

## AMERICA IS RICHEST NATION IN WORLD

Average Wealth of Each Person in U. S. \$3000 In Actual Property.

By CALED JOHNSON.

We are the richest people in the world.

Almost everybody knows that, but few realize just how rich we are and what our wealth consists of.

The National Industrial Conference Board has just figured it out. The national wealth of the United States is \$360,100,000,000. Three hundred and sixty billion, one hundred million! The figure is just too large for anyone to grasp. Nobody ever saw that much money. There never was any such amount as that in money anywhere in the world at any time.

It would take a whole year for a thousand regiments of a thousand men each, every man collecting a thousand dollars a day, to gather so much money together, even if it existed.

But the figure of the conference board leaves out money entirely. Wealth is one thing, money is another. Money is merely a symbol of wealth. Counting all of the Treasury notes, Federal Reserve notes, national bank notes, gold certificates, silver certificates, and gold, silver and copper coins, we have only about five billion dollars of money in circulation in America. That is all we need for the purpose of exchanging one form of wealth for another. The rest of our business is carried on by means of bank credits. But what makes our money worth its face value is the wealth behind it, nearly \$72 of assets back of every dollar in circulation.

There are no very exact figures of the wealth of other nations. The total assets of the entire British Empire, including Great Britain and Ireland, Canada, Australia, South Africa, India and the rest of the British possessions, was estimated a few years ago at about one half of the present American figures, and no other nation begins to compare with ours.

The biggest single item in the list of things which make up our national wealth is real estate. Land and improvements in the United States are valued at \$198,100,000,000, more than half of the total wealth. That does not include real estate owned by railroads and public utilities.

Those institutions, together with shipping and canal facilities, account for another \$4,900,000,000 of land value, with improvements worth \$22,100,000,000 and equipment which has a value of an additional \$12,500,000,000.

Farms and factories, including all property and equipment, constitute \$27,200,000,000 of our national wealth, according to this latest survey.

Manufactured and natural products total \$40,800,000,000. This includes everything from carpet-tacks to gold in the mine blocked out but not yet mined.

Personal property constitutes about one-ninth of the total wealth. Furniture, clothing, jewelry and items of that sort owned by the people of the United States are worth \$44,700,000,000. And that doesn't include automobiles, which are a comparatively small part of the whole. Less than ten billion dollars covers the present value of the nation's automobiles.

Gold and silver bullion—that is, gold and silver which have not been coined or made into jewelry, table ware or other commodities—held in the United States is worth around \$9,000,000,000. More than half of that is gold held by the United States Treasury, the Federal Reserve bank and other banks as a reserve against currency. This gold reserve alone constitutes the largest amount of the precious metal ever gathered under one flag in the history of the world.

Out of the entire volume of national wealth about one-sixteenth, or \$23,000,000,000 worth, is exempt from taxation. This includes all property used for public purposes by the Federal, state and local governments, and the property of religious, charitable and educational institutions exempt by law, from taxation.

The total wealth of the country, divided by the number of inhabitants, gives us the average per capita wealth. And this is also far in excess of that of any other nation, amounting to around \$3,000 for every man, woman and child.

The wealth is unequally distributed among the states, however. Nevada has the greatest wealth per person, not because it has the smallest population, for there are seventeen states having fewer inhabitants, but because of the immense wealth in Nevada's mines of gold, silver, copper and other metals. Nevada's average wealth is \$7,338 per person.

Alabama has the lowest per capita rate of wealth distribution, amounting to only \$1,284 for each person. This is because Alabama's natural resources are comparatively undeveloped and its industrial development, while large, has not yet caught up with the growth of its population.

New York, richest of all the states in total wealth, is only about average in per capita figures. The ten million inhabitants of the Empire state are worth an average of \$3,513 each.

The figures of the National Industrial Conference Board are for the year 1928. The nation is probably richer now, but it takes a year and more to compile the figures, which will always be that far behind. The last estimate made by the United States Bureau of the Census was in 1922, when the national wealth was estimated at \$320,800,000,000. In 1912 the Government figures were only \$186,300,000,000. In



## THE FAMILY DOCTOR

By JOHN JOSEPH GAINES, M.D.

### "Electrical Treatment"

When a general public expresses its desire to get away from "so much medicine" and from "old fogey doses" then the exploiters get busy. Costly and mysterious-looking contrivances are made up by manufacturers—they must be sold to physicians of course, and the purchaser must get his money back with a handsome profit; in this, as in other commercial transactions, the ultimate consumer foots the bills.

Electricity applied to the body has certain limited effects; these are so "limited" as to render a very great many of the "treatments" administered today of very little, if any, benefit whatever.

The number of electric appliances manufactured today—who knows? And they range in price from a few dollars to many hundreds. In an office, they unquestionably serve to impress the patient, that the doctor who uses them must be far above his plainer brother in skill. I have seen some very culpable

quacks employ such methods—the methods of pomp and show, so repulsive to men of real ability.

The facts are, as I have found them: Three electric currents are of known value in disease, namely, the galvanic, the faradic, and the static. These may be delivered through modest instruments that permit quantity of current with safety to the invalid. The value of other modifications of electrical energy is still conjectural; some do good, some are without beneficial effect—but all are paid for.

The galvanic current in forms of arthritis is well worth trial—the chronic forms, with enlarged joints. The faradic current—old as the hills—is extremely useful in restoring exhausted muscles from whatever cause produced. The static is of great value in neuritis, the chronic form.

The violet and Roentgen rays are established in use. I touch here only on the common, every-day things that may be used by the non-specialist.

sixteen years therefore, the wealth of America nearly doubled. And even allowing for the fact that a dollar today represents a smaller amount of wealth than it did in 1912, nevertheless we have made pretty good progress. Very carefully worked out calculations made by the United States Department of Labor continuously kept up to date, show that the purchasing power of the 1930 dollar is about 67 cents as compared with the dollar of 1912. So our actual increase in wealth in sixteen years, as a nation, is about 37 per cent.

And that is doing pretty well, thank you!

### PRECIPITATION DROPS.

Precipitation in the mountains on Ditch, Jones, Priarie and Rock creeks, has been only 25 per cent of last winter's moisture, which was 50 per cent below what is considered normal, according to government records. A chart issued by the Seattle, Wash., weather bureau, covering a period of 54 years shows a gradual decline in amount of precipitation. This may indicate a general change in the climate of the entire northwest. A marked water shortage, especially in stream flow, is expected unless spring rains are heavy.

### OPTIONS TAKEN.

Options have been taken on real property at Ione by the Shell Oil company, and a plant may be installed on this location in the near future.

press out the water and gather them together, before removing them from the tub so that they will not be stretched by the weight of the water. For the same reason, never hang them up while they are wet. Place each piece between Turkish towels on a flat, clean surface, spreading the sleeves out straight and adjusting the lines to conform to measurements taken before laundering the garments.

### Quick Cleaner for Bath Porcelain

Moisten a cloth with hot water then dip lightly in gasoline and rub over porcelain; or dissolve sal soda in warm water and wash tub and basin with this solution. Both methods remove soil quickly and leave porcelain glistening.

### Lamb Fritters

A little cold lamb and a few slices of bacon, one egg, a very little white sauce, four ounces of flour, pepper and salt, one ounce of butter or frying fat. First make a batter with the flour, butter, one gill of tepid water, and the well-beaten white of egg. Let this stand while you prepare the meat. Mince the lamb finely, season it well with a very little white sauce. Place some on each slice of bacon and roll up. Now dip in flour, and then place them in the batter. Prepare a deep pan of boiling fat, then lift each roll out with plenty of batter adhering, and fry brown. Drain, dish, and garnish with fresh parsley.

Frank Gilliam returned to Heppner Sunday night after a business visit in Portland. Business also took him to Medford Tuesday.

## Hints for the Home

by Nancy Hart

### Washing Wool

Woolen garments and accessories can be made to look well and wear well if you remember a few simple rules in laundering them. Never permit woolen articles to become badly soiled, as rubbing, twisting or any kind of strenuous handling is likely to stretch and otherwise injure the fabric while it is wet. As woollens require a special temperature of water in laundering, they should never be placed in a tub with other fabrics. A temperature of about 100 degrees Fahrenheit will prove satisfactory.

Dissolve a mild soap in hot water, then add cold water until the temperature is lukewarm before you immerse the garments. Press the suds through the fabric until the soil is removed, using additional clean soapsuds if necessary. Be sure that the rinsing water is the same temperature as that used for washing. Carelessness in this respect is likely to cause the fabric to shrink or harden.

After washing knitted garments



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## Farm Pointers

When loganberries or other bramble fruits have been infected with anthracnose, and control measures were not taken after the last harvest, or where the disease was severe enough to require additional attention, it is advisable to spray the new growth in the spring, says the Oregon Experiment station. Use bordeaux 4-4-50 as the earliest new leaves are approaching full size, repeating just before bloom if necessary.

The time to apply dormant oil sprays is in the early spring before the bud scales separate, says the Oregon Experiment station. If applied during the critical period—between the time the buds first show green and the cluster bud stage—injury may result, it has been found.

Early spring is the best time for the first application of ammonium sulphate—probably the best single fertilizer for lawns, says the Oregon Extension service. It is applied at the rate of about two pounds per 100 square feet. The second application comes late in the spring and is washed in by sprinkling immediately after. Ammonium sulphate is a nitrogen bearing food sold under various trade names. It is not advisable to use it to excess on lawns largely clover.

## Prepare for Spring Plowing

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Desserts and salads will be served. New recipe books will be given away. Be sure to attend

HERE'S your opportunity to find out all about the marvelous new Frigidaire Hydrator.

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We will show the Hydrator in actual use—just as you would use it in your home. You will see how lettuce is made tender and brittle by the Hydrator's moist reviving cold. You will see how celery and radishes take on added crispness—how tomatoes are improved in texture and flavor.

And that is not all you will see.

The latest household cabinets in Porcelain-on-steel will be on display. The famous "Frigidaire Cold Con-

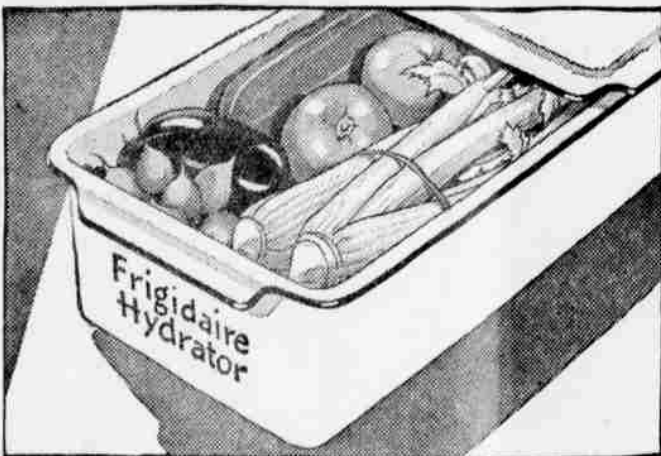
trol" will also be demonstrated. You will be shown how this device freezes ice cubes faster—how it permits you to make scores of unusual desserts that require extreme cold.

Will you be our guest?

### SPECIAL OFFER

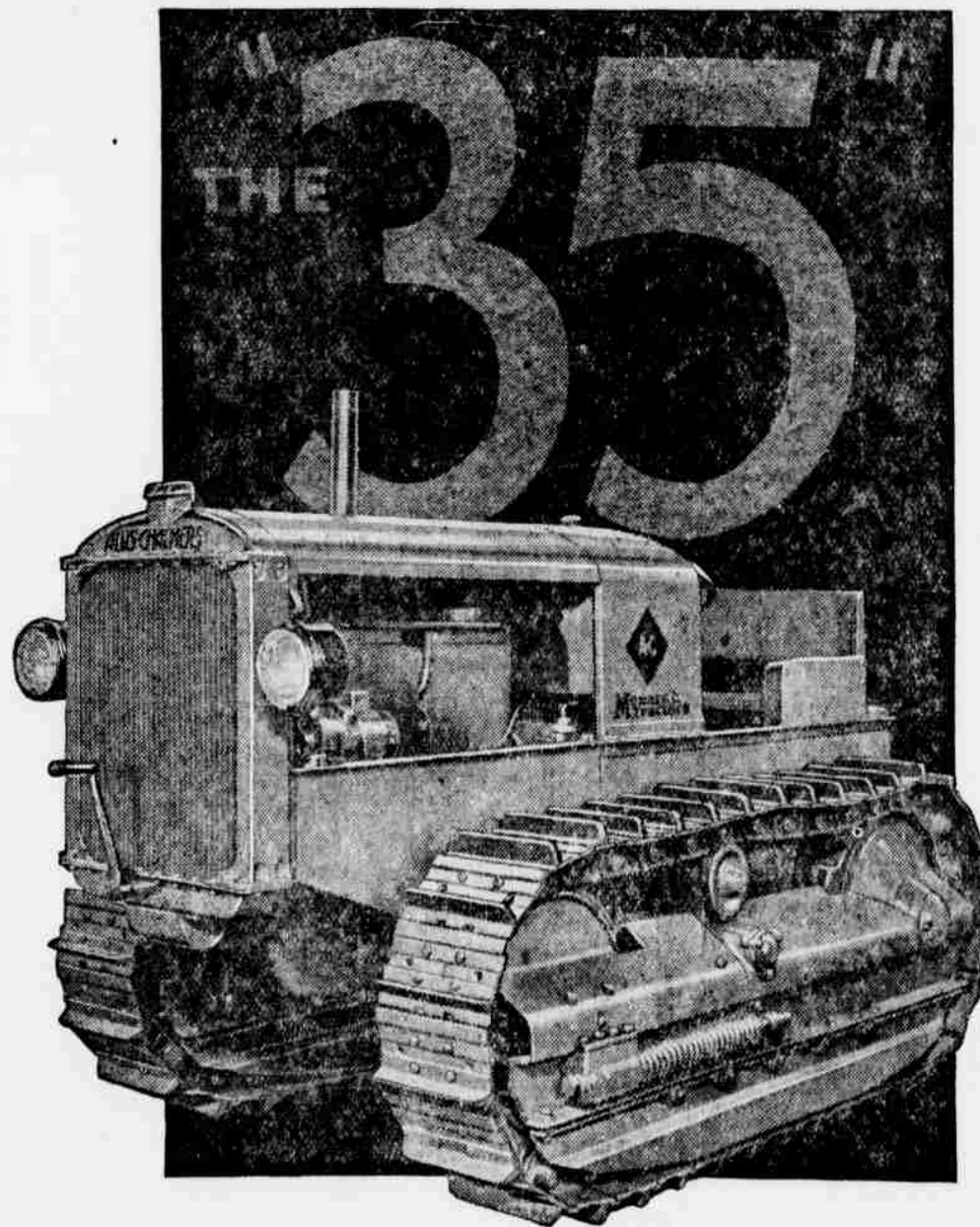
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We are prepared to make a liberal special offer to all who buy Frigidaire during our 9-day demonstration. Let us tell you about this offer. Let us tell you about our easy payment plan. Come in at your first opportunity. We will be open evenings until ten o'clock every day of the demonstration.



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