

# CENTRAL POINT STAR

VOLUME TWO

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1930

NUMBER 47

## World Price Decline Affects Farm Market

Low Cost of Produce in Foreign Countries Affects the Market Of This Country

Markets for American farm products are reflecting the general world decline in commodity prices, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture in its June 1 report on the agricultural situation.

"The low price of wheat" says the bureau, "reflects a world-wide condition of declining commodity prices, large stocks, business recession, unemployment, and reduced purchasing power, all of which has operated to the disadvantage of many producers of commodities entering into international trade, including American wheat, cotton and pork."

Moreover there seems to be a within this country, and apparently this is affecting markets for cattle, butter, eggs, lambs, wool and certain vegetables.

The bureau finds "the continued weak market for wheat as harvest time approaches is naturally depressing to the West. Growers are hopeful but not cheerful. The hopes are largely grounded in the possibility that small supplies in Argentina and shrinking stocks in Europe and the Orient may lead to increased exports during the summer."

(Continued on Last Page)

## Grants Pass To Institute Elks Lodge, June 17

One hundred and fifty Elks, will become charter members of Grants Pass Lodge No. 1584, which will be instituted in Grants Pass, June seventeenth. Probably seventy-five of these will join by demit and the rest by initiation.

Five hundred visiting Elks are expected to attend the celebration including many state and at least one National Official. The streets of the city will be decorated in the Royal Purple. Most of the store fronts will be decorated in honor of the occasion.

The ceremonies will open with a parade in the afternoon in which there will be several Elk and Municipal bands. The regalia of the Elk and the humor of the candidate will be paraded before admiring crowds. Following the parade the Lodge will be instituted by the State officials and Local officers will be elected. The evening will be given over to a large banquet, followed by initiation of the candidates who will for the first time swear their allegiance to the Lodge. A dance will mark the occasions final hours.

## Annual School Election To Be Held June 16

Attention is called to the annual school meeting which is to be held at the school house in this city on Monday, June 16th at two o'clock.

The office of school director has to do with the management of the schools and the spending of a large amount of money. It is an important office. A progressive and well qualified man should be chosen and every qualified elector of the district, particularly parents with children in school should be present and cast their vote.

## The Country that Found Itself

### How Wise Leadership and Use of Federal Credit Have Made an Indiana Community Prosperous

By Caleb Johnson

This is the story of a county that found itself, and of a man who pointed the way.

A county that in the brief space of a few short years has lifted itself from the slough of agricultural despair to a community that remains busy and prosperous even in time of wide-decisions.

A county where boys who have quit its farms for the cities are returning to till the soil of their fathers and are happy because they have made such decisions.

A county where business men and farmers are working together harmoniously of prideful ownership and development of the community they love.

A county where prosperity is reflected in the many new buildings, modern homes, and conveniences, barns and silos and where farm and well-kept premises bear mute testimony of prideful ownership and tenacity.

A county where bank resources are mounting steadily, where "collections" (one of the prime barometers of business) are reported good and where delinquency in meeting note-payments, whether of principal or interest, is all but unknown.

A county where the vision, initiative and courage of one man have served to build up and inspire a community leadership that now boasts the loyal support of every worthwhile interest in the county.

Small wonder, then, that Steuben County, Indiana, is alive and alert today with a progressive citizenry that looks forward with almost confidence to even greater things, a larger measure of prosperity than it knows today.

When Amos Baker came to Steuben County to launch a \$25,000 condenser enterprise the community was still feeling the effects of post-war deflations. Farmers were thoroughly discouraged. Commodity prices were at low ebb. Money was tight and borrowings few and far between because there was no assurance that the farmer could market his crops at a profit and failing this it meant he would be plunged even more deeply in debt.

"Here was a situation," said Baker that called for real farm relief. Theory wouldn't do. And real farm relief, as I conceived it, meant helping the farmer to help himself.

"He was advised to broaden the scope of his activities, not to depend on wheat, corn, oats, alfalfa or potatoes for all of the farm income. It was suggested that he go in for livestock, feeding cattle, sheep, etc., and not forget to include some good producing cows. Farmers already owning herds were advised to get rid of the scrubs."

"The fact that a cow pays her way," Baker told the farmers, "is relatively unimportant. The vital thing to determine is whether she pays you a profit. If she doesn't, stop boarding her, and buy a real producer. Your market for milk will be constant, regardless of the season, and we will buy every pound that you produce."

That Baker's advice was heeded may be guessed at from the fact that 45 carloads of culs have been shipped out of Steuben County and disposed of as cutters during the last three years.

The next step was the financing of the farmer who wanted to establish dairy herds or aid to existing herds. Local banks, of course were willing to extend a portion of the necessary credit. But Baker realized they would need more help, much more, to finance the undertaking. Hence, he immediately launched the Interstate Cattle Loan Company, put his problem up to the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank at Louisville and got the help he needed. How well his plan has worked may be judged from the statement of Federal Land Bank officials that on

April 1, 1930, there was not a single overdue loan or delinquent interest charged against any borrower in all of Steuben County!

In four years time the number of dairy cows in the county had been increased from 3,000 to 12,000. Credit extended to farmers at times reached a total of almost \$300,000 and much of this paper represented rediscunts handled through the Intermediate Credit Bank. Loans were repaid or reduced at regular intervals largely cut of milk checks. Mortgages now are disappearing and real farm assets, in the form of livestock and needed equipment are heartening the farmer at his task because he finds his enterprise is profitable for the first time in many years.

Throughout Steuben County at the present time there are indications of widespread activity. One sense of prosperity in the air. All roads lead to Angola, bustling county seat and center of the activities that have raised the whole county to a firm financial footing.

Practically all lines of business have shared in the general prosperity, 50 to 100 per cent gains in volume of business having been recorded in some instances. To the north, east, south and west of this busy town things are perking up mightily. New barns are going up. Old ones are becoming overhauled. Scores of farms have installed modern stanchions and have installed other equipment. IN TWO YEARS MORE THAN 200 NEW SILOS HAVE BEEN BUILT. In practically every neighborhood bright, fresh paint lends a glamour to homesteads and barns which, almost without exception, are in splendid state of repair. New fences are the rule and scores of recently built hen-houses testify to the fact that the farmers wives likewise are realizing on the county's prosperity. A rundown farmstead in Steuben County is a rare spectacle indeed and inquiry is likely to develop the fact that the owner has let progress pass him by or that the occupant is some shiftless tenant who would rather fish than work.

The value of the amortized loan plan to farmers who want to build up farm assets in a minimum of time was pictured by Baker. "Suppose that a farmer owns five cows," he said, "and wants to buy five more cows and not impair any emergency cash reserve he may have. The operation is very simple. The cattle loan company receives his application and if the loan is approved the money becomes available at once through discount at the Intermediate Credit Bank at Louisville and the farmer gets his money to get his cows. He has agreed to surrender half his milk check each month and to be applied on the loan. The other half he receives for himself and that amount of course, is as much as he had been receiving before he bought the additional cows. If the cows are real producers the entire loan, in many cases is amortized on this basis in eight and one half month; seldom is the loan repayment longer than 10 months. Thus, in less than a year's time the farmer has been enabled to double this particular asset and his opportunity is limited only by his industry or his failure to take advantage of aid that becomes his for the asking."

Making it easy for farmers to add to their assets, or helping them to a start in business has wrought a transformation in the economic life of the community, according to Baker. "In the case of the small farmer," he said, "this is particularly true. The farmer now banks his funds, pays his bills by check and is quite as proud of his pass book as he is of his growing prosperity."

There are scores of cases of small

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## WILD FOWL COMMISSION PURCHASES REFUGE AREAS

The purchase of a 32,555 acre tract in South Carolina and of 5,180 acres in Colorado as migratory bird refuges has been approved by the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission.

These areas will constitute the first bird refuges to be acquired by purchase under the Migratory Bird Conservation act of February 19, 1929, by which Congress authorized the expenditure over a 10-year period of nearly \$8,000,000 for surveys and acquisition of lands for migratory-bird refuges. The actual acquisition of the two areas will proceed immediately after July 1, 1930, when funds appropriated under the act become available to the department. The average price for these lands authorized by the commission is \$1.13 an acre.



## TRAGEDY—

Babe Ruth has just introduced to the coast to coast audience of the Columbia Broadcasting System by Ted Husing, sports announcer. Fresh from his shower at the Yankee Stadium, the Babe was nattily dressed in a camel's hair sweater, tan trousers and white trimmed sport shoes as he stood before the "mike" booming forth his hastily prepared speech.

Now Nicholas Cortolongo, the chief page boy of WABC, was a blase young man, rubbing elbows with innumerable celebrities of all sorts during his day's work. But Nick had never been impressed with greatness until he shook the hand that wields the bat that so very frequently slams the ball over the fence.

A good page he knew the law of the studios—perfect quiet during broadcasts. But being in the same identical room with the Sultan of Swat proved too much for Nick. In the middle of the Home Run Kings' discourse, Nicks wayward foot slipped and he fell with a crash on the studio piano. The Babe jumped; others in the room sat aghast. The unforgettable had occurred.

When Ruth's talk was signed off, poor Nick, completely crushed crept from behind the piano, tears glistening in his eyes, as he stammered, "Gee, Mr. Ruth, I'm awful sorry."

"Forget it, kid," replied the Babe impressio, "when I saw it wasn't a pop bottle everthing was all right. Here, I'll autograph this ball for you."

When Ted Husing journeyed to Louisville to tell the world who was winning the Kentucky Derby, popular CBS sport-caster by commissioning him an honorary colonel on his personal staff.

## Earthworms Full of Eyes

Dr. Walter N. Hess of Johns Hopkins, announces that earthworms have eyes in every section of their bodies. With a small beam of light he found every segment sensitive to it. He was able to identify the skin cells that respond to the light.

It has long been the policy of the college extension service and its county agent staff to sponsor and actively aid co-operative marketing movements.



"FOLKS USED TO TALK ABOUT GIRLS BEING GRACEFUL BUT NOW MOST OF THE TALK IS ABOUT 'EM BEING DISGRACEFUL."



## VALUES

A boy is worth \$9,333 when he is born, if his family has an income of \$2,500 a year, an insurance expert calculates. That is what it would take, put out at interest at 3 1/2 percent, to rear him to the age of eighteen and produce the net income which he may be expected to earn from then on. It costs the average family \$7,238 to bring up a boy and put him through high school. By the time he is eighteen, however, he is worth \$28,654, again figuring his potential earning capacity.

On that basis the male population of the United States is worth one trillion, one hundred and forty-four billion dollars.

## GASOLINE

Cheaper gasoline and a smaller surplus of heavy fuel oil are the results expected from the adoption in this country of a new German process for adding hydrogen gas to crude petroleum. This is one of the revolutionary discoveries of science, which are being made so rapidly that every industry has to be constantly on the lookout lest its whole methods have to be changed over night.

Not so many years ago gasoline was a waste product. Then Daimler invented the gasoline engine and that part of the petroleum suddenly became the most useful. The Diesel engine, which uses heavy oil fuel, has not yet been sufficiently developed to consume anything like the surplus left after the gasoline has been extracted.

## DEFENSE

Thirty-seven ships of war steamed into New York harbor through the fog the other morning. Overhead 160 Navy airplanes, loosed from the deck of the airplane carrier "Saratoga," soared over the city. It was the Navy's demonstration of strength, and an impressive one.

Navy men do not like the program of reducing armaments. They would like us to believe that all the rest of the world is watching for a chance to pounce upon us and that only an enormous Navy can keep us from being gobbled up.

One does not have to agree with their point of view, however, to admit that a battle fleet in the Hudson River is a magnificent spectacle and that a flock of airplanes can draw everybody away from their desks and tools to the roof-tops to watch the show. We older folk will never get over our wonder at seeing men fly. To the youngsters it is already commonplace.

## ENERGY

Most people think that the brain needs as much food as the body does. People complain of fatigue after mental effort, and because they feel as tired as if they had been using their muscles they think they must have used up as much energy as if they had been working with their bodies.

Scientists at Wesleyan University have been studying the energy requirements of brain-workers for years, and have announced that all of the energy expended in a solid hour of the most intense mental effort can be replaced by eating half of a salted peanut! Five minutes spent in dusting a desk consumes more energy than an hour of hard mental work at the desk.

Much of the so-called mental fatigue is physical fatigue. The writer who is tired after a day at the typewriter or pen is tired because of the physical effort of writing. Many who complain of brain-fag after a day of business conferences should rather complain of "talk-fag." The physical effort of continuous speaking is a great energy-consumer, as every orator and actor knows.

Most often, so-called mental fatigue comes from the failure to eliminate wastes properly from the body. The one thing the brain-worker needs most is physical exercise in the open air.

## MOVIES

Mr. Will H. Hays, President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, very courteously writes to me concerning a comment in this column a few weeks ago to the effect that the movies do not give a real picture of life, and sends me a quantity of printed matter to prove that the picture men are doing their best to keep the movies pure.

Purity is one thing and intelligence is something else again. You can lay down rules which if followed, will prevent the movies from giving offense even to the most prudish mind. There are no possible rules by which people who do not know the difference between truth and falsehood can be prevented from putting false ideas on the screen.

The motion picture is today the most influential force in the world, because it impresses the very young through the most effective channel for impressions, the eyes. For that reason, the movies are a fair target for criticism all the time.

## County Health Department

ACTIVITIES

NEWS

By Dr. B. C. Wilson

Health Officer

## THE CARE OF BABY TEETH

Decayed teeth that always hold quantities of decayed food materials, swollen, red gums, stained teeth, uncleaned mouths, according to the U. S. Public Health Service, all afford excellent breeding places for germs and many of the diseases of childhood are contracted because of such conditions. Nearly all contagious diseases—gain their entrance to the body either thru the mouth or nasal cavity. If the child's mouth is healthy, if his teeth are sound, and his gums firm and hard, many of these disease-causing organisms cannot find lodgment.

It is often asked, when should a child be taken to the dentist. By all means he should be taken by the time he is three years of age, and at least every six months thereafter. The temporary teeth should be cleaned by the dentist at least twice a year, and all cavities should be filled just as soon as they appear. This is not painful unless the cavities are allowed to become

large. All stain should be removed because underneath these stains are plaques of germs which destroy the enamel. The fillings may be either of amalgam, or, what is probably preferable, of dopper cement, which is plastic and easily inserted. In case a tooth is lost prematurely through accident or disease, the space should be retained by a simple appliance to hold the adjacent teeth apart. This is an age of prevention—an era that emphasizes the importance of taking every means to prevent disease before it occurs. The early visits to the dentist, when, possible, nothing is to be done but cleaning and giving advice as to the use of the tooth brush or a small filling or two, will have a salutary effect upon the child. He will look upon the dentist as his friend instead of some one to fear. And he will soon learn to take pride in the appearance of his mouth and teeth. The dentist will make every effort to preserve those teeth and keep them comfortable and useful. Think what it will mean to this child when he grows up to have a beautiful, clean, and regular set of teeth.

Although the child does not lose all of his temporary teeth until he is about twelve years of age, the first permanent molar usually appears about the age of six years. The child does not lose any of his temporary teeth when this tooth erupts; but, instead, it appears just behind the last temporary molar. This is frequently confusing to mothers, because they have not noticed its arrival and often think it is a temporary tooth. This first permanent molar, or six-year molar—the keystone of the arch, as it is sometimes called. Many times it is not perfectly formed and decays quickly. This is a serious loss and always leaves the child's face deformed. Just as soon as this tooth appears the family dentist should be consulted.

During all the time these temporary teeth are erupting, are in

(Continued on Last Page)

## SAMBO'S PHILOSOPHY



"Dat prechab done invite hisse' ovah to er chicken dinner tomorrer-an' hit a FULL MOON for foah mo nights yit!"