

THE AMERICAN

VOLUME VI

CENTRAL POINT, OREGON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1934

NUMBER 48

Musings-- By an Innocent Bystander

If our readers fail to find the usual pep in our paper these days, they can blame it on Old Sol who has been entirely too intimate the past few days. Here's hoping it will cool off soon.

We hear that Senator Joe Dunne is coming to Southern Oregon soon to try and wake up interest in his candidacy for governor. If he, or any other candidate can wake up interest in anything but the hot weather he will be a dandy and should be elected to any office he wants.

Bro. Hall, erst-while horse-whipping expert, has displayed quite a bit of common sense when he abandoned the ranks of the parlor pinks and joined those who believe even a great family journal like the Miner should print so as to be readable. There's nothing like good old black and white for legible printing.

So they are going to "End Poverty in California" with Upton Sinclair in the chair. We were unaware that they would admit there was such a thing as that state. And he was nominated for governor on the most fantastic platform we have ever seen. He proposes to acquire vacant lands and start colonies where everyone works for the community. And to buy up factories which have failed to make a go of it and put men to work in them. And if the other factories which have struggled through the depression cannot stand the competition of the state-owned concerns, they can quit and join the gang—or go hang!

We admit we haven't much faith in the Utopian dreams of Mr. Sinclair. He has always been a dreamer and an opportunist. And realizing that he stood no chance for election as a Socialist, he abandoned that party and put on the cloak of Democracy. But it all shows that all the bubble ones don't live in Oregon.

This has been a freak summer. We have had all kinds of "unusual" weather since last spring, but the worst freak of nature was the big wind the other night, which blew the roofing off a lot of buildings and put enough good Rogue River Valley soil in our eyes to start a farm in the Sahara Desert. We had just been telling some Eastern folks that we never had hurricanes in Oregon, and now we are proved to be an awful liar. It don't pay to talk too much about the Oregon weather.

Which reminds us of a story we heard of a certain Westerner who was bragging to an Eastern tourist about what a wonderful country he lived in. He talked a long time about the advantages and possibilities of the place and at last admitted it had just one drawback. When asked what that was, he replied, "We have no water here." The tourist said that ought to be easy. All they had to do was to run a pipe line to the Gulf of Mexico and if they could suck as hard as they could blow they would soon have enough water to float all the navies in the world.

Last week we were called upon to go down and run that old Duplex press, formerly owned by L. A. Banks. It gave us the shivers to go about that old shop. We caught ourselves looking for "armed guards" and watching for "dastardly conspiracies." Hope we won't be accused of "jimmying" the press, as was once done when Earl Fehl tried to operate it after we left the job, and he found it wasn't as simple as it looked.

How times have changed since those hectic days. Where once we country folks could sit on the fence and watch the fireworks, now all is peace, at least on the surface. There is no dissenting voice to cry "Wolf" no matter what the gang may do. And we are not so sure that's just the best thing, either. It pays sometimes to have someone watching for mistakes and picking flaws in things. There is such a thing as being too lamb-like. But of course we have the Pulitzer Prize newspaper to do our watching for us, which is "some-thing."

WATCH THIS SPACE!

If your lucky and see your name here you will receive a ticket to some picture show in Medford. Names will be drawn from our paid up subscription list.

Local Merchant Tells of Incidents On Journey Home

Last week we published an account of the trip east by Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Faber and daughter Frances. This week we give the story of their journey home.

The day set for our departure (Thursday) we were favored with an honest-to-goodness shower with plenty of lightning. Delayed for a short time. As the rain slowed down we took our departure for Louisville. Here we encountered our second shower. We backed our car under cover at a service station but as we were unable to get our car entirely under our bedding and clothing were drenched. We continued our journey in about one half hour on hard surface road. In about twenty five minutes we encountered about twelve cars waiting for water that ran across the road to subside so they could continue their journey. We fell in line and waited for an hour before being able to continue. We ran into showers almost the entire day until we arrived in Columbus, Ohio. Columbus while not in print very often is a forward looking city. It has many beautiful mansions, private homes as well as public institutions. Of course, we wondered where all the wealth comes from. To answer this question will require a separate discourse by our editor. The first evening we camped in the small town of Richmond. Our next stop was Alexander, Indiana, where we saw a number of factories and one that attracted our special attention. It was a factory producing mineral wool. This factory is owned and controlled by the Frigidaire Corporation. This mineral wool is manufactured from hard, flinty rock mined adjacent to the factory. In this process the rock is melted and the finished product shipped all over the world and used in Frigidaire factories. No one is able to work in this factory long as the particles in the air produce an irritation in the lungs. No one is allowed in this factory to see the process the rock is put thru to make this wool. We have some samples that we brought home with us, and will be pleased to show samples to any one interested in seeing them.

Indianapolis, our next stop is a great railroad center. Good roads radiate in all directions. Westward from Indianapolis the Government is putting in two large reservoirs, to hold back the winter and spring over flow. A similar project as the Donnell dam is under way in Janesville, Ohio. Eventually the storage water from the flood control will be used for irrigation purposes the same as we use storage water.

Continuing west on Route No. 40 we crossed Wabash river at Vincennes, the oldest city in Indiana. The Wabash bottom besides producing tall corn has an abundance of melon, cantaloupe and other crops.

We next arrived at St. Louis and in passing the wholesale district, Frances demonstrated her ability as a driver as there were a great many trucks all around us and much traffic. We went thru one wholesale fish market. This business had been established for 100 years. There were many women employed in packing olives in bottles. These olives were shipped in from Spain. It was interesting to see them remove the pits from green olives. They did this as easily as we seed cherries. The thermometer ranged around 105 and we hurried westward and arrived in Kansas City where our relatives kept busy trying to make us comfortable with ice drinks. We spent one day here. Most of the parks in the city were dried up, the grass crisp and dry, as they were not irrigated. The most interesting building in Kansas city is the war memorial. This edifice is constructed out of concrete circular brick. It is 25 feet in diameter at the base and 18 feet at the top. Its walls are two feet thick and it is 289 feet high. We took the elevator, which took us to within twenty feet of the top. Here we had a beautiful view of the entire city. This shaft is flanked by two others, one on each side. One displays all kinds of arms taken from the Germans in the late war, gas masks, bombs and all other war materials. On the other side the walls were covered with maps

showing different war zones and locations, fortifications, etc., connected with the world war. This building was erected as a memorial to the boys who fell in battle on the fields of France. Shortly after four o'clock the next morning we were traveling westward on Route 40. Here we found all manner of folks—rich or poor—sleeping out on lawns or under sheltering oaks. For a few miles after entering Kansas we saw some crops but they grew thinner as we proceeded. But very little green vegetation. Many cattle grazing in stubble fields indicated that Kansas had a fair crop of wheat but no corn, either in Kansas or Missouri.

Speaking of the territory covered on Route No. 40 we saw many men cutting corn stalks to use as winter feed for cattle. We were informed in Western Kansas that one town had shipped 15 cars of finished cattle. It was no unusual sight to see a half dozen trucks, with barrels milk cans and pails, gathered about a well, waiting for their turn to get a supply of water. We thought that a very pitiful sight.

At Denver, our next stop, we found some of our relatives away at their summer cabins up in the high Rockies. Here we had our first night of refreshing sleep for several weeks. Denver is a most beautiful city. All the new houses that have been built for several years are of brick. We drove thru the business district that evening and found the lighting most brilliant. One large building was decorated with 1000 electric lights. The building was out-lined with the lights and with various designs—stars, triangles, squares and many other figures. We spent at least one hour at the city park located almost in the center of the city. Every evening a large fountain is brightly illuminated with many different colors which change every few minutes and blend into one another. The fountain also changes shape. It will be high then flatten out like a mushroom and change into various shapes and hues. Many cars—at least one thousand—park around the square during the cool of the evening and drink in the beautiful sight.

One more day and we arrive at Pocatella, Idaho. This is the premier potato growing district of the United States. We traveled for forty miles in this potato district. At the present time Idaho is shipping potatoes to Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago markets as there are no potatoes in the east.

We stopped a short distance from Pocatella at Mr. and Mrs. Winkler's farm. Mrs. Winkler was a former Central Point girl, Miss Elizabeth Duncan. They have a real ranch and will have a bountiful potato crop. The next point of interest was Snake River and especially a point called, "One Thousand Spring Farms," this sight was so grand that all the cars stopped along the road side of the farm. One side of the canyon is dark rock several hundred feet high. About 10 feet from the top these springs gush out and fall down into the canyon. It is a most wonderful sight. The river is about five hundred feet wide and only in one place was there any indication that the water was utilized for power. We could not help wondering at such waste. We are told that the water tumbles over precipices and travels 100 miles from a lake.

The next fifty miles the land is so rich and fertile in spite of the lack of rain fall it produces a good crop of sage. It is a visionary dream that some time in some future age the government will see fit to pump this water out of Snake River and distribute it over the excellent soil. In the vicinity of Twin Falls and one other town but smaller in size, we found the finest crop it has ever been our opportunity to see. Here they have a fine irrigation system. It seems to us that some of these farmers will have to rent land to store the abundant alfalfa crops. Here in several of the towns are large bean warehouses. We saw a large milk condensery at Latah, Idaho, where Sego milk is condensed and shipped all over southern California. We were much impressed by the wonderful apple crops at Weiser and New Plymouth. The apples were large

SENATOR DUNNE COMING TO TOUR SOUTHERN OREG.

PORTLAND, August 29. (Special)—Senator Joe Dunne, republican gubernatorial nominee, accompanied by Arthur W. Priaulx, republican state chairman, leave here September 1st on a 17-day swing through southern and eastern Oregon. This is the first major trip undertaken by the republican standard bearer during the drive for votes since the primary election. Senate Dunne made a successful campaign trip last week.

Senate Dunne's central Oregon campaign venture met with such success that republican headquarters determined the first two weeks in September could well be spent by the jovial senator on a further contact trip.

Following is the schedule of the republican gubernatorial candidate and his party: Sept. 1 Grants Pass; Sept. 2 Marshfield republican picnic; Sept. 3 Reedsport and Gold Beach; Sept. 4 Roseburg; Sept. 5 Medford; Sept. 6 Ashland; Sept. 7 Chiloquin; Sept. 8 Malin and Merrill; Sept. 9 and 10 Klamath Falls; Sept. 11 Lakeview roundup; Sept. 12 Burns; Sept. 13 John Day and Canyon City; Sept. 14 Fossil, Spray and Condon; Sept. 15 Pendleton Roundup; Sept. 16 Dufur, Wasco County Fair; Sept. 17 Astoria WOW picnic.

Central Pt. Couple Made Ill by Heat

Mr. and Mrs. John Clark of Central Point, both fruit workers in Medford, are in the Sacred Heart hospital receiving treatment. Mr. Clark suffered a heart attack Tuesday and Mrs. Clark became exhausted from the extreme heat.

Mr. Clark was said to be in a greatly improved condition yesterday and Mrs. Clark was also recovering rapidly, according to the attending physician.

Piche Has Sale Before Moving

Simultaneously Al Piche's new store location in the Deuel building, next to Luman's fine new establishment, is being remodeled, while the removal sale at the hardware and sporting goods store at 327 East Main street is in full swing.

Instead of paying drayage companies to move Al Piche's merchandise from its present location to the new store, he is offering everything in hardware, electrical goods, cooking utensils, garden tools, sporting goods, fishing tackle and leather goods, at drastically reduced prices to make room for new fall and winter articles.—Mail Tribune.

and the trees loaded to breaking points.

Across the river at Ontario, thru Vale and John Day highway. Camping the last night at Prairie City, where an enterprising woman has a real auto camp: a nice grove and a flowing stream. During our trip of 7000 miles we stopped at a good many camp grounds. We found the western camps much better kept, many with baths or showers. Flamingo, gas, tables, chairs, bed springs, and mattresses, some furnishing linen. It is our opinion that tourists are not looking for the cheapest camps, but are willing to pay fair prices for modern conveniences.

Traveling the John Day highway there was a narrow strip of irrigated land. About one half of the road was graded but full of ruts. One half the road was hard surfaced. In the vicinity of Osocho dam they had no water at all and so had no crops. Farther west in the redwood district above the dam there was a large crop of wheat, alfalfa and potatoes. South from Bend there is little to be seen except Service Stations and a few Jackrabbits. As a climax to our sight seeing trip we returned by the east entrance to Crater Lake. Here we encountered 2 miles of crushed rock, ten miles of dirt road, no oil, dust and bumps, for miles. We had to travel in second and some time low gear. We resolved that we would never advise any friends to travel this road. We arrived home fine and ready for work, feeling assured that we can secure a good refreshing night's sleep at the close of any day.

Farm Outlook Changed Thru Broad Drouth

Farm outlook information covering current and prospective production and marketing situation for poultry products, dairy products, lambs and wool, beef cattle, hogs, fall-sown grain, and clover seed has just been prepared by economists in the O.S.C. extension service. Commodity notes on hay, feed grains, flaxseed, beans, hops, potatoes, apples, pears, prunes, walnuts and filberts are included.

"Of outstanding importance to Oregon farmers at this time is the tremendous drop in National hay and feed grain production, coupled with short pastures and ranges and other feeds," says the economists. "This will undoubtedly result in a greater slaughter of cattle and calves, and other adjustments in livestock, than at any time for decades."

A marked reduction in hog production and a smaller lamb crop in 1935 is certain to occur, says the circular, copies of which may be obtained from county agricultural agents. Except for higher costs, at least until new feed is available in 1935 the poultry outlook would be quite favorable and the dairy outlook somewhat better than for several years. Feed supplies will be very low this winter, but no general shortage of human food is expected.

The clover seed crop is very poor this year and carryover stocks smaller than usual, the report points out. Prices are advancing, especially for good quality seed of which the supply is expected to be especially light.

Production of feed grains in the whole country will be only about 65 per cent of average, and of hay about 68 per cent. Market prospects for fall-sown feed grain which can be harvested early in 1935 are good as stocks of feed grain are expected to be low by that time.

Index figures of farm price levels show a sharp upward trend during recent weeks, although yet generally far below parity. The general average of farm prices must still rise about 50 per cent to reach parity, according to the indexes given in the circular. Some of this disparity between prices received and prices paid by farmers may be wiped out by next year owing to short crops this year.

Gasoline Refund Frauds Checked

Continuing the active campaign started two months ago to put an end to payment of fraudulent gas tax refunds, two more cases have been placed in the hands of district attorneys in different parts of the state by P. J. Stadelman, secretary of state, to be taken before the grand jury in each county. Both of these cases appear to be of such nature that an indictment will be returned and arrest and conviction of the offender follow, believes the state department.

"Washington and California also appear to be having plenty of trouble of the same sort, several cases having appeared recently," reports Stadelman. "In Washington, one of the cases has been referred to the postal authorities, and it is probable that it will be prosecuted on a charge of using the mails to defraud. This angle of the gas refund matter may discourage some of the attempts to defraud the state, as no one likes to face Uncle Sam on such charges."

Welfare Bureau To Open Tuesday

The Welfare exchange in the city hall in Medford will open for business Tuesday morning. It was announced Saturday, and is to remain open Wednesday and Thursday from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

The exchange work is being carried on as an S.E.R.A. project, and those in charge are looking forward to having a large number of packages including children's clothing brought to the exchange.

Summer is a fine time for cleaning out closets and bundles of discarded clothes will be gladly received for distribution among the needy, Miss Helen Carlton said yesterday.

Those having bundles may call the relief office, telephone 929 or Miss Carlton at 898-J-1.

Mr. C. A. Bolen of Los Angeles and Mrs. L. M. Boden of the Mira Vista archery were dinner guests at the E. R. Gleason home Sunday.

Mildred Williams is very much improved at the Community Hospital.

HOME REPAIR LOANS WILL AID OWNERS IN NEED

The Federal Housing Administration, established as a result of the National Housing Act, was formed as an aid to property owners who for the past few years have been unable to give their property the necessary care. But in order to obtain such a loan it is not necessary that one's property be in dire need of attention. No strings are attached to a FHA loan and the borrower may use his as he sees fit—provided the money is expended for the improvement of buildings in his possession. Whether the house needs a coat of paint, a new foundation or the addition of a new room to provide space for a growing family, makes no difference as far as the loan is concerned. Likewise, if he chooses, the farmer, for instance, can live in his house as it is and make other improvements more essential to the profitable operation of his farm, such as putting up a new silo or building a new fence.

While this new building improvement movement is being supervised and made possible by the government the monies loaned out are not federal funds but rather the property of the institutions from which the loans are secured. The Federal Housing Administration merely oils up already existing machinery by guaranteeing payment of the loans in case of default by the borrowers.

It is surprisingly easy to obtain such a loan, provided, of course, property on which the loan is sought meets certain requirements. After ascertaining the type and the amount of the work wanted done all the borrower needs do is to call in a contractor or a building supply dealer approved by the FHA and obtain an estimate of the cost. This done he submits a filled out blank provided by the administration either to the contractor or to any national bank, state bank, industrial bank, building and loan association, or finance corporation approved by the FHA. If the loan is approved you then sign a promissory note (not a mortgage) and the funds are advanced. Loans of from \$100 to \$2,000 will be granted on each of from one to five properties. Loans larger than \$2,000 or any sized loans or more than five different properties will be given consideration.

As for the fees or interest charges they are considerably lower than those on loans procured through the ordinary banking procedure. Private institutions granting the loans are forbidden to charge more than five dollars for a loan of \$100 for one year. This includes interest, fees and all, and since this is taken out in advance payment must equal the face value of the note, and no more, on a one-year loan. If the loan covers a longer period up to the maximums of three years the interest charged is in the same proportion.

Payment is made in monthly or reasonable installments extending over the period of the note (from one to three years, or with special permission, for five years). They must be paid on the date due and a fine of five cents on the dollar for the amount of the payment can be imposed if the payment is over 15 days late.

Anybody owning real property is eligible for a loan whether the property be commercial, residential or agricultural—provided, of course, he meets the requirements. The owner or owners must earn five times the amount of the payments for any given time and the property must be passed upon as being worthy of the repairs to be made. Personal integrity is also considered in granting a loan.

Mrs. L. S. Prior and two children of Flint Michigan, have been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Abel of this city for the past two months. During her visit she, with her sisters and parents made trips to Crater Lake and Crescent City. Mrs. Prior and children left this week for her home in Flint, where her husband is employed as inspector in the Chevrolet Motor Car shops.

The Past Noble Grand's club will meet Tuesday September fourth at the home of Emma Gleason. All members are asked to be present.