

BANKERS SUPPORT SOUND EXPANSION

By R. S. HECHT

Vice President, American Bankers Association

BANKERS universally recognize that the prime economic need of the nation is the stimulation of sound industrial and commercial activities...

Perhaps we have at hand the beginning of a wholly new industrial expansion...

It has been made to appear that money has not gone to work because of the timidity of bankers rather than what is a true explanation...

The basic requisite to the expansion of commercial bank loans is sound, normal business conditions on which to conduct sound, normal banking operations...

There is no better proof of the great desire of banks to take care of the short term requirements of the business world than to point out the abnormally low rates at which this demand is being supplied at the present time.

BANK DEPOSITS WERE SAFEST INVESTMENTS

High Government Official Says No Investments Except U. S. Bonds Suffered as Little Loss as Deposits in Closed Banks

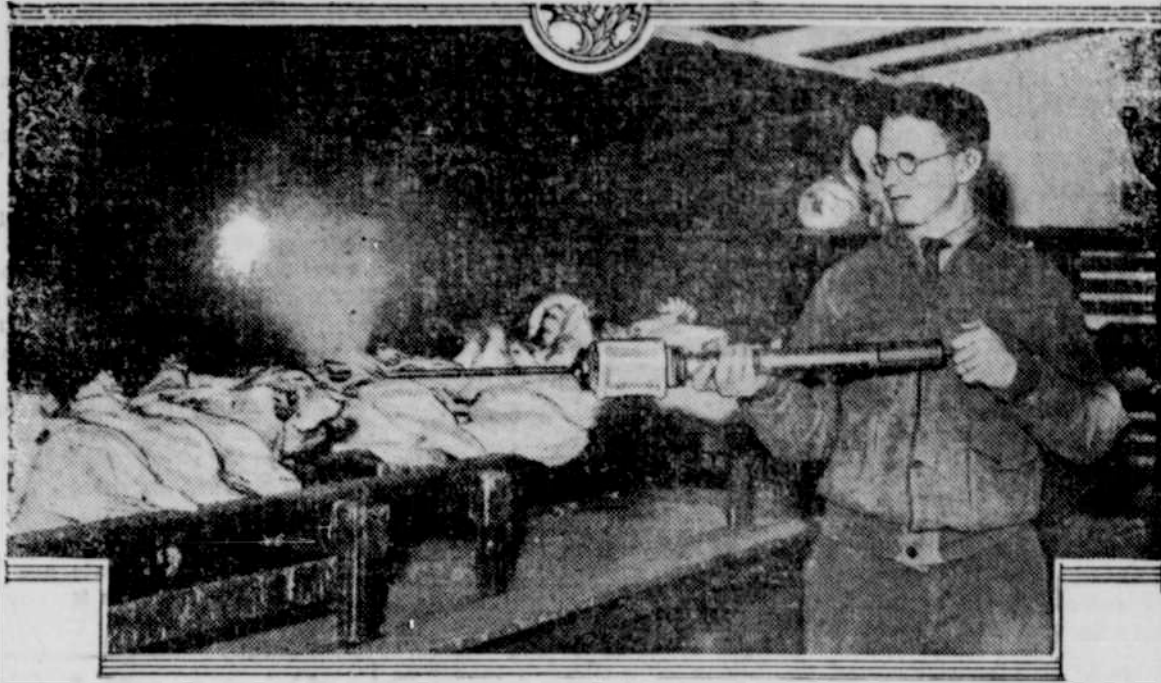
WASHINGTON, D. C.—No form of investments except Government bonds suffered as little loss as deposits in closed banks during the years 1931-32...

"Another point worthy of mention is that a depositor in a closed bank loses only a part of his deposit, while the bank stockholder loses all, plus a stock assessment."

"No form of investment, except Government bonds, has suffered as little loss as deposits in closed banks, and while I appreciate that there is little consolation in this fact, those who had their savings invested in stocks, bonds, mortgages, real estate, industrial investments, or in businesses of any kind, have had losses very much greater, and in a much larger percentage, than have depositors in closed banks."

"It is for these reasons, and others not necessary here to enumerate, that it is not possible to justify paying depositors in closed banks with the taxpayers' money."

Spare the Axe and Wield the Dust Gun When Chickens Catch Cold



WHEN epidemics of severe colds, roup, and bronchitis break out among your flocks, try the dust-gun before you use the axe," is the advice of many poultry experts today.

Until recently, it was generally felt that it was difficult to control diseases of this type. Flock treatments, such as the use of vapor sprays, were usually ineffective, and, though the treatment of individual chickens might be successful, the benefits of the treatment were too often counteracted by the dampness of the spray.

Now, however, many are advocating a new method of combating respiratory diseases, which was developed at the New York State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, N. Y.

"When chickens first develop the symptoms of respiratory diseases," say the scientists who developed the method, "dust the flock, when at roost, with chlorine powder containing 15% of chlorine using an ordinary dust-gun. Enough of the powder should be dusted over the birds to start them sneezing freely. The houses should be closed tight for about two hours and then ventilated as usual."

Thereafter, use lighter dustings daily, without closing the pens, until the birds are relieved, and there is no further discharge from the nostrils and eyes. Also spread or dust the chlorine powder—which is known to poultrymen as HTH-15—in the litter and on the dropping boards. The powder is inhaled by the birds and the liberated chlorine assists in drying up the secretions. It also helps to prevent the spread of the infection by destroying germs.

To prevent the infection of healthy birds, complete sanitation is recommended. This includes dustings of the flock and also of the litter and dropping boards and the addition of chlorine powder to the drinking water.

The Thirty-hour Week

by Harold G. Moulton and Maurice Leven

Among the many remedies which have been proposed to overcome the depression none is more far-reaching in its potential effects upon the welfare of the people of the United States than a thirty-hour week in industry. It is safe to say that no legislative proposal has ever been advanced which is more revolutionary in its economic and social implications. Its appeal to the public is based on the universal desire for immediate recovery, and for greater security of employment in the future with more leisure in which to enjoy life.

A higher standard of living—with more goods and services for everybody and more time in which to enjoy them—has long been the goal of society. Great progress, moreover, has been made in this direction during the past few generations. In the thirty-year period from 1900 to 1929 the working hours in American industry were reduced on the average from about 57 to approximately 50 hours per week. While this 13 per cent reduction in the length of the working week was occurring, there was a rise in the per capita income of the American people of approximately 40 per cent. All classes shared in this improvement.

Important as has been this gain few would be satisfied with the results thus far attained. The goal for the years which lie ahead should be a rapidly increasing productive efficiency which would make possible still further reductions in hours and a more abundant distribution of goods and services for the satisfaction of human wants than has ever been accomplished in the past. Everybody cherishes the same goal; differences of view arise chiefly in connection with the ways and means by which recovery and continued economic progress are most likely to be achieved.

In view of the fundamental character of the proposal for a thirty-hour week it is not surprising that many people have looked upon it with serious misgivings and attacked the very premises on which it is based. It has become, in fact, a primary national issue. It is therefore important that an analysis of the economic implications of the problem be made at this time. Would it bring the material benefits which its advocates believe, or would it precipitate new difficulties and further lower already reduced standards of living?

The Background of the Movement The thirty-hour week proposal was advanced before the coming of the Roosevelt administration. In fact, bills had been introduced in the preceding session of Congress in the form of measures to prevent interstate or foreign commerce in products of industrial enterprises in which workers were employed more than five days a week or six hours a day. These bills, however, as well as those introduced by Senator

Black and Representative Connery in the spring of 1933, did not definitely propose the maintenance of existing weekly wages. These measures simply sought to compel a wide distribution of whatever work existed and were in line with the "share the work" movement which had attained some importance as a volunteer program.

The Black Bill passed the Senate by a vote of 53 to 30 on April 6, 1933. The Connery Bill, which varied only slightly from the Black Bill failed to reach a vote in the House—being replaced by the measure for national industrial recovery. The coming of the Recovery Administration shifted attention from a uniform reduction of hours to such varying limitations of the work week as might be achieved through industrial codes.

A new bill, however, was introduced by Representative Connery in the 1934 Congress, which provided that all NRA codes should be subject to the thirty-hour week—which would mean a reduction of about one-fourth from the average which had been obtained under the codes. A provision was also incorporated for the maintenance of existing weekly wages. It is the principle of the Connery Bill that is now under public consideration. It is likely to reach the stage of active legislative discussion in the coming session of Congress.

The Underlying Philosophy The philosophy underlying the thirty-hour week is rooted in part in conditions arising in and growing out of the depression, and in part in certain fundamental assumptions with respect to the existing state of development of the economic system. The primary ideas may be briefly indicated.

The relation of the thirty-hour week proposal to the problems presented by the depression involves two distinct phases or aspects. At first, it was looked upon as a way of alleviating the distress of the unemployed in the absence of any comprehensive governmental program of relief, and with private charity incapable of caring for the situation adequately, the spreading of employment was regarded as a means of meeting the crisis. Under this share-the-work plan, the burden of helping one's fellows would be borne directly by those whose hours of work were shortened.

Later, it was argued that the thirty-hour week might be made the means of breaking the depression itself. To accomplish this result it would be necessary to reduce the working week without an accompanying reduction in pay. A shorter working week, it was reasoned, would thus not only absorb unemployment but, by increasing aggregate payrolls, would expand purchasing power and help in a powerful way to "prime the industrial pump."

In its longer-run aspects the thirty-hour week was conceived to

Hi-Ways to Health by ADA R. MAYNE OREGON DAIRY COUNCIL

What does cheese mean to you as an item in your regular bill of fare? How much do you suppose you eat in the course of a year? The "average" American, however that may be, is said to eat 4 1/2 pounds of cheese a year. But the "average" Swiss uses 16, the Hollander 14 1/2, the Dane 13, the Norwegian averages 10 3-4, the German 10 1/2, the Frenchman 10 1/4, the Italian 12, and the Britisher 8 1/2 pounds.

Cheese gives good returns for your money, for the food value is very high. It has, in concentrated form, most of the constituents of the milk from which it is made (some are removed with the whey). Five ounces of cheddar cheese, for example, furnish most of the nutritive values of quart of whole milk. Some other cheese, of course, such as cottage cheese, are less concentrated. Cheese may easily be used to furnish the main protein dish for a meal, or even for the day, for cheese is one-fourth protein. It is at the same time, like milk, an excellent source of calcium. In quantity, however, it is often best to use cheese very finely flaked or grated and mixed with breadcrumbs, or with other foods—making it more readily digestible. Also, when you must economize, a little cheese can be used not only to add flavor, but to "complete" the proteins of vegetables in soups, or chowders, or stews, or scalloped dishes. Potatoes with cheese sauce; creamed cabbage with grated cheese; tomatoes and macaroni cooked with baked cheese; rice and cheese; creamed spinach with cheese; corn, cucumber and tomatoes on toast; peppers stuffed with cheese stuffing—all these are combinations that assure good protein values along with other values, including calcium and vitamin A particularly. Cheese omelets, muffins, and gingerbread, brown betty with cheese, baked apples with cheese, besides, of course, Welsh rabbit, cheese omelet, "English monkey", creamed cauliflower on toast, or cheese omelet, are other uses of cheese to make meals both appetizing and nutritious. Cheese Souffle is the most appetizing dish and will be sure to please most every one.

U. O. Students Make Mineralogical Map University of Oregon, Eugene, Dec. 13.—A mineralogical map of Oregon, to be used by the Northwest Regional Planning commission at its December meeting in Seattle is under preparation by students of the University of Oregon. It was announced here today by Dr. Warren D. Smith, professor of geology and geography, who is in charge of the work.

The map will be used to determine possible SERA work projects in Oregon. It will also be the first step in an inventory of the state's mineral resources.

Fertilizer Trials Conducted REDMOND—Results of fertilizer demonstration trials with alfalfa carried on by County Agent Gus Haglund and cooperating Deschute county farmers indicate that superphosphate, a fertilizer of recent prominence in the county, has not yet established its ability to outyield sulfur, Mr. Haglund says. In one test on the James Foss farm at Terbonne, sulfur at the rate of 50 pounds and a cost of \$1.05 per acre out-yielded by about 10 per cent superphosphate applied 200 pounds per acre at a cost of \$2.50.

Farmer "Threshes" Field Corn ALBANY—Shelling corn with a grain threshing machine proved economical for F. D. Kropf of Harrisburg. Mr. Kropf "threshed" his 12-acre field of grain corn in less than 1 1/2 days, he reports. An average threshing crew was employed to harvest the corn after it had been bound in bundles and placed in shocks.

Albany—County Agent Mullen of Linn county has received a telegraphed request from the National Hay corporation at Kansas City for 25 cars or more of alfalfa hay. For No. 2 hay a minimum of \$10.50 per ton is offered. For No. 1 grade \$12 per ton will be allowed.

ROXY 20c

Any Time, Children 10c

Saturday Only, Jan. 5 Ken Maynard in "HELL FIRE AUSTIN" also "VANISHING SHADOW" Sun., Mon., Jan 6-7 "NO GREATER GLORY" From the world-famous novel by Ferenc Molnar Tues., Wed., Jan. 8-9 Warner Baxter in "SUCH WOMEN ARE DANGEROUS" Thurs., Fri., Jan 10-11 "WILD GOLD" with John Holes, Claire Trevor Harry Green Continuous Shows, Sat. and Sun. 1:30 to 11 p. m. Daily Mat. 1:45. Eve. 7 p. m.

Elmer Adams having taken over the GNOME INN Invites all his old friends to call. Also welcomes new comers East Main St. Medford

NOW OPEN Medford's Newest Specialty Shop Featuring Lingerie Hosiery Cosmetics MAISON JEANNE Lingerie—Hosiery—Cosmetics Holly Theatre Bldg. Medford

Medford's Greatest Entertainment CRATERIAN RIALTO Mats. 25c. Evs. 35c Kids 10c Fri., Sat. WARNER BAXTER "Hell in the Heavens" Prevue Sat. Nite Sun., Mon., Tue. KATHERINE HEPBURN "The Little Minister" Wednesday Only Big Stage and Screen Show

CONGER Funeral Parlors Phone 207 Medford 715 W. Main St.

WELCOME To all our new and old friends at our new home. 409 E. Main St. Medford Phone 548 Dale Flowers New Mattresses made and old ones recovered