

The American

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ARTHUR EDWARD POWELL
Editor and Proprietor

EDITORIALS



SHOULD WAIT FOR NECESSITY

It is reported that President Roosevelt is contemplating asking congress to add \$1,700,000,000 to the public works fund, raising the total to \$5,999,000,000. We believe he should wait at least until all the original funds are at work and until the results of the industrial recovery act are proven. At this time only about two-thirds of the original appropriation of \$3,309,000,000 has been allocated and only a portion of that has actually been withdrawn from the treasury.

Unless the program is speeded up a lot it will be at least a year before the re-employment program should begin to show results, if it ever does, and the need for further emergency expenditures cease. Only on account of an actual emergency should such enormous expenditures of public funds be made. Increasing the appropriation at this time looks too much like pork-barrel politics.

The administration should not lose sight of the fact that large expenditures involve large additions to the debts of the nation, the states and their subdivisions. Already the national debt has been increased since March 4 to nearly its post-war maximum, and state and local debts have also increased since the war to a point where many of them have exhausted their borrowing power and have had to turn to the federal government for relief funds.

We feel attention should be called to the fact that while 70 per cent of the public works appropriation is to be loans to states and communities, that amount will be added to their already burdensome debts, while the remaining 30 per cent will be added to the national debt. This means annual interest payments will be increased, which will increase taxes, already almost to the limit.

CITY WATER

Rumors are afloat of a move to secure Medford city water for Central Point. At first thought this seems a most worthy move, but there are several things which must be considered before such a move is made. The proposed plan is to secure money from the government public works administration to pay the cost of the necessary mains.

It is well known that Medford has water in abundance. We are told by Medford officials that they can and will sell us the water under certain restrictions. So the question remaining is whether or not Central Point can afford such a project. Will the amount saved through the discontinuing of our present pumping plant and other savings that can be made be sufficient to pay off the indebtedness to the government?

In the writer's opinion the advantage of having an unlimited supply of pure, soft water would be a big drawing card to attract home-owners to this city. While recent tests show our present city water to be "safe to drink," still the cost under our present system is almost prohibitive for lawns and flower gardens or even vegetable gardens.

Another sidelight to be considered is the fact that the present water mains along Main street will have to be renewed in the near future, and it may be that the two projects could be united. We doubt if we could sell Central Point bonds except to the government and it may be well to think seriously of these things.

A CHALLENGE TO US ALL

Early in October the National Safety Congress met in Chicago. It was greeted with a message from President Roosevelt which read in part: "The conservation of human life, and the prevention of accidental injuries, is of vital importance to our welfare and happiness."

"We sacrificed 88,999 lives through accidents last year. Approximately 9,000,000 people were injured. The

economic costs run close to two billion dollars. The social cost is immeasurable. Briefly stated, that is our national accident problem, and it certainly offers a most serious challenge to the American people."

At its meeting, the Congress formulated plans for continuing its unremitting fight against accidents through 1934. In that fine work it will be aided by other organizations, such as the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, which works unremittingly in the interest of safer, happier living. In certain fields—notably that of industry—the work has produced fine fruit. In others—particularly the automobile—the public response has generally been discouraging. And the public pays—in money, in health, in irreplaceable lives.

This year there has been a start made in lowering the automobile death toll, and it will be appreciably under the 1932 level. But thousands of careless drivers still roam the highways, a constant menace to the rest of us. The incompetent and the discourteous and the congenitally reckless still guide tons of metal at high speeds. Here indeed, as the President said, is a great challenge to the American people.

YES—COOPERATION PAYS

Here is an interesting fact, appearing in a bulletin of the American Cotton Cooperative Association: During the past half-dozen years cooperative gins have handled on the average, more than twice as much cotton as the average for all gins. They have made money in many instances where other gins have failed, and a large part of the money received by them has been returned to growers in the form of patronage dividends. In addition, the cooperative gins have improved cotton quality through installing the best and most modern machinery and achieving the highest standards of service.

This is just one more testimonial to the achievements of farm cooperatives—whether they deal in cotton or wheat or dairy products or fruit. They've revolutionized old methods and banished ancient and fallacious ideas. They've shown the progressive farmer which side his bread is buttered on. They've demonstrated beyond argument that disorganized farmers are farmers on their way to the receiver's court—and that organization can bring agriculture more permanent worth than all the farm relief schemes ever proposed.

An extraordinary high percentage of cotton farmers sell their product to cooperative gins, and they get a substantially better price as a result. There's a tip in that for other classes of farmers, who aren't so well organized. Cooperation has passed beyond the theory point and its success is a matter of cold statistics.

A FUNDAMENTAL ECONOMIC DOCTRINE

Lifting industry and trade out of the depression by stimulating consumption and productive investments is the primary goal of the German government's economic program, according to an announcement made at the Grand Economic Council in Berlin, as reported by the New York Times. The Council recommended that these ends be achieved not through the continuance or furtherance of state control or competition with business, but through private initiative and enterprise. The government is to start things moving—and let private interests go on from there.

One need not be an admirer of the present German government to appreciate the significance of this. Germany, like most of the European powers, has experimented deviously and at length with one panacea or another for social and economic ills. It has tried direct government competition. It has tried stringent regulation of business. And it has been found that the troubles these measures created were usually more severe and more difficult of solution than the troubles they were designed to correct.

Here in the United States there is danger that we may make a similar mistake. The way to prevent this is to realize that things which are done, of necessity, in times of emergency, must not be allowed to develop into a status quo that will extend on when the emergency has passed.

Mr. Roosevelt in his whole great recovery program, has continually emphasized the emergency idea himself. It is up to the public to see that other and smaller men, in state and local as well as national government, do not hamper him by distorting original plans in an attempt to create an American variety of communist control of business and the individual.

History demonstrates that when the citizens of a nation come to depend on government as the tree that will support them in all times, it has started on the long road that leads to oblivion.

A BIG MAN SPEAKS

With so many influences and agencies working to extend the socialist program in the United States, it is heartening to those who believe in the superiority of private initiative and enterprise, to read the following courageous expressions from a recent address of former governor Alfred E. Smith at the Century of Progress exposition in Chicago. Mr. Smith, said in part:

"As I went through this fair I thought to myself that there is still another great lesson for the people of this country to learn. . . . Aside from the assistance of Divine Providence, what has made this century of progress?"

"If you will study this fair, you will be obliged to come to the conclusion that this century of progress was brought about by individual initiative; by the strength, the power, the courage, the brains and the ability of the men and women of the Republic of North America. Whether you point to progress in industry, science, invention, transportation, or the arts, what you see here is the triumph of the mind and the hand of free men, without dictatorship."

"Ninety per cent of the exhibits here mark advances in our civilization due entirely to individuals, private individuals, working without inspiration, compulsion, control or even suggestion from the government itself. In fact, it is noteworthy that the government has done very little to contribute to this century of progress, while, on the other hand, much has been prevented, much has been thwarted, much has been hindered, by the heavy, cold, clammy hand of bureaucracy."

"Now let us not be too cynical about the motives that have actuated the men who have wrought these buildings which house miracles of science and invention. Pride of achievement, ambition to excel, love of work and art have had more to do with it than the mere desire to make money or to exploit others. And it is a matter of common fact . . . that government is at its best when it supplements and cooperates with private industry."

"And a century from now another exposition will arrive here, to mark another century of triumphant progress of free men, under the American Constitution."

Historical Society Offers 4 Prizes For Best Essays

PORTLAND, October 31.—The Oregon Historical Society has selected "Sacajawea," the Indian "bird woman," who accompanied Lewis and Clark in 1804-6, as the subject for the 1934 C. C. Beekman History Prizes and Medals. The prizes are four in number, viz., first, sixty dollars; second, fifty dollars; third, forty dollars; and fourth, thirty dollars; and will be awarded for the best four original essays on the above named subject written and submitted by girls or boys over fifteen years of age and under eighteen years of age, attending any public or private school, academy, seminary, college, university, or other educational institution within the State of Oregon. Each of the four prize winners will also receive a handsome bronze medal.

The conditions governing the competition are as follows:

- (1) The essay submitted in competition must not exceed two thousand words in length.
- (2) The essay may be in handwriting or in typewritten form, preferably upon paper of commercial letter size, either ruled or unruled, the several sheets being numbered consecutively and written on one side only, with blank space of about one and one-quarter inches at top and left-hand margin.
- (3) The essay shall be accompanied by a separate sheet containing the name and post office address of the writer, the date of his or her birth, and the name of the school attended.
- (4) There shall also be delivered with the essay a certificate signed by a teacher or instructor of the educational institution attended, stating that the writer of the essay is a pupil or student attending the same.
- (5) In order to be considered in competition the essay must be delivered, by mail or in person, to the Oregon Historical Society, Room C, Public Auditorium, 235 S. W. Market Street, Portland, Oregon, not later than Saturday, March 17, 1934.
- (6) All essays submitted in competition will be numbered and submitted, without the names of the writers or other identifying marks, to three judges selected by the undersigned committee.
- (7) All competitive essays will be judged according to their general merit and excellence; but the judges will also take into consideration, in passing thereon, neatness of manuscript, accurate orthography, correct

grammar and composition, and purity and clarity of diction.

The Oregon State Library in Salem has a reading list or bibliography upon the above named subject which will be sent to any Oregon student on request. Books pertaining to the subject are obtainable in most Oregon public libraries. Oregon has a system of local libraries, supplemented in many cases by county library systems, and in all cases by the Oregon State Library. Students desiring such books should apply first to the local library, which if not having the books, should secure them from the county or state libraries. If the local library cannot give this service, which is usual, or if there is no local library, the student should write directly to the Oregon State Library in Salem, which makes loans of books free of charge except postage, to all citizens of Oregon. In writing to the Oregon State Library students should state the information desired, and not merely confine requests to some particular book or books sought, thereby enabling the State Library to substitute other material in case any book requested is not available.

Hearings to Check Effect Process Tax

Washington, Nov. 2.—The purpose of the public hearing on corn production starting November 2 in this city is to determine whether the Government's \$350,000,000 corn-hog relief program is likely, by increasing corn prices, to reduce consumption and tend to build up a burdensome surplus. At the same time the question of compensating taxes on products that compete with corn will be discussed. Meantime Secretary Wallace fixed the processing tax on field corn at 25 cents a bushel, and the result of the hearings will determine whether the processing taxes are justified.

Certified Seed Found Best

DALLAS—In a trial of four different lots of seed potatoes on the Otto May farm in Polk county, good quality certified Burbank seed produced the maximum yield of potatoes all of which were useable and uniform. One lot of uncertified seed gave the same yield, but 25 per cent of the potatoes were too small to use and some of the others were rough, while the other two lots gave considerably lower yield with a large percentage of too small and rough potatoes. This demonstration, conducted in cooperation with County Agent J. R. Beck, effectively proves the superiority of certified seed, Mr. May believes.

Legal Notices

No. B-18553 In Bankruptcy NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON.
In the matter of ROGUE RIVER CHEESE & PRODUCTS, INC., an Oregon corporation, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Rogue River Cheese & Products, Inc., an Oregon Corporation, of the City of Central Point, in the County of Jackson, and District aforesaid, Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of October, 1933, the said Rogue River Cheese & Products, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of its creditors will be held in the office of the Referee, Medford Building, Medford, Oregon, on the 16th day of November, 1933, at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
HARRY C. SKYRMAN,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
November 3rd, 1933.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of an execution on Foreclosure duly issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, in and for the County of Jackson, to me directed and dated on the 25th day of October, 1933, in a certain action therein, wherein Jackson County Building & Loan Association, an Oregon building and loan corporation, as Plaintiff, recovered judgment against George Froehrich and Beatrice J. Froehrich, the defendants, for the sum of \$1700.00, less the sum of \$14.18 paid on stock, less the sum of \$0.38 accrued earnings on said stock, being the sum of \$1,685.44, plus interest on \$1700.00 from December 31st, 1932, to August 7, 1933 at 10% per annum, being the sum of \$102.46, plus interest on \$1,685.44 from the 7th day of August, 1933 to date hereof at 10% per annum, being the sum of \$32.78, plus \$13.60 premium, plus \$5.00 for continuation of abstract of title, with costs and disbursements taxed at Seventeen and 55-100 (\$17.55) Dollars, and the further sum of One hundred fifty and no-100 (\$150.00) Dollars, as attorney's fees, which judgment was entered and docketed in the Clerk's office of said Court in said County on the 25th day of October, 1933.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the terms of the said execution, I will on the 2nd day of December, 1933, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Courthouse in the City of Medford, in Jackson County, Oregon, offer for sale and

will sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, to satisfy said judgment, together with the costs of this sale, subject to redemption as provided by law, all of the right, title and interest that the said defendants, George Froehrich and Beatrice J. Froehrich, had on the 28th day of April, 1932, or now have in and to the following described property, situated in the County of Jackson, State of Oregon, to-wit:

Lot number twelve (12) in Block number two (2) in Lauriehurst Addition to the City of Medford, Oregon.

Dated this 27th day of October, 1933.
WALTER J. OLMSCHEID,
Sheriff of Jackson County, Oregon.
By OLGA E. ANDERSON,
Deputy.
Nov. 2, 9, 16, 23

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of an execution on Foreclosure duly issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, in and for the County of Jackson, to me directed and dated on the 25th day of October, 1933, in a certain action therein, wherein Jackson County Building & Loan Association, an Oregon building and loan corporation, as Plaintiff, recovered judgment against Guy Cox and Edith Cox, husband and wife, George R. Carter, County Clerk of Jackson County, Oregon, the defendants, for the sum of \$1500.00, less the sum of \$272.25 paid on stock, less the sum of \$36.67 accrued dividends on said stock, being the sum of \$1191.08, plus interest on \$1500.00 from September 30th, 1932, to the 17th day of July, 1933, at 10% per annum, being the sum of \$119.50 plus interest on \$1191.08 from July 17th, 1933 to date hereof at 10% per annum, being the sum of \$30.77, plus \$5.00 for continuation of abstract of title, with costs and disbursements taxed at Eighteen and 59-100 (\$18.59) Dollars, and the further sum of One hundred twenty-five and no-100 (\$125.00) Dollars, as attorney's fees, which judgment was entered and docketed in the Clerk's office of said Court in said County on the 25th day of October, 1933.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the terms of the said execution, I will on the 2nd day of December, 1933, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Courthouse in the City of Medford, in Jackson County, Oregon, offer for sale and will sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, to satisfy said judgment, together with the costs of this sale, subject to redemption as provided by law, all of the right, title and interest that the said defendants, Guy Cox and Edith Cox, husband and wife, and George R. Carter, County Clerk of Jackson County, Oregon, had on the 3rd day of January, 1929, or now have in and to the following described property, situated in the County of Jackson, State of Oregon, to-wit:

Lots number nine (9) and ten

Watch and Clock Repairing
ANY WATCH CLEANED, \$1.50
Other Work Proportionately Low
C. Earl Bradfish
116 E. Main St. Medford

Marvin Brown Studio
RE-FINISHING, REPAIRING
UPHOLSTERING
144 So. Central Oregon
Medford

(10) in block number one (1) of the Edwards Place Addition to the City of Medford, Oregon.

Dated this 27th day of October, 1933.
WALTER J. OLMSCHEID,
Sheriff of Jackson County, Oregon.
By OLGA E. ANDERSON,
Deputy.
Nov. 2, 9, 16, 23

ROXY 15c

Any Time, Children 10c

Saturday Only, Nov. 11
ZANE GREY'S
"LIFE IN THE RAW"
with George O'Brian

Sun., Mon., Nov. 12-13
"BEDTIME STORIES"
with Maurice Chevalier

Tues., Wed., Nov. 14-15
"PLEASURE CRUISE"
Genevieve Tobin and Roland Young

Thurs., Fri., Nov. 16-17
"BELOW THE SEA"
with Ralph Bellamy and Fay Wray

Coming Sat., Nov. 18
TOM MIX in
"TERROR TRAIL"

Continuous Show
Sat., & Sun., 1 p. m. to 11 p. m.
Daily Mat. 1:45—Eve. 7 p. m.

Graves' Jewelry
Expert Watch Repairing
Corner 6th & Front Sts.
Medford

BERT PECK
Automobile Repair
And Service
FABER BUILDING

TROWBRIDGE
Cabinet Works
Everything in Cabinet Work
Established in 1908

O. S. BLACKFORD
DAIRYMAN
Fresh Milk and Cream
Delivered Daily
Phone 14x1 Central Point

Dr. I. H. Gove
DENTISTRY
Office with
DR. A. A. McBRIEN, M. D.
Medford, Oregon



The ALL ELECTRIC BED ROOM

Lighting is the most important service electrically performs for us and lighting naturally comes first in the "All Electric Bedroom." This room should have general illumination with special lighting for mirrors, dressing table and niches. Of course one or two good table or bed lamps for reading or emergency night light should also be provided. An electric alarm clock is an ideal bedroom time piece and a good electric heating pad or two should always be available. This room is an excellent place to keep the electric sewing machine and the moth exterminator combined with the small, inexpensive, hand vacuum.

At a cost of only a few pennies a day, electricity makes a service available in the "All Electric Home," the richest man in the world can't buy a generation ago.

NRA
THE CALIFORNIA OREGON
POWER COMPANY