

The American

Re-established, September 11, 1926.
Devoted to the best interests of
Central Point and vicinity.
Entered as second class matter at
the post office, Central Point, Oregon,
under the Act of March 3, 1873.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Year \$1.00
Six Months \$0.50
Payable in advance.
Advertising rates on application.
Offices—Second Street, off Main.

ARTHUR EDWARD POWELL
Editor and Proprietor



EDITORIALS

DISARMAMENT BY SUBTERFUGE

Recently a bill making the possession of small arms a crime was introduced in Congress. It was easily defeated.

Now another bill has appeared.

Its object as the American Legion expresses it is "disarmament by subterfuge." Under it an individual desiring to purchase a pistol or revolver would have to obtain from the Internal Revenue Bureau, a permit form on which his fingerprints and photograph would have to be attached. Rules for administering the law would be made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue—and there would be no appeal whatsoever from his regulations. He could restrict the sale of small arms to whatever extent he deemed desirable. In brief, public policy in this important matter would be entirely dependent upon the views and whims of a single official.

This is simply one more example of the ancient effort to disarm the law-abiding public, on the grounds that crime would thus be increased. Experience has shown precisely the opposite—responsible officials in New York have stated time and again that its rigorous Sullivan law has been an utter failure, and has helped, rather than hindered, the criminal. Similar laws elsewhere have had the same result.

What is needed is legislation that will severely punish possession of a gun by a person with a criminal record, and that will increase the penalty for crimes committed with the aid of firearms. At this time a multitude of publications and organizations and individuals are seeking to prevent the passage of this new Congressional Bill—knowing that to disarm the honest citizen is to play into the hands of the underworld.

LOWER YOUR FIRE BILL

Every fire permanently removes material wealth from the economic ledger.

The effects of fire can never be undone.

Those two axioms deserve remembering. A good many people think that insurance covers the loss caused by fire. No policy can do that. Insurance simply pays for a part of the direct loss, leaving unpaid the greatest loss of all—the indirect loss.

Indirect loss can be measured in employment—men thrown out of their jobs because the factory where they worked burned. It can be measured in taxes—whenever a fire removes property from the assessment rolls, the share of the cost of government it paid must be passed on to other property. It can be measured over a period of time, in insurance based on the past fire experience of the community. It can be measured in a town's lack of progress—cases are on record where one great fire has literally brought a community's development to an end.

Fire prevention is a civic duty—and it rests on the shoulders of every property owner to do his part to discharge it. You can help pay for every fire—and every fire that is prevented actually means money in your pocket. Help make your town "fire-free."

CLOSE THE BANKS

"Agriculture's cause can only be won with united, closed ranks," said Mrs. Mabel D. Ahart of the California Farm Bureau, recently. "No great battle has yet been won by a mob. Disciplined, organized action alone wins wars."

The comparison of agriculture's present fight, to a war, is a happy one. It is a war—against chaotic markets, profitless prices, disorganized and untrained methods and economic weapons. The farmer is battling for his financial salvation—for his place in the sun.

In the last few years the farm cooperatives have done much to close

MUTT AND JEFF—What A Monkey Sees A Monkey Does



By BUD FISHER

Try
an
Ad
in
This
Paper

the farmers' ranks. They have made progress in doing away with sectional feeling and jealousy, in bringing before the farmer the fact that all producers, everywhere, have the same fundamental problems, the same motives, the same hopes. They have worked in the face of great odds, and they have not despaired.

The cooperative movement must continue to gather strength and momentum. There are openings still left in the ranks—and they must be closed. There are misunderstandings that must be cleared away. And it is pleasant to report that every new bulletin from the cooperative front shows further battles won.

CURING THE HOME SHORTAGE

"An attempted shift from public initiative to private initiative is definitely under way in the government's policies and programs of recovery," says the United States News. One important phase of this, the News continues is a plan for insuring loans for home repairs and new building to attract private capital into the dormant construction industry.

It is a well known fact that stimulated construction holds out the promise of two million new jobs—half of them in actual building, and half in the industries providing needed materials. The market glances at the statistics to show how sorry the state of the building industry is at present. In 1928, residential building expenditures touched \$2,788,499,000. In 1933 they dropped to less than half of that. In 1933, they went down to the extraordinary low of \$149,499,449—a fraction of the 1928 level.

It is estimated that \$1,549,000,000 of private capital will go into housing developments during 1934. If present plans have the hoped for result, close to 80 per cent of that would find its way into the pockets of workers—it would go a long way toward solving unemployment and related problems. And it would provide hundreds of thousands of much-needed dwellings, and represent a substantial beginning toward eliminating the extreme housing shortage that now exists.

YOUR STATE—A LUXURY

A recent issue of The Index carries an article on "State Debts—a Reflection of Legislative Extravagance."

The story told is appalling. In 1880 the gross state debt, with allowances made for sinking fund assets, was \$274,600,000—\$1.18 per capita. In 1923 it was \$1,024,000,000—capita. Since then state debts have continued to rise.

In the opinion of The Index, the only chance for relief for overburdened taxpayers lies in drastic changes in the fiscal policies of most of the states. Legislatures have grown more and more extravagant. They have made only gestures to balance budgets, taking the attitude that the public will pay for anything. The voters themselves must absorb a large share of the blame—the list of major state bond issues they have approved the last few years for projects fundamentally unnecessary and luxurious, is astounding.

In some of the more heavily taxed states, industries have moved away by the dozens—taking with them thousands of jobs and millions of dollars worth of purchasing power. In practically every state the weight of taxation is a high barrier to additional employment, to expansion to investment and savings and the productive use of capital. Keep your eye on the state capital news—and when the time comes to vote again, vote with knowledge.

LEGAL NOTICE

No. 5782-E NOTICE OF SALE

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR THE COUNTY OF JACKSON
THE CALIFORNIA JOINT STOCK LAND BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, a corporation, Plaintiff,

vs.
E. C. CORN and BESSIE K. CORN, husband and wife, PACIFIC FRUIT AND PRODUCE COMPANY, a corporation, C. C. WILDER and JACKSON COUNTY, a municipal corporation of the state of Oregon, Defendants.

directed and dated the 23rd day of

By virtue of an execution, judgment order, decree and order of sale issued out of the above entitled court in the above entitled cause, to wit:

the 23rd day of June of 1934,

the 23rd