

Rain Tonight and Sunday High southerly winds this afternoon and tonight

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PINCHOT ON THE STAND

Interest of People Not Safe in Ballinger's Hands

GLAVIS WAS FAITHFUL

False Statements Were Made to President Taft by Ballinger, Says the Witness—Jones Testifies.

(Special to the Evening News) WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Gifford Pinchot while on the witness stand today, accused Secretary Ballinger of overturning the conservation policies of ex-President Roosevelt and also of making false statements to President Taft. Pinchot charged Ballinger with entering office to make short work of the policy of protecting water sites against monopolistic control. He stated he was convinced that Glavis was a faithful public servant, while Ballinger was a dangerous enemy to conservation. "When the story has been told," said Pinchot, "and witnesses whom I shall ask you to call have been heard, you will realize that the interests of the people are not safe in the hands of Ballinger."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Hornee Tillard Jones, of Portland, special agent of the Interior department, today shattered completely the structure of defense which had been built by Ballinger and the indorsement by Taft. Jones showed beyond question that Ballinger knew the minute details of the Alaska coal land cases, conferred day by day with Jones, and was studying the cases so as to be ready to appear before congressional committee to advocate amendments to the law for the relief of coal claimants. The bold statement had been made by Ballinger that he did not keep track of them and had only formal knowledge. Vertrees, Ballinger's lawyer, had insisted at a previous hearing that Ballinger did not know the coal claims were regarded as fraudulent when he was commissioner of the

general land office. Jones proved this untrue, as he produced the record of his conferring with Ballinger at Seattle in July, 1907, when Ballinger was commissioner. Jones corroborated Glavis in every particular. Today's testimony, although not sensational, is vitally important, because it shows Ballinger's principal defense is unsupported by the records.

DELIGHTFUL EVENING.

Piano Recital Given at the Home of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Kelley.

A most delightful evening was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Kelley Friday evening when the parents of the fourteen scholars in music, under the direction of Mrs. Edyth Kelley, gathered at her home for the purpose of listening to a program arranged by Mrs. Kelley and rendered by her pupils. It was indeed pleasing to the fathers and mothers present to note the excellent progress along musical lines made by the little folks, ranging in age from 9 to 15 years, and the entire program was carried out in a way that would do credit to older heads. At the conclusion of the program, a dainty lunch was served by the hostess, assisted by her mother, Mrs. Russell, and at a late hour the pleasing event came to an end.

Following is the program rendered by the pupils under the direction of their teacher:

- Song—By Class, "Snowbird Can You Sing."
Piano Duet—First Waltz (Charles Dermeo), Merle Sharp and teacher.
Piano Solo—"Bright Eyes" (L. E. Orth), Marie Pickens.
Piano Duet—"Violets Blue" (Mathews), Eunice Wisbert and teacher.
Piano Solo—"At Grandpa's Farm," (R. Strechbrog) Mattie Lee Stephenson.
Piano Duet—"The Poppy Field," (Theodore Dutton) Fay Milledge and teacher.
Song—"My Pa's Rieber Than You Pa." (Chas. E. Bray), Velma Bates.
Piano Solo—"Hayride Waltz" (Edward M. Reed), Marie Crouch.
Piano Duet—"Spring's Charms," (Max Lenecke), Jessie and Marie Pickens.
Song—"I Know a Little Girl" (Porter Steele) Russell Wishart.
Piano Solo—"Starlight Waltz" (Brainard) Velma Bates.
Piano (six hands)—"Hazel March," (J. W. Lerman), Mattie Lee Stephenson, Fay Milledge, Marie Crouch.
Piano Solo—"Dance of the Daisies," (Lafarge) Bertram Bates.
Song—"My Doll is Big'ern Your Doll," (McClure) Mattie Lee Stephenson.
Piano Solo—"Flotilla March," (Maude Anita Hart) Fay Milledge.
Piano Duet—"Nita Waltz" (Paul Duelle) Audrey Cavander, Sybil Farnsworth.
Piano Solo—"Evening Chimes" (Chas. D. Blake) Emma Payton.
Piano Duet—"Merry Boholink," (C. W. Krogman) Fay Milledge, Mattie Lee Stephenson.
Piano Solo—"Enchanted Moments," (Adam Gelbel) Audrey Cavander.
Piano Duet—"Silver Bells" (Henry Welts) Sybil Farnsworth and teacher.
Piano Solo—"Whisperings of Love," (C. Kinkel) Jessie Pickens.
Piano (six hands)—"Dress Parade March," (Paul Keller) Elma Payton, Sybil Farnsworth, Velma Bates.
Song—"Love's Eternal Crown," (F. H. Brackett) Jessie Pickens.
Piano Duet—"Pixie's Drill," March (A. H. Brown) Ella Sharp, Elma Payton.
Piano Solo—"Edelweiss Glide," (Max Lenecke) Bertram and Velma Bates.
Piano Solo—"Old Black Joe," variations (Meacham), Ella Sharp.
Piano Duet—"Sleighride Galop with bells," Elma Payton and teacher.
Piano Solo—"Sweet Sabbath Bells" (A. W. Holt), Ana Allen.
Piano Duet—"Star and Crown," (A. W. Sweet), Ana Allen and teacher.
Piano Duet—"Attack of the Uhlans," (Carl Bohm) Ella Sharp.

Mrs. E. A. Hinkle went to Olalla today to visit with her sister, Mrs. Ida McGuire at that place.

FRUIT GROWERS MEET

Interesting Session Held Today at Court House

THE ATTENDANCE GOOD

Instructive Addresses by Prominent Fruit Men Were Made and Some Good Advice Given by the Speakers.

Owing to the disagreeable weather prevailing the attendance at the fruit growers' meeting scheduled for today was not as largely attended as it would otherwise have been had the day been fair and given those living at a distance an opportunity to get to the city. However, the county was quite well represented and a decided interest was taken by all those attending. At this morning's session Mr. A. H. Carson, horticultural commissioner for the third district, made a brief address in which he advocated a concentrated endeavor on the part of fruit growers to wipe out the pear blight and other fruit diseases which threaten the life of the fruit industry of this county. He said that the fruit growers of Jackson county, with the assistance of Prof. O'Garra, had fought it successfully, and advocated an organization of the fruit growers of this county to do the same.

He also spoke strongly against the proposed La Fean apple box bill and advocated the necessity of sending representatives to Washington to defeat it, as he characterized it as unjust.

President Newell, of the state horticultural society, followed Mr. Carson. He delivered a strong address on the crying need of a Fruit Growers organization in this county.

"Without organization," he said "it is impossible to properly market your produce, and the time to organize is when you begin to plant. Have a representative to purchase your nursery stock, one who will be able to insist on the best of stock or nothing. Today 50 per cent of the nursery stock set out is worthless, and an individual grower is helpless against the nurserymen. It is either take what they give you or nothing, but if you are organized and they are given to understand that they will not be able to sell a tree in Douglas county without that tree is a good one, then and not till then will you be able to accomplish much in the line of fruit raising.

"Douglas County," he said, "is perhaps too large for one general fruit growers' association, but there should be a fruit growers' association in every shipping point in the county."

Mr. Newell then spoke of the exceptional opportunities of this county to engage in a large scale in the raising of strawberries for the early markets. "You have ripe berries here two or three weeks earlier than in any point north of Sacramento," he said, "and yet during that time carloads after carloads of California fruit are shipped through here for the Portland and northwest markets. There is no reason why Douglas county should not supply these markets," he added. "For this section is the best adapted for the raising of early strawberries of any section on the coast."

Mr. Newell then went on to show how disastrous it is to the fruit growers to ship goods to commission men and contrasted that system with that in vogue in California, in Hood River and other sections of the state where by the Fruit Growers' associations ship their fruits to a broker, who acts as their agent, and who is able to procure a much better price. As it is now, he said, you ship to several commission men who use your own fruit to beat down the price of it.

He also advocated strongly the erection of a cannery whereby all fruit unfit for shipping could be canned. Also some means of cooling fruits before shipping so that it would not be spoiled in transit.

"With proper organization," he said, "you can make your stock in your association a very good paying investment, in which you pay the commission for selling your fruits to yourselves and not to the commission man. Our society is in a position to be in close touch with the men intending to invest in this state, and we have found that they uniformly desire to go to those sections of the state where there is a fruit growers' organization. The time is now ripe," he added, "for Oregon to step into the front rank as the best fruit producing state in the union. We raise the highest priced apples grown anywhere in the world, and with the completion of the Panama canal we will be able to reach the eastern markets much more cheaply than we now are able to do. The talk of overproduction in any of our fruits is rubbish, for I have found that as fast as production increases so does the demand.

Mr. Newell then spoke of the exceptional opportunities for the raising of Lamber cherries in county, saying that they retailed from 12 to 15 cents per pound and that he had frequently seen them retailed at 25 cents per pound. In Chicago last year he saw 10 pound boxes of cherries retailing at from 80 cents to \$4.25, and the variation in price was on account of the way they had been packed. Right on this point is where your fruit growers' association can do great things. You can just as well

secure the higher price as the lower one, but you must organize and go at the matter systematically.

Mr. Newell concluded with a few timely remarks on soil culture, which led to a thorough discussion of the subject by the fruit growers present.

Pear Blight.

Following are some extracts from a paper by P. J. O'Garra, assistant pathologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, read at the fruit growers' meeting today:

It was my intention in preparing this paper to discuss at considerable length several of the more common diseases of some fruits, but in attempting this I found that I could not adequately cover the matter in the time allotted me, so have decided to pass over all diseases of some fruits that are caused by fungus parasites and fully discuss pear blight. The very urgent demand for information on pear blight and its control on the Pacific Coast has led me to write this paper which covers this question in a very careful manner.

Early History and Native Origin.

First—in the proceedings of the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of agriculture for 1794, we find the statement that a disease then called "blight" was found occurring on the apples in the highlands of the Hudson river in the State of New York. This report indicated that the disease had been seen in 1780. Subsequently its occurrence was reported on Long Island and in New Jersey and Pennsylvania in the vicinity of Philadelphia. It also seems to have appeared quite general in the apple and pear orchards in the eastern states, and following the settlement of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois we find that the pear blight appeared and attacked the young orchards which were put out in these settlements.

The disease is usually most serious on the pear. It attacks the apple, however, to a very serious extent, sometimes disastrously. The quince, wild crabapple and various species of the Hawthorn, the service berry, the mountain ash and other wild fruits are more or less subject to its attacks. The logan, which is a relative of the some fruits, is a somewhat peculiar host for this disease. Wherever native shrub or trees of the some species are abundant in the neighborhood of pear and apple orchards attention should be given them and it would be better that they were destroyed. There is this much to say, however, the native shrubs do not as a rule tend to hold the blight over as do the cultivated orchards.

The blight usually attracts attention in the spring of the year, and a month or so after the blossoming period. It is then found that the flower clusters are shriveling and dying. However, if examination has been made very carefully the blighted blossoms may be seen to have been infected for some weeks previous to this time. The twigs will also be found to be dying. In some cases the new shoots are seen to be attacked at the tip and the disease is running downward, killing the tender twigs completely and running down the bark of the twigs and branches in the form of an ooze, which is slimy in appearance and somewhat sweetish to the taste. Usually blossom blight accounts for the greater part of the infection points, but in some cases twig infection exceeds blossom infection. If the season is favorable and the other conditions are just right the disease may not run further than a few inches. It may kill only the blossom clusters or the fruit spur a few inches down the twig and then stop. On the other hand if conditions are very favorable for the tree, which means favorable to the blight germs the disease may run down into the main limbs and branches and in extreme cases may continue running downward through the growing season until it reaches the ground. Often it has progressed much further in the bark of the branches than appears on casual examination, for as a general rule it works only in the bark and cambium layers leaving the mature wood unharmed. Sometimes a very small strain of cambium is left unharmed and the sap therefore is able to continue to flow upwards so that the leaves and branches may still carry their foliage or often mature their fruit. Very often, too, the bark and cambium may be completely girdled, but the young wood is still able to conduct enough sap to keep the foliage and fruit hanging and often allowing the fruit to mature. On microscopic examination of the diseased tissues they are found to be completely filled with countless millions of minute germs. These germs are mixed with a gummy, sticky material formed by the sap of the tree and is produced by the decomposition of the tissues. The disease is therefore more in the nature of fermentation or perhaps we may say a gangrene of the bark and cambium produced by the invasion of this immense swarm of bacteria. The bacteria proceeds in all directions from the point of infection, that is when they go down a twig or spur or a water sprout into the branches or bodies of the trees there is a development of the disease from this point upwards and downwards and laterally. On account of the vessels and fibers of the bark the most rapid development is lengthwise, that is to say upward and downward on the branches. The disease has a tendency to develop in the green fleshy or outer bark of the smooth branches. The branches of the pear tree usually remain smooth up to 8 or 10 years of age, sometimes for a longer period. During this time the fleshy outer bark grows as fast as the limb grows, but later on the outer layer dies and it is converted into

MURDER AT BANDON

Young Man Takes the Life of His Step Father

MIND IS UNBALANCED

Finds the Old Man Sleeping in His Chair and Slashes His Throat With a Pocket Knife—Gives Himself Up.

(Special to the Evening News).

MARSHFIELD, Feb. 26.—William White, aged 25 years, and an employe of the Bandon Woolen Mills, murdered his stepfather, Leroy Jones, at Bandon, today. Jones was 50 years of age and with his wife was supported by young White. The murderer caught the old man sleeping in his chair and with a pocket knife slashed his throat and his victim fell to the floor bleeding profusely and soon expired. Wright immediately went into hiding, but later gave himself up to the sheriff. He has not been entirely right mentally for some time and this, together with the fact that the family constantly quarreled, is thought to have brought about the awful deed.

J. D. Brown, manager of the Red River Gold Mining & Milling Co., is in the city today. Mr. Brown's company is exploiting a valuable gold placer claim on Mule creek in the Rogue river country, and has a force

SNOW, FLOODS AND BLIZZARDS NORTH

(Special to the Evening News) WALLA WALLA, Feb. 26.—The warm rains of last night and today have made every stream in the valley a raging torrent, and it is thought bridges will be washed out at many places, though the country is not in danger of any damaging floods.

Blinding Snow Storm.

LA GRANDE, Feb. 26.—A blinding snow storm is prevailing here today and indications point to a severe blizzard.

Floods are Predicted.

TACOMA, Feb. 26.—Floods are predicted here today by the weather bureau. Condition in the mountains without Tacoma and the Cascades are alarming and the warm winds in the mountains make dangerous floods almost certain.

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HARTH'S TOGGERY advertisement featuring an image of a man in a suit and text: 'Erase the Word Green and Write Grey and you have the correct color scheme for this Spring and Summer. Come to the home of Good Clothes and see the very newest showings in men's wear. "It don't cost any more" to buy a suit that is correctly tailored if you go to the right place for it. HARTH'S TOGGERY is the right place—let us show you—keep suits pressed free of charge.'

(Continued on Page Four.)