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Editor and Proprietor

EDITORIALS

Criticism

It's easy to pick out flaws
In the work that others have done.
To point out errors that others have made,

When your own task you haven't begun;
It's easy enough to fuss and find fault

When others are doing their best,
To sneer at the little they have achieved,

When you have done nothing but rest.

It's easy enough to cavil and carp,
To criticize, scoff and deride,
For few of us ever have done perfect work.

No matter how hard we have tried,
It is easy enough not to speak of the best

And to dwell all the time on the worst,
And perhaps it is proper sometimes to find fault,

But be sure that you've done something first.

AND THEY THOUGHT TAXES WERE HIGH 25 YEARS AGO

A tax story in two chapters.

Chapter 1—San Francisco Chronicle in its "25 Years Ago Today" column: "The Board of Supervisors today recommended a tax rate of \$1.48, which, with the estimated state rate of 47 cents, will make the total for the year \$1.95."

Chapter 2—In the same edition of the Chronicle: "The Board of Supervisors is enforcing the strictest economy in its budget this year (1933). Nevertheless the tax rate will be \$3.75."

San Francisco isn't in a class by itself. Virtually every community has had the same experience—some great deal worse. If government keeps loading up with new propositions which continually require more tax funds, how will industry and the private citizen pay the bill ten years hence? Think this over when you vote for schemes that require the raising of public funds through taxation or otherwise.

REMEMBER AN OLD TRUTH

There is a rather curious attitude abroad now in the Kingdom of politics. Members of the political courts admit that the trend of legislation in all forms of government is toward higher taxes—but insist that these additional costs will be taken care of by new sources of revenue.

The potential tax on liquor is a good example of this. At this writing twenty states have ratified repeal, and none have turned it down. And at Washington and in two more state capitals, public men chirp gleefully to the effect that a liquor tax will produce millions in revenue, and make possible more bond issues, more governmental ventures into strange and attractive realms.

Apparently no one in public office has taken the trouble to point out that there is only so much money in the country. It can buy only so much—it can pay only so much in taxes. A new tax, whether on liquor or on anything else, doesn't create national income. It simply takes its money from a different place—which leaves less money in another place.

Tax juggling has been the curse of modern governmental economy. It's the old dodge of spending out of the citizen's right-hand pocket instead of his left. For ten years we have listened to speeches on tax reduction and have permitted the national expense account to soar. And it's time we remembered a fact of the utmost simplicity—the only way lower taxes can be had is for government to spend less money.

THE MOTORISTS WHO TAKE CHANCES

You see them on streets and highways every day—motorists who take chances.

You see them turning corners at high speeds. Or stealing another car's right of way. Or passing on hills and curves. Or driving on the wrong side of the road. Or cutting in and out of thick traffic. Or cutting

ing roaring into intersections and road junctions without looking to either side. Or operating at speeds which are obviously higher than are safe under driving conditions of the moment. And every once in a while, you see such a motorist cause an accident. Perhaps there is little damage done. Or perhaps a life is lost and valuable property is needlessly destroyed.

The reckless motorist comprises ten per cent or less of the driving population. But he causes ninety per cent of the accidents. If the reckless drivers simply injured each other it wouldn't be particularly important to the rest of us. But they seldom do that—they maim and kill the careful, the competent, the prudent and you never know who's going to be next.

This year about thirty thousand people are going to be killed because someone was careless, reckless, discourteous. Not one of a thousand of those deaths is really due to an unavoidable accident—an occurrence which is almost as rare as the dodo. They can all be prevented. And they will be when there is a concerted public drive against those who make pieces of carnage out of public highways.

THE RETURN OF SILVER

Silver: 38-1/4 cents per ounce.
That quotation probably doesn't explain much to you. But it means that the poor man's gold recently touched its highest level since May, 1929.

During three long years of depression silver has been on the bargain counter—it's been offered at a fire-sale price. And that statement, too, explains little until cause and effect are related, until it is expressed in the terms of purchasing power, trade among nations, jobs. The collapse of silver was the principal economic cause of the decline in world trade—a decline which finally became a rout. More than half the world's people saw their purchasing power drop to less than half of former levels, and factories all over the world, here and in England and Germany and elsewhere, closed because cheap silver had taken their markets from them.

Silver is coming back. And that means that prosperity is coming back in a dozen states and in a score of great industries. It means that men are going to work, and that great markets are again going to open up.

THE MAIN PURPOSE OF FARM LEGISLATION

In speaking of New York's Milk Control Board, of which he is chairman, Charles H. Baldwin said: "The Board will make no real or permanent success unless its work has the effect of bettering and strengthening the cooperative marketing movement."

That statement could be taken as a motto for all governmental farm relief activities, whether by the state or the national government. Legislation which simply makes the farmer lean on an official bureau and look to it as the solution of all his problems, would be the enemy, not the friend, of agricultural progress and stability. Legislation which helps the farmer to help himself and shows him how he can build for the future through his own organizations, is the only kind that will produce beneficial results.

The new farm legislation takes notice of that. Farm leaders and executives of cooperative associations had voices in its preparation. Many suggestions which they offered before the first draft of the bill was made, are incorporated in it. Its successful administration will depend to a great degree on their efforts.

The old, well-supported cooperatives have done wonders in meeting the problems of depression—now they are preparing for the achievements of recovery. And they will be the most important single factor in building and maintaining the agricultural civilization of tomorrow.

Stock Judging To Be Fair Feature

SALEM, ORE., Aug.—Here's an interesting feature of the 1933 State Fair opening Labor Day, which members of the Future Farmers of America will be pleased to learn. It concerns a stock judging contest between teams composed of fathers and sons. Eight will comprise a team, consisting of three P. F. A's and their fathers and two alternates.

The contest will take place Tuesday morning, September 5 at 9 a. m. in the stadium arena. Classes in livestock to be judged include beef, swine, sheep, Jersey and Holstein cattle. Breeding animals will be selected if possible.

Prizes will consist of ribbons. However, each team completing the contest will be paid \$2.

Letter Tells Alaska Trip

On Board S. S. Aleutian, July 4, 1933.
A. E. Powell, Editor, Central Point, Oregon.
Friend Powell:

(Sitka).—We docked here this 6:30 a. m. I forgot to tell you that these points are made for the chamber of commerce members of Los Angeles who are aboard on a tour of Alaska. After an uneventful voyage thru the islands to here we awoke to eat breakfast and then as follows. We left the ship and walked down the beach that is skirted with spruce timber, dense in growth. For about a mile this is a park with fine gravel walkways running in all directions thru it at intervals of about every two hundred feet along the fringe of timber and standing in conspicuous places are many of the oldest Totem poles of Alaska. Each has its history. At two green plots set in the forest is clusters of from 3 to 6 totems of the most beautifully coverings. These represent the chiefs and their family history. Here are totems so old that they are supported by new backways of wood to hold them up. Many of them has new pieces built in where ages has destroyed the figures. One is amazed at the coloring that has weathered Father Time and still holds the luster. At the end of one of three luster.

At the end of one of these trails standing out boldly in the foreground and overlooking the Bay is the Old Block house. Many years this old sentinel has weathered the storms. Within this octagon built log house are 6 old Russian cannon. How I wish these old weatherbeaten fire arms could talk. What a story they could unfold.

As I return in deep meditation I came to the Old Russian Church. A squatly old structure with moss covered roof, the dranes stand out as the one noticeable feature. A small crowd is here and I can not resist going in. As I enter a slight never to be forgotten confronts me: A golden background of splendor too gorgeous for pen to describe. The altar that is simply beautiful beyond words. Back of this is a room that holds unold wealth of the old Russian church. The silk work made by nuns. The hammered gold plaques. Images of Christ in gold and silver. Diamond studded crowns of the Czar of religion. Gold Candelsticks. Gold crosses. So many beautiful gold and silver things that I know not what they are for. Some relics of Old Russian bells. The altar of Christ and the painting of his image thereon. One in leaving this priceless old Church feels a sense of Christ's call to him.

It was wonderful. We are now back to the City Square where the Sitka people starting their celebration of the 4th. The native band is playing the national air. I hastened to the speaker of the day Mr. Harry Keeler, a citizen of this city. His address was very impressive. The native band certainly knows their stuff. There was foot racing and many other sports. This city is beyond question one of the most picturesque there is along the Alaskan coast. Its background is forest-covered hills and it stretches along the coast line for about a mile. We and look across the bay to have the waters obstructed by dozens of small islands that nature has placed there with their mantle of green timber—a most beautiful sight.

The steamer whistle sounds so I rushed to the boat for our continued voyage. Just finished lunch and we are threading our way out thru the islands.

July 6th, out to sea and no land in sight. Darned rough to day. We are headed for Cordova and expect to arrive there at 9 p. m. A school of whales is playing around us and seem to enjoy it. Well, I don't feel playful. Something tells me I won't eat dinner. See you later.

Feeling fine docked at Cordova at 8 p. m. Cordova is one beautiful setting. It is stretched out around a point that covers about 1/2 of a mile in length. Here there is five canneries packing salmon and crabs. All in full swing. Outside of fishing there is little outside of the Copper River R. R. that runs back about 70 miles inland. That tops some wonderful mines. This country is rich in mines of copper and gold. The people are hospitable and fine. The living costs here is not a great deal higher than at home.

We left Cordova this 8 a. m. the 6th and are now out among the Islands bound for Valdez our next stop. The landscape is simply gorgeous mountains and glaciers ahead are a superb sight. The islands are all timber covered. Back a few miles a deer was crossing over from one island to another. A buck. All that you could see of him was his head and horns. He still had about six miles to make to the shore. The water is smooth and calm. To day we are having "old Sol" with us. It is warm and the air is fine. We are due in Valdez in about four hours.

I p. m. We have just left the Columbia Glacier. A treat unexpected. Our ship headed in thru the ice flow to within a hundred feet of this mighty glacier to give us a slight never to be forgotten. This glacier stretches out for about a mile on its face and towers to 200 feet in depth. It looks in places as tho it were a blue marble it breaks in with white and stands with pinnacles and cleavages of blended colors. This with the crushing and falling of enormous tonnage of ice into the sea is enchanting. I have never dreamed of anything so grand. We layed in along side of Her weagasy for an hour. At this time we are winding our way out thru the flow of ice to open sea where in a few hours we will reach Valdez.

We landed at Valdez at 3 p. m. A three mile front of tide flats with beachy docks and cannery for salmon is all on the water front. About 1/2 mile of dock leads up town. Valdez is located at the foot of a glacier and here is where the highway meets the sea. From here one can go into Fairbanks with auto. There is several rich gold ore deposits hereund development. Fishing is, outside of prospecting, the principal industry. A sleepy old town built of lumber and most of them are quite ancient. There are very few interesting things here. It is a distributive point by Auto for Fairbanks and interior points. It is nearing the time of departure from here and in a few minutes the throb of the great engines will churn us out of the harbor for Seward. I will not give you any further data on this trip aboard this ship. We are leaving right now 6 p. m. My next letter for you will be from Ugavik Kodiak Island 400 miles out from Seward and we will be busy getting our freight aboard the Star a small steamer that will haul us to our destination. A fine balmy evening and as it passes into night I bid you Au Revoir till my next letter starts its voyage o you.

Sincerely,
L. D. STEPHENSON

Many Factors Cause Spoiled Canned Food

"Trouble shooting" for home canners has convinced Lucy A. Case, extension nutrition specialist at Oregon State college, that about 59 different things may go wrong and spoil the food—yet she is just as strong an advocate of home canning as ever.

A puzzled and rather discouraged homemaker recently brought to Miss Case some cans of peaches from a batch of 59 half-gallon jars that had spoiled. It turned out that standard screw-top jars had been sealed with inferior aluminum caps. Tiny holes were found in these caps, evidently eaten through by the acid in the fruit. As soon as this occurred air got in and the food spoiled. Standard caps with the name of the jar manufacturer stamped inside the top, probably would have prevented this loss of good food and labor.

Wheat Prices Still Far From Desired "Parity"

With the whole theory of the agricultural adjustment act based on means of obtaining "parity" prices for the farmers' products, increased interest is being shown in the changing relationships between the things farmers sell and those that they buy according to L. R. Brethaupt, extension economist at Oregon State college. This is particularly true as to wheat, now the object of a definite control program.

The government index of prices paid by the farmers as of July 15 is 105 per cent of the 1910-1914 average, now used as the normal period. This is two points rise since June and five points since March. As the index goes up so will the price of farm products need to rise if a fair purchasing power is to be attained.

The average farm price of wheat on July 15 had risen to 86.9 cents a bushel, or almost as high as the pre-war average, but since that time the price has gone down and commodity prices have probably raised somewhat above the 105 index, so parity is not yet in sight for wheat.

As for Oregon, the farm price of wheat has not reached any such figure, as an unusually large spread has developed between Pacific coast cash wheat prices and those of Chicago. This has amounted at times to between 20 and 30 cents a bushel. When one adds to this freight charges from farm to terminal, it is seen that the "front page" report of Chicago futures price is far above what the Oregon farmer can get for his wheat.

This abnormal spread between Pacific Northwest and Chicago prices is blamed on the excessive stored supplies of wheat in this territory resulting from near collapse of the export outlet the last two years. In an effort to correct this situation and avoid dumping his western wheat on the eastern markets via the Panama canal, the agricultural adjustment administration is seriously considering using a small percentage of the income from the processing tax on wheat to establish an export subsidy or equalization fee by which to make possible export of this northwest surplus wheat to the Orient. Such action it is stated, would not only restore the normal relationship between Chicago and western markets but would also protect the markets of the entire country from being depressed by distress selling of Pacific coast wheat through the east for what it would bring.

With this widening spread of wheat prices coupled with the fact that western farmers usually have to pay somewhat higher prices than the national average, little hope is seen for attaining "parity" for northwestern wheat growers unless some such method is found for reducing the burdensome export surplus in this region.

Bulletin Contains Fertility Reports

Results of fertilizer and soil improvement trials applicable particularly to the Grande Ronde valley in Union county but containing much general information as well, have just been reported on in a new Oregon State college experiment station bulletin, No. 311 entitled, "Maintaining Fertility of Grande Ronde Valley Soils."

The bulletin is written by Dr. W. L. Powers, head of the soils department, and D. E. Richards, superintendent of the Oregon State Livestock branch experiment station at Union, where most of the trials were conducted.

Included in the bulletin are reports on fertilizer trials, rotation experiments, management practices for Grande Ronde valley soils, and reports on fertility of the various soil types and amounts removed by specific crops.

Preliminary results from 19 crop rotations maintained for eight years indicate that rotting with legumes such as peas or use of annual sweet clover with spring wheat will increase the yearly income. The bulletin is free to Oregon citizens.

Irrigation Tour Set for Aug. 24-30

Dates for the fourth annual Willamette valley irrigation tour have just been announced as August 29 and 30 by the Oregon State college extension service, which has sponsored this trip of inspection the last few years.

The two-day tour this year will be confined to the northern part of the valley, probably not extending south of Corvallis. Some new territory to be covered will be irrigation systems in Multnomah and Clackamas counties.

Places to be visited this year will include farms where practically the entire cultivated acreage is irrigated says Art King, extension soils specialist who arranges the tour. In the early days of irrigation usually only a single field on a place would be watered, but now there are a growing number of fully irrigated farms, he reports.

Planned for the trip are visits to the Willamette valley irrigation tour have just been announced as August 29 and 30 by the Oregon State college extension service, which has sponsored this trip of inspection the last few years.

Oregon-Washington Lumber Cut About Four Billion Feet

The lumber production of Oregon and Washington in 1932 amounted to 3,867,826,000 feet according to the preliminary report of a recently completed canvass of the industry by the Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station, Portland, Oregon. This was 41 per cent below the 1931 production, 58 per cent below that of 1930, and 68 per cent below that in 1929.

Of the 1932 cut, Washington produced 2,260,892,000 feet and Oregon, 1,606,934,000 feet. Douglas fir constituted 72 per cent, ponderosa pine 12 per cent, and western hemlock 5 per cent of the production. Multnomah county reported the largest cut in Oregon, or 329,642,000 feet, and Pierce County the largest in Washington, or 353,164,000 feet. In 1929 both these counties reported a cut of over 900,000,000 feet.

Only 634 mills of the 1,240 on record reported as operating at some time during the year.

On Oregon Farms Squirrels Thrive on "Repellant"

EUGENE.—Some so-called repellants used with seed corn in an effort to see if they would keep rodents away, proved instead to be more like bait to squirrels on the Lallie Hayes farm near here. Mrs. Hayes tried out four kinds of materials on a small scale. These were carbolineum, carbolic acid and sweet oil pine tar and landplaster, and a commercial crow repellant. The chief result noted was that the squirrels left a check plot planted nearby and took special delight in eating the treated seed, especially that treated with the commercial crow repellant. The test was considered a "success" in that it showed what not to do.

The full cooperation of the gas and electric industry in the President's Emergency Reemployment Program was promised to National Recovery Administrator Hugh S. Johnson by a committee consisting of George B. Cortelyou, President of Edison Electric Institute, Floyd L. Carlisle, Chairman of the Special Code Committee of the Institute, and

Herman Russell, Chairman of the Special Code Committee of the American Gas Association.

In view of the fact that the utilities are service industries in constant operation day and night, modification of the President's employment agreement were discussed and the committee was requested by General Johnson to bring their code as soon as possible in order that the provisions in the standard agreement, thereby stipulating the members of the industry to receive the Blue Eagle on execution of the modified agreement.

General Johnson stated his satisfaction with the expressed desire of these industries to cooperate one hundred percent in the movement to increase mass purchasing power and spread employment.

Rogers Film Act Same as Real Life

In his latest Fox picture, "The Busy To Work," coming Sun. to the Roxy Theatre, Will Rogers stars in his last quarter to a fellow tramp. This is typical of the Rogers in life, for he gives liberally to charity but insists on doing it in his quiet way.

His latest film is based on a story by Ben Ames Williams which was prepared for the screen by Philip Klein and Barry Connors. John Blystone directed it. It revolves about the adventures of a wandering philosopher searching for his daughter who had disappeared with her mother while he was fighting in the World War.

When he finds her in the luxurious home of the man who stole his wife, the real drama of the picture begins. How he solves his problems forms the basis for what is said to be one of the most fascinating stories ever told on the screen.

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Medford, Oregon

Electric Utilities Cooperate in NRA

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What about this summer? Electricity will do your cooking for CENT per meal per person

It is no longer necessary to roast yourself in order to cook the food. Winter or summer the kitchen should be the same temperature as the living room and it can be if you have an electric range. But why stay in the kitchen while the food is cooking? Electricity will cook and watch your food automatically, perfectly, while you spend most of your time as you please. See your hardware, furniture or electrical dealer today about an electric range. It will save your money, your health and your time.

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