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 Editor and Proprietor

EDITORIALS



CONSIDER THE TEACHERS

Writing from a rounded experience, an Oregon editor, Dr. P. O. Riley of Hubbard Enterprise thus urges consideration for teachers:

School bells will ring soon. Ma-ma's and Dad's precious will again strut the educational plank and perhaps?? drink deep of the Pierian spring. Be that as it may, there is one thing that parents should do—co-operate with the teachers. When Johnny or Tommy or Helene or Moses comes home complaining because he "got licked," be sure and dust that youngster's pants fortissimo. He had it coming or he would not have been the recipient. Be patient with the teachers. They do not "know it all." In fact they have a great deal to learn, and it is just by teaching that they do learn. Unfortunately some of them become teachers for the money that is in it, while others (the real teachers) love their profession. Thirty-seven years as an educator tells us that our present educational system needs a strong purgative, and the sooner we get non-essentials out of our school system the better we will be. However, co-operate with our teachers.

TAXATION MENACES RECOVERY

It is a noteworthy fact that many observers fear that one of the greatest barriers to the success of the Administration's recovery program is taxation.

Thousands of employers want to raise wages and employ more men and women. They want to do their part in starting the march of progress again. But they can't get money out of the air—and a constantly increasing percentage of their revenue is usurped by the tax collector.

It would be a bitter irony if the effort of one branch of government to restore prosperity is disrupted by another branch of government, which takes from the citizen and the business the money with which prosperity can be made. That rigid governmental economy—federal, state, county and local—is essential to our future, is a fact that looms large in the minds of millions of citizens.

THE ANNUAL SLAUGHTER

The Lind, Washington, Leader defines: "Americanism: Doing the daily dozen for health and trying to pass another car on a blind curve an hour later."

That is something more than a witticism. The recklessness of driving in this country amounts to a national tragedy. It is a constant menace to the lives of us all. It touches every pocketbook in a dozen different ways. And, in spite of aggressive and well-directed efforts to lessen highway accidents, the toll grows.

Passing on curves is one phase. So is disregarding signal lights and warning signs. So is driving at high speeds where conditions call for caution. So is one of the most fundamental and deep-rooted of driving ills—simple discourtesy.

Some time ago an insurance magazine carried a vivid editorial concerning a "Roman holiday" that was to take place. Thirty thousand people, of all ages and classes, were to be gathered in a field. Motor vehicles—private cars and trucks and taxis and buses—would drive in and roar about the field until all its occupants had been killed. The public would look on disinterestedly.

The only difference between that horrid event and the automobile accident toll is that we kill the thirty thousand during 365 days instead of one, and in ten thousand different places instead of the single field. The result is identically the same. And it is going to occur this year and next year and every year after that until the average motorist awakens to his responsibility.

Remember that "Roman holiday" It will be worth thinking about next

time you contemplate passing on a curve, or doing any of the scores of things that may lead to death, injury and destruction.

THE FRUITS OF COOPERATION

A short time ago Secretary of Agriculture Wallace said that the present cotton plan—which is reducing acreage, improving the market and stimulating prices—was principally the work of farm organizations, and not the Department of Agriculture.

Those who should know believe that the plan means millions of additional dollars in the pockets of cotton producers. If that is true, it is a signal victory for the forces of co-operation.

As a matter of fact, wise farmers and observers have known for a long time that their greatest hope for recovery lay in the success of the co-operatives. Individual farmers are powerless in the face of adverse forces. Government relief plans, valuable as they often are, are designed to bridge times of emergency, and lay little stress on the long view. The co-ops are working to create a sound and permanently prosperous agricultural structure—only they have the weapons that are needed if success is to be achieved.

During three years of bleak depression the co-ops held thousands of farmers together, and kept them laboring in a common cause. In that time unquestionably did much to prevent a complete agricultural collapse. Low as prices were, they would have been lower yet had the co-ops not existed.

GOING, GOING, GONE!

The recent speech of National Recovery Administrator Johnson concerning the "buy now" campaign he plans to start late in September, should be of special interest to the wise and thrifty property-owners.

The forthcoming campaign is not to be classed with sporadic campaigns of a similar nature attempted during the past few years. This one will have the highest backing—it will come at a time when recovery is really underway, and the public will go the limit in cooperating with the heads of the government. There is every reason to believe it will succeed. And the inevitable result will be still sharper acceleration of the price level.

There is, as General Johnson said, a tremendous latent demand for all the necessities of life—for auto repairs, for clothes, for new heating plants, for house and land improvement. Organized and directed, this demand can create the greatest buying wave since war-time. It will lower the value of the inactive dollar, by making it buy less. It will raise the value of the dollar that is spent wisely now, by increasing the value of the improvements.

This is fact, not theory. The day of bargains for standard commodities is going. It will be gone before we know it. The American property owner is being offered his last chance to build a new home, repair an old one, and do similar things at extremely low prices.

THE ARROWS OF TAXATION

A cartoon in the Detroit News shows a figure representing the American taxpayer, completely surrounded by arrows shot in his direction, each labeled "tax." Some of the arrows have penetrated his clothes his lunch bucket, and his body, and he is obviously in danger of a complete demise.

That is a very apt illustration of the plight of the individual at present. The arrows of taxation have never flown so swiftly or so thickly. They come from every point of the compass and they come in bunches. Their number is constantly gaining, their points become ever sharper.

It would be interesting to make a list of all the taxes Americans living in one place or another are required to pay. It would take up a lot of paper. The old, tested taxes, such as those on property, have been overshadowed by a multitude of new and experimental taxes. We pay them upon income, upon the gasoline or electricity we use, upon the securities we own, upon the hat we buy or the beer we drink, upon the movie shows we go to and the clubs we join. Special tax after special tax is suggested and passed—and every article or service upon which it is inflicted is already paying other taxes either directly or indirectly.

Cities, counties, states and the Federal Government have been engaged in a spending spree ever since war-time. They've grown drunk upon it. In their eyes luxuries become necessities, and economy and efficiency are forgotten terms. They want more public money—and when the source from one supply runs low, they simply tap a new one. And the arrows of taxation are shooting holes in pants and pocketbooks.

If you will take the bull by the horns you will get along better than you will by trying to peddle it.

HI-WAYS TO HEALTH

by ADA R. MAYNE

OREGON DAIRY COUNCIL

MEAT DISHES

The main dish of the meal is usually the most difficult for any house wife to plan. When in doubt as to what to serve for a family meal, a few slices of crisp, delicately browned bacon on each serving of quickly cooked cabbage, squash, or swiss chard which have been creamed, makes a tempting combination.

Utilizing left-over bits of sour cream in meat cookery is a delectable discovery. A delicious glaze of brown crispness on fried chicken or chops and roast meats will be achieved if sour cream is added when the meat is almost tender. Ham baked in sour cream mixed with one teaspoon of mustard with each cup of cream used is a most savory dish.

Some other substantial main dishes made with meat are:

Meat Souffle

4 tablespoons butter
 4 tablespoons flour
 1 1/2 cups milk
 1/2 teaspoons salt
 1 1/2 cups chopped (not ground) cold meat
 3 eggs
 Dash nutmeg
 Black Pepper

Prepare a smooth white sauce of the butter, flour, milk and salt and pepper. Remove from fire and add the beaten egg yolks, stirring vigorously to keep the sauce smooth as velvet. Return to fire and cook two minutes longer. Add the finely chopped meat and set aside to cool. When the meat mixture has cooled, fold in carefully and stiffly beaten egg whites. Turn the mass into a buttered baking dish. Bake in a

slow oven for 40 minutes. Serve as soon as removed from the oven with just a little nutmeg over the top.

Dutch Meat Balls

Grind 1 1/2 lbs. of round steak and 1 lb. of lean pork, and 1 cup crisp bread crumbs. Add 2 eggs, 1 cup of milk. Salt and pepper to taste. Form into balls the size of a walnut and let simmer for 45 minutes. Add a little more milk or cream as it cooks away—there should be enough left to thicken for gravy. Add one can of mushrooms browned in butter and enough flour and water to thicken. Pour the sauce over the meat and serve.

Baked Lamb Cutlets in Milk

2 lbs. shoulder steak
 1 tsp. salt
 1/2 tsp. white pepper
 1 egg
 1 cup toasted bread crumbs
 4 tsp. oil or drippings
 1 1/2 tbsp. flour
 2 cups milk
 1 tsp. cold water

Cut meat into 1/2 inch thick service pieces; season with salt and pepper. Beat egg and water together. Drip lamb in egg, roll in crumbs and let stand 5 minutes, then roll in crumbs again. Place oil or drippings in frying pan and when hot but not smoking, brown meat on both sides; then put in casserole or baking dish. To remaining fat in pan stir flour; cook 2 minutes, or until bubbly, then add milk. Stir until boiling point is reached, then pour over meat, cover and bake in slow oven (350 degrees) 45 minutes; then remove cover and bake 20 minutes longer.

Economic Highlights

Happenings That Affect the Dinner Pails, Dividend Checks and Tax Bills of Every Individual. National and International Problems Inseparable from Local Welfare.

It is almost axiomatic that the farmer presents the toughest problems any Administration has to tackle. Even in good times the farm problem has been uppermost in bad times it gets infinitely worse.

Present efforts to help the farmer depend mainly on price-fixing and production-allotting for farm products on a tremendous scale. All of it is designed to put money in the farmer's pocket. Now Department of Agriculture brows are furrowed, because the opposite has occurred.

Between July 15 and August 15, there was a sharp decline in farm purchasing power. Where, on the former date, the index of farmer ability to buy stood at 71 per cent of the average from 1908 to 1914, it stood at 64 per cent on the latter date. The decline was caused by two factors—during the month the average farm price declined from 76 to 72, while the cost of the things he buys rose from 107 to 112.

According to Government and other experts, this isn't a problem for the farmer alone to consider. It is their thesis that the decline in the purchasing power of 30,000,000 farm dwellers is directly responsible for factory unemployment in urban areas to the extent of 6,000,000. It has long been a debated question whether falling farm income caused the fall in farm receipts. Secretary Wallace firmly believes that the first is the case. According to him, ruinous agricultural prices plunged the country into depression four years ago. On that basis there can be no recovery until farm income rises, and the 30,000,000 farm dwellers again provide a normal market for factory products.

How to do it is the question. Broader and even more unorthodox experiments in price fixing may be offered.

At the moment, business is in a more or less quiescent state. It's moving neither up nor down, and is maintaining itself fairly close to the high level reached about six weeks ago. The best sign still is the resistance to seasonal trends, precisely as early in the summer contra-seasonal expansion encouraged all observers. During a recent week the following were highlights:

ELECTRIC POWER AND CAR LOADINGS—Favorable by comparison with previous periods.

DOMESTIC BUSINESS—Volume little changed, save for slackening in some heavy industries.

LUMBER—Production steady, decline in the near future anticipated.

WHEAT AND COTTON—Receipts up in both cases.

COMMODITY PRICES—Index continuing advance that started some time ago.

AUTOMOBILES—Production suf-

fered slight decrease, as we expected.

BUSINESS, INSOLVENCIES—Far fewer than last year.

BOND AND STOCK MARKETS—Bonds dull, stocks generally erratic. Talk of inflation caused a rise which was followed by a decline. Speculators are cautious.

A report emanating from the Harvard School of Business points out something that is generally unknown: During the depression consumption of goods by the ultimate consumer remained at a very high level. Use of meat, butter, clothes, tobacco, etc., fell very little. The great decline was solely in producers goods—steel, lumber and similar products which are not bought by the individual consumer. The way out of the depression, therefore, is to work to increase producer and not consumer consumption, according to this survey. This is in some way striking disagreement with the principles of recovery shown in the emergency legislation.

To many observers, one of the sour spots in the government at the moment is the Public Works Administration. It has been extensively criticized for lethargy; the money, figuratively speaking, has been doled out of nickels and dimes instead of dollars, and a comparatively long period of time has been taken to okch the most minor project.

The excuse for this is that the most unremitting care has been taken to prevent waste, graft and inefficiency so far as the spending of the money is concerned; in the past practically every government works program has been the target for suspicions, often well founded, and Secretary Ickes wants to make this one a target of honesty.

So far, \$1,400,000,000 has been allocated. Much of this was planned long ago, and certain appropriations were specified in other pieces of legislation. Flood control will get \$120,000,000; highways, \$400,000,000; naval construction, \$238,000,000; reclamation projects, \$70,000,000.

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Deadline Near for Joining Wheat Plan

September 25 is the deadline for the wheat sign-up.

This definite information from the wheat administration is now being broadcast to every section of the state by the Oregon State college extension service, in charge of the wheat campaign under the farm adjustment act, in order that no wheat grower who would profit by the terms of a government contract will not have any opportunity to join in this voluntary movement to boost the wheat farmers' income.

Special emphasis is being laid on the fact that while the present wheat plan is a three-year program, this is the final opportunity for a grower to join, as after September 25 the lists will be closed until the expiration of the contracts after the harvest of the 1935 crop.

By "deadline" the government mean that applications for allotments under the plan must be made by September 29, and not that the actual contracts must be signed. The final contracts themselves need not be in Washington until December 1. Furthermore, final county organizations and actual allotments need not be completed till after the deadline date.

With this situation in mind, county agricultural agents and others officially connected with the campaign, have been spending much time in the field this week assisting growers interested in completing and filling their applications. Any grower interested in obtaining such assistance may get in touch with the county agent or his community committee, as these have been set up in all counties where much wheat is grown.

Latest reports to headquarters at Corvallis show that in the principal

wheat counties in eastern Oregon actual sign-up included 50 per cent of the growers a week ago that by the final day next week most of the real wheat growers will show more than 90 per cent of the wheat acreage.

In some of the western counties where wheat production is more incidental or where most of the wheat produced is used for feed, the interest is not so high though even there farmers are signing that they can profit by signing up and getting the assured benefit payments in return, taking 15 percent of their wheat acreage out of that crop.

Peach and Apricot Sprays Are Advised

Peach and apricot trees should be sprayed at this time with Bordeaux mixture for the control of blight, states County Agent, Wilcox. In case of late planting where the crop has not yet been vested, spraying should be done soon as the crop is off and before fall rains have occurred to any extent.

This is a very important spray for healthy peach and apricot trees desired.

Peach blight is a fungus disease common to all peach and apricot trees, if not controlled it will kill the dieback of young shoots, the killing of fruit buds and the formation of gum cankers on wood and fruit tissue. Most of the red rotting on the fruit apricot is caused by this disease.

Bordeaux mixture, 4-4-50, is recommended spray. Application should be thorough, giving the trunk and all branches a liberal covering.

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