

# The American

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ARTHUR EDWARD POWELL  
Editor and Proprietor



## EDITORIALS

### "THOU SHALT NOT KILL"

Last year the American people established one unenviable record. More people were killed and injured in automobile accidents than ever before.

The Travelers Insurance Company has analyzed the record in a graphic, illustrated booklet entitled, "Thou Shalt Not Kill." It shows that the fatality total was around 36,000—and the injury total near the million mark. It is a fact that automobile registrations increased last year, as compared with 1933—but they increased but 6 per cent, while the death record soared 16 per cent.

The main reason for that ghastly record is excessive speed. Speed is not only responsible for the bulk of the accidents—it also tends to make the consequences of each accident more serious. A heavy foot on the accelerator is the best friend that the Dark Angel has.

Last year, automobiles struck 337,000 pedestrians—and 16,000 died. There were 381,000 accidents in which two cars collided—resulting in the death of 8,500 people. Four thousand were killed as the result of cars striking fixed objects—and 1,100 perished in accidents involving cars and trains—a type of accident which is almost invariably the fault of the motorist.

Drivers who speed in improper places, who drive on the wrong side of the road, who usurp the right-of-way, who pass on hills and curves, who fail to give proper signals and who are otherwise reckless, menace the life, health and property of every American citizen. Are we to continue to permit such drivers to make a shambles of the public roads and streets?

### TWO KINDS OF COOPERATION.

The farmers has learned that there are two kinds of cooperative effort.

One kind obtains cooperation through governmental fiat—through a process of regimentation, whereby the farmer's actions are dictated by a bureau in Washington.

The other kind is obtained through the work of the farmer himself—when he and his fellows join and support a farmer-controlled cooperative organization.

The first kind of cooperation may be necessary in a temporary national emergency, but if it is continued indefinitely the American farmer will undergo drastic and unhappy change. Once a free man, he will become a serf. Once an independent entity, thinking and working to advance his own interests, he will be at the mercy of politicians. Money made at the expense of freedom and independence could avail him little.

The second kind of cooperation does not destroy independence—it builds it. It makes for individualism and development of character. Farmers who band together in cooperative organizations to fight their battles and thrash out the issues affecting them, are hardly likely to become peasants, under the thumb of bureaucracy.

Which kind of cooperation does the average American farmer want?

### THE OPPORTUNITIES EXIST

The Saturday Evening Post had a fine editorial commenting on the time-worn argument of politicians that there is no more "free land" to be had from the government; hence, vast sums of money must be appropriated to provide "social services" for the people.

The Post pointed out that the "free land" story is misleading—that a man had to have courage, perseverance and great initiative to cross the deserts, mountains and forests for thousands of miles to gain the "free land." He generally paid a tremendous price in suffering, privation, endless labor and often death in order to acquire the "free land." "Social service" schemes at pu-

ble expense, do not develop the type of citizens who crossed the plains and took up land to build a new empire in the West.

Greater opportunities are here today, but the individual is not encouraged to find them by paternalistic governmental policies which crush initiative and private enterprise.

### NO ALIBI FOR CONFISCATORY TAXES

The best way to measure the burden of taxation is to relate it to the national income. The amount of tax the nation pays is principally important in the light of the money we have out of which to do the paying.

In 1923, the national income was over \$59,000,000,000, and taxes took \$7,200,000,000—10 per cent. During ensuing years, that percentage was relatively constant, and in our peak income year, 1929, cost of government absorbed but 11.8 per cent of our income.

In 1930, our income dropped to \$70,000,000,000, from the high of \$83,000,000,000 established the year before, while taxes rose and take 14.6 per cent of all the money we earned. In 1932, taxes took 20.7 per cent. Conclusive figures for the years since are not available—but best opinion holds that government costs amount to more than 25 per cent of the national income.

What this means is that government has utterly failed in adjusting its finances to fit current economic conditions. Every business and every individual has had to do that during depression—they have pruned budgets, cut out luxuries, and made income and outgo balance. Government has continued to spend more and more—and the results are found in industrial stagnation, increasing unemployment, delayed recovery.

It is true that government must make certain extraordinary expenditures in bad times, in order to aid the unfortunate. But a small proportion of total governmental costs is used for such purposes—and "relief" is no alibi for government extravagance and experiments. Necessary governmental functions must be maintained, but the frills must be eliminated.

### SOCIALISM VS. RUGGED INDIVIDUALISM

From a practical standpoint, Paul Smith, financial editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, sums up the political aspects of the crusade against the public utility industry, in a masterly manner. His comment was inspired by the demand for \$750,000 of tax funds to investigate the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. In part, he said: "The writer does not care whether any particular utility is 'right' or 'wrong'. That some holding companies may be 'bad' and some 'good', he does not doubt. That some rate structures may be 'fair' and some 'unfair', he readily admits. That some utility managements may be 'smart' and some 'dumb', some 'honest' and some 'dishonest', he believes not only possible but among the facts of life. . . . Those things are beside the point. . . .

"The fact remains that a definite, destructive campaign has been launched against the public utility industry. Some of the campaign is open and above board, some subtle and insidious, like certain phases of certain PWA grants to communities and states. The attack has been mapped out, pushed, promoted, organized and pressed in New Deal headquarters, Washington, D. C. There is no use dodging the issue. . . .

"If 10,000,000 utility investors and all utility managements want to wave the white flag and surrender their economic position, that is their business. . . .

"But even if peace at any price is their desire, they are not going to get it from the politicians today. This public utility thing is stock in trade to a large share of present-day politicians. Peace would liquidate one of their stocks in trade. . . .

As soon as one sector quiets down, they will attack another. Their scouting force will find, somehow, enough Indians in the brush to justify each new attack in the public eye. It is war and, like other forms of warfare, will bring stupidly un-economic costs. . . .

"There will be the cost of unnecessary construction; public competition with private enterprise; gradual socialization; growing taxes to fill the gaps of inefficient political operation and, worst of all, perhaps, the cost of depreciation in the value of securities held by hundreds of thousands of small investors. . . .

"And the scene will not change

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while millions of voters sweetly accept political indictment of the public utilities."

Mr. Smith speaks frankly, but the situation justifies it. The present campaign is unfair, unnecessary and un-American. The seeds of destruction of private enterprise that are being sown, will sprout in other places to the infinite damage of other industries, unless the political utility baiters are stopped by an informed public revolt against demagoguery that is promoting socialism instead of rugged individualism.

### Cattle Committee Vetoes AAA Plan For Feed Grain

Cattlemen of the United States have apparently turned thumbs down on a tentative proposal to lay a general livestock processing tax to raise money for financing acreage control of feed grains. Word received by the extension service at Oregon State college indicates that the national cattle committee of 25 voted 12 to 10 against adoption of the proposal.

What the next step will be is not known as details of the conference in Washington, D. C. have not been received, but judging by past experience, the AAA will not attempt to put any program into effect until the producers most vitally affected are in substantial agreement.

The theory on which the plan was based is that by controlling feed grains you automatically control livestock production. Therefore, all feed grains were lumped together under one acreage control program, financed by a processing tax from all livestock, then both branches of this vast enterprise would be kept under control in such way as to maintain reasonable market prices.

Principal opposition to the plan is believed to have come from the far western range livestock men who felt that their industry would be placed in the position of being taxed for the benefit largely of the corn belt feed grain producer. Those favorable to the plan argued that range livestock men would benefit along with others through the national effect on market prices.

The committee conference in Washington, which included Herman Oliver of John Day, Oregon was called specifically to pass upon proposed amendments to the AAA which would have authorized such a program. Under the present law a processing tax cannot be laid on any commodity unless benefit payments are made on the same commodity.

Meanwhile the Washington officials have announced emphatically that, contrary to some statements and rumors, the AAA has no intention of abandoning any adjustment program now in effect. While some prices have reached the pre-war level, the average price of 14 basic commodities is still substantially below parity. That is, a given quantity will not yet sell for enough to buy as much non-agricultural goods as is would before the war.

### Old Cooking Ideas Changed by Science

Many practices in meat cookery that women have believed to be correct and have practiced for many years have now been discarded by home economics research workers in favor of newer methods, some of which are exactly opposite, says Miss Lillian Taylor, instructor in foods and nutrition at Oregon State college.

Cooking at a low temperature has long been regarded as essential for tough cuts of meat, but it is now also considered the best method for cooking the more tender cuts as well, Miss Taylor says, as it gives a juicier, and more tasty piece of meat. Meat cooked at a high temperature tends to become tougher the longer it is cooked.

Roasts from the more tender cuts of meat except veal are now being cooked uncovered. When the roaster is covered the steam gathers on the lid and drops on the meat, preventing browning and washing off much of the flavor, says Miss Taylor. It is well to use a rack in the roaster to hold the meat up out of the gravy, she points out, and if the roast is placed on the rack fat side

up it requires very little basting.

Unless one is in a hurry, searing roasts before putting them in the oven is no longer considered the best procedure, according to Miss Taylor. The main purpose of searing is to give flavor and brownness, and if a roast is cooked long enough it will brown and will develop a fine flavor she says.

That meat should not be salted before it is cooked is another theory that has now been abandoned, Miss Taylor reports. It is now believed that salt is absorbed into the raw meat and gives a better flavor, and while it does tend to draw out some of the juices, these go into the gravy and are not lost.

Pork is cooked in much the same manner as beef, but at a little higher temperature and for a slightly longer time, Miss Taylor says. Veal because of the greater amount of connective tissue, and its tendency to dry out, is still roasted, generally, in a covered pan.

### Television Problems Told By Expert

How soon are we to have television? This question is asked many times and answers secured are usually evasive. As a matter of fact there is more than 100,000 television receivers in use today. These receivers are located in Eastern United States near the station broadcasting television programs. The problems which complicate transmission and reception of television are many and just a few of the less technical ones will be discussed.

First in importance is cost of the receiver which at present is quite high in comparison with cost of a standard radio receiver.

Second, the signals do not carry over long distances as do radio signals. This means the construction of many stations before televisions come into common use.

Third, pictures as reproduced on the receivers used at present are not perfect. Radio music is a far better reproduction of the original than the usual television reproduced image.

Fourth, the television broadcast station requires a much wider band than the regular radio station. In fact, the band required is usually conceded to be 100 kilocycles for television as against 10 kilocycles for radio reception.

These four problems are in the laboratories of many of the countries' foremost radio manufacturers and until a solution to them and many other obstacles is found we, the public, will have to assume a watchful waiting attitude.

### Annual Convention Christian Endeavor Coming in April

The annual convention of the Christian Endeavorers of the state is an event of the Spring looked forward to by many of the ten thousand Christian Endeavorers of Oregon, found in 531 societies and in twelve different denominations. The convention this year is to be held in The Dalles, and the date is April 25-28, 1935.

The Rev. Luther E. Stein, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Fresno, California, is coming to be guest convention speaker, giving five

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addresses on phases of the theme, "Christ the Foundation." Dr. Stein is no stranger in Oregon, having been guest speaker in a state convention in Salem in 1929 and in a week's summer camp at Turner in 1933. One of the convention addresses will be given by the Rev. Chester P. Gates, pastor of the Ladd's Addition Evangelical Church of Portland, and a pastor counsellor of the State Christian Endeavor Union; another will be delivered by the field secretary of the State Christian Endeavor Union, Dr. Walter L. Myers of Eugene.

The convention song leader will be the Rev. Claude Neely, pastor of the Christian Temple of Portland, popular song leader, young people's worker and soloist. Mr. Neely was song leader in the Salem convention last year, and at Medford in 1930.

On Friday and on Saturday morning, eleven groups will meet simultaneously with expert leaders to discuss phases of Christian Endeavor work and related subjects. Five groups will be discussing the work of officers and committees in the local society; one group will be composed of junior society supervisors; another of those interested in union Christian Endeavor work; another of the pastors in attendance at the convention; and still another of those who want to know more about song leading. Saturday morning's discussion will begin where Friday's left off, thus affording a two-period school of methods for delegates.

Preparations are being made in The Dalles to take care of the convention, including free lodging and breakfasts for registered delegates.

### Survey Describes Old Age Pensions

University of Oregon, Eugene, March 13—With figures from only one county, Malheur, missing, data prepared by the Bureau of Municipal Research of the University of Oregon shows that 9377 persons applied for old-age pensions in Oregon during 1934, and that of this number 7077, or 75.5 percent, were funds. The total expenditure for pensions in the state, exclusive of the county which has not yet reported, totalled \$646,393. During December, the average cost to the state was \$10.65 for each.

These figures, and many more on Oregon's old-age pension plan are contained in an article in the January number of the Commonwealth Review, publication of the University of Oregon. Information from the survey also shows that for 1935 the 35 counties reported on have

budgeted a total of \$969,240 for pensions, or an increase of nearly 50 percent over 1934.

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