

THE AMERICAN

For The American
Telephone 601

CENTRAL POINT, OREGON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1933

NUMBER 48

SALES TAX IS WANTED

Musings-- By an Innocent Bystander

As the poet says: "There's no fool like an old fool." This writer has been using printer's circular saws for years and years. But last week like an old fool—the saw or our thumb. The saw won. So we are going about with a big bandage and another item added to our sum of knowledge.

Again we shout from the house—"we told you so!" We predicted months ago and again just last week that the audit of the county's books would disclose no radical wrongdoing on the part of the former county officials. We looked for some few errors, yes, but no wholesale wrongdoing. And we guessed right. (as usual.) Poor Ralph Jennings was off the majestic sum of FIFTY CENTS! And Delia Stevens Meyers, who only had a dozen years' or so's experience, was out the whole sum of a Buffalo Nickel.

We have no way of knowing whether or not money has been paid out for things which the county could have done without. That would take a seer to determine. It is our hunch that there has been more or less extravagance. But so far as that expensive audit is concerned everything was absolutely regular.

We are ashamed of our neighboring city of Jacksonville. The Gold Rush Jubilee turned out to be one grand drunk. We are told by those who went over Saturday night that there were more drunken people on the streets than had been seen in years. We are sorry to see such things. Is that going to be the result of Repeal? If so the people of this country are going to be plenty sorry. We said some time ago we were afraid if liquor was allowed to come back openly, we would have trouble on account of the present day automobiles. And the numerous accidents Saturday night prove we were right. Booze and gas don't mix.

This week we drove down to the headwaters of the Applegate. We used the C. C. C. camp up there and were impressed with the way those eastern tenderfeet have been working, cleaning up the brush and rubbish along the roads and trails. The cleaning up of the roads through our National Forests will help the forest fire situation. It is good work.

We drove way up Carberry Creek, where twenty years ago we hiked up a forest trail in search of the mountain trout which still abound in those streams. This is the "forest primeval" with the exception of the road which had been graded up the hillside along the creek. This forest is just as God made it. Here one feels awed at the majesty of the great trees. And the crystal-clear brook tumbling along in solitude gives one a wonderful sense of peace. This Oregon country of ours is surely a "great country," where only man is vile.

As we rested there under those stant trees we thought of the wonders man's brain had produced. We looked back through the years at the giant strides civilization had made since those trees were seedlings. And we thought that with all his wonderful inventive genius man couldn't make one of those trees if he wanted to. "Only God can make a tree." It brought a feeling of humbleness to our soul and a clearer conception of the power of Nature. Man, after all is a small insignificant creature.

We were told this week that the taxpayers of Oregon are going to quit paying taxes entirely. We asked this man what would happen if this was actually the case. His answer was that public spending would have to stop—that was all. We wonder if this man is right. Have we come to the point that all public business is going to be forced to stop? What about the payment of the borrowed money the people

LOCAL PASTOR ENJOYING VISIT WITH RELATIVES

Nogales, Ariz., Aug. 19, 1933
Editor The American,
Central Point, Oregon.
My Dear Mr. Editor:

We have had such a fine trip: have seen so many good people and splendid things, and have been so deeply impressed in many ways that I thought I would like to tell you about a few of them.

The great redwood forests were inspiring, indeed. Such beauty, such power; such profusity in nature is so in evidence, that we shall never forget some of the things we saw.

The great walnut groves and the bending orchards of oranges and other fruits speak of the bounties of nature, aided by the nurturing care of man. We came through at just the right time and did not suffer from the heat.

Up here at Nogales, where we are visiting with our daughter and her family, things are entirely different. The hills are unsuitable to any other thing than natural grazing. This is the rainy season, and they are as green with fresh grass. Herds of hundreds of growing fat cattle, mostly white-faces, can be seen in every direction. This is particularly interesting to me because I quit a job as foreman on a ten thousand acre cattle ranch to begin preaching the Gospel forty years ago.

We have found very fine sweet fellowship with some Christians of the different churches and shall have a richer, fuller memory of the worth of life as the results of these contacts. We have been received with open hearts and have had the high privilege of speaking the Truth. We have been in the Southern Methodist church in our mission, and have had very fine cooperation on the part of the pastor and members, as well as from others.

We heard the Shaughnessy trial. Young Shaughnessy came here in the early summer—was here only a short time, when he stole a gun from his cousin; took a suit of clothes belonging to a National Guardsman, started to hitch-hike to Tucson; was given a ride by an auto dealer; rode out of town a few miles, attempted to hold up his benefactor, Mr. Blankenship, killed him, took his money, left his body on a rockpile about a quarter of a mile from the road, etc.

He was arrested before morning on the 8th of July. We went over to the courtroom on Friday, the 18th of August and heard Judge Hardy sentence this young man (a few months over eighteen) "to be hanged until you are dead." Before he sentenced him the judge asked him if he had anything to say. "Yes," if he had anything to say. "I do not want said the young man, "I do not want to die." It did not stay the judge from pronouncing the sentence of death.

We went to visit that condemned young man in his cell within half an hour after his doom had been sounded, and told him of the love of God for sinners, and begged him to God for sinners, and to God and repent, confess his sins to God and throw himself upon the mercy of voted for. The public improvements of the country were voted for by a majority of the people. Bond issues were voted. Are we going to repudiate these obligations? We repudiate these obligations? We hope not. If the people should be foolish enough to stop paying taxes at all, our entire country will blow up like a toy balloon. Our schools will stop; our cities will have to shut down; all public institutions will be bankrupt and the whole structure of civilization will smash. We do not believe such a thing is either wanted or probable.

We agree that we went too far. We agree must retrench. But we agree we must retrench. But we wonder if this man is right. Have we come to the point that all public business is going to be forced to stop? What about the payment of the borrowed money the people

Chapman-Cooksey Weeding is Event Sunday Morning

MEDFORD, Aug. 14.—At an early service this morning at the South Methodist church, Miss Bernice Chapman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Chapman, and Orbin Cooksey, son of Mrs. K. L. Cooksey, were married. Rev. N. D. Wood solemnizing the ceremony.

The bride attired in suit of blue with gray accessories and was unattended.

Among those attending the wedding was Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. K. L. Cooksey, mother of the bridegroom who arrived yesterday from Drain; Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Cooksey and small son, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Williams and Miss Donna Cooksey, this city, and Harold Cooley of Grant Pass.

Following the wedding services the bride and groom will leave for a honeymoon, after which they will make their home here, where Mr. Cooksey is in the employ of the Standard Oil company of California—Nail Tribune.

Dr. William F. Roney Opens Medford Office

Dr. William F. Roney, graduate of Creighton University in Nebraska is opening offices in the Medford building with Dr. Frank Roberts, dentist. Dr. Roney will practice surgery and general medical practice. He has been located in Portland for the past 4½ years.

Dr. Roney's sister, Mrs. Ray Hart is living with him in the Arthur Arms house. Dr. Roney visited this valley a number of times and was much taken up by the fishing, hunting and fine scenery. Also by the friendliness of the people.

Harveys Visit With Relatives in City

John H. Harvey of Santa Ana and his mother Mrs. Auletta Merriman Harvey of Ashland were recent visitors here. They stopped for a visit with Mr. W. C. Leever who is a cousin of Mrs. Harvey.

Mr. Leever and Mrs. Harvey's grandfather, Mr. Constant was a close friend of Abraham Lincoln. They fought in the Blackhawk war together. Mrs. Harvey after crossing the plains, a four year old girl, lived here on the Merriman ranch and went thru Central Point grammar and high school. For the last 23 years Mrs. Harvey has lived in Ashland. Mrs. Harvey, who lives near the Twin Plunges in Ashland, does her own housework and enjoys her independence. She wears glasses only for reading and enjoys good health, except for a defect in hearing which she blames on an auto accident of a year ago.

Christ. He seems penitent and says he expects to be forgiven. He had confessed the entire affair to the authorities, so that there was no need of a jury trial.

If he hangs on Oct. 27th as has been imposed, it will be swift justice. It is the only way to maintain any semblance of law. But it would be interesting to know just how many are responsible for that crime. What city or school furnished him his first blood and thunder stories to read. Who took him first to see the criminal pictured as an hero.

It would be interesting to know if any layman or any preacher ever had a heart to heart talk with him before it was too late. All these enter into life and make us think. The things of greatest value with which we deal, are the lives of men and women who are destined for an eternity somewhere.

We are leaving here on Monday to visit with some relatives and some friends on our return trip. We are homesick for our own work and our own people at Central Point; and shall be in our own church services on the 1st Sunday in Sept.

We shall be glad to have you tell the community that we will be pleased to meet any of them in worship.

Sincerely,
Joe M. Johnson

CONFERENCE WITH GOVERNOR IMPRESSED WITH IDEA SALES TAX MUST BE PASSED IN CRISIS FOR JOBLESS RELIEF AND SCHOOLS

PORTLAND, Aug. 23.—Governor Meier, prominent legislators and heads of relief agencies, believe a sales tax for unemployment relief and support of Oregon's schools is the only solution to a desperate financial plight.

It is a foregone conclusion, many of them said today, that a special session of the legislature will be called in September.

Legislative leaders, directors of relief work in Oregon, heads of Civic organizations and economists met here Tuesday afternoon with the governor in an attempt to develop some plan whereby unemployment relief work can be carried on. The federal government had given notice that unless Oregon provides two dollars for every federal dollar, the government will make no further allocations for relief work. Oregon at the present time has no fund from which this matching money can be drawn.

Every possible solution was discussed at the meeting here. Governor Meier said "the need for unemployment relief is unquestioned. The ways and means of providing the relief funds are our only problem."

All discussions eventually led back to the proposed sales tax—no property tax offset plan which was defeated in the July election, but a sales tax whose proceeds would go only for unemployment relief and for the support of the state's public schools, many of which are on such a precarious financial footing that closing is imminent.

Charles Galloway, chairman of the state tax commission advised that

To Sell Assets Defunct Bank

Petitions requesting permission to dispose of assets, in the liquidation of the Citizens' National Bank of Ashland and the Central Point State bank of Central Point were filed today with the county clerk, through Treve B. Lumsden, deputy state bank superintendent.

The City of Astoria, offers to purchase five City of Astoria, 1927 water bonds at \$40 each, plus the accrued interest. The bonds are held by the Citizens' National Bank of Ashland.

The Central Point bank asks the right to sell 1.74 acres of land it owns to Albert J. Hadley of this city for \$650.

Shorb Appointed Loan Bank Head

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 22.—C. J. Shorb of La Grande was today appointed manager of the La Grande branch of the Home Owners' Loan association. The announcement was made by J. P. Lipscomb, Oregon manager of the corporation.

He formerly published the Gold Hill news at Gold Hill Oregon. Shorb lived here for a while and printed the Star later he moved to Gold Hill and printed the Central Point paper there.

Rail Fares Slashed For Holiday Travel

With thousands of persons planning Labor Day trips, the Southern Pacific Company has announced arrangements for a five-day program of a cent-a-mile round trip excursions over the holiday weekend.

The low fares will be in effect August 31 to September 4, between all stations on the railroad's lines in six western states, with return limit of September 12, it was stated.

Budd Carr arrived home from Calif. where he has been working. Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. George La Chapelle stopped at the C. M. Johnson home for a short visit on their way north.

Mr. and Mrs. Lane Lyman of a our mist until we seen the sign that John Ross put in his window when he goes fishing. Watch for it.



THE SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF THE PRESIDENT'S EMERGENCY RE-EMPLOYMENT CAMPAIGN

The President's Emergency Re-employment Campaign may be described briefly as a plan to add from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 persons to the nation's payrolls within the next six weeks or so, through agreements made with the President of the United States by some 5,000,000 concerns or individuals, employing two or more persons each.

In order that this number of jobs may be made available it will be necessary of course for employers in many cases to shorten working hours. The plan also provides for certain minimum wage scales which also in many cases will mean added labor costs for employers.

The President's Agreement however, includes a pledge of cooperation from the consuming public, and it is thus anticipated that the employer, while undertaking a larger expense as the direct result of his agreement with the President, will gain added patronage as the just reward of his public spirited attitude.

The fact also is to be borne in mind that where all employers act together to put people back on their payrolls or to raise wages, no employer, as the President himself has pointed out, "will suffer because the relative level of competitive cost will advance by the same amount for all."

It is to be understood that this plan is supplementary to the plan of code adoption by various industrial and trade groups which has for its purpose the elimination of unfair competition, the establishment of more equitable rewards for labor, the spread of employment and the control of production. This plan for speeding business recovery, launched under the provisions of the National Recovery Act passed by the last Congress, is rapidly being made effective, and there will be no let-up on the drive to make its adoption widespread.

The President's Emergency Re-employment plan will bridge time and bring the nation out of the depression more rapidly than if the code adoption plan were depended upon exclusively. The President's Agreement also covers many business groups that would not be amenable to any of the code arrangements.

And what is still more important, perhaps, the President's Emergency Re-employment campaign carries certain psychological values that are as priceless as patriotism at this juncture of our economic history. The President himself made this quite clear in his recent radio address to the nation when he said: "On the basis of this simple principle of everybody doing things together, we are starting out on this nationwide attack on unemployment. It will succeed if our people understand it—in the big industries, in the little shops, in the great cities and in the small villages. There is nothing complicated about it and there is nothing particularly new in the principle. It goes back to the basic idea of society, and of the Nation itself, that people acting in a group can accomplish things which no individual acting alone could ever hope to bring about."

Thus we have all the power and potency of mass attack directed along sound lines of organization and system. There briefly, it is an outline of this organized attack on unemployment: In every community, organizations are formed along military lines, which is fitting enough, because the President's Emergency Re-employment campaign is Uncle Sam's war on unemployment and the nation is rallying to the colors just as loyally as though we were actually engaged in a war against a foreign foe.

The local committee is made up of the active heads of the leading business and civic organizations, and includes also the mayor. These committees in the thousands of cities and towns throughout the country were formed following telegrams and letters sent by General Johnson to the presidents of Chambers of Commerce or similar trade bodies in every section of the United States. These local committees elect a general to have charge of the city campaign and a lieutenant general who is a woman. The general selects three colonels, each of whom is to take over a certain part of the campaign work. For example, Colonel No. 1 has charge of the "man-power" or organization department. Under his direction block-to-block canvasses will be made to check up on compliance with the President's Agreement, and to make a survey of the unemployed, as to adaptability by experience as to trades and industries and thus be able more readily to help in the processes of assimilation of labor by expanding industries. Colonel No. 2, briefly, has charge of newspaper publicity and kindred activities; and Colonel No. 3 has the training and direction of public speakers under his charge.

Each of these three colonels has seven or more majors on his staff, and each major has about the same number of captains. Each captain has seven or more field workers. All of the local organizations are, of course, constantly supplied with educational and inspirational material of all kinds from the National Recovery Administration in Washington. Literally tons and tons of printed matter has been shipped to every nook and corner of the country.

The N.R.A. emblem known popularly as the Blue Eagle, is one of the most interesting and vital features of the campaign. All employers who sign the President's Agreement are entitled to display the Blue Eagle with the initials N.R.A. and the words "We Do Our Part." Merchants, manufacturers and all others who have the right to display the insignia by reason of their having complied with the President's Agreement, are permitted to hang it on their walls, or to their windows, or on trucks and cars, and, if they so desire, to stamp it on their products or merchandise. It is, in fact, the desire of the Recovery Administration that all make liberal use of this badge of patriotism.

Any person in the United States who wishes to cooperate in the President's Emergency Re-employment Campaign and be considered as a member of the N.R.A. may go to the authorized establishment in his locality and sign a statement of cooperation as follows:

"I will cooperate in re-employment by supporting and patronizing employers and workers who are members of N.R.A."

Any such signer will then be given and may thereafter use the insignia of consumer membership in N.R.A.

Every phase of the progress of this mighty campaign will be flashed in the newspapers of the country and announced constantly over the radio. In this way everyone will be in a position to know just what the campaign is doing from day to day in actually putting people back on the payrolls and adding to the mass purchasing power of the country.

While as has been stated, it is desired that liberal use of the insignia be made by employer and consumers, it is to be remembered that the official N.R.A. emblem is the property of the United States Government and may not be used or reproduced without authority of the National Recovery Administration.

The lists of all employers who sign the President's Agreement are displayed in local post-office and it is urged that all employers who have not signed the agreement do so immediately and deliver them to their local post-master.

With some minor exceptions, the terms of the President's Agreement with employers is, briefly, as follows: Any employer of a factory or mechanical worker or artisan must not pay him less than 40 cents an hour or work him more than 35 hours a week, except that if the employer were paying less than 40 cents for that kind of work on July 15 the employer can pay that rate now, but not less than 39 cents an hour. As to all other employees—those on a weekly rate—the employer will pay not less than \$15 a week in a city of over 500,000 population; or \$14.50 a week in cities of between 250,000 and 500,000; or \$14 a week in cities between 2,500 and 250,000 population; or \$12.00 a week in cities of less than 2,500 population, and the employer agrees not to work this class of workers more than 40 hours a week. As to employees who were getting higher wages, the employer must not reduce their wages because of a reduction in their hours and he should generally keep the usual pay difference as between the lower and the higher paid employees. And after August 31, he must not work children under 14 years of age. There are, of course, some other rules which apply to special cases, but the terms of the agreement as here outlined cover the large bulk of cases.