

CENTRAL POINT STAR

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INTERESTING FIGURES ON STATE DEBT

Granges generally are actively interested in the affairs of state, especially regarding taxation and revenue. In a recent communication from the Clackamas County Pomona Grange, Hal E. Hoss, Secretary of State, was asked for a statement of the financial condition of the commonwealth, based upon the appropriations of the last legislature, the measures vetoed by the governor, and the existing financial deficit.

In his reply, the secretary of state presented the following statement, of general interest to all tax-payers as the condition facing the state at this time:

According to the 4th State Budget, as presented to the last session of the legislature, the Governor made net recommendations in the sum of.....\$7,003,972.15

The Legislature disallowed from the above amount activities aggregating.....\$ 45,994.82

Net recommendations of the Governor approved.....\$6,957,977.33

In addition to the recommendations of the Governor, the 35th legislature passed legislation appropriating.....\$1,032,451.45

Of this amount the Governor vetoed.....\$ 91,900.00

Net total appropriations in addition to the amount recommended by the Governor.....\$ 920,551.45

Total appropriations made by the 35th Legislative Assembly, not including fixed Millage Tax items, Annual and Continuing Appropriations.....\$7,878,528.78

In the preparation of the 1929-1930 Budget, it was made to balance expenditures against receipts with no regard for the existing deficit as of December 31, 1928. In other words, it was desired to make the appropriations for 1929-1930 equal the revenue that was in sight for the biennium. In the foregoing statement there is no provision to meet the item of \$920,551.45 unless revenue will be forthcoming from the laws enacted by the last assembly known as the Income Tax Act, Intangibles Tax and Excise Tax Acts.

The deficit of December 31, 1928 aggregated \$2,358,962.01, and to the extent that authorized appropriations are not spent and revenue is received in excess of the estimates will this amount be reduced.

LAW CONCERNING AUTO LOADS MADE CLEAR

A number of important laws affecting the operation of motor vehicles were enacted at the recent session of the legislature, and many of them will be effective on June 4th. Of particular interest among them has been the one providing a new schedule of load limits for trucks, and inasmuch as there appeared to be some confusions in the act as finally passed, the secretary of state had the entire problem referred to the State's attorney general for interpretation. The opinion of the attorney general will be used as a basis from which the weight law will be administered, with the following as the high lights of the interpretation:

A four-wheeled truck may be operated with a combined weight of not more than 22,000 pounds, but if operated in combination with other vehicles the combined weight of all should not exceed 34,000 pounds. A six-wheeled truck having two axles spaced not less than eight feet apart may have a combined weight not in excess of 27,000 pounds, and may not be operated in conjunction with any other vehicle or without pneumatic tires. A six-wheeled truck having axles spaced not less than eight feet apart may be operated with a total combined weight not in excess of 34,000 pounds, or may be operated in combination with other attached vehicles, the total combined weight of which truck and attached vehicles shall not be more than 34,000 pounds.

Mother's Day



Sunday is Mother's Day.

On this day the homage of a nation will be paid to the loving soul who tenderly nursed us to young manhood and young womanhood.

Every man and woman wants to look upon his or her mother with a tender thought of reverence and devotion. None other than our mother can call forth this splendid sentiment and no sweeter, more wholesome day could be observed than Mother's Day.

Who could nourish a more loving thought than that of a dear, old mother—perhaps slightly grey after the rigors of a strenuous life—with its woes and cares and joys of raising her family, in the background and who now tenderly look upon the lives of her progeny accounting all their successes and accomplishments with now and then an admonishment to correct some wayward or misguided act or deed.

Truly one's mother is the most forgiving soul that anyone might find. She is always ready to protect and administer wise and helpful advice when needed and will suffer any hardship, that her children might reap happiness.

Let no one forget the day! A little token. A letter or tender thought will suffice to kindle a huge flame of joy in a mother's heart. Who could be so mean as to overlook such a splendid opportunity to spread a little sunshine in a Mother's path.

Here's to mother—God bless her. May all her trials and worries of her younger life be reflected in happiness and the joy of living, in her declining years—is our toast to Mother.

High Places in Nation's News Prowlers Enter County Stores

Storms over the week end in many states took a toll of many lives, and did much damage to crops.

Federal officers rounded up 81 liquor operators in one Chicago precinct.

Harry F. Sinclair started a term in the District of Columbia jail this week for contempt resulting from the Senate investigation of the oil scandal.

A project, which will assure the shippers using the Ohio River for shipping purposes, a nine foot channel, from Pittsburg to Cairo, Ill., will be completed by this fall.

C. C. Moore, former governor of Idaho, is slated for a position with the National Land office, made vacant by the death of William Spry, of Utah.

Murrill Hager, former University of Oregon athlete, will fill the position with the Medford schools made vacant by the resignation of Prince Callison.

Export rates on wheat will be reduced by the western railroads.

It is planned to raise the tariff on sugar.

The debenture plan was favorably voted upon by the senate Wednesday. This was in opposition to the Hoover plan. There were 13 Republicans voted with the Democrats and Independents. The vote was 47 to 44. The Relief bill with the debenture amendment will be voted upon later.

FAKE MOTOR CLUB PROMOTERS TAKE TOLL FROM MOTORISTS

Arrests of gyp motor club representatives made last week in Washington County draws attention to the tremendous sum of money that these fake clubs takes from the public. Journeying through the state "working" in community centers, a group of high-powered salesmen remove huge sums by promising all sorts of inducements to secure the motorists' money. It is estimated that in Oregon alone over \$100,000 has been taken from the motorists during the past year by the operation of these gyp salesmen.

The largest loss on record is that suffered by motorists in Chicago and Cook County, Illinois, through the operations of the Metropolitan Automobile Service Corporation. This outfit is said to have taken \$1,200,000 from 30,000 motorists in a period of 20 months.

The scheme if this concern was to sell the usual type of gyp "service contract" as a policy of insurance. The charge for it was \$39.50 for two years.

The corporation was organized in August, 1923. The Federal grand jury indicted both the corporation and its promoters on April 3, 1925, for using the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.

PICK UP \$100,000 WITH SIMPLE IDEA

Montone, Ind., is just a railway station, a postoffice and a few scattered houses, but each week it is the scene of a little lesson in co-operation that should interest every business man and every farmer in America.

Each Saturday a refrigerator car is loaded by the farmers around Montone with 500 crates of eggs. Each Saturday evening it is picked up by a fast freight train and delivered in New York City in time for the Monday morning trade. That weekly carload of eggs brings the Montone poultrymen \$1,300 more than they would get if they sold their eggs in the surrounding towns or expressed them to the cities individually, says The Farm Journal, which tells the story in its current issue. It nets them an additional \$100,000 yearly.

Co-operation is the answer. But the Montone egg producers have no formal organization. They simply figured out about a year ago that they were doing a foolish thing by shipping their eggs as individuals by express. A case of eggs expressed to New York cost about \$1.55 for delivery. By freight it cost 55 cents. The difference on a carload would be \$500, and the farmers were producing a carload each quantities here and there.

The producers got together, arranged for the weekly refrigerator car, hired a delivery agent in New York, and began their experiment. The result is the additional \$100,000 a year plus less work for every one concerned.

The most striking point of this account is that the \$100,000 opportunity had been lying there for years before any one saw it. And similar opportunities for co-operative enterprise probably exist in every farming community and business community in America.

Buttermilk or skim milk kept before the chickens all the time helps to supply protein, minerals and vitamins and also acts as a laxative. Less protein is needed in the mash where a supply of buttermilk or skim milk is provided. Dried buttermilk or skim milk may be included in the mash to 13 to 12 per cent under conditions where it is not possible to obtain skim or buttermilk at a reasonable cost.

NEW METHOD PRESERVING EGGS FOUND

Discovery of a new and fundamental method of preserving eggs by carbon dioxide has been announced at Cornell University.

It is expected to make feasible the delivery to consumers of storage eggs that will be fresher than many which, under present practices, reach the market as strictly fresh eggs.

So important is the discovery regarded that application has been made for patents on the process. The successful research was conducted by a member of the Cornell faculty, Dr. Paul F. Sharp, professor of dairy chemistry. The future will develop how far these discoveries are profitably applicable in commerce.

In analyzing eggs Dr. Sharp found that there are two important causes of decomposition, heat and loss of carbon dioxide. Of the two the carbon dioxide in some cases proved to be the most important. He found that evaporation of this compound from eggs begins the moment the hen lays them. Its loss causes an increase in the alkalinity of the egg, so that as the egg is kept the yolk slowly flattens and the white becomes thin and watery.

This principal source of decomposition is checked by keeping the eggs in a room, or container, having a slight amount of carbon dioxide in the air. This treatment does not preserve eggs indefinitely, but its effects are remarkable. Eggs that Dr. Sharp preserved for two years with the aid of carbon dioxide, by a modified procedure in which the loss of water was prevented, were given the candle test by experts. They graded as extra fresh, though other tests showed them to be far below that grade.

Eggs were stored in temperatures over 95 degrees Fahrenheit, both with and without the gas preservative. This is nearly hatching heat. At the end of 14 days the untreated eggs were bad, but the decomposition of those in 1 per cent of carbon dioxide was retarded by half.

At cold storage temperatures, Dr. Sharp says, results indicate 1 per cent probably will be sufficient preservative. There will be some expense in proofing the walls of storage rooms against loss of gas. After that he estimates that the carbon dioxide can be maintained sufficiently by renewals once a week at a cost of less than one cent per case of eggs.

CANCER STUDY BROADENS

The medical profession's fight against cancer today is being waged on a entirely different front than yesterday, Dr. William J. Mayo, famous surgeon of the Rochester, Minn., clinic and guest speaker at the 58th annual convention of the California association.

"The old trend of investigation, was aimed at the cause of cancer. Although this has not been entirely abandoned, a totally different side is being taken up. 'The old theory that the 90 per cent of the people who do not have cancer didn't come in contact with the disease and that the 10 per cent did. 'We are not sure of that now. The burden of the proof shows that the 90 per cent were better protected by natural resistance."

It is the building up of this resistance, rather than attempting alone to find the cause of cancer, that physicians are working on now he said.

"All evidence shows that persons vary in susceptibility to cancer as they do to tuberculosis. 'The new trend is to try, by biochemical examinations, to raise the resistance against cancer."

Ladino clover, being a rather shallow rooted type of plant, usually does well in Oregon but prefers land that sub-irrigates during a considerable part of the summer or that may be irrigated regularly. It is looked upon as a rather long lived perennial.