

CENTRAL POINT STAR

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C. P. WINS IN COUNTY TRACK MEET MEDFORD

Central Point won the county championship at the town track meet at Medford, Saturday in competition with the other town schools of the county. The meet was divided into three classes. There were the B and C classes and the rural school meets. Central Point took 181 1/2 points and Phoenix 152 with Gold Hill 3rd with 106 points. Griffin Creek won in the rural schools meet with 116 points and Evans Valley took second with 42 1/2 points. The participants came from all parts of the county arriving early for the day's performance. Many contests were run off in very systematic style. Many of the valley students were enrolled in the several events.

VON DER HELLEN OPENS FOR AN EXTENDED RUN AT PIT

The Von der Hellen Gravel Company has opened up their plant east of the city for a run of several months. The company has a contract to furnish the gravel with which to shale the S. P. tracks between Gold Hill and Central Point where the company has recently been doing much rail laying. New steel has been laid along seven miles and now the work of shaling is in progress. Most of the new steel work was between Tolo and Central Point. Several of the blind turns on the road along the river were widened out and gives better visibility to the trainmen.

High Places in Nation's News

Ten men were rescued from a small boat in the Atlantic Ocean after their schooner had sunk off Bermuda about April 16th.

Portland's ocean freight has increased 100 per cent during the past decade. Not only has the number of boats used doubled but the tonnage of the boats used have increased in size.

Portland police forced a stop to the skating marathon which was being held in the city for the past two months. The marathon had been going since March 4th.

The Mexican Insurrection is now supposed to be over. General Calles, ex-president of Mexico, led the Federal troops against the rebels in the finish fight.

Floods in the Mississippi valley are still menacing the lives and property of the people who make their homes in that part of the United States.

Salem celebrated her annual blossom day, Sunday. A very rare display of blossoms were exhibited. Rarely, if ever, has the showing been so complete.

The transcontinental train service is undergoing considerable revising. Each company which serves the coast is endeavoring to have the fastest service. The latest cut has been promised by the Union Pacific which promises a 61 hour service from Portland to Chicago. Coming west the same company will place in vogue a 61 hour service.

It is reported that a tour around the world is being prospected by American aviators. A specially built ship is already being made for the trip. Refueling in the air will be carried out at several points on the voyage.

MEXICANS ARE DRIVING WHITE LABOR OUT OF SOUTHWESTERN STATES

The flood of Mexicans now flowing across the southwestern border at the rate of more than 100,000 a year constitutes the most serious immigration problem, both economically and socially, that the United States faces today, in the opinion of Prof. Samuel J. Holmes of the University of California.

Prof. Holmes presents, in an article written for the North American Review, a study of the Mexican problem, particularly in the southwest, asserting that the Mexicans are rapidly displacing white labor in the border states, and that in the cities they are becoming objects of charity, creating health problems by unsanitary standards of living and adding disproportionately to the criminal population.

"It is of course impossible to estimate accurately the number of illegal incomers from Mexico," he says, "but several officials who are familiar with border conditions consider that it is as great as the number of legal immigrants." In 1927, the last for which figures are available, 66,766 Mexicans were admitted legally upon paying an \$18 fee and passing an elementary literacy test. Although there are no further restrictions on Mexican immigration, such as apply to the European immigrant, fully another 66,000 slipped across the border to avoid the tax and test, he believes. The northward flow of Mexican labor had its first real impetus when immigration from Europe was limited after the war and a premium put on cheap labor, Prof. Holmes points out. Although there were only 500,000 Mexicans in the United States in 1920, today's total is inestimable, he says, citing the invasion of Los Angeles alone, where the Mexican population has jumped from 21,653 to more than 200,000 in less than ten years.

Labor Commissioner McKemy of Texas states that "Mexican labor has supplanted American labor to such an extent that today fully 75 per cent of the unskilled labor in my state is performed by Mexicans. The Mexican standard of living is so low that the American cannot maintain his family in comfort and decency at the same wages." These wages, he reports, are frequently as low as \$1.25 a day.

CALIFORNIA PEOPLE TO VISIT SOUTHERN OREGON

Another caravan will visit Oregon. This will not be a covered wagon caravan, but the pioneers who are coming will represent a field for development as fertile and profitable as those of '49—for in this caravan will be representatives of the Sacramento Region Citizens Council who will enter Oregon at Ashland on the evening of May 10th.

The next day this caravan will be escorted from Ashland to Medford for a thirty minute stop and then to Grants Pass where the grand reception will be held in the Chamber of Commerce building.

The Council is holding this meeting in the State of Oregon to demonstrate its desire to cooperate with the people of this state in the promotion of tourist travel to the west and particularly along the coast. Here is a valuable opportunity for Secretaries, hotel and resort men and business people to get acquainted with folks in their own profession in northern California and to assist in the work of developing tourist travel and general business.

OREGON OFFICE OPENED IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Mr. Ide and Miss Shulte, representing the Oregon Chamber of Commerce, arrived in Los Angeles and are arranging for the opening of the new Oregon Information Bureau located at 115 West 9th St.

A number of towns and cities have made up attractive displays which will interest prospective tourists and home seekers will through his office. They have some excellent pictures from the railroads—large views of the scenic spots of Oregon. They also have some enlarged airplane views which will be mighty interesting for the California and eastern folks to see in their natural state when they make the trip up here this summer.

Would Protect Timber Along Oregon Roads

The increase in consumption of dairy products in the United States in recent years has given the American dairy industry a practically uninterrupted period of financial well-being during a time when other agricultural industries have had periodical ups and downs.

Statistics show that people in the United States are now drinking more milk, eating more butter, cheese and ice cream, and using more condensed and evaporated milk than they were ten years ago. In addition to this per capita increase in consumption there are today nearly 15,000,000 more mouths to feed in the United States than there were a decade ago. Each person is now consuming approximately 13 gallons more milk per year than in 1919; 3 pounds more butter; 1 pound more cheese; 2 pounds more condensed and evaporated milk, and half a gallon more ice cream.

The principal reason for this increase in the consumption of dairy products, is an increasing appreciation of the value of dairy products in the human diet and a steady improvement in the quality of these products. Relatively high wages have made it possible for practically all classes of people to use dairy products. No small part of the increase is due to the purchase of cream and ice cream by persons who formerly regarded these products as luxuries.

Improvement in sanitary conditions in dairy production and distribution has been an important factor contributing to increase consumption, as exemplified by the passing of the tin pail in retail buying in favor of the sealed container. Families of all classes now have their milk and cream delivered regularly at their doors each morning, a distribution system which has undoubtedly increased consumption as contrasted with the need of making special trips to the local grocery for milk supplies.

SPLENDID BOXING MATCH AT MEDFORD ARMORY

A splendid boxing card was staged at the Medford Armory, Monday evening with Jack Woods promoting. The main event between Gene O'Grady and Nails Gorman resulted in a draw after ten rounds of good fighting. The Ashland contender was easily the favorite and the majority of the fans were with him. He took and gave punches without any apparent emotion and was ever calm and composed. O'Grady opened a gash over the Hood River boy's eye early in the bout and the blood from this wound made the battle appear rather gory. The only sad part of the entire match was the unsportsmanlike attitude of the crowd. It would seem that nothing short of a guillotine would produce enough bloodshed to satisfy the bloodthirsty Medford fans. Every time the boys slowed up a bit the fans started to boo.

The real battle of the night was the six-round semi-windup fight between Austin Rosander of Ashland and Jackie McCoy of Seattle, welterweights. Rosander did the leading and McCoy boxed rings around him. The decision was a draw.

Red Sorenson of Central Point knocked out Eddie Welch of Medford in the second round of a four round preliminary. Indian Corbett, using haymakers, got the decision over Spike Gorman in the other preliminary. Spike, although soundly beaten, got a big hand for his game-ness.

In the curtain raiser two gamecocks fought three one-minute rounds with sheathed spurs and did no damage to each other.

Nearly a hundred people were killed by a tornado which swept over Georgia last week end. It is surely a privilege to live in Oregon.

Increase Shown In Consumption Dairy Products

Oregon's timbered areas along main travelled highways received material protection through an order issued by Commissioner Spry of the General Land Office, on April 12th of this year.

The order issued by the Land Office recognizes the value of scenic points along the road and specifically reserves the outstanding scenic overlooks and timbered areas for their value to the recreationist rather than from the economic value for the timber and agricultural use. Commissioner Spry in his bulletin addressed to the chiefs of the field division of the General Land Office stated:

"It is the purpose of this department to make every effort to conserve the timber on the public lands adjacent to or bordering on principal, or trunk line highways and other main travelled roads.

When examining tracts applied for under the Timber and Stone or Isolated Tract acts, the appraiser should give particular attention to the scenic attractions as affects highways, and if conditions warrant, the chief value is considered to lie in the above, or for any other lawful reason it is believed the land should not pass into private ownership, proper report should be promptly submitted with definite recommendations.

Prior to the issuance of further instructions you are advised that when such bodies of road side timber are found by any of your examiners, or when attention has been called to such, investigation should at once be made, followed by prompt report and recommendation. Particularly does this refer to the redwoods wherever found, the conservation of which is of the greatest importance.

PRIZES OFFERED FOR BEST COUGAR HUNTER

A contest among the amateur cougar hunters of Oregon for the state championship and a cash prize of \$175 will be started by the Oregon State Game Commission on June 1 and the competition will extend until June 1, 1930. The commission has set aside \$500 to be awarded to cougar hunters in addition to their regular bounties. The hunter who kills the second largest number of cougars during the year will receive \$125 and the men next in rank will receive \$100, \$75 and \$25 respectively. For some time the game commission has had under consideration a plan which would stimulate greater activity among cougar hunters and thus save the lives of many deer and it has decided that cash prizes be awarded to the five men who account for the most "big cats." This week letters will go out to all men who have been paid cougar bounties during the last year, explaining the rules of the contest.

DECLARE FRENCH FIRST IN AMERICA

A searching study of old maritime records in Europe has convinced Meade Minnerode, biographer and historical writer, that French fishermen visited the shores of America a full century before Columbus arrived.

Minnerode who returned on the liner Paris, said he discovered documents supporting his theory while browsing in the archives of France for material to be used in a marine story of that country.

"I found indubitable evidence that French fishermen hunted whale and netted cod off the coast of Newfoundland as early as 1392, just a century before Christopher Columbus' discovery of America" the writer said.

The writer said that there was reason to believe that had the French actually discovered new land, they might have kept the secret to themselves because of the rivalry in those days, especially between the French and the British, for fishing grounds.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF MAN DECLARED HUNDREDS OF THOUSAND YEARS AGO

The abruptness of man's first geologically recorded appearance on earth was brought out at the meeting of the American Philosophical Society by Dr. James H. Breasted, director of the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago.

Though the recorded time of man's advent has been regarded generally as around 100,000 years ago. Dr. Breasted said that recent Egyptian records show that at least several hundred thousand years ago or much earlier if we follow the geologists who estimate the length of the pleistocene era at nearly of quite a million years ago.

These prehistoric men, whose recent records were found in Egypt, were the same sort of men as have been identified elsewhere, especially in Europe, as first appearing at later dates. They had about the same culture, used the same kinds of stone tools, and are designated by the same names, Chellean and Acheulean.

In Egypt, as in other places where these earliest records have been uncovered, there is an abrupt first appearance. The several geological strata of earth known to precede immediately that in which men's tools were found reveal no traces of man at all. The human evidence appears all at once, and thereafter gives evidence of continuous existence.

Dr. Breasted described a new way of dating these early relics. This is to concentrate on search for remains embedded in layers of earth, the geological ages of which are known. It is assumed that the human evidence must have been deposited when the now buried stratum was forming on the earth's surface.

In Egypt, the Chicago geologists-anthropologists found the "dated" strata in a place named the fayum, about 60 miles south of Cairo, once the bed of a great lake. In the oldest of the strata there they found nothing indicating the presence of human beings, but in the fifth from the bottom they discovered the tools of prehistoric man.

Dr. Breasted said that in an early prehistoric era the Sahara was a vast well-watered and vegetation covered plateau. He spoke at a symposium on the question whether Egypt or Babylonia had the earlier civilization. He favored Egypt's priority.

SEVEN THOUSAND PEOPLE ATTEND GLENDALE FETE

Wednesday morning, bright and early, the people from all over southern Oregon began pouring into Glendale. Caravans from Roseburg, Grants Pass and Medford and Eugene carried people intent upon helping Glendale celebrate her Lumber Jubilee.

Beginning with a parade at 11 o'clock over a mile long, which left the city and ended at the huge Glendale Lumber Company's mill, a day of festivities opened. Just behind W. B. Lesh, marshal of the parade, came Governor Patterson of Oregon. The Roseburg fire and drum corps, the Roseburg and Grants Pass bands, the Cavemen of Grants Pass and the Umpqua spawns and chiefs of Roseburg were all included in the parade.

A splendid health section by the school children, a fire patrol float, logging machinery and a splendid showing of native logs, etc. were very interesting parts of the display.

Governor Patterson and District Attorney Neuner and J. H. Mulchy of the Southern Pacific were among the speakers of the day.

Sports, typical of logging, log bucking, rolling, etc. were indulged as well as band concerts, baseball game and a street carnival added to the day's amusements climaxed with a grand ball in the evening.

Seven thousand people are estimated to have visited the city on the day of the celebration, staged in commemoration of the rebuilding of the city following a fire which swept away the business section last July as well as the erection of the large new saw mill of the Glendale Lumber Company.

Frank Muse, an English pilot, is to attempt a flight from England to New Zealand.

PUBLISHER IS PLEASED WITH FARM VIEWS

President Hoover's views on proposed measures of farm relief, as expressed in his message to Congress, are characterized as "admirable" by Arthur H. Jenkins, editor of The Farm Journal.

Although the President's expressions had been generally foreseen and predicted, Mr. Hoover went further than was anticipated by the closest students of the farm problem in the importance he attached to co-operative selling organizations and their function in the general operation of the projected Federal Farm Board, says the magazine in its current issue.

"Two vital points stand out in the message," said Mr. Jenkins. "The first is his insistence that whenever legislation is produced by Congress it must be so framed that the result will not be disastrous increase in farm production.

"There may be some increase of production without danger to the economic balance, at least to the extent that the new farm tariff schedules reduce imports of competing farm products. But the President properly holds that any large increase of production above this point will inevitably defeat the purpose of the proposed legislation."

The second point, the President's recommendation that the Federal Farm Board shall function only through farmer-controlled co-operative organizations, is characterized as "equally important."

Mr. Hoover, in his message, asserted that such a board was necessary to "transfer the agricultural question from the field of politics into the realm of economics" and outlined its functions as follows:

"The pledged purpose of such a Federal Farm Board is the reorganization of the marketing system on sounder and more stable and more economic lines. To do this the board will require funds to assist in creating and sustaining farmer-owned and farmer controlled agencies for a variety of purposes, such as the acquisition of adequate warehouses and other facilities for marketing; adequate working capital to be advanced against commodities lodged for storing; necessary and prudent advances to corporations created and owned by farmers' marketing organizations for the purchase and orderly marketing of surpluses occasioned by climatic variations or by harvest congestion; to authorize the creation and support of clearing warehouses, especially for perishable products, through which, under producers' approval, co-operation can be established with distributors and processors for more orderly marketing.

MAN WAS TRYING TO FLY BEFORE BIRTH OF CHRIST

Although authenticated records show that man first rode the air successfully only 146 years ago, aviation as an idea, is at least 2,300 years old.

Indications are that men were experimenting with fantastic devices for the conquest of the air long before the birth of Christ, according to a compilation of ancient chronicles.

Although the narrated flight of Archytas of Tarentum in 400 B. C., recorded by Gellius, is regarded largely as a flight of imagination, it is accepted as an indication that even then men were attempting seriously to imitate the birds.

Many men of eminence among the Greeks, and Favorinus the Philosopher," recorded by Gellius, have in a most positive manner assured us that the model of a dove or pigeon, formed in wood by Archytas, was so contrived as by a certain mechanical art and power to fly, so nicely was it balanced by weights and put in motion by hidden and enclosed air.