ROCKPILE URGED FOR BAD DRIVERS

By T. C. FREIBERG
Portland Traffic Officer

If we are really to cut down accidents and stop some of the killing which goes merrily on day after day, we must adopt sterner measures than any tried out to date.

Many speeches have been made to various civic bodies, many inches of space in the newspapers have been given, but none seems to point to any definite solution. These speeches fall upon the same ears and do not get much farther. Fifteen minutes after, they are forgotten, and sometimes several of the listeners, going back to their duties, are arrested for speeding.

Are We Serious?

Are we really serious about this accident business? If so, why don't we untangle ourselves from a maze of legal terms and get some real common sense into the situation, namely this: Take the right of way "out of the law" No two drivers will ever agree as to who really had the right of way. If they had been trained as an engineer on the railroad they would all do it alike, but that is impossible, with conditions as they are.

After taking out the "right of way," arrest anyone who drives into an intersection and has a collision, then prosecute him for disorderly conduct, for he is indeed plenty disorderly. It disturbs people, causes a lot of excitement, clutters up the street with glass and automobile parts, and often a dead person.

We arrest a man who goes down the street yelling and drunk and charge him with disorderly conduct. Why not the auto driver?

Plain Signs Needed

Speed! — Basic law! Someone thought up a good idea, but did not go quite far enough. It is not interpreted by all drivers alike. If we are going to allow high speed on the state highways and have a fixed limit in the city, then why doesn't the state put up signs on all parts of the highways, and designate just what speed may be used at that point? For instance, 30 miles at one stretch and further on where it is safe, 50 miles, and keep these signs up and in good condition and then enforce the speed laws to the letter. Absolutely the same thing should be done in the city.

In this way we can take some of the burden off of the overtaxed brain of the auto driver. Make it simple enough and he will soon understand it.

Accident investigation only provides substance for lawyers to fight over in court. Why should the state, city or county be interested in who pays who? That is the duty of the civil courts, and if one is going to have accidents, let him or her do their own investigating. It will soon make the driver plenty careful. It is hard to get eye witnesses in some cities. I am not sure but that a lot of people want to have accidents just to collect insurance, if possible.

Rockpile Suggested

Punishment: We have lately seen what a set fine would do in a case where there was an "open or defective" muffler," Now noisy cars are getting plenty scarce. The same thing will work with other violations.

Open up the old Linton rock pile and start putting some of the drivers out there to work and it won's be long before we will be driving with some regard for safety.

Now if some one wants really to do something constructive, get busy and change the law, cook it down to some common sense. Then let us put it to work with a will and results will soon be forthcoming.—Oregonian.

HI-WAYS TO HEALTH
by ADA R. MAYNE
OREGON DAIRY COUNCIL

MILK SOUPS FOR ECONOMY

Does a quart of milk a day seem more than your child will drink? Is a pint more than the adults in your family will drink? Nutritionists say that children need one quart and adults one pint, but of course, it's not necessary to drink it all. Part of it may be used in soups, some in cookng vegetables, some in gravies and sauces, and in desserts. Use milk especially in soups if you must economize.

There are several reasons why milk soups are an economy measure. With milk, soup can be made to contain all the food values necessary for an adequate meal. This is particularly true of chowders which are filling, like other soups, but are more "lasting".

Milk has the important characteristic of holding its orginal food values "through thick and thin". Not even heat has much effect on the calcium, and protein, and the two vitamins A and G, for which milk is important, are resistant to heat.

Milk soups have the food value of milk plus the nutrients of the vegetables, meat, or fish of which the soup is made. Recipes usually call them "creamed soups" but they are made of whole milk. When ingredients such as chopped vegetables, fish and salt pork or bacon are added you have chowder which is really a full meal in one dish if you choose the right ingredients.

These recipes are nourishing and suitable to school day appetites:

CLAM CHOWDER

1 pt. minced clams & liquor
1 cup potatoes, sliced
3 onions, sliced
¼ cup diced salt pork or bacon
1 quart scalded milk
2 tsp salt
1-8 tsp pepper
2 cups boiling water
1 tbsp butter

Clean and pick over clams and chop hard parts, keeping soft parts whole. Strain liquor. Fry salt pork or bacon, add onion and cook until light brown. Add potatoes, boiling water, salt and pepper. Cook 10 minutes. Add clams and liquor and cook 5 minutes. Add milk just before serving. Serves 6.

CORN CHOWDER BISQUE

2 slices salt pork or bacon, diced
4 small onions, minced
6 medium potatoes, cubed
4 tomatoes, peeled & diced
2 tsp salt
¼ tsp pepper
1 pt boiling water
2 cups corn, fresh or canned
¼ tsp soda
1 quart hot milk
1 tbsp flour
1 tbsp butter

Fry pork or bacon until light brown and crisp. Remove from heat, add onions, potatoes, tomatoes, salt and pepper. Cover with boiling water and simmer until vegetables are nearly tender. Add corn and cook 10 minuts longer. Add the soda and hot milk which has been slightly thickened with the flour and butter. Stir rapidly while adding milk and serve hot. Serves 8.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ECT., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of The American, published weekly at Central Point, Oregon, for October 1, 1935.

STATE OF OREGON,
COUNTY OF JACKSON, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared A. E. POWELL, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of The American, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date hown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, and business manager, are:

Publisher: A. E. Powell, Central Point, Oregon.
Editor: A. E. Powell, Central Point, Oregon.
Business Manager: A. E. Powell, Central Point, Oregon.

2. That the owner is: A. E. Powell, Central Point, Oregon.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: A. A. Galt, Modesto, California.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear on the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

A. E. POWELL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of October, 1935.
(Seal) GUY TEX.
Notary Public for Oregon.
My Commission expires March 1, 1939.

New Tomato Disease Is Studied

Definite progress is being made in the study and control of the tip blight disease of tomatoes prevalent in Southern Oregon for the past five years, report specialists of the Oregon State college experiment station who have been attempting to solve this new malady which causes many thousands of dollars damage annually.

Although this particular disease is now confined, so far as known, to the southern Oregon district, the work being done with it illustrates the many angles followed in "hunting down" any new disease.

At present J. A. Milbrath, graduate student, working with Dr. Frank P. McWhorter, plant pathologist at the central station, is engaged in a technical laboratory and greenhouse study of the actual nature of this virus disease, its means of transmission and other necessary facts. They are also studying the biological phases of the disease as it appears under field conditions and in experimental plots in southern Oregon.

Meanwhile, F. C. Reimer, superintendent of the Southern Oregon Branch Experiment station at Talent has carried through several generations a selection project which has produced a strain of the favorite commercial variety which has shown marked resistance to the disease when grown in the station plots.

Further field trials with the resistant strain are planned in cooperation with growers next year to determine whether the resistance is fixed enough to remain consistent year after year and whether it is effective under varying soil and other environmental conditions. If it holds the advantage shown under experimental conditions this year it will be a boone to an industry of growing importance.

This disease was first investigated in 1931 when reports were that "a bad case of wilt," was prevalent in tomato fields in southern Oregon. Studies by Dr. McWhorter proved successively that it was neither common wilt nor bacterial canker which it was later "authoritatively" pronounced. Laboratory study finally revealed that two diseases were prevalent, one the spotted wilt of Australia, England and the Pacific Coast, and the other, and major one, the hithetro undescribed tip blight.

It is now definitely related to one of the virus disease groups but its method of spread has not been determined and no satisfactory artificial innoculation has been accomplished except by grafting diseased tissue on healthy plants. A potent insect carrier is still suspected and sought.

Noted Dry Chief Indicts New Deal

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 15.—Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, today responded to President Roosevelt's request for the advice of the nation's clergy by writing a bitter indictment of what he termed the administration's "unparalleled record of broken pledges."

The letter of the noted dry leader to the president, made pubic here was particuarly caustic in criticism of Mr. Roosevelt for his asserted part in repeal of the 18th amendment.

Bishop Cannon concluded by saying:

"In reply therefore to your question as to 'Where you feel our government can better serve our people,' I must say in all candor that I believe the best service it can render the country it:

Repeal Held Failure

"First, to make a frank acknowledgment of its broken pledges;

"Second, its failure to meet adequately the economic, industrial and financial situation;

"Third, of its failure to decrease permanently unemployment.

"And fourth, to admit that at the present time it has no adequate program but is entirely dependent upon increased taxation to meet the present situation and to prevent a disastrous social upheaval.

"This acknowledgment of broken pledges should of necessity include an admission of the tragic failure of repeal and a speedy reversal of that action."

Anyone who has never received the American regularly will be sent a sample copy for one month free if they hand in their names at this office.