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Hold Mineral Conference at Grants Pass

Extensive Program Prepared For Josephine City; Opens July 15

The program for the Mid-Pacific Empire Mineral Economic Conference to be held at the County Court House, Grants Pass, on Tuesday, July 15th, is now complete according to Mr. Albert Burch general chairman.

The purpose of the conference is to determine where the mineral deposits of Northern California and southern Oregon are what is their extent and the probable cost of mining same, also what industries can be attracted to this section by virtue of the minerals which exist here. This information will be used as a foundation upon which it is hoped to build an industrial program for the Mid Pacific Empire along mining lines.

Mr. Burch and his committee have been working on the program for the past few weeks and have obtained the services of the best mining authorities available to present papers at the meeting. The complete program follows:

Welcome to Grants Pass, Mayor George Fox; Greetings from Northern California-Southern Oregon Dev. Assn. Pres. C. F. Gates; Purpose of Conference, Gen. Chairman, Albert Burch; Gold, P. R. Backus, Mariposa Orchard, Medford, Ore.; Copper, W. B. Robinson local representative American Smelting and Refining Co.; Mineral Resources of Northern California and Southern Oregon, J. T. Pardee, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington D. C.; Coal and Silica, J. M. Lively, president Lively Lime Products, Gold Hill, Oregon; Chromite, Albert Burch, Medford, Oregon; Financing, B. E. Harder, president First National Bank, Medford Oregon; Limestone, W. H. Muirhead manager Beaver Portland Cement Co., Gold Hill, Oregon; Carbonic Acid, George Schumaker, Ph. D. Medford, Oregon; Clay and Clay Products, Dr. Charles T. Sweeney, Medford, Oregon.

The procedure to be adopted at the conference is for those on the program to read papers which they have prepared on the specific minerals assigned them. This will be followed by a discussion form the floor and anyone interested is welcome to join in the discourse. All oral statements will be taken by a court reporter and following the conference the information gathered will be thoroughly analyzed by a special committee in order to determine what can be done to encourage mining development.

Transportation will also play an important part at the meeting and whether or not of same in this section is retarding mineral development will in all probability be brought out by some of the speakers.

The conference is being sponsored by the Northern California-southern Oregon Development association and will be followed later on by a similar conference on agriculture and one on timber.

Complete copies of the proceedings of the mineral conference will be sent to Senator Charles L. McNary and the other members of the Congressional delegations of Oregon and California in order to reassure them of the absolute necessity for the completion of the Crescent City Harbor project to bring about extensive mining development in this section. It is known that a water outlet will greatly enhance the possibility of immediate mining development here on account of the low freight rates, which would be available and such authorities as L. A. Levensaler of the American Smelter and Refining Co. have repeatedly stated that no great development can be expected until the Crescent City Harbor is built and a road is constructed from the interior country to that port.

It is expected, according to Mr.

LITTLE CHANGE SEEN IN INDUSTRIAL CONDITION OF 12 RESERVE DISTRICTS

For the past two months business activity in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District has shown considerable stability, but at levels well below those prevailing during the corresponding months of 1929. No important change in the situation was evident during May, moderate improvements over April in certain components of the business structure being neutralized by compensating declines in other phases of activity.

Weather conditions during May and the first half of June were favorable to crop development and the growth of forage on livestock ranges in most parts of the District, although frost caused some damage to deciduous fruits in Washington. Continued declines in the prices of agricultural commodities have been the most adverse factor in the farm situation.

Little change in aggregate industrial output of the District was evident during May, but increase or decrease in activity of several industries were important. There were increases in the value in the building permits issued, construction contracts awarded and cement output. The fact that production fell off in the District most important industries, lumber and petroleum, should not be interpreted as being unfavorable since production in both industries has been in excess of current demand for several months. Unemployment was reported as being more serious than in April and considerably greater than a year ago.

The volume of trade declined during May and was below the level of the corresponding month of 1929 by a greater amount than in any other month thus far this year. Declines from both the preceding month and last year were recorded in retail and wholesale trade, sales of new automobiles, railroad freight carloadings and intercoastal trade.

Wholesale commodity prices moved irregularly downward during most of May and widespread decline in quotations were recorded during the first half of June. There was some evidence that retail prices also tended downward.

For several months credit conditions in the District have remained substantially unchanged. Through this period borrowings from the Federal Reserve Bank have been small, commercial loans of reporting member banks have been moderate in volume, security loans have

(Continued on last page)

Albert Burch that those preparing papers on the various minerals will answer the following questions:

1. The quantity of the mineral deposits of this section and the locations of same.
 2. What development is taking place at present?
 3. What future development can be expected?
 4. What part transportation plays in this development. Are present transportation facilities adequate or inadequate?
 5. Would a water outlet at Crescent City bring about more development of our mineral resources?
- What industries can be attracted to this section by virtue of the minerals existing here?

SAMBO'S PHILOSOPHY



"Mos' o' de folkses dat spen' dey good times dreamin' o' ah castles couldn't pay de fus' months rent on one ef dey got er chanst ter move in!"

How Census Facts are Counted

Each Individual Is Represented By a Card Punched Full of Holes Classified By Machines

By Caleb Johnson

You are a card 6 1/2 inches long and 3 1/2 inches wide, with 31 holes punched in it.

That is the way you appear on Uncle Sams records in Washington, provided the census enumerator found you and turned in his report according to schedule. And, so far as the Government at Washington is concerned with your case, that is all they know or want to know about you.

Your name does not appear on the card. It is on the enumerators sheet, of course, but those are all baled up and stored away in a vault where there isn't one chance in a million of your individual name being dug out for any imaginable purpose. In the course of time these old reports will go to the paper mill, and then the only identity you will have left is the punched card, looking somewhat like a rectangular square of Swiss cheese.

As fast as the enumerators returns come to Washington they are turned over to the several hundred young women who sit all day in front of electrically operated punching machines and transfer the enumerators information to these cards. A punch in a certain position on the card means that you live in a certain state or territory. Another punch indicates you county a third your town, a fourth your Census enumeration district. The holes are the same size the only difference for each fact recorded being the position of the hole in the card. There are as many keys on the punching machine as there are possible different facts about any individual, and the operator merely presses the correct key and the machine punches the hole in the right place.

A punch in one position means that you live on a farm (in another that you don't. Whether you are male or female is indicated by another punch in a different place. Color or race, age, whether married, single or widowed, your occupation and all of the other bothersome question which you have to answer for the Census man all are reduced to holes in a card.

When all of the required holes have been punched in a card it is fed into another highly ingenious machine, which at one operation adds the facts which the card contains to all the other facts of the same character. This second machine has hundreds of little metal rods or plungers, one for every possible position of a hole. Nothing happens when one of the plungers touches the surface of the card at a point at which there is no hole, but wherever there is a hole in the card, one of the metal plungers goes right through it. For example, if you are a Chinese, none of the plungers indicating Mexican Indian, Japanese, Filipino, Hindu, Korean or Hawaii blood would go through the card, but the one which indicate Chinese birth. In doing this it makes an electrical contact which registers another figure on counting machine that records the Chinese population. And so with each of the other plungers which finds a hole to go into. All thirty-one of them make their records simultaneously, and the punched cards pass through each one of dozens of such machines at the rate of 175,000 a day.

Any other way of classifying and totalling Census figures would be so slow, with a population of around 125,000,000 to be counted, that it might be a year or more before the complete total was known.

There were no counting machines or electrical appliances when the first Census of the United States was made, nor for nearly a hundred years after that. Everything was done in those old days slowly by hand, and the records kept in books, some of which are still preserved. And nobody knows, whether those records were correct or

not, with the chance in favor of their being decidedly inaccurate. For the early Census enumerators, who were only paid \$1 per each fifty names, had to cover a lot of territory, in most cases, and doubtless overlooked many inhabitants. The Census of 1790, the first under our present form of government, was not completed until 1792, when President George Washington reported to the Congress, that there were 3,929,214 persons in the young republic. In all probability there were more than 4,000,000 or eight times as many as there had been in 1700, ninety years earlier. In that year, 1700, the population of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia combined was only 15,000, and the total population of the Colonies less than half a million.

One reason why accurate counting of the population was not possible in Colonial times, and to some extent since, was the belief that to enumerate the people would bring a curse upon them. The people, especially in the New England colonies where they tried to run the government strictly in accordance with the teachings of the Bible, which they interpreted literally, feared the wrath of God if the people were counted. For proof that Divine vengeance would follow the taking of the Census they pointed to the 24th chapter of the Second Book of Samuel, which tells how King David sent Joab to number the people from Dan to Beersheba. Joab, the first census-taker on record, made a count which showed 800,000 inhabitants. But this impious act was followed by a pestilence which killed 700,000 of them.

It is no wonder that a people who took every word in the Bible as literal truth feared the Census-taker!

The influence of this belief extended into the other colonies, so much so that in 1712 Governor Hunter of New York, charged by the home government in London with enumerating the people of the colony, apologized for the inaccuracy of the count, saying that the people were so superstitious that they thought an epidemic of illness had followed the last previous count.

Something of the same reluctance to be counted baffled the Census taker who tried to enumerate the inhabitants of the different Colonies early in the Revolutionary War, in order to apportion the cost of war equitably among them. It was realized then that only a strong central authority could make any sort of an accurate Census, and a provision for such decennial count was therefore provided in the Constitution when it was adopted in 1787.

Strawberries are usually a little sweeter and more flavorsome just at or a little past the peak of the season.

The old hot pack method of filling the berries and syrup boiling hot into the jar making it possible to get a little more into the jars, but sacrifices quality and appearance.



"THE MAN THAT'S BOSS IN HIS OWN HOME ISN'T THE ONE THAT GOES 'ROUND BRAGGIN' ABOUT IT."

CAMP FIRE PERMITS FOREST NECESSITY

Smoking Is Prohibited After July 1st As a Further Measure To Control Fire Hazard

Camp fire permits are required on the Crater National Forest land beginning Saturday, June 21. These are free and may be obtained from the Forest Supervisors office on the third floor of the Post Office building in the city of Medford, or from any forest officer. At the following improved camp grounds permits are not required:

Bridge, Browns Cabin, Browns Cabin Bridge, Bybee Creek, Castle Creek, Copeland Crater Creek, Crystal Springs, Dead Indian Soda Springs, Farewell Bend, Bogue River, Hamaker Creek, Hamaker R. S. Camp, Huckleberry, Hurryon, Lake of the Woods 3 camps, Malone Springs, Mazam, Middlefork Applegate Bridge, Minnehaha, National Creek, Natural Bridge, Odessa, Recreation, Silver Camp, Union Creek, Wagon, Warpeg, Whiskey, Wildcat Woodruff Meadows, Woodruff Meadows Bridge.

Effective July 1, smoking is restricted on National Forest land by the following regulation:

Except on paved or surfaced highways, smoking on lands of the United States within the National Forests of Oregon and Washington is prohibited while traveling in timber, brush or grass areas from July 1 until the close of the fire season as declared by the Regional Forester, but not later than September 20.

Hoss Urges Early Purchase 1930 Licenses

The fact that Oregon motorists have been permitted to use the new license plates on their automobiles two weeks in advance of the first day of the new fiscal year, or July 1st, leads those in charge of the work to the conclusion that practically all cars in the state can be registered by July 1st, according to Hall E. Hoss, secretary of state, in the following announcement:

"I urge every automobile owner to send in his application for license now, as all the departments are fully organized to care for the peak season rush, and every day that the people delay in filing their applications only adds to expense of handling the work. I am very anxious to have the work completed as rapidly as possible and have established July 1st as the date on which applications must be filed. The law is that the old plate expire on June 30th, and with the co-operation of the public I will have every car in the state decorated with a set of brand new plates by that time.

"It costs a considerable sum to operate the license bureau at maximum capacity and every day that doesn't turn a full quota of business is that much loss to the state highway and county road funds. If everyone will cooperate by sending in his application at once, we will be able to make a record this season. Several improvements in the re-licensing methods have been adopted which have speeded up the work and enabled the department to handle several times the former daily volume.

"Facilities for obtaining plates in addition to the regular mail order division, include the Salem license bureau, two Portland offices—the regular branch at 69 Fifth street and a new substation at East 6th and Alder and the sheriffs offices throughout the state, with the exception of Multnomah and Marion, where direct service is supplied by the state department.

Little time remains for license renewals if the motorist is to conform to the requirements of the law and have his automobile equipped with the new plates by the first of July. The new plates by the first of July. Early action is imperative to save the automobile owner from the embarrassment of being stopped for lack of plates or from the inconvenience of long waits at license counters or for mail service, should applications be held until a date too late to get them under the wire by the first of July."



ZEPPELINS

People of the eastern part of the United States have just had another glimpse of that gigantic monster of the air, the Graf Zeppelin. In the teeth of terrific storms the great German airship crossed the South Atlantic from Europe to Brazil, then flew northward to New York and east across the Atlantic to its home port on Lake Constance.

This trip, added to its flight around the world last year, has removed the last doubt as to the practicability of aerial navigation, and American capital is rushing in to invest in the manufacture of Zeppelins in this country and to establish regular passenger and express routes between the great centers of population.

For high speed and comparatively light loads the airplane will remain unchallenged, in all probability. But the dirigible balloon has definitely arrived as a means of everyday transportation.

GAS

The one remaining domestic handicap which makes women discontented with life in the country towns is the necessity of doing their cooking and water-heating with wood or coal, which makes too hot a fire in the Summer, or with electricity, which is decidedly expensive, or over oil-stoves, which are slow. For cooking purposes the gas which city people use is concededly the most satisfactory fuel.

A bank in Indiana, finding itself with a bankrupt gas company on its hands, investigated the possibility of bringing in compressed natural gas from Oklahoma. The experiment worked, and the people of Linton are getting the new gas at the old price, in the old way, while the expensive production plant in the town has been abandoned.

This seems to point a way whereby every community, however small, can have its gas mains and use this handy fuel as well as in the cities.

NEWSPAPERS

According to The American Press, there are 160 newspapers in the United States which have been published continuously for 100 years or more. Of these, 65 are dailies, 95 weeklies.

One of the weeklies, the Annapolis, Maryland, Gazette, is more than 200 years old, having been established in 1727. Five papers still in existence were published before the Revolution. The oldest of all dailies is the Hartford, Connecticut, Courant, founded in 1764.

We are accustomed to think of 100 years as a period of time before which nothing of importance existed in America. The evidence of these old newspapers helps us to realize that 100 years is not such a very long time. There were settlements West of the Mississippi 100 years ago, on such firm foundations that the communities and the newspapers established then have flourished ever since. Two newspapers in Iowa, one in Arkansas, one in Missouri, are in the list of these centenarians of The American Press. These and the rest have survived because they filled a need of their communities, the need of interchange of ideas and of news. Neither radio nor the out-of-town daily can ever put such community papers out of business.

CHURCHES

Long steps toward the union of the different Presbyterian churches of the United States, together with the Reformed Church in America, into a single denomination with more than 3,000,000 members, were taken the other day by the Presbyterian General Assembly. Such a union recently took place in Scotland, home of Presbyterianism.

The next step, still some distance ahead but being considered with great seriousness by church leaders, is the reunion of the Methodist Episcopal church with the other offshoot of the Church of England, the Protestant Episcopal Church in America. And some religious leaders are looking farther than that, toward the ultimate merger of those and the Presbyterians into one great Protestant body.

AIR

Air and water do not seem to most of us like raw materials of industry. Yet one of the largest industries in America uses nothing else but the air from above and around its factory and the water from the river which flows past it.

This is the plant of the Dupont interests in West Virginia which extracts nitrogen from the air by first compressing the air until it is a liquid, then mixing with it hydrogen gas obtained from the water by electrolytic decomposition. The result is ammonia, which is the handiest form of fixed nitrogen, whether you are going to use it for fertilizer or for the manufacture of explosives.

A similar process is to produce nitrate fertilizer in huge quantities as well as explosives for the Government at Muscle Shoals—maybe.