

THE CENTRAL POINT AMERICAN

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EDITORIALS

THE BIG DAMS CAN'T DO THE JOB

For a gra many years the Army Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, and other government agencies have tried to sell Congress and the public on the idea that the way to prevent floods is to build huge multi-purpose dams on the principal rivers, at a cost to the taxpayers which can only be described as staggering. The Engineers' pet project is the grandiose Pick-Sloan Plan for dams on the Missouri.

Many people have become honestly convinced that this is the only solution. In the light of that, it's interesting to head what non-government experts have to say.

Robert O. Beatty, conservation director of the Izaak Walton League, wrote on the subject in a recent issue of Pathfinder magazine. In the case of the Kansas City floods, he said, "if all the dams the Army Engineers had requested had actually been in existence, it would have had no effect whatsoever on the flood crest." In the case of the last Missouri Valley floods, he went on, "there is substantial evidence to indicate that the dams would actually have aggravated the flood problem."

In a recent speech, Leslie A. Miller, former governor of Wyoming and chairman of the Natural Resources Task Force of the Hoover Commission, reviewed the causes and history of the floods. Like Mr. Beatty, he came to the conclusion that the Pick-Sloan Plan would have been ineffective. And then he said these significant words: "The efforts of the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers today are largely directed at providing hydroelectric power. To maintain the maximum steady power output there must be the largest head of water consistently attainable flowing through the works. The demands of navigation channels also require that steady flows of water through dams be maintained.

"Irrigation reservoirs fundamentally must be full when the irrigating season is at hand. On the other hand, flood control structures must be empty, or reasonably so, when the flood comes along, as

Home Corner  
**HOW TO HANG EVERYTHING**

In the early days of the movies hanging a picture was a hilarious scene which usually ended with half the wall on the floor and the hero on his back. That was the time when all the homemaker had to hang were a few pictures. But today, Americans are hanging everything—bookcases, flower pots, even desks and TV sets.

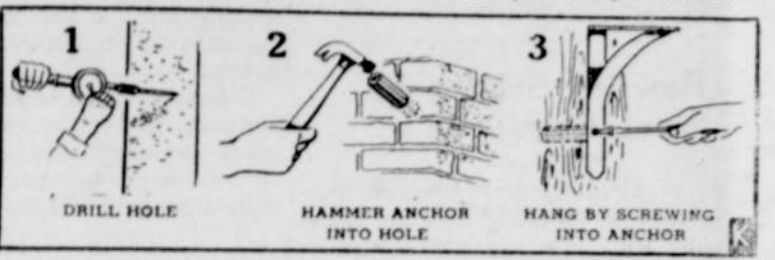
Designers and decorators, conscious of the new trends, are dreaming up more and more "hanging furniture." Luckily enough for today's homemaker, developments in the technique of hanging have kept up with the new trend.

For safe hanging take a tip from factories and industrial installations which are constantly faced with the problem of hanging heavy equipment. They have found the secret of secure hanging lies in a mighty plastic mid-gut, the Scru-tite screw anchor. Shown below is the method of using Scru-tites which are widely used industrially for everything—from large outdoor signs to

heavy machinery, and which can be safely used in the home for everything from simple pictures to hanging bureaus.

**RULES FOR HANGING**

1. Pick your location carefully.
2. Hang at the proper level for the particular job. Pictures at eye level, desks to suit your own needs, flower pot holders to allow for plant growth as well as room beauty, etc.
3. Hang flat against the wall. That eliminates dust-collection.
4. Hang safely. Normal vibrations or an accidental push can unhook a suspended piece or cause plaster to crumble. A sureproof method is to bolt directly to the wall with Scru-tite screw anchors and eliminate all possibility of accidents.



otherwise there is no control."

In other words, you just can't mix flood control, power production and the rest. It is clear that many of the backers of the big multi-purpose dams are primarily interested in socializing the nation's power resources, and have used flood control as a handy camouflage.

**HOW CHEAP CAN TALK GET?**

Washington, D.C., July 1952—While Administration yes-men, under the leadership of Senators Herbert H. Lehman of New York, and Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, battle for a "strong" civil rights plank in the Democratic platform, the steel strike continues to spread its creeping paralysis over the nation.

More than a million workers in other industries are victims of layoffs due to lack of steel. The 600,000 strikers have thus far lost an estimated \$37,000,000 in pay. Hundreds of millions of dollars worth of consumer products, automobiles, trucks, tractors, farm equipment, home appliances and countless other needed items have been lost. The loss in defense material is a military secret, and will probably never be known. Twelve percent of the industry is now producing for only the most urgent military needs. Thousands of tons of foods, especially fruits, will rot for lack of steel to make cans. And every day the strike continues, it is estimated the US Treasury loses \$3,000,000 in income taxes.

We mention the steel strike in connection with the civil rights

battle, since, for more than a month the closed-shop has been the only point of disagreement between steel management and the union. Thus the sole question is whether or not a man has a right to work in a steel mill without paying union dues. President Philip Murray, of the United Steelworkers, says he can't. And in refusing to employ the Taft-Hartley Act, which gives the workers a secret ballot on which to say whether they wish to return to work, President Truman puts himself in Murray's corner.

The steel impasse may have begun as a strike, but it is rapidly assuming the proportion of a war... a war against the steel workers, against the million thus far laid off, against the American people and their sons who are fighting in Korea and manning the ramparts of Europe.

This, in the "land of the free and the home of the brave," while the President's stooges yammer about "civil rights" in Chicago!

**Economic Highlights**

Time was when \$10,000 a year was a lot of money. Only the relative few earned or had a reasonable hope of earning as much. Even nowadays, with record taxes and a four-bit dollar, it is far more than most families ever see, the average income being in the neighborhood of \$3,000.

Yet there is a \$10,000-a-year class of people in this country who simply can't make both ends meet, economize as they will. That, at least, is the theme of a fascinating article in the July issue of Harper's magazine,

called "Going Broke on \$10,000 a Year," which is signed with the pseudonym Jay Taylor. This class consists of junior business executives who must put up a front, appear to live very well, have good addresses, entertain as a part of their jobs, and donate generously to charities and other worthy causes. Mr. Taylor writes early in his article: "I'm a symbol—and a simpleton. I'm a symbol of the group from which business leaders used to be drawn, a group now being liquidated..."

Mr. Taylor goes into meticulous detail as to his finances, and it's quite a story. Last year, he wrote, he earned \$10,400 and spent \$10,456. And here, in capsule form, is what happened to his money: To get the full flavor of the account, of course, the whole article should be read.

First of all he actually got not \$10,400 but \$8,978, taxes having accounted for the difference. His first outgo was for rent—\$1,656. This, he says, is about as little as he could pay without moving to so cheap a neighborhood that he would lose cast with his associates and endanger future promotions.

Several hundred dollars went out for unavoidable household expenses such as utilities, and his wife got \$2,049, or some \$40 a week, to buy the food and other supplies needed by a family of four. Furniture swallowed \$274, and insurance \$471. Mr. Taylor has no car and says he can't possibly afford one, but commutation tickets cost him \$180 and are scheduled to go up in price.

Doctors and dentists accounted for \$264, and the children's expenses, such as their clothes and school books and a summer camp, dug in to the tune of \$241. He and his wife spent only \$173 on clothing for themselves. Gifts and holiday expenses totaled around \$500 all told, and there was a miscellaneous item of \$364, which included such odds and ends as church contributions, wood, bushes and bulbs for the garden.

So it goes, in Mr. Taylor's summation—everything is accounted for down to the penny, save \$133 for which he has no records. None of the items of expenditure seem at all high for a man in his position—many of them seem almost amazingly low.

Mr. Taylor's conclusion is typical of the tone of his article: "So I speak as one small symbol of a class. I look at the broken down occasional chair which should have been replaced a year ago. I postpone my trip to the dentist for another six months in hopes that the pediatrician's bill can be paid in the interval. And I realize that I belong to a new class of forgotten men in

whom no labor leaders, politicians, farmers, corporation presidents, or commencement speakers take any vested interest—the \$10,000-a-year men, Vanquished Americans."

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Circuit Court of Jackson County, Oregon, Administrator with the Will Annexed of the estate of Nels Albert Jacobson, deceased, and have qualified. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are hereby notified to present them, with proper vouchers, duly verified, to me at the office of Harry C. Skyrman and Manville M. Heisel, attorneys for said Administrator, at Room 418, Medical Center Building, in Medford, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated and first published July 10, 1952.

**MANLEY GAVIN JACOBSON**  
Administrator with the Will Annexed.

Harry C. Skyrman  
Manville M. Heisel  
Attorneys for Administrator  
25—July 10, 17, 24 and 31.

NOTICE

To: P. GORMAN:  
You are hereby notified that J. R. WILLIAMS, C. M. WILLIAMS, WILLIAM G. WILLIAMS and F. T. WILLIAMS being the co-owners with you of those certain mining

claims situate in Section 30, Township 33 South Range 4 West in Jackson County, Oregon; the name and volume and page of the record of said claims in the mining records of said County being as follows, to-wit:

NAME	VOLUME	PAGE
Gold Note No. 1	49	42
Gold Note No. 2	49	47
Gold Note No. 3	49	46
Gold Note No. 4	49	49
Gold Note		
Extension	49	43
The Little Oregon	49	44

have performed the assessment work on said claims for the year ending July 1, 1951; that the amount of said work is \$600.00; that said work was performed between the first day of May, 1951, and the 25th day of June, 1951; that there is due from you to the undersigned co-owners the sum of \$200.00 for your proportion of said work and you are hereby required, within 90 days from the date of the last publication of this notice, to pay the undersigned co-owners the said sum of \$200.00; and you are further notified that, if you shall fail or refuse to contribute your said proportion due for said assessment work, your interest in said mines will become the property of the undersigned co-owners.

Dated and first published this 8th day of May, 1952; the date of the last publication of this notice is the 7th day of August, 1952.

J. R. WILLIAMS  
C. M. WILLIAMS  
Wm. G. WILLIAMS  
F. T. WILLIAMS



A FOUR-FOOTED FRIEND in a foreign land lends aid to the U. S. Marines. This is a picture which could have been taken almost anywhere and almost any time in the past ten years... there may very well be others like it taken in the next ten years... or more.

For in a time of unrest such as this, our country must be alert on many fronts—to keep the restless peace. This takes strength. Strength in manpower, strength in our national economy, represented by YOU!

For you are an important part of our country's economy. When you have a sturdy backlog of savings you are secure—and so is your country. And one of the best ways for you to build up and keep such security is by buying United States Defense Bonds—regularly. Your bonds and other forms of saving make you a solid, dependable citizen of an economically strong nation. And peace is only for the strong!

Buy Defense Bonds today... and buy them regularly through the Payroll Savings Plan where you work. Strengthen your own future and that of your country by saving your money through bonds.

HERE'S HOW E BONDS NOW EARN MORE MONEY FOR YOU!

Now safe, sure U. S. Series E Defense Bonds pay an even better return than ever before... thanks to 3 brand-new money-earning features just announced by the U. S. Treasury.

1. Now every Series E Bond you buy begins earning interest after only 6 months. It earns 3%, compounded semiannually, when held to maturity. It reaches full maturity value earlier (9 years 8 months) and the interest it pays is now bigger at the start!
2. Every Series E Bond you own can now go on earning interest for 10 more years after it reaches the original maturity date—without your lifting a finger!
3. During the 10-year extension period, every unmaturing bond earns at the new, higher interest (average 3% compounded semiannually). Your original \$18.75 can now repay you \$33.67. \$37.50 pays back \$67.34. And so on.

Start now! Invest more savings in better-paying Series E Bonds—through the Payroll Savings Plan where you work or the Bond-A-Month Plan where you bank.

Peace is for the strong... for peace and prosperity save with U. S. Defense Bonds!

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CENTRAL POINT AMERICAN



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We invite consultation

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Medford, Oregon

