

# CENTRAL POINT STAR

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## AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IS SOME BETTER

In general, farm operations in the United States are well advanced with spring work a week to a month ahead of last year when the season started late. Except locally with respect to a few commodities, crop conditions are reported favorable. The first cutting of hay is well under way in the southwest and 1930 products are rapidly replacing old crop commodities in the markets.

Domestic demand conditions continue somewhat unfavorable for agriculture products, although the seven-months decline in farm prices has apparently been checked. Market conditions for American agricultural products abroad continued unsatisfactory in March and April. Unemployment in Europe remains large, while government policies with respect to currency have contributed to business depression in Japan and China.

Easy money is a world wide condition just as trade reaction and unemployment are world-wide. Recent money rates in New York have averaged around three and three-quarters per cent and as low as 2 per cent, in contrast to average rates around 9 and one half per cent and up to 20 per cent a year ago. Business money rates averaged around one per cent lower than last year at this time. Low rates for money are still viewed as promising future business revival and improved demand conditions.

The probable volume of agricultural production continues to receive much attention in agricultural and business circles. Recent trade bulletins contain such comments as: "It is to be hoped that farmers will avoid over-production, thereby sustaining or increasing their purchasing power" by Babson, Commerce and Finance remarks that "Upon the average commodity prices have ceased to decline. . . . But unless there is some effective organization for the control of agricultural production it is not to be expected that prices can be permanently held up, and the problem is to find a way for effecting such control and inducing farmers to recognize and accept it. This will probably take ten or fifteen years."

"The Farm Board feels that you and each of you (six million farm units) will be helped in doing your share of this task (balancing production to market demands) by consulting the Federal and State outlook reports," said chairman Legge of the Federal Farm Board. "I commend them to your careful consideration."

"It seems clear," says R. K. Bliss director of extension in Iowa, "that if outlook information is to get results it must be gotten into the hands of all the farmers that have need of it."

But, in 1929, only 31 state agricultural colleges reported the distribution of any outlook information and the total number of reports furnished farmers was estimated at only 200,000—around one report for each 24 farmers in the country. The colleges may do a little better in 1930.

In Oregon good progress was made with farm work in April and conditions were generally favorable for crops and livestock. Pears are promising but the prune crop is expected to be light. Apples are apparently setting well and a good cherry crop is generally expected although some reports indicate heavy dropping in western counties. Frequent rains were of benefit to pastures and ranges, but the outlook for irrigation water and grass later in the season continues unfavorable in some locations. There will be an increased number of pullets reared, but turkey production seems likely to be curtailed slightly. Sheep men have been favored with a good lamb crop but market conditions for lambs and wool are discouraging. Dairy men are showing more inclinations to cull out low producers.

## THREE YEAR OLD LOST FOR NIGHT

Laddie Mouton, three, was found at 10:30 Sunday morning two miles from Grants Pass by Legion searchers working under the direction of Sheriff Ernest H. Lister of Josephine county. The child was discovered by Milton Akerill of Grants Pass on a little knoll not far from a brush road when he heard the boy's sobbing from a distance of a hundred yards. Akerill who had been mining on the historic Althouse creek all winter and was well acquainted with woods lore, was a member of a Legion party.

## FARM REMINDERS

As a result of activity among Oregon county agent in work in connection with orchard and small fruit soil management during 1929, more commercial fertilizer is being used profitably than ever before, and unwise use of commercial fertilizer has been practically eliminated.

Before treating any seed potatoes, it is always best to run them over a slat-work working table or rack and discard all tubers which are bruised, cracked or show any evidence of decay, says the Oregon Experiment station. Any sprouts which have started are removed at that time.

The evening desert can often be cooked and watched while the luncheon or breakfast dishes are being washed, thus allowing mother more free time in the afternoon.

Seed and fiber flax was seeded early and is looking good on a some what increased acreage. Clover in western counties gives promise of good hay and seed yields. The acreage is somewhat reduced, however, both in western and eastern Oregon except possibly Malheur county. More alfalfa and less ladino clover seed is expected. Alfalfa seed production will probably increase again this year in Oregon, and more vetch and rye grass may be harvested for seed because of the favorable hay prospects in western Oregon. The eastern Oregon wheat crop will undoubtedly be sub-normal and the prospect is not good for wild meadow and late hay crops in much of that area.

Season around three weeks earlier than last year in Benton county. Weather conditions favored planting spring crops on land not seeded last fall. Cherry crop looked good in April. Fall sown wheat, oats and vetch generally good except on wet land. Climatic conditions favored grain crops in Clackamas county but prunes, cherries and other tree fruits were not especially promising. 20 per cent increase in chickens expected. General farm outlook fair. In Lane county 20 per cent increase in chickens expected. Spring grain doing fine in Polk county. Prunes a light crop. Cherries look good but a few orchards will have little or no crop. Not much change in turkey output expected. Growers indicate a Washington county prune crop about 40 per cent, normal cherry crop, and gooseberries were promising except in controlling maggots. Turkeys about same as last year. At auction, 20 grade dairy cows averaged \$100.

In Columbia county, hay and grain crops look good. Orchard products showed early promise. About average of poultry being raised. Weather conditions favored farm work in Lincoln county. Crops looking good. Livestock only fair to poor condition because of shortage of food last winter and spring. Dairy men somewhat discouraged but mostly going ahead—some tendency to reduce production. Lumber mills not active.

Rainfall in Douglas county was above normal. Prune crop set well young trees. Many turkeys hatched last April. Increasing artificial incubation. A turkey crop expected about like last year. Jackson county weather favorable for crops, but apple spraying delayed by winds and rains. All pears set a good crop, and prospect favorable for full crop of cherries. The general situation is good. Plenty of labor, good credit conditions and big crop in prospect, although offers for cannery pears around \$40 are much lower than in 1929.

## OUR ANNUAL SPORT BILL

By Caleb Johnson

How much the people of the United States spend on recreation, nobody can figure with any very close approach to accuracy. But the United States Department of Commerce has just compiled some figures which indicate that on amateur sports alone we spend probably upward of half a billion—five hundred million—dollars a year.

This is not taking into account any of the professional so-called sports, such as baseball, boxing, exhibition, horse-racing and the like, which are more in the nature of theatrical exhibitions than of anything which can properly be termed "sport." If the money spent for admissions to such affairs were included, as well as the money as the money won and lost in betting on them, and there were added in the intercollegiate football games and all other events to which people pay admission though they do not personally participate in them, the total would run well over a thousand million dollars.

But the Department's figures deal solely with the dollars and cents spent in amateur sports, the things people do themselves for the pleasure they get out of them, such as playing golf, fishing, shooting, tennis, "baseball," baseball, swimming and the like. And the figures throw an interesting light on the habits of the United States as a whole.

There are now more than 5,000 golf courses in the United States. And if you don't believe that is a good many, I'll tell you it is more than there are in all the rest of the world put together. Golf was introduced into America from Scotland less than fifty years ago. The first golf course in America is said to have been laid out at Sarasota, Florida, by a group of young Scotchmen whose fathers had bought half a million acres of Florida land for fifty cents an acre or so, and sent their sons over to see what they could do with it. That was in the early 1850s, but it was not until the late 1890s, less than 35 years ago that golf really began to become popular, and its great vogue has been a development of the past twenty years.

When you consider that it takes about 200 acres for a really good golf course, and few are crowded in to less than 150 acres we have some three-quarters of a millions acres of land devoted to this one game, at the lowest estimate. Most of it is high-priced land, too, for a golf course to be of any value to any considerable number of people must be within easy distance of a big center of population, and the closer you get to a big city, the more valuable your land is. The investment in such land for golf courses is put by the Department of Commerce at over \$700,000,000, or pretty close to \$1,000,000,000.

It costs an average of \$21,000 a year to maintain a course. There is \$105,000,000 of our annual bill for sports accounted for at once. And that doesn't count the cost to 1,500,000 golfers of the balls they lose or the clubs they replace, to say nothing of the money they spend for proper clothing and other equipment. Put that at \$100 a year per golfer, which is probably low, and you have another hundred and fifty millions.

The total retail sale of sporting goods comes to about \$250,000,000 a year, Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, states. More than 10,000 sportsmen are employed in selling sporting goods, drawing salaries aggregating above \$20,000,000, while the factories making such commodities employ 33,000 workers, whose wages run to \$40,000,000 a year.

One of the largest items, next to golf, is fishing tackle. Our national bill for fishing supplies every year is over \$8,000,000. That is more than we paid Russia for Alaska in 1869. That is a lot of money, compared with what the average grown man of today had to spend for fishing tackle when he was a boy. As President Hoover put it when he was Secretary of Commerce:

"We have indeed made stupendous progress in physical equipment to overcome the mysteries of fish. We have moved upward from the rude pole with a butcher string line, fished with hooks 10 for a dime, whose compelling lure is one segment of an anglerworm and whose incantation is spitting on the bait. We have arrived at the high state of a tackle, assembled from the steel of Damascus, the bamboos of Siam, the silk of Japan, the lacquer of China, the tin of Bangkok, the nickel of Canada, the feathers of Brazil and the silver of Colorado—all compounded by mass production at Chicago, Ill., and Akron, Ohio. And for magic and incantations we have progressed to applications of cosmetics to artificial flies and to wonders in special clothing (for the fisherman)—to countless varied lures and laments, and to calling a bite a 'strike.' Nor do I need to repeat that fishing is not the rich man's sport, though his incantations are more expensive."

Besides the makers and sellers of sporting goods, the textile weavers, the manufacturers of clothing, shoemakers and others gain a great revenue from the production of sport clothes. Each sport calls for

its own costume. The tennis player and the golfer dress differently and neither wears the fishermen's rubber boots.

Almost all of the games which we play are importations from Europe, but there are two of distinct American origin. One of them is lacrosse, not yet popular as it probably will become. The first explorers of North America found the Indians playing this game, in which a leather ball is tossed by a racket shaped something like a long-handled dip net. Many northern colleges have lacrosse teams and there are those who predict that it will some day rival baseball as an intercollegiate sport, because of its speed and the excitement which it affords spectators.

The other purely American game is basketball. That was invented in the early 1890s by an athletic instructor in a Middle West Y. M. C. A., who wanted a game which the boys could play in winter, between the end of the football season and the beginning of the baseball season. Basketball has become the most popular of the indoor games, and is frequently played out of doors, too. And in the past few years explorers in Yucatan have discovered that ancient Mayas, that strange race which vanished from the face of the earth leaving only great stone monuments and buildings now almost buried in the jungle, had a game much like basketball, played with an india-rubber ball which was thrown through stone circles such as are the baskets in the modern game.

## DID YOU EVER STOP TO THINK

By Edson R. Waite  
Shawnee, Oklahoma

Otto H. Falk, President of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company says:

"That the average successful business men are sentimental about their business and for that reason they continue to work harder than anyone else in the organization year after they should have retired. Money usually means nothing to these men they have already acquired more than they can ever hope to use."

It is the joy of achievement that persists and keeps them in the harness day after day. It forces them to consider new propositions, to make changes, to tackle everything with a vigor and a zest that makes modern business so amazingly aggressive.

It is a fortunate condition, too, because these successful business men have learned a great deal about business and about human relations in the years they have spent building their organization. His experience and knowledge is the background on which many future leaders and captains of industry are planning and shaping their careers.

This sentiment for a business is also the wellspring of enthusiasm which reaches out and spurs on the field organization, the department heads, the men in the shop, and the countless homes and lives affected by the welfare of that business.

Therefore, I consider it one of the finest results of this industrial age to have the spirit and sentiment for a business continue as a driving force for so many men who prefer to spend their twilight hours in the further upbuilding of their organization, rather than in idleness or the vain pursuit of pleasure.

## SAMBO'S PHILOSOPHY



"De folkses dat low dat DEY chil luns am faultless, gity' aint no bet tab den dey chilluns is."

## MANY CARS REGISTERED BY ASHLAND OFFICE

The city of Ashland, being nearest the California border, is registering more non-resident automobiles than any other point in the state, according to figures in the offices of the state motor vehicle division.

The total non-resident permits issued for the first four months of this year is 14,071 or 49 more than the corresponding period of last year. Most of this is by far tourist traffic. Of the total the station at Ashland has registered 3330. The Grants Pass station is second with 2608, Portland third with 1576 and registration point in the state reaches Medford fourth with 1108. No other the 1000 mark, only 932 having been registered at the division offices at the capitol.

Among the other 33 registratio points with the number registered are the following: Astoria 75, Baker 99, Coquille 117, Corvallis 156, Eugene 446, Klamath Falls 205, LaGarde 55, Marshfield 95, Milton-Freewater 103, Ontario 252, Oregon City 94, Pendleton 112, Roseburg 467.

As usual most of the out-of-state traffic is from California, 8679 registering from there. Next is Washington, 2795. Idaho is third with 720. Already there has been tourist registration from 47 states, Alaska, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Canada and Porto Rico.

## SEEK 20,000 SIGNERS FOR MEASURE TO CLOSE ROGUE

A drive for signatures to assure a vote decision on whether the Rogue river shall be closed to commercial fishermen will be under way Saturday, it was announced by members of the Grants Pass chapter of the Izaak Walton League.

The petition which is asking that 15,000 voters of the state of Oregon seek to have an amendment to the state constitution allow for the closing of the river will be circulated under the direction of a special committee representing the Rogue river district.

Three persons have been picked from Josephine County, three from Jackson county and one from Curry county to direct the drive. It is the hopes of those behind the drive for signatures to secure the names of at least 20,000 although but 15,000 are legally needed according to the attorney general of the state. The decision which rests with the voters next November will settle for all times, it is said, the issue which has grown from the practices of fishermen at the mouth of the river who catch for commercial purposes.

Those who reside in the Grants Pass district and thousands of tourists who come here each summer to fish declare the commercial fishermen get all the fish, particularly the salmon before they get up here.

"Commercial fishing season opens on May 15 on the 12-mile section at the mouth of the river and continues until October 1," Joe Wharton said Tuesday morning. "The commercial fishermen are going to be assessed by the Commercial Fishermen's Organization, a poundage fee of two cents a pound to provide a fund to fight the passage of this measure."

"The closing measure is going to receive strong support all over the state, as people are beginning to realize that the Rogue river is of greater value as a recreational stream than as a commercial stream. Every season thousands of tourist fishermen from all over the United States, Mexico, Canada and England come to the river to angle for steelhead and salmon."

The state game commission has endorsed closing Rogue river to commercial fishing. Governor Norblad has publicly approved of it. The chambers of commerce in Medford and Grants Pass are gacking the measure whole-heartedly.

Successful marketing of spring lambs mean that they are sorted for tops at least four times during the season, says the Oregon Extension service. A prime milk fat lamb is in that condition only a short time and if the grower can pick him and sell him then, he will command a premium.

Read the Ads and profit. A good advertiser is usually a good merchant.

## SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST OVER NATION

The Senate voted 51 to 16 to place a quota upon immigration from Mexico into the United States. By this act the senate singled out Mexico of all American nations to put a limit on. The Mexican immigration has always been unlimited.

Yakima Wash., has reversed the ordinary order on traffic and warned all motorists that they will be arrested should they drive too slowly thru the business section.

A novice won the Pulitzer prize this year with his story "Laughing Boy." The youthful author was Oliver La Forge. "Green Pastures" by Marc Connelly was selected as the best drama.

Colleen Moore, favorite movie actress is the latest of the movie colony to receive a divorce. Her husband was John B. McCormick, film director.

The British Indian army has established military law in the portion of India that it threatened by insurrectionists.

Another tornado swept over portions of the middle states, Saturday. This storm is but one of many which has visited the Mississippi valley this spring, bringing large property damage and death in their wake. It is a privilege to live in Southern Oregon.

Rosco Turner, famous aviator attempted to make a one-stop record for flying from California to New York. He fell short 45 minutes of the time made by Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lindbergh.

A lynching party was held at Sherman, Texas, which caused the death of a negro and the loss of the county court house in that city last week end.

## HOME POINTERS

A few bits of sapolio run through the food chopper as though grinding food will sharpen the knives when dull.

An oil fire can be extinguished with salt, flour, meal, sand or gravel but water will only spread it.

Scalding hot compresses can be wrung out without burning the hands if they are laid lengthwise in the center of a towel and the ends of the towel twisted in opposite directions.

Copper and brass vessels may be brightened by using vinegar and salt in the water in which they are washed.

Many families spend far too little time on the planning of purchases and far too much worrying over how to pay the bills. One cure for this is a well-planned budget, strictly adhered to.

Many housewives can save time and effort when cleaning by sweeping all the rooms at one time, and then dusting all at one time, to avoid handling cleaning tools and equipment several times.

Nearly 100 per cent of all prunes grown in the United States come from the Pacific coast states, with about 20 per cent from Oregon and the rest from Washington, California and Idaho. At the present time nearly 75 per cent of the Oregon prune crop is dried, 17 per cent is shipped fresh, and 8 per cent canned. Investigations indicate that the canned output may be profitably expanded.

Out of more than 4000 samples of farm drinking water that have been analyzed by Oregon State college during the last few years, more than one third have been found to be polluted more or less seriously. Samples, properly submitted, are analyzed free by the bacteriology department of the college.

**Greatness Must Be Won**  
There are two ends to every ladder—and the bottom is where one starts. The man at the top, disappointing though he may look, did not fly there. It is not often that men "have greatness thrust upon them."