

The American circulation is growing daily. Only \$1.00 a year. If not in—"push the money under the door."

THE AMERICAN

If you have news items we will appreciate their receipt by Wednesday evening. Phone 601.

VOLUME VII

CENTRAL POINT, OREGON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1935

NUMBER 43

Musings

By an Innocent Bystander

The City Marshal has been busy today cleaning up the back end of the city lot behind the city hall. He says he is going to plant some kind of a garden there next spring. If we may offer a suggestion without getting into hot water, we would say that they ought to plant a background of some kind of high-growing shrubbery along the west side of the lot to hide the warehouse buildings from the street. Then put in a good lawn with a border of roses. This lot should be made into a regular park.

That's an idea, folks. Why not plant shade trees there and make a pleasant place for those who are waiting for the bus to sit in the shade? At present there is no place for these people to get under cover in case of rain and we are sure that a shelter at that place would be appreciated.

We understand that the Owen-Oregon company has suffered quite a blow this week in the destruction of one of the trestles on their railroad. We are told that it will cause a delay of several days in the opening of the mill. This is hard luck but cannot be avoided.

We commend Governor Martin for his action in issuing an order to the warden at the pen forbidding the visits of a certain lady and the delivery of letters from her to L. A. Banks. We feel that the sooner Mr. Banks is left alone the better chance he will have to recover from his mental ailment. And we feel that he is no doubt a sufferer from insanity and should be treated accordingly.

There seems to be some difference in the stories regarding that alleged refusal of the park authorities to allow that crowd of schoolma'ams to enter Crater Lake park. According to a story sent out by the National Park service a large number of these people were visitors at the lake last week. They seemed to have slid in some how, in spite of the officials.

Since writing the paragraph above in regard to our former employer, Banks, we read with some disgust a communication in the Mail Tribune from Mrs. Pomeroy in which she likens herself to the famed Barbara Fritchie of song and story, and walls to "shoot if you must this old gray head, but spare your country's flag" etc. Who in h—l has been shooting at the country's flag? Is it unpatriotic to oppose the liberation of a crazy murderer? And what does the octopus (otherwise known as the power trust) have to do with the matter?

This writer will give way to no one in the matter of patriotism. We are proud of the fact that ours is one of the ancient families in these United States. And our love for this great country has grown with the passing years. But it is for the sake of that very love that we have so bitterly opposed those things we believe to be harmful or dangerous. And we are getting darned tired of this old cry of "kept press." If this paper is in any way "kept" we wish the "keepers" wouldn't be so blameworthy about it and make us do so much hard work to get them to come across with even a one column, two inch ad!

It is true that we carry ads for the power company. And we also carry ads from every one else that has a story to tell to our many readers. The fact that this paper reaches some one thousand homes in this valley has become recognized by those who want to reach these people. But the power company has had nothing to do with it, except to furnish the juice to turn the wheels of our machinery (for cash, even as the rest of you.)

We have been accused to giving too much space to public utility propaganda. Maybe we have, but we have done it because we believed they had a just cause and not because we ever expected to get any special favors from them. All our life we have been a worshiper of fair play, and we have not and do not believe that the power companies have had a fair deal in many respects. Especially since it has become the fashion to make a political football of them.

NEW WHEAT PLAN READY; OFFICIALS URGE BIG SIGN-UP

With general features of the new wheat contracts now decided upon, including the rate of reduction to be asked in 1936, the campaign for signing up farmers under the new four-year plan will be launched in Oregon and other states soon, probably in August.

The decision to go ahead with the new program and attempt to sign up from 50,000,000 to 53,000,000 acres of wheat land, was announced from Washington recently. The Oregon State college extension service was informed by the Washington officials concerning many of the details of the new four-year program.

A reduction of 15 per cent below the base acreage has been decided upon for 1936, which is the same amount asked the first year the old contracts were in force. Lack of export markets and continued prospective production beyond domestic requirements makes acreage control necessary. If farmers are to receive anything like a fair price, the Washington officials declare.

Features of the new contract are in line with decisions reached by producers and the AAA officials in conference in Washington early in July. In a general way the new contracts follow the plan of the old, although some important innovations are included. One is that instead of there being a fixed rate of benefit payments, decided upon at the start of each crop year, the rate will be left more or less flexible to conform to changing market prices.

Under this plan approximately two-thirds of the prospective benefit payment will be made as soon as contracts are approved. The second or final payment or each crop year will not be made until the market price record for that year is complete. The amount of the second payment will then be determined according to the amount needed to bring parity return to farmers for their allotments.

Growers need not hesitate to sign the new contracts for fear of adverse decision on the constitutionality of the AAA, says Chester C. Davis, administrator. It is impossible to wait until after a decision by the supreme court to launch the new program, because fall grain for 1936 will be planted in the near future. He gives assurance, however, that anybody signing a contract will be paid for compliance as long as it stays in force, regardless of whether the act is upheld or not.

Mr. Davis points out that the new amendments to the adjustment act, as passed by both senate and house, removed many of the objections to the processing tax provisions found by a federal circuit court which gave a divided decision against the act. He points out also that the new contracts permit cancellation by the secretary at the end of any year and allow the grower to withdraw at the end of the first two years if he so desires.

"Even if an adverse decision by the supreme court should materialize at some future time," Mr. Davis said, "the contract in its present form is admirably devised to protect both the farmers and the government."

Unusual Rockery Built Minus Flowers

The spare labor of three years has gone into the building of one of the most unusual rock gardens in the country by J. H. Partridge, local railroad man, in the pursuit of a lifelong hobby. One of the unusual features of the rockery is that it is exactly what it is, a "rock garden" without flowers or foliage of any kind.

Vert-colored rocks from every state in the union furnish backgrounds for curious and artistic designs of steam locomotives, stars, cards, geometrical design, and an American flag faithfully reproduced in colored stone. The designing is done in black flint, agate, jasper, and various of the semi-precious jewel stones.

The garden has aroused considerable interest in Lakewood and it has been photographed dozens of times. Visitors are welcome to inspect the rockery.—Lakewood Tribune.

Why Constitution Makes Restrictions Upon Commerce

By Calvin Crumbaker

Patronizing critics of the present period condescendingly attribute many features of the Constitution to the ignorance, the shortsightedness, the narrow-mindedness of the Revolutionary fathers.

How could they know the tribulations and problems of modern society? How could they know how necessary and desirable it might be to release debtors from their obligations, either by direct act or by subterfuge? How could they know that it might be expedient to burden commerce to carry out some temporarily expedient reform?

The answer is they knew by the best of sources of information—by experience. Hamilton in desperation cried out, "There is scarcely anything that can wound the pride or degrade the character of an independent nation that we do not experience."

Under the confederation, states were unblushingly violating their solemn obligations. State legislatures were engaging in acts designed to relieve debtors from their debts. Credit was all but destroyed, not because of lack of money but because of the bad faith exhibited by legislative bodies.

Commerce was at a low ebb, many states were engaging in desultory commercial warfare. Three states wishing to punish Great Britain for the violation of treaty rights, decided to close their ports to her commerce.

Connecticut immediately threw hers open, and levied import duties against Massachusetts. Pennsylvania discriminated against Delaware and New Jersey. New York levied duties against firewood from Connecticut and dairy products from New Jersey. New Jersey retaliated by taxing a lighthouse belonging to New York located on New Jersey soil. Connecticut merchants formed a league against New York and attempted a severe penalty for violation.

Pennsylvania militia, backed by the legislature, attacked the Connecticut settlers in Wyoming Valley which had been awarded to Pennsylvania. Homes were burned, men killed and wounded. A guerrilla warfare raged for months. New England partisans threatened an army to relieve their Yankee brethren.

Vermont claimed territory in New York as far as the Hudson, and a large part of New Hampshire. Troops were raised and only the good sense of General Washington averted open war.

Paper money was issued and repudiated by the various states, notably Rhode Island, South Carolina and Georgia sought to penalize those who refused paper at full value. Judges in Rhode Island who overruled the highhanded laws of the state were removed from office.

Shay's debtor farmers in Massachusetts opened armed insurrection, finally capitulating to General Lincoln's state army.

Small wonder, indeed, that the Federal Constitution when drawn, contained restrictive clauses. Small wonder that states who have repeatedly attempted mercantilistic policies have found many times that freedom of action is denied them. It is only as expediency and local interest are bound by national policy that permanence and stability are assured. A popular whim, or mania, may have to give way to stable control.

With regard to commerce, the Constitution took from the states the right to control commerce because of abuses which had led to petty reprisals which completely demoralized commerce. Congress was given the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states and with the Indian tribes.

Even in the simple agricultural society of 1789 it was inconvenient to have the states, as feudal overlords, interfering with trade and commerce. Most commerce was local and usually became interstate somewhat incidentally as related communities lay an opposite sides of the state line.

Historians seem to agree that the commerce of each state largely with Great Britain rather than between the states.

The population was small, occupa-

ted at not to exceed four million. In spite of the sparse population and relatively self-supporting localities, the path to future development lay through the development of trade and commerce, and the anarchy of a feudalized confederation was not conducive to its development.

The true significance of commerce has only appeared with the passage of time. The germ of trade existing in 1787 grew, slowly at first, and then more robustly until commerce became the outstanding characteristic of the age. The development of the railroad net, the economic inter-relationship of widely separated areas, the gradual development of rate and service regulation of railroads, all bear witness of the importance of interstate commerce.

In 1935 a population 3000 per cent greater than that of 1789 occupies the territory of the United States. Each person is busied in an economic activity that must involve commerce with other states. Most of our economic activities result in interstate commerce and most of our consumption involves out of state products.

School Board Is Planning Improvement

The school board is planning to make some improvements in the grade school building this year. The sanitary facilities in that building are in poor condition and cost the district an excessive amount for water. The board is planning to install new toilets and a new ventilating system.

It was thought at first that a federal loan could be secured for this installation, but the board has come to the conclusion that nothing would be gained by this and are going ahead with plans to have the work done without federal assistance. Judging by the experience of Medford in getting a government loan for a sewage disposal plant it was thought that the building would rot of old age by the time the money was secured.

In the matter of hiring another teacher in the grade school the board decided to wait until school started to see how many pupils entered in the grades affected. If the same number as last year or more are registered, another teacher will be employed.

Several of the teachers have already been in town looking up housekeeping rooms or boarding places.

Oregon Boosted By S. P. Exhibit At Exposition

Oregon is receiving nation-wide publicity through the medium of Southern Pacific's exhibit at the California Pacific International Exposition at San Diego this summer, according to statement by J. A. Ormandy, general passenger agent, at Portland.

The S. P. exhibit, located in the Transportation building, has as its principal feature a "Robo-Map of the United States, 10 feet high and 24 feet wide. The map is a solid surface of colored transparent pictures of scenes along Southern Pacific Lines. The pictures have a stereoscopic effect and are illuminated as a voice from the map tells about the railroad's four main routes and the principal attractions of each.

Direct mention of Oregon's many tourist attractions are included in the talk and when the reference is made pictures of this area are illuminated on the map. As the talk is given a number of times each day, Oregon will receive constant publicity throughout the summer as many thousands of visitors from all parts of the country visit the exhibit.

Southern Pacific will be delighted to have residents of Oregon and other Pacific Northwest states visit the exhibit and to make the S. P. Plaza their headquarters while at the Exposition, Ormandy said.

Rev. Charles Lewis and wife and sister will leave tomorrow morning for California where they will spend their vacation visiting friends and relatives until the first of Sept.

U. O. Dean Backs U. S. Basic Law

University of Oregon, Eugene, July 7—The power of the "greatest legal stabilizer," the United States Supreme court, should be maintained at all costs if the country is to continue on a safe and sane course, it was declared here by Wayne L. Morse, dean of the school of law, in a vigorous defense of the recent supreme court decision against the NRA. Dean Morse spoke before the weekly summer session forum and townspeople, and his address aroused a warm debate during the discussion period.

Although defending the supreme court and judicial review doctrine, Dan Morse admitted that those who criticized the courts for slowness and waste has some basis for complaint. A way out of this difficulty was pointed out by Dean Morse, in the proposed department of the supreme court whose sole task it would be to pass in advance on constitutional questions involved in major legislation.

Fruit Picking to Start Next Week

Fruit picking is expected to start in the valley next week in some of the orchards at least. Packing houses are getting ready for the season's run and are looking forward to a fairly good year. While the pear crop is not as heavy this year as some years, still growers expect to get a good price for their crop. Frost damage in other parts of the country and the unusual condition in Europe are expected to affect the prices received for the local pears.

Local workers are preparing to start the season's work in the various packing houses, which have announced that little outside labor will be used this year.

Nationally Known Minister to Speak At Rogue River

Dr. Fred W. Ingvaldstad of Oklahoma City, one of the outstanding public speakers of the West, and nationally known as a liberal minister will speak at Rogue River in Community Hall, on August 12, at 7:45 P. M.

He is now on a tour of the middle west, Canada and the Coast. Last summer Dr. Ingvaldstad visited the Soviet Union, traveling thousands of miles alone. He has much of interest to tell. He avoided all sightseeing parties, and conducted tours. He visited factories, hospitals, churches, art galleries, club houses, stadiums, theaters, and went into the homes of the people in five of the largest cities in the USSR.

Dr. Ingvaldstad was pastor of the Lansing Michigan Methodist church for many years. While there he conducted labor forums for the unemployed organized self-help industries, and broadcasted sermons on the "religion of the coming social order." He is a close friend of the poet, Edwin Warkham, who wrote the introduction to Ingvaldstad's Anthology, "Red Shoes."

He holds degrees from Simpson College, Northwestern University, and in the University of Chicago. He is a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity and three honorary fraternities, Chamber of Commerce of Oklahoma City, Rotary, Kiwanis, and Lions Clubs and is a trustee of both Oklahoma City University and the School of Religion of the University of Oklahoma.

We have this opportunity to hear a really great thinker and eloquent speaker because we are on the route.

Dr. Dow Passes in L. A. of Pneumonia

Word has been received in this city of the death in Los Angeles, last Friday, of Dr. M. Morris Dow, former resident of this city. Death was due to pneumonia.

Dr. Dow was a former physician and surgeon of this city, and resided here up to about ten years ago when he moved to Portland, later going to southern California. Dr. Dow at one time, established the Dow hospital on North Central avenue.

Dr. Dow is survived by a sister residing in California and a former wife residing in southern California.—Mail Tribune.

43RD REUNION OF SOLDIERS' ASS'N G. PASS AUG. 29

The forty-third annual reunion of the Southern Oregon Soldiers and Sailors association will be held Thursday, August 29th at Riverside Park in Grants Pass.

The officers of the association, together with a committee from the Woman's Relief Corps and the Sons and Daughters organizations are planning a full day of pleasure and entertainment and it is hoped that every veteran of the Civil war will be able to be present.

Following registration, and promptly at 10:30 a. m. a business session will be held, selecting a meeting place for next years and election of officers.

At noon, a picnic lunch will be served. The hostess organizations will be in charge of the tables, and meat, coffee, cream, usgar, rolls, butter and ice cream will be furnished. Visitors are requested to bring cakes pies, salads, etc., and their own table service.

The program will begin at two o'clock, and each organization has been asked to furnish either a musical number a reading or a short stunt. A good speaker has been engaged and the committee is planning some interesting features for the occasion.

The Department Commander of the Sons of Union Veterans and the Department Presidents of the Woman's Relief Corps and the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War have been invited to attend.

Last year Central Point was represented by only one delegate and it is hoped that this year a much larger representation will be made. Anyone wishing to attend this annual reunion and not having means of transportation is requested to get in touch with Mrs. Eva Smith so that arrangements can be made. Also, anyone planning to attend who has room in their car for extra passengers, please notify Mrs. Smith.

Sept. 5 Townsend Club Day at State Fair

Salem, Ore., August 8.—Thursday September 5, will be Townsend Club Day at the Oregon State Fair in addition to Portland and Multnomah County Day, Rotary Day and Willamette Valley Day, the Oregon State Fair director announced today.

Townsend Club people requested that they be given a special day at the Fair and said that they intend to invite Dr. Townsend, author of the Townsend Old Age Pension plan to be at the Fair on Townsend Club Day. The Fair opens August 31 for eight days.

The Churches

THE FEDERATED CHURCH
Rev. Robert Charles Lewis, Pastor
Phone 51.

Bible School—Arthur Webster, superintendent. 9:45 A. M.
Morning Worship—11:00 A. M.
Y.P.S.C.E.—(two groups). 6:30 p. m.

Evening Services—5:00 p. m.
Women's Bible Study and prayer meeting, Mrs. H. W. Davison, teacher. 2:30 p. m. Tuesday.

The Fisherman's Club, Tuesday 7:00 p. m.
The Family Gathering, Wednesday. 8:00 p. m.

Choir Practice—Thursday. 7:30 p. m.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH
CLIFTON A. PHILLIPS, MINISTER
Bible School, 10:00 A. M. Roland Hoyer, Supt.

Communion and Preaching, 11:00 A. M. Mrs. McCuen, former Central Point girl and daughter of Mrs. Ernest Scott, now doing missionary work in Nebraska will be the speaker at this service. Mrs. Scott and Mrs. McCuen will also sing for this service.

Christian Endeavor 7:00 P. M.
Evangelistic Service, 8:00 P. M. Mrs. Phillips will be the speaker and her subject will be: "The Battle of Armageddon."

Prayer and Bible Study, Thursday 7:45 P. M. We will continue the study in the Book of Revelation.