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Coast Highway Gets Federal Aid Allotment

Large Sum is Allocated for Grading In Florence Section

Allocation by the federal government of \$600,000 for Oregon highway construction will make possible the completion of the Oregon Coast Highway in much shorter time than was expected.

The announcement of the allocation of the federal money was made last week at a meeting of the state highway held in Portland. Of the total sum, the Oregon Coast highway will receive \$259,000 which will be used in meeting the cost of 5.3 miles of highway in the Florence district north of Reedsport.

The contract for the grading of this 5.3 miles will be awarded some time this summer. Completion of this work will leave less than 14 miles of the Oregon Coast highway not completed or not under contract and even completion of this section is now fairly possible.

If the plans of the highway commission are fulfilled, every foot of the scenic coast highway will be open for travel by the time the Rogue river bridge at Gold Beach is finished late in 1931.

The remaining portion of the federal allocation was distributed on the federal aid roads throughout the state, of which \$112,500 will be expended on the Siuslaw dike section.

Freak of Nature Provides Many Thrills

Up on the left fork of Sardine Creek, at the old Grey Eagle Mining Company's diggings is a queer freak in the form of a house. The building is the old assay house maintained at that property in its hey day when the Gray Eagle was among the producers of this section. The building as built upon the side hill with one side set upon underpinning. In the years that have passed the old house has gradually settled down until now the one side of the house rests upon the hill side in the actual contour of the slope.

As a result of the alignment of the old house it provides a peculiar sensation for anyone attempting to enter. It has come to be known as the 'Crazy House' of Sardine Creek and many people from all over Southern Oregon have journeyed up Sardine Creek to solve the mystery of the building and decide why those who enter are greeted with such a peculiar feeling. There are many solutions offered but we believe that it is merely a matter of the freak lay of the building. At any rate many of the valley have been treated to a queer sensation, some have even fainted upon entering the old building.

Thistle Raising Profitable

The teasel, a cactus-like thistle, provides the only entirely satisfactory means of carding wool, removing the burr and bringing up the nap. Consequently in some parts of the world, especially in England, in northern New York and in Oregon, raising thistles for the wool manufacturing industry is a regular business. Teasels were introduced into America by William Snooks, an Englishman, in 1820.

Food Speculators Attack Farm Board Program

Private Interests Begin Expected Attack on Farmer Owned Co-operatives

By Caleb Johnson
One of the things which every intelligent person knew would happen as soon as the Federal Farm Board got itself organized and into action, has happened.

The knockers have begun to knock.

Criticism of the Board, of its methods and policies, of the law under which it operates, were expected. They were inevitable. Something new is being undertaken and any thing new always brings to the front the interests which do not want anything changed.

Some of the criticism is honest, some dishonest. Some comes from disgruntled farmer organizations and groups who don't want the Farm Board plan in the first place and don't want it now. Some comes from political farmers who want to embarrass Washington for political purposes of their own. And a good deal of it comes from private interests who see their control of the grain trade, the livestock trade and other commodities, slipping away out of their hands and into the hands of the farmers themselves.

The attack upon the Farm Board by the United States Chamber of Commerce is the one which has got the most publicity. The Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Mr. Julius Barnes. Mr. Barnes is also one of the largest private dealers in wheat in the United States. He does not want the wheat trade to pass out of private hands. Neither do the private dealers in other agricultural commodities who joined with Dr. Barnes in denouncing the Farm Board Act. They included representatives of the National Poultry and Egg Dealers Association, the Michigan Canning Industry, the Philadelphia Wool and Textile Association, the American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers and numerous similar organizations of business men.

Mr. Dan A. Millet, investment banker and stockman of Denver, Colo., was selected by the chamber to lead the attack, the essence of which was that it would be better to go back to the first principles, with no artificial interference with economic laws; to abolish tariffs and all artificial aids to business, labor and industry. Mr. Millet's philosophy seems to be expressed in the following quotation from his address: "Let no man think that living standards in America can be permanently maintained at a measurably higher level than those of other civilized countries."

That expression indicates the point of view of the business and speculation interest which are opposing any form of relief for the farmer. The effective answer, made by C. C. Teague, a member of the Farm Board, was:

"We have been measurably successful for 100 years in keeping the living standards of American labor and American farmers above the peasantry of Europe and the earning power of American capital above that of Europe and I do not believe that our people are yet ready to abandon that policy."

The operations of the Board that have brought about the most criticism are those in wheat and cotton. During October and November, there was a stock panic when probably 50 per cent of the supposed values of industrial stock was squeezed out. The country has been suffering from the effect of this ever since; wheat and cotton were headed in the same downward direction.

In an effort to prevent any further serious decline in these commodity prices the Farm Board offered to loan to co-operatives \$1.25 a bushel on wheat and 16 cents on cotton

with the customary grade, variety and freight differentials to the various terminal markets. This proved effective for several months, but later when there was a sharp decline in the price of wheat the Board, under the terms of the agricultural marketing act, authorized an emergency stabilization operation in wheat. The purposes of this stabilization operation was to take off the market whatever quantity of wheat was necessary to prevent any considerable decline in the price.

In accordance with its announcement last October the Board continued making these loans to the wheat and cotton co-operatives over a period of more than six months, regardless of the fact that the market part of this time was below the loan values. The policy of fixed loans values on cotton and wheat, together with the subsequent stabilization operation in wheat undoubtedly saved a panic in these commodities which would have cost the farmers of the country many millions of dollars, and the business depression had been added to the business depression caused by industrial stock losses it perhaps might have cost the country billions of dollars. This action was taken in a national emergency and in the opinion of the Board was entirely justified and in the interest of all the people even if later the action cost the taxpayers some money.

Another form which the attack upon the Farm Board is taking is the wide-spread effort to convey the impression that its operations will increase prices to the consumers for farm products, the idea apparently being to get cities who are strictly consumers, lined up in opposition to the producing farmers.

The law under which the Farm Board operates directly charges the Board not to support co-operative organization or stabilization operations to a point that brings on any distress to the consumers. Another reason that consumers need have no fear is that it is not possible to get a monopoly in food products because of the ease and quickness with which producers can get into agricultural production, the small amount of capital required and because of the always available land inviting the producer when ever there is an opportunity for profit. Therefore, any attempt to arbitrarily raise profits to a level where unreasonable profits are given the producer is sure to bring a flood of production that will defeat the attempt and bring disaster to the producers.

The old speculative system of distribution has been proved oftentimes wasteful and inefficient. It has often failed to pay the producer a living price for his products and at the same time the consumer has often had to pay high prices. On the other hand it has been demonstrated that in many cases where producers are organized into effective co-operative sales organizations they have been able to prosper and at the same time not to put a burden on the consumers of the country. That which makes this seeming inconsistency possible is that through co-operative organization producers are able to effect many savings in wastes and improper charges between the producers and the consumers which are reflected in a larger percentage of the consumer's dollar being returned to the producer.

It is a gigantic job which the Farm Board has undertaken. It will take a great deal of time to get the whole system working nationally, and there doubtless will be many mistakes made. So far only five national sales agencies have been

(Continued on last page)

Aged Foots Creek Man Dies Yesterday

Charles A. Wahl a native of Bavaria, Germany and a retired railroad engineer, passed away at a Medford hospital Wednesday morning following a long illness.

Mr. Wahl has been a resident of the Foots Creek section for the past fifteen years and was a very beloved neighbor. Mr. Wahl is survived by his wife, Pauline Wahl and three sons, Carl and Will of Waterloo, Iowa, and Fred Wahl, lasher of the Farmers & Fruit Growers Bank of Medford.

The remains were taken this evening to Waterloo, Iowa for interment.

BUSINESS MEN TO ATTEND SCHOOLS

Local Institutes to Bring Late Methods in Merchandising College Men Coming

With business methods for merchants changing as rapidly as women's styles, commercial leaders of 29 Oregon cities have again scheduled summer institutes this year as a means of keeping in touch with the most modern developments in their field.

These institutes have been developed as a co-operative project among the Oregon Retail Merchants association, the school of commerce at Oregon State College, and the college extension service. They have proved so popular that the schedule has grown to five times the proportion of the first year when only six were held.

A staff of three men will hold the institutes at each place, two days being sent in each city. Local committees arrange for the meeting and invite in business men from surrounding towns in the various counties.

H. T. Vance, in charge of courses in merchandising at O. S. C. will give lectures and demonstrations in advertising and salesmanship. E. E. Bosworth, head of courses in accounting, will handle phases of business management, and O. F. Shate, Secretary of the Retail Merchants Association, will deal with store arrangement.

The schedule will begin at Albany, June 30 and July 1, and includes Cottage Grove, Roseburg, Grants Pass, Medford, Ashland, Klamath Falls, Lakeview, Burns, Ontario, Baker, LaGrande, Enterprise, Pendleton, Heppner, Arlington, The Dalles, Redmond, Bend, Toledo, Tillamook, McMinnville, Hillsboro, Oregon City, Newberg, Salem, Independence, Hood River and Corvallis.

WORKMAN AT QUARRY OVERCOME FROM GAS

Elmer Fuller, an employee of the Lively Lime Products Co., was brought to the city in a very critical condition yesterday as a result of monoxide poisoning. Mr. Fuller was employed in the Lively quarry and while tunneling broke into some old diggings from which a quantity of water and gas was relieved with the result that the unfortunate man was overcome. He was brought to town and given first aid by Dr. Chisholm. He was taken to his home near this city and is now resting quite easy.

Oldest Forest

An inter-glacial forest—one which grew between two glacial eras and was covered over by the second glacier, thus being preserved for centuries—has been discovered on the north side of Mendenhall glacier near Juneau, Alaska.



"SOME FOLKS BRAG ON THEIR PIONEER ANCESTORS, BUT WHEN IT COMES TO EARLY SETTLERS I LIKE THE ONE THAT PAY ON THE FIRST OF THE MONTH."



MURDER

One person out of every ten thousand is murdered every year in the United States. That does not mean that your chance of not being murdered is only ten thousand to one. For the ordinary peaceable citizen the chance is nearer a million to one that he will die at the hands of a murderer. Most of the murderers' victims are themselves potential murderers. In probably half of the killings it is a question of which criminal got the drop on the other.

I lived several years in Chicago, many years in New York. My work as a newspaper man took me into the most dangerous parts of both cities at all hours of the night. I never felt the need of carrying a weapon and I never knew of anybody not a crook, who was sober, unarmed, and not displaying signs of wealth to tempt a foot-pad or a burglar, being murdered except by some crazy man, which might have happened anywhere.

PROPHETS

The voice of the prophet is still heard in the land, but it is the voice of the scientific research worker discovering new processes which will revolutionize some industry, and of the

trade commissioner reporting these new developments to manufacturers.

A short time ago one of the Government's trade commissioners reported from Berlin that German chemists had found a new and cheap way to make methanol, usually called "wood alcohol." The Department of Commerce broadcast that news to every producer of methanol in America. Only one paid any attention; he sent a man to Germany to find out more about it. The others sat tight until, a few months later a shipload of the new German methanol arrived in New York, to be sold at less than the American cost of production. Then the manufacturers demanded to know why they had not been told. They simply had not listened.

All of the old plants for making methanol had to be scrapped and new ones constructed to make it by the new process, and the man who had listened to the prophets was the first American in the field with cheap methanol.

MOON

The hottest object anywhere near the Earth is the Moon. Also it is the coldest. Observers using the 100-inch telescope on Mount Wilson have been measuring the moon's temperature for a year. They report that the parts of the moon on which the sun shines are hotter than boiling water, and the side away from the sun is at least 254 degrees below zero.

The reason for this is that moon is a dry, dead mass of cooled-off lava, or melted rock. It has no water, no vegetation, no life, nothing to make clouds to temper the rays of the sun. If it were not for water vapor in the earth's atmosphere we could not live on it. The blanket of vapor keeps the heat from the sun from burning us up in the daytime, prevents that heat from escaping at night.

One way astronomers can tell whether other planets than ours are probably inhabited or not is by studying their atmosphere through their great telescope. The only one on which it seems possible for life as we know it to exist is Mars. When the new 200-inch telescope is finished we shall probably get some evidence as to the population of Mars.

SPERRY

Elmer Sperry, inventor, has just retired from business at 72. He probably will keep on inventing. He built the first electric lighting station in the world, using arc lights, before Edison invented the incandescent bulb. He invented the modern electric coal-mining machinery. He made the first electric automobile. He invented a process for extracting chlorine and alkali from common salt which forms the basis of one of the great electric power industries at Niagara Falls. He discovered a way of reclaiming tin from old tin cans, founding a business which buys tin scraps from the can factories, removes the tin and sells it to silk manufacturers to weight their goods and melts up the iron plates into window-sash weights. He invented and built the most powerful searchlights in the world, giving off more candlepower per square inch of surface than the sun itself, and now used by every Army and Navy in the world.

Sperry is best known as the inventor of "Metal Mike," the automatic steersman for ships, utilizing the mysterious principle of the gyroscope. He invented the gyroscopic compass, the gyroscopic stabilizer for ships and for airplanes. One of his recent inventions tells railroad men whether there are any hidden flaws in their rails. His latest is a light weight Diesel type engine for airplanes. Only Edison has produced more useful inventions than Elmer Sperry.

County Health Department

ACTIVITIES
By Dr. B. C. Wilson

NEWS
Health Officer

THE BABY TEETH

The baby teeth are all there at birth just below the gum, although you cannot see them. The roots are not entirely formed; but the crowns of the teeth, the part which will eventually show in the mouth, are completely formed and are waiting for the time when the child is developed enough to use them, then the roots develop and the crown of the tooth is pushed up through the gum and we get our first glimpse of baby's tooth. The time of the eruption of the deciduous, or baby teeth varies greatly, owing to the development of that part of the body; usually the first tooth appears from five to eight months after birth.

One of the front teeth (central pear, and usually within the next incisors) is the first tooth to appear two months after four front teeth have arrived—two upper and two lower. When the front teeth are in place, those on each side will show up. These usually erupt anywhere from the seventh to ninth month. These eight incisors—four upper and four lower—usually do not

cause much disturbance to the child while they are coming through the gums, because of their knife-like or cutting shape.

The first temporary—pre-molars as they are generally called—(there are no bicuspids in the first set of teeth)—generally appear by the end of the first year. The cuspid teeth, or eye teeth, as they are sometimes called erupt about the eighteenth month. They push their way through the gum between the lateral incisor and the first pre-molar. The second pre-molars arrive usually about the third year. This makes twenty deciduous, or baby teeth, which is all of the temporary teeth.

When the baby is one year old he should have twelve teeth; and it is about this time that he should have his first tooth brush and his training in the care of his mouth and teeth should begin. Keep them just as white shiny as when they first appeared. The child soon becomes accustomed to having his teeth brushed after each meal, and as he grows this routine will become a part of his life. He should be encouraged as early as possible to brush his own teeth and so create the habit at an early age.

A great many people do not believe that it is necessary to care for the baby teeth because, so they reason, the child will soon lose them and gain a good set of teeth in their stead. This mistaken conception has caused a great deal of unnecessary suffering and serious after results that could have been prevented so easily. Of course the baby teeth will all be gone usually by the time the child is twelve years of age, but the fact that these teeth were put there for a purpose and that some of them are going to stay even that long makes it necessary that we make every effort to keep them as healthy and free from decay as possible. Aside from this the premature loss of one of these little teeth results oftentimes in a serious deformity of the face and jaws as well as a serious crippling of the child's chewing machinery at a time in his life when it is cost vitally needed.

SAMBO'S PHILOSOPHY



"Me an' mah Pahnah, an' mah Pahnah's frien' Picked Mo' cotton dan de gins cot. a gin. Ain' got no money, but Ah'll soon have some. Soon's de ol' lady gits de washin' done!"