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ARTHUR EDWARD POWELL
Editor and Proprietor

EDITORIALS



STAY ON THE FARM

W. P. McGuire, editor of the Southside Virginia News, Petersburg, Virginia, has a proposal that deserves wide attention. It is simple and it is important. And the crux of it is: Why not keep farm boys on farms?

In pursuing his proposal, he asks 27 pregnant questions concerning the trend of young men away from the farm and possible ways of reversing its direction. It is certainly obvious that boys who have been reared on farms and have been intimately associated with the craft of agriculture since infancy, are best equipped to make the farmers of tomorrow. And it is equally true that these boys have been marching to the cities in armies, for a great many years, impelled by the hope of making their fortune in a life of which they know little or nothing.

In the years following the war, this away-from-the-farm drift added hundreds of thousands of boys to the urban population. And when the depression came, it was an important factor in causing the worst unemployment situation in our history. Most of the boys had never learned any trade especially well—they took any old job they could find, and it was usually of a sort requiring little skill and no training or aptitude. They were the first to be let out when production slowed. They are likely to be the last taken back.

We have appropriated millions for agricultural relief and created great federal organizations to administer it. Certainly it would be worthwhile, as Editor McGuire says to go to the root of the farm problem and give part of the money and effort to evolving a plan to enable young men to stay on the farm and become self-supporting citizens. Doing this would prevent overpopulation of urban centers, tend to mitigate employment problems and, as Mr. McGuire says, fits in perfectly with the Administration's aim to provide a solid economic foundation for our country.

A TAX - DESTROYED BUILDING

Up to a short time ago a 20-story skyscraper stood in the famous Loop district of Chicago. The building returned a rent of \$50,000 a year. A Chicago business man was offered the opportunity to buy it for \$5.00. And he turned it down!

Since then the building has been wrecked, and the lot it stood on is being used for a parking space.

This amazing little story appeared recently in the editorial columns of the San Francisco Call-Bulletin. As the knowing will have guessed, the trouble with the building was taxes. They came to \$40,000 a year. And the owners were in arrears an entire year. To continue to operate they would have had to pay out \$80,000. The rent return didn't justify it.

And the result? Well, everyone lost. The owners of the building, who had invested money in it and were finally forced to destroy it in self-defense; the city, which was out thousands in taxes; and lastly, the general public, which must make up the taxes the building would normally pay.

EQUALIZING TRANSPORTATION COMPETITION

In a recent editorial Railway Age points out that the transportation problem is not simply to find a means of equalizing regulation of the various types of commercial carriers, but to prevent the total cost of transportation from becoming

so great that the public will be unable to bear it. Every policy of national or state governments, as the editorial further observes, that gives any class of carriers an advantage over any other class, tends both to demoralize commerce and to increase the aggregate burden of transportation costs.

It is not generally realized that the public pays transportation costs in two ways. One is through rates, which we pay when we get on a train or send a freight shipment. This is the way the cost should be paid—by the one who gets the benefit. The other way is through taxes created to operate subsidized carriers. This makes all the people pay for a special service rendered to a few.

The railroads exist under the first method of meeting operating expenses. They build their own rights-of-way, maintain their own equipment, pay heavy taxes, and take their chances on making a profit. Competitive barge lines, for example, operate on publicly built and maintained inland waterways. Bus and truck lines operate on public highways.

The Railway Age suggests that it is time for a thorough-going investigation to determine that water tolls should be in order to permit barges to pay all of their costs out of their earnings, and whether or not the tolls paid by buses and trucks for use of the highways, are adequate. An unbiased study of this, by the Federal Railroad Coordinator of the Interstate Commerce Commission, would produce facts of vast interest to a public which is keenly aware of the gravity of the transportation problem.

"CREDIT WHERE CREDIT IS DUE"

Under the heading, "Credit Where Credit is Due," the Meridian, Idaho, Times recently carried an interesting article on their local county tax situation. The Times said in part: "Seventy-one per cent of the last half of the 1932 taxes have been paid, which is about ten per cent less than last year."

"It should be observed that the public utilities have paid their 1932 taxes in full, and without their 100 per cent support another story would be told, and public schools and other public necessities would be severely handicapped."

"The largest contribution to the county treasury is from the Union Pacific Railroad, with \$96,344 for the year. The others include: Idaho Power Co., \$46,304; smaller railroads, \$1,601.34; Bell Telephone Co., \$41,780.71; Telegraph Co., \$1,448.87; Pullman Car Co., \$1,071.84."

"This makes a total of \$187,536.03. These payments made in a time of depression, when the individual in many cases defaults in his payment, are a valuable help and mean that the balance in the general fund is held up to a figure that means no registration of warrants is necessary."

"If the utilities had not paid their taxes promptly and when due, many schools in the county would find it necessary to close for want of funds."

"When we hear criticism of public utilities we should recall that there has been no default in their tax payments in Ada County for the 'worst year of the depression.'"

This particular Idaho county is not an exception. In thousands of cities and counties throughout the country, taxes are in arrears. Farmers, property-owners and business-men have been unable to pay. Yet taxes of utilities have been paid when due, even though investors had to go without dividends and interest payments. As taxpayers, employers, and purchasers of supplies, the utility companies have again demonstrated their importance to every community and the national welfare.

MILK TROUBLES

"How not to do things" is illustrated in the troubles in the New York Milk Shed where a comparatively small, but organized group of farmers has engaged in a milk strike. They have used violence with threats of further and greater violence, to prevent the delivery of milk by others. Thousands of dollars of milk has been dumped by roadsides. A veritable reign of terror has been in effect.

In its official publication, the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, which covers that territory states that it and its members will continue, to the best of their ability, to deliver milk. They have no sympathy with violence. The League knows, from long experience that force can produce nothing but trouble and poverty for the farmer—that is can cost him millions of dollars and lost public confidence.

The League is one of the many organizations fighting the farmers' battle. Through cooperation it is strengthening the agricultural situation. Strikers offer the farmer nothing, save ruin.

The majority of farmers in the milk shed are law abiding. They have stuck with the League. But all farmers will have to pay dearly for radical action by the few. It is in the interest of all that agricultural warfare be stopped.

Emergency Agents Named for Wheat

Appointment of three emergency assistants for the Oregon State college extension service to serve through the period of the wheat adjustment campaign has been approved by the agricultural adjustment administration and these are all at work now helping the educational and organization activities.

H. A. Lindgren, extension specialist in livestock, has been appointed to work in Marion county and has been given leave of absence from his ordinary duties for the duration of the wheat campaign.

C. R. Briggs, former agent in Benton county and now in charge of agricultural programs on the KOAC staff, has been appointed to serve in Linn county where no agent is maintained regularly.

East of the mountains the counties of Morrow, Gilliam, Wheeler and Sherman have all been grouped under the leadership of County Agent Charles Smith of Morrow county. Perry N. Johnston has been appointed to assist him. Offices have been established in Condon for Gilliam and Wheeler counties which will be served by one organization, and in Moro for Sherman county.

Crook, Jefferson and Deshutes will be aided in their organization work by W. B. Tucker, county agent of Crook county. All other counties where wheat growing is important are being cared for by their regular county agents.

The extra expense of maintaining this increased work is being met by funds from the agricultural adjustment administration.

College Recipes for Preserving Tomatoes

So popular is the versatile tomato in American menus, and so well-known are its virtues as a health protecting food, that very few home-makers, in Oregon at least, consider their canning season complete until large quantities of them have been put up for winter.

Most of the tomatoes, of course, are just simply canned, but they may be preserved in a great variety of ways. Leaflet HE 208, prepared by the home economics division of the Oregon Extension service at Corvallis, offers about a dozen popular recipes for using them alone or combined with other fruits and vegetables. This leaflet may be obtained free from the college or from home demonstration agents in the various counties. Several of the most popular recipes in the leaflet are as follows:

- Tomato Puree**
1 gallon tomatoes
1 small onion, sliced
1 stalk celery or celery leaves
1 bay leaf
2 teaspoons salt
¼ teaspoon paprika
Cook the mixture until the tomatoes are tender and put it through a strainer. Boil the pulp until it is reduced to one-half the original volume, and seal in hot, clean jars.

- Tomato Butter**
1 quart thick tomato pulp
1 pint apple pulp
juice of 1 lemon
4 cups sugar
Combine all ingredients, cook rapidly until clear. Seal the butter in hot, clean jars.

- Mock Minicmeat**
3 pounds green tomatoes
3 pounds apples, chopped
4 pounds brown sugar
2 pounds raisins
2 tablespoons salt
1 cup suet
1 cup vinegar
2 tablespoons cinnamon
2 teaspoons cloves
1 nutmeg
Orange peel, if desired
Chop the tomatoes and drain them well. Measure the juice and then add the same amount of water to the pulp. Scald the mixture and drain off the liquid. Repeat twice this process of adding fresh water, scalding and draining. Add the remaining ingredients in the first column or down to 1 cup vinegar to the pulp and cook the mixture until it is clear. Add the remaining ingredients and cook the mixture until it is thick. This minicmeat will keep in a covered stone jar.

A San Francisco society girl having been given a diamond ring for fighting with an octopus, the esteemed Oregonian is prompted to remark: "Usually the dear things get 'em for parking with a lobster." Or a diamond-back terrapin.—Western Leader.

DESCRIBES FARM ADJUSTMENT PLAN

Agricultural College President Says Federal Program Seeks to Coordinate Production with Reduced Exports

The Federal farm adjustment program is partly guided by the belief that export of agricultural commodities will not soon recover its volume of five or ten years ago, in the opinion of F. D. Farrell, President Kansas Agricultural College, writing in the August issue of the American Bankers Association Journal.

"Nobody knows whether the farm adjustment program will succeed," writes Mr. Farrell. "Its sponsors describe it frankly as an experiment. It seeks to socialize agriculture at least to the extent that farmers, in what is believed to be the public interest, will restrain their production activities and that processors, distributors and consumers will contribute something toward paying farmers for exercising this restraint. The adjustment programs definitely are based on the fact that prices are determined primarily by supply and demand. They also are based on the assumption that the export business in agricultural commodities will not soon return to its volume of five or ten years ago."

Dependence on Public Support
"The plan offers wheat price insurance for 1932, 1933, and 1935, for the domestically consumed portion of the wheat crop. The insured price is to be sufficiently high to give the domestically consumed portion of the wheat crop pre-war purchasing power. If the plan is as effective as its sponsors hope it will be, the reduction in supply may influence wheat prices so that the entire wheat crop will have pre-war purchasing power."

"If the adjustment program succeeds, its launching probably will mark the end of an era of extreme individualism in agriculture in the United States," says Mr. Farrell. "Recent fundamental changes led Secretary Wallace to say, 'What we really have to do is to change the whole psychology of the people of the United States. This is a large order. It involves the whole program of farm adjustment as well as the larger national economic program, of which farm adjustment is a part. If the people decline to participate in the program to the extent necessary to give the experiment a fair trial, we shall never know whether farm adjustment as now proposed would have succeeded or not if it had been given a fair trial.'"

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BANKERS PREPARE FARM FINANCE BOOK

Tells Bankers and Farmers What to Consider in Making Sound Loans

A book on "Making Farm Investments Safe" has been prepared by the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers Association, summarizing material published by it during the past ten years. It presents a compendium of scientific facts, practice and experience in farming, with timely and helpful suggestions to serve as a reference and guide in the daily routine of banking and farming. From Miss Dorothy Jones of Central Point, who acted as editor and judging clerk and assisted throughout the day in arranging exhibits and with the program.

The picnic luncheon was enjoyed by club members and leaders, and was pleasantly climaxed by a large freezer of ice cream donated by Snyder's dairy.

A short achievement program in the afternoon included singing 4-H Club pep songs, 4-H club motto and pledge, the introduction of leaders present, and a talk by Mrs. Mabel Mack, home demonstration agent, on the value of achievement, and special awards, and plans for club projects for the coming year. Mrs. Mack announced that three scholarships would be awarded high scoring club members for club summer school next June as follows: Cooking and canning clubs donated by the Calif. Oregon Power Co., rose and flower clubs donated by the Medford Garden Club. The highest scoring individual in each project will be announced later. The record for the entire year's work will be considered in addition to the score on the exhibit.

The high point of interest in the afternoon's activities was the county-wide judging contest participated in by every club member present. Each member was required to judge four articles in each of seven classes, as follows: Sponge cake, white bread, canned fruit, canned vegetables, aprons, slips, school dresses and towels, the two highest scoring members from any one club to be awarded a trip to the state fair.

Nellie McLane and Lorraine Lacy, two 11-year old girls from the Cooking I club Washington school, Ashland, led by Mrs. Paul Taylor made the highest score and will leave on Sunday, Sept. 1, with Mrs. Mack to

Banks Make Best Record in R. F. C. Loans Repayments.

Among the loans of \$2,519,000,000 made by the Federal Government through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the highest percentage of repayments, official reports show, has been made by the banks, indicating the return of stability as the chief settling element of public fear has been lifted from them.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has authorized cash advances, fully secured by sound collateral, to 6,278 banks since it began operations in February, 1932, and made actual disbursements to them in the amount of \$1,221,878,000. Of this amount, however, \$545,073,000 or over 44 per cent, has been repaid by the banks. All other classes of borrowers combined have repaid about 15 per cent of their loans.

Club Fair Held at Court House Last Wednesday

Eighty-five 4-H members of Jackson county enrolled in home economics projects under the supervision of Mabel C. Mack, county home demonstration agent attended the county-wide achievement day and club fair held in the courthouse auditorium, Wednesday, August 30.

These club members represented Medford, Ashland, Butte Falls, Central Point, Phoenix and Sams Valley communities.

Four-H Rose and Flower Garden club members of Medford under the leadership of Mrs. W. P. Stewart, Roosevelt School, and Mrs. H. Kee-see, Washington School, made a fine exhibit of flowers and were given the following places: Laverne Johnston, second Roosevelt school, first place; Donna Stephens, Roosevelt school, second place; Jean Pease, Washington school, third place; Geraldine Clemens, Roosevelt school, fourth place; Hazel Dressier, Roosevelt school, fifth place.

In Cooking I project, the club led by Mrs. Paul Taylor from Washington School, Ashland, vied with Phoenix club under the leadership of Mrs. Lela Bonham, with first honors falling to Mabel Hardesty of Phoenix; second prize to Aletha Kellogg, Ashland; third to Florence Sherrer, Phoenix; fourth to Roma Reynolds, Phoenix; fifth to Viola Lowden, Phoenix. The Phoenix cooking club is the largest club in the county with 32 members enrolled. The exhibit was four drop or ice-box cookies.

In Cooking II project the Ashland Junior High school girls under the leadership of Mrs. Larkin Grubb, competed with Sams Valley clubs, led by Mrs. Dick Straus, on angel food or sponge cakes. Awards were as follows: First, Margaret Broili, Ashland; second, Dorothy Thomas, Ashland; third, Mildred Almine, Ashland; fourth, Alice Sawyer, Ashland; fifth Rebecca Hunsley, Sams Valley.

Canning I clubs from Butte Falls, under the leadership of Mrs. Joe Hibbard, and from Sams Valley, under the leadership of Mrs. J. M. Crawford, won the following awards on their canned fruit exhibits: Hazel McCabe, Butte Falls, first; Olive Davis, Sams Valley, second; Marguerite Hibbard, Butte Falls, third; Rogenia Dusenberry, Sams Valley, fourth; Frances Smith, Butte Falls, fifth.

Canning II girls from Sams Valley club and Central Point were awarded prizes on their exhibits of two jars of fruit, one jam, one jelly, as follows: Mary Esther Davis, Sams Valley, first; Ernest Lathrop, Central Point, second; Etna Davis, Sams Valley, third; Rebecca Hunsley, Sams Valley, fourth; Esther Lathrop, Central Point, fifth.

In the Canning III project, Katherine Lathrop of Central Point was awarded first place on canned fruit, vegetables, meat, pickles, jams and jellies.

Mrs. Sara H. Wertz, home demonstration agent of Josephine county, judged the exhibits in all classes. Miss Dorothy Jones of Central Point acted as entry clerk and judging clerk and assisted throughout the day in arranging exhibits and with the program.

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attend the state fair, September 5 and 6. They will be guests of the fair board at the 4-H club dormitory for the two days. They will represent Jackson county at the home economics judging contest on Monday, Sept. 5.

Junior high school girls of Ashland—Margaret Broili and Mildred Alwin—scored second in the judging contest.

Jean Leonard and Hazel Dressier of the Roosevelt school, Medford, scored third.

Navy Recruiting Started in State

The headquarters office for Navy Recruiting for the Washington-Oregon district, located in Portland, Oregon, has recently announced that after a long period of restricted recruiting, they are now assigned a quota of about eighty men each month for the next several months.

After the almost complete lack of vacancies during the past several months, this sudden call for a large number of men opens up a field of opportunity to many that have felt that the chances for a naval career were closed to them. The recent decisions of the government to maintain the national defense at its highest peak of efficiency, with a minimum expenditure, for safeguarding the interests of the country has caused this sudden increase in enlistments.

The Portland office accentuates the requirements for enlistment, namely: An applicant must be a United States citizen, be between the ages of seventeen and twenty-four inclusive, must have at least a grade school education, be of unimpaired character, must have no dependents, have a clear police and juvenile court record, must be able to pass the required physical and mental examinations and be able to supply references as to character.

A great many young men who have applied and were unable to enlist due to lack of vacancies, may now find this field of opportunity opened up to them. Any young men desiring further information concerning enlistments in the Navy should see their postmaster or the recruiting officer in the U. S. Court House, at Portland, Oregon.

Clark Gable Is Starred at Roxy

Clark Gable is starred and Carole Lombard and Dorothy Mackall are featured in "No Man of Her Own," the new film which will be the attraction at the Roxy Theatre beginning Sunday.

The story deals with the career of a big-time gambler and card-sharp, who operates among Wall-Street millionaires and on transatlantic liners. With Dorothy Mackall as a come-on and with Grant Mitchell and Paul Ellis as assistants, Clark Gable lures his victims

into poker games and tricks easily.

Trouble enters the picture however, because Dorothy is in love with Gable, and she is fed up with her. When she is out on her, she threatens to sue the District attorney, and Gable on his trail decides to come to New York until Dorothy has cooled her head.

In Glendale he meets Carole Lombard, a bored small-town beauty because he loses the love of a New York, intending to marry her. He takes her to the same way he had married Dorothy. But two things have happened since then. This hard-boiled fast and blustering falls in love with his wife, Dorothy, back from a Madison Avenue cruise, violently resents the change of her ex-boy friend. The is exciting drama.

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