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ARTHUR EDWARD POWELL
Editor and Proprietor

EDITORIALS

THE FIFTEEN YEAR DROUTH

The pages of history record the tragic events of great famines which left in their wake the desolation of whole countries and even altered the course of human civilization. It is inconceivable to us that with our modern means of communication and transportation such a famine could take place today. Yet, right now this country is faced with a famine which threatens to destroy the economic system which has given us the highest standard of living of all time. It is a famine resulting from the drying up of the country's supply of investment capital through confiscatory tax laws promoted by socialistic government planners.

For fifteen years, constantly rising taxes have been siphoning away the available money supply which is necessary to build new enterprises. Before the war, the major part of the country's supply of new capital came from the savings of individuals. This supply came from income after taxes and living expenses had been taken out. Now, squeezed between higher taxes and higher prices, the money that formerly was earmarked for use as venture-capital in new businesses has to be diverted into tax and cost-of-living channels, leaving comparatively little for savings and investment purposes.

Unless this situation is soon corrected, it is unlikely that maximum employment can be maintained by depending solely on the investments of past years. Already, it is next to impossible to find outside capital to start a new business or enlarge a small but promising one. Even the demand for shares of stock in the most seasoned and successful enterprises is sharply reduced.

Our national economy is quickly approaching a situation which is comparable to that of a gambling house with a fixed circle of players. So long as the "house" maintains its customary "take" and fails to attract solvent new players, it is inevitable that in the course of time all of the capital of the players will be owned by the "house" and all activities will cease.

How long can we have capitalism without capital?

ARTHUR CAPPER

One of the old men in the Senate is Arthur Capper of Kansas. Before he came to Washington he made an outstanding record as the editor and publisher of Capper's Weekly and other outstanding farm publications. He was elected Governor of Kansas in 1914 and again in 1916. He stepped up to the position of United States Senator in 1918. He is known throughout the land as a champion of American farming, and he is chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture. Thus another old man steps down and out at the age of 83 years.

Incidentally, among the few outstanding Senators and Representatives in recent years, are Editors Vandenberg, Joe Martin and Arthur Capper.

DON'T LET THE U. S. SCHOOL SYSTEM DOWN

It is a fact that there is a shortage of class rooms and teachers throughout our broad land and that the first crops of babies of the war period who are now reaching the age to enter the first grade are not likely to receive their full rights as the "future generation." The U.S. school system lags while the population

Economic Highlights---

Even the interminable debate over U.S.-U.S.S.R. relations hasn't been able to obscure the Palestine problem. The once-quiet Holy Land, which used to seem almost as remote as another planet to most Americans, is now at the core of the world's difficulties. The warfare which is going on there is not a localized contest between the Jews and the Arabs. It has an ominously direct bearing on the prospects for world peace, and for world economic rehabilitation.

The most startling development in the Palestine crisis was President Truman's recognition of the new Jewish state, Israel. Israel is a tiny and poor country, and its population is under a million. It cannot sustain itself. Mr. Truman's recognition was given with almost unprecedented suddenness—Israel's government was not even completely organized. There are grounds for believing that he acted against the advice of some top State Department officials. And one result of that action was to create the first serious cleavage between us and England.

Britain, once more or less neutral when it came to Jew-Arab differences, has been supporting the Arabs for a considerable time. She has supplied the Arabian states with arms and other supplies, and her position is unequivocal. It is now common knowledge that our recognition of Israel, which, in effect, aligned us against England, caused shock followed by rage in Britain's Foreign Office. On the other hand, it seemed to lease the Soviet Union, which is now standing on the sidelines with a watchful eye on Middle East Oil.

Oil, of course, is what gives the Jew-Arab war its worldwide significance. Of the world's known oil reserves, according to a United States News & World Report summing up, the Middle East has more than 27 billion barrels out of a total of 57 billion. All the plans for world recovery, including our ERP, are based on putting this oil to use. British and U.S. oil companies, and, to a lesser extent, the French, have been carrying on intensive development of the fields, building pipelines, etc. The war has imperiled this work. In some sections construction has been halted entirely, and the danger of destruction of facilities which have been built is intense.

It is thus to the interest of all the Western powers to bring hostilities to a halt as soon as possible. But, in spite of occasional truces, no workable program, acceptable to both Arabs and Jews, has been offered. The two races feel a burning hatred for each other. Both sides regard the conflict as a holy war, with all the fanaticism and passionate purpose that engenders.

The Arabs have an enormous advantage in numbers and land area. However, according to military observers, they are temperamentally unsuited to modern, organized warfare. The Jews, on the other hand, have shown a definite talent for organization. Their army and their underground are led by men with wide combat experience. They seem to be well supplied with weapons, and they are schooled in guerilla tactics. So they have held their own.

Just how conflicting U.S. and British policy in Palestine can be reconciled, and how a peace may be secured, is the great question. The crystal ball is clouded now. But everyone agreed that it must be done if the world is to have the vital Middle Eastern oil, and the Western powers' plans for world rehabilitation are to go through.

What is the outlook for business activity, prices, wages, etc., for the next year or so?

The economists seem to be in reasonable agreement. There is no foreseeable decline in industrial production in general. No one is talking about depressions, except as a very long range possibility. Employment, consequently, will remain high. More wage increases are on the

grows. That simply means that the school districts, the towns, cities, counties, States and the National Government must all do their duties in raising the standards of American education.

way—General Motors' recent agreement with the auto workers probably indicates the pattern.

It is expected that there will be some rise in commodity prices, perhaps averaging three or four per cent by the end of the year. Some prices will naturally go up more than others. The new Ford cars, as an example, cost about 9 per cent more than the previous models. Only moderate increases in food prices are forecast.

The influence of the preparedness program, which will cost about \$13,000,000,000 during the next fiscal year, is being watched closely. This coming up on top of the European Aid Program, will place another heavy burden on basic industries. That drain may be severe in the case of materials now in short supply. From the consumer's point of view, it will be marked by a smaller production of automobiles and similar goods than would be the case otherwise.

There is a possibility that the tax cut given income taxpayers this year may not be continued in the next. It all depends on the relationship between Federal income and outgo. Neither party, in an election year, seems willing to do much more than talk about government economy.

Game Commission News

STATEWIDE PHEASANT BROOD COUNT BEING MADE

Throughout the State of Oregon, district game agents will start next week to make final brood counts of young pheasants. As hunting regulations are set in July, last minute information on the hatch of young birds must be obtained before recommendations for seasons can be made to the Commission.

Although early census of mature birds was favorable throughout much of the state, game men fear that the long wet spring, combined with flood conditions, has seriously affected the hatch of young birds. It is known that early hatches had little survival, but no definite statement can be made for the whole hatch until the final brood count is completed.

DON'T PICK UP FAWNS. GAME SUPERVISOR WARNS—

Mr. C. A. Lockwood, Oregon State Game Supervisor, announced that a number of people have applied to the Game Commission office for permits to keep fawns that they have picked up in the woods. He stated that the Game Commission is reluctant to issue such permits, for few of these fawns are actually abandoned by the doe deer. It is customary, he pointed out, for the doe to hide her fawn while she is feeding and return to it at regular intervals.

"Leave the fawns alone, ninety-nine chances out of a hundred it is being well taken care of where it is," Mr. Lockwood stated.

OREGON GAME MEN MEET IN CONFERENCE

The third annual conference of the Game Division of the Oregon State

Game Commission was in session the first of this week. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of this week, the field agents for game from over the state met in the Portland office of the Game Commission for technical sessions and discussions.

The game men, Monday, heard Mr. C. A. Lockwood, Oregon State Game Supervisor; Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, President of the Wildlife Management Institute; F. L. Ballard, Associate Director of the Co-operative Extension Service; A. S. Elnarsen, leader of the Oregon Co-operative Wildlife Research Unit; and Fred Kennedy, Chief of Range Management for the U. S. Forest Service in this region.

The remainder of the session was taken up with discussions and technical papers prepared by the staff. A number of experts from outside the Oregon Game Commission assisted with the technical sessions. Included in this group were Jay Long, Professor of Game Management, Oregon State College; Robert Boone, Stanley Jewett, D. E. Woodward, all of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service; W. A. Rockie, U. S. Soil Conservation Service; Joseph F. Pechanec, Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station; Norman Knott and O. L. Rensener, both of the Washington Department of Game.

Game Commissioner Larry Hilaire of Portland addressed the game men Tuesday evening.

Proclamation

WHEREAS, by Resolution of the Common Council of The City of Central Point, Oregon, there was duly submitted to the legal voters of said City, for their adoption or rejection, of the special City election held in and for said City on the 21st day of June, 1948, the following proposition:

"For the fiscal and tax year commencing July 1, 1948, the Council of The City of Central Point, Oregon, is authorized to levy a tax in the amount of \$3,607.90 for the purpose of providing for said City equipment for its Fire Department, supplies and equipment for street and general City purposes, payment of salaries and wages of employees, which tax is to be outside the limitation of taxation set forth in Article XI, Section 11, of the Constitution of Oregon."

AND WHEREAS, the Common Council has in my presence on the 21st day of June, 1948, duly can-

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Central Point

passed the result of said election and it has been determined thereby that the total votes cast for and against said proposition was 95; that the total votes cast in favor of said proposition was 52 and the total number of votes cast against the same was 43.

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested as Mayor of The City of Central Point, I, Ernest E. Scott, do hereby this proclamation to the people of said City, and do hereby declare that the votes cast in favor of and against said proposition, respectively, were as above set forth; that said proposition received an affirmative majority of all votes cast at said election, and I

do hereby declare that said proposition carried and that same was duly and legally adopted by the people of the City of Central Point.

Dated at Central Point, Oregon, this 21st day of June, 1948.

Ernest E. Scott, Mayor.
Left over from the Lewis and Clark exposition of 1905 at Portland, Ore., the forestry building is today the world's largest log building, still calling attention to Oregon's leading industry, lumbering. The structure is 206 feet long, 102 feet wide and 72 feet high. Fifty-two log pillars, six feet in diameter, support the gallery and roof.

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