

Economic Highlights

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

"Man proposes—God disposes," says the old proverb. It proves a fact that has the Department of Agriculture and high Government officials giddy and dismayed.

Main Administration program for the farmer has been crop and acreage reduction. Working on the theory that unless drastic action were taken, the American market would be glutted with agricultural surpluses for many years to come, thus keeping prices at bankrupt levels, steps were taken to *kill pigs, sow under wheat and cotton, and otherwise attempt to adjust demand and supply. The government paid out checks totaling millions to farmers in order to recompense them for crops thus destroyed.

Everything went along well—until the power of God appeared, in the form of the worst drought in generations. The wheat and cotton crops of whole states were literally buried to dust—cattle died of thirst and starvation—high winds whirled away seed and top-soil, making a desert of what had been the finest and richest farm land in the country.

Outside of the afflicted areas, the American people had little idea of what the result of this would be. They read the headlines, felt pity for the farmers whose year's income had vanished, agreed that the Government should administer relief. What they did not realize was that the drought, following upon the man-made campaign to destroy produce, had turned the crop surplus into a crop deficit. And that means but one thing: Soaring food prices to the consumer. Private crop experts say that it will take five or six years to make up for the crops we have lost. Every one of these experts is of the belief that during the coming winter food prices will be higher than for many years past—and that, coming at a time when the national income is still heavily depressed and millions of families are earning just enough to get by on, contains the fruit of potential tragedy.

President Roosevelt, Secretary Wallace and others have said that all the power of government will be used to prevent profiteering, that the consumer will be protected. But no law exists which can keep farmers from hanging onto what crops they have left in the hope of higher prices—no power has yet been called into play that can prevent speculation all along the line, from the farm to the grocery store.

Washington is worried and uncertain—and in the meantime the Government is in the odd position of forcing crop reduction on one hand, while administering relief to crop sufferers on the other!

The hand of politics, not too well veiled, is beginning to appear in many supposedly dispassionate surveys of the business situation. It is an ancient axiom that any smart statistician can produce figures that will prove almost anything—it is equally axiomatic that you can color the true facts concerning business by overstatement or understatement without actually telling an untruth.

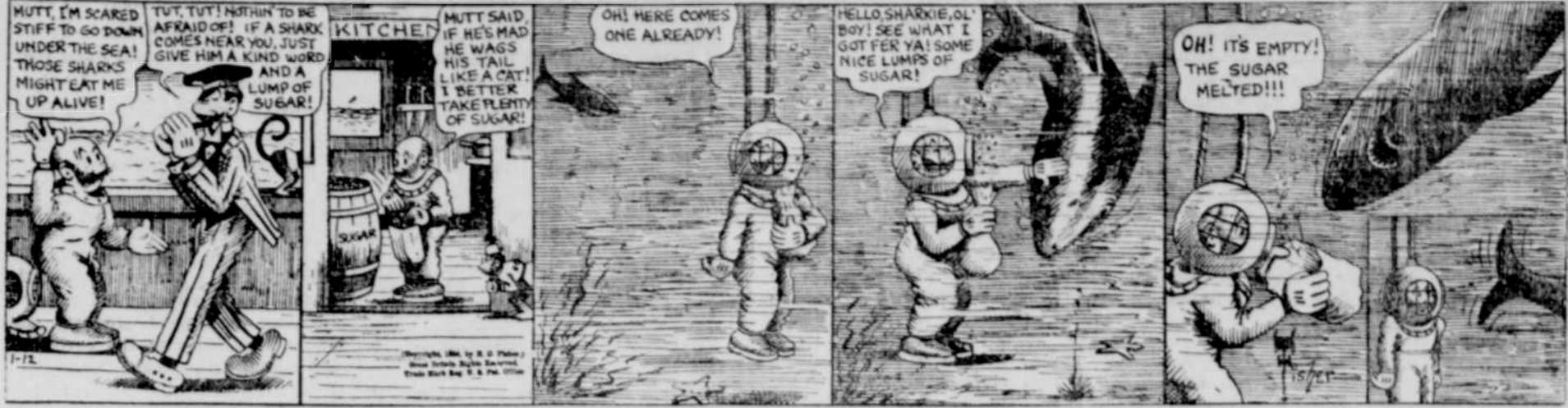
Republican sympathizers are seeking to make the public believe that business is bad, is getting worse. Democratic backers are trying to persuade it that business is recovering, that definite improvement is taking place all the time. The truth, as is often the case, lies between these extremes of opinion. Business is still suffering from the summer decline, but in some fields production is above what the normal seasonal expectancy would have led us to expect. Prices for many commodities seem fairly steady—those of agriculture, due to drought, well up, and rising. Basic heavy industries—notably steel and lumber, are at very low ebbs, however.

Main fly in the ointment is still labor trouble. By the time this is read, some 500,000 textile workers may have walked out, paralyzing the industry. Whether they do or not is not especially important so far as the long view is concerned—the fact to be kept in mind is that labor has been made dissatisfied and forces are at work to keep trouble brewing in a campaign to unionize industry 100 per cent. The appeal made to labor is that if it loses now its cause will be set back a century. On the other hand, conservative leaders believe radicalism and strikes will shake public confidence in organized labor at this time—that mediation is better than force.

Of obvious interest to business are the state primaries, which so far

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Ought To Use Cakes Of Ice Next Time

By BUD FISHER



HI-WAYS TO HEALTH

by ADA R. MAYNE
OREGON DAIRY COUNCIL

APPLES IN SEASON

With apples on the market in abundance now, the question of how to utilize them may be rather a problem to all housewives who have access to home grown ones. There is nothing much better than applesauce made from fresh or green apples, especially when served with good cream. But the use of apples is not confined to applesauce nor to pies or the always popular baked apple, but can be used in many interesting dishes. Apples fit very well into the low cost menu and this gives them an important role in food planning.

Here are several new ways of utilizing apples:

APPLE SNOW CUSTARD

2 cups milk
2 eggs separated
1/2 cup granulated sugar
1/4 tsp. salt
1 1/2 tsp. vanilla
1-8 tsp. ground nutmeg
2 1/2 cups unsweetened applesauce
Scald the milk in a double boiler. Beat the egg yolks slightly, and add 2 tbs. of sugar and the salt. Add the scalded milk while stirring constantly. Return to the double boiler and cook over hot—not boiling—water, stirring constantly, until the mixture coats a spoon. Remove at once. Cool. Add 1/2 tsp. of the vanilla, and turn into a serving dish. Just before serving dinner, add the remaining sugar, vanilla, and the nutmeg to the apple sauce. Beat the egg whites stiff and fold into the applesauce. Pile on top of custard. Chill until needed. This serves six.

APPLE OATMEAL PUDDING

4 apples (cut in eighths)
1/2 cup brown sugar
1/4 tsp. cinnamon
1/2 cup flour
1/2 cup butter
1/4 cup sugar
1 egg
1/2 tsp. vanilla
1/2 cup milk
1/2 cup rolled oats
2 tsp. baking powder
1/4 tsp. salt
Arrange apples in bottom of but-

tered baking dish. Sprinkle with brown sugar and cinnamon. Cream sugar and butter, add well-beaten eggs and vanilla. Beat well. Add milk alternately with oats and flour, baking powder, and salt mixture. Four over apples and bake in a 350-deg. oven for 40 minutes.

APPLE PANDOWDY

CRUST:
1 1/2 cup flour
3 tsp. baking powder
1 tsp. salt
4 tbs. butter
1 1/4 cups milk
FILLING:
6 apples
1 1/2 cup sugar
1/2 cup butter
1/4 tsp. salt
1/2 tsp. mace or cinnamon
Sift together dry ingredients; work in butter with fork; add milk and make into a soft dough. Peel, core and quarter apples. Mix and sift sugar, salt and spice onto apples and mix well. Put in baking dish and dot with butter. Drop dough in spoonfuls on top of apple mixture and bake one hour in moderate oven. (350 deg.) Serve with cream.

APPLE RICE PUDDING

1 1/2 cups rice
3 tbs. sugar
3 large apples
2 tbs. corn syrup
2 tbs. butter
Wash rice and cook in boiling salted water until tender. Drain and add corn syrup and sugar. Butter a baking dish and put in a layer of rice. Pare and slice apples and place a layer of apples over rice. Continue until dish is full. Dot with remaining butter, cover and bake in slow oven until apples are tender. Remove cover during last ten minutes to brown. Serve with cream.

Government to Aid 235 U. O. Students

Eugene, Oregon. — Funds have been made available to the University of Oregon to provide employment during the coming year for 235 students under the federal emergency education program it was announced here by R. C. V. Boyer university president. This represents an increase of 20 percent over the total of 196 allotted last year. The sum of \$3,525 per month will be distributed to the students beginning with the school year. The average pay per month per student will be \$15, on a probable basis of 35 cents per hour. This sum will be in addition to funds allotted by the university regularly for work done by students. Half of the recipients of the federal money must be students who were not in the university last January. This will permit attendance of 118 new students.

Greatness

After watching his dad's steady toiling Through work which seemed given by fate, A small boy said: "Dad ca n'thank Heaven— I know I'll be rich and quite great."

Then his father, who heard all the talking, Said: "Children, come, listen to this— It's the tale of a man who sought greatness; His name, I recall was Al ris.

His one aim was to have a big fortune. He worked in our town's finest shop. And at last his great day finally reached him— Today he might climb to the top! As he sped 'round the bend to his office, Sharp cries for his help reached his ear. But he couldn't be late for this meeting. And thought someone else might be near.

"We now boast of a man of great genius," The Paper that night proudly said; And we saw as we glanced through the pages That Tommy'd been found but was dead!

'Round the block sat a heart-broken mother. Her face was all tear-stained and sad. She knew not that this one show of greatness Was bought with the life of her lad.

So let those who want it seek greatness. The greatest one, I always find, Is the one who is willing and thoughtful. And always knows how to be kind."

—Contributed.

Peach and Apricot Spray is Due

Peach and apricot trees should receive a bordeaux mixture spray within the next ten days or two weeks, if peach blight fungus is to be controlled, states L. P. Wilcox, County Agent. In case of late peaches where the crop has not as yet been harvested, spraying should be postponed until the crop is off, but before fall rains occur to any extent.

This is a very important spray if healthy peach and apricot trees are desired. Growers generally have in the last few seasons and increased vigor and health of trees will mean a better crop next season.

Peach blight is a fungus disease common to all peach and apricot trees, if not controlled it will cause the dieback of young shoots, killing of fruit buds and the formation of gum cankers on wood and fruit disease.

Bordeaux mixture, 4-4-50 is recommended at this time, application to be thorough, giving the tree trunk and all branches a liberal covering.

CORVALLIS—A short crop of brewing barley in the middle states has increased the demand for Oregon Hanchen barley to the point where buyers actively in the field in the Klamath Falls district have raised their offers from \$1.50 to \$1.70 a hundred in bulk at the shipping point, reports G. R. Hyslop, chief of the plant industry division, who has recently returned from that section. The Willamette valley and irrigated portions of Crook and Deschutes counties also produce fair amounts of this famous two-rowed barley, brought to Oregon in 1909 by the experiment station here. It was released to farmers of the state two years later after it had proved its ability to outyield all other varieties.

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