars and 40 minutes for quart jars.

The hot water bath is not recommended, but if it must be used, low-

er the hot jars into boiling water which comes one inch above the tops of the jars. Bring the water to a boil again as soon as possible and keep it at a rolling boil to add more boiling water to the place of what boils away. Let the fire die down will lower the temperature in the jars. At the end of the processing period, remove the jars, seal immediately and immerse in cold water to test for leakage, except with seal jars.

The cause of the spoilage of canned beets that resulted in the deaths at Dayton, Wn., recently had been boiled only one hour in the jars, reports to Miss Case indicate. These botulinus infected beets were also eaten without boiling after being taken from the can. A safe rule is to boil all home canned meats, fish and non-acid vegetables 15 minutes before tasting after opening the jars.

40,000 Visitors See Lake This Year

Crater Lake National Park, Ore., July 26.—Travel for this season at Crater Lake has reached a total of 40,000 visitors, with indications daily attendance is increasing. States of the union have been represented to date, as well as a number of foreign countries, including France, England, Germany, Spain, Italy and others.

Of interest is the number of hikers visiting the park. A boy named arrived recently while on a transcontinental hike from New York City and was accompanied by a hiker from Detroit, Mich. They had been walking for the past two months. Quite a number of hikers have appeared from coast points.

Among special parties arriving was a geology class from the University of Florida and a botany class of the University of Washington. A park to park tour brought 14 high school students from St. Louis, Mo.


The Oregon State Fair will celebrate its 72nd birthday with a one-day program on Labor Day.

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