

Moving Pictures

Of the STRAWBERRY CARNIVAL PARADES Will Be
SHOWN AT THE ARMORY TONIGHT, June 10 Free
At 8:30 P. M.

Following the showing of the pictures a Jitney Dance will be given. Music by the Oriental Gardens Orchestra
Don't Miss This Event It Is Worth Your While

See Your Kiddies in Motion

MEN'S SMART STRAW HATS
FOR SUMMER WEAR BY

Gordon
SMART SUMMER
STRAW HATS



The bands are gayly-colored.
The styles are right.
The fit is correct.

Gordon, the
Perfect Hat,
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When you put on one of these renowned hats you broadcast fine quality and style that's correct.

There are a variety of straws. You'll find one in just the right weight with a brim just the right width.

Fancy Bands—loud or quiet. We have the stock that assures an easy selection—Gordons are the Straws to wear.

SPENCER'S
A MAN'S SHOP

Roseburg's Newest, Livest, Leading
Men's and Young Men's Store

OREGON CROPS IN 1926 ABOUT AVERAGE SIZE

Tentative Estimates Show
Apples and Pears to Be
of Normal Yields.

PRUNES TO BE EARLY

Output Will Be Limited by
Drying Capacity—Dry
Weather Affecting
Wheat Stands.

(Associated Press Leased Wire.)
PORTLAND, Ore., June 10.—In the aggregate a little better than an average fruit crop for Oregon appears to be in sight for 1926. Certain fruits are lighter than usual while others are materially heavier, says P. L. Kent, statistician, United States Department of Agriculture.

While June 1 is rather early to make apple and pear estimates for the current crop, tentative estimates have been secured from most parts of the state for the 1926 harvest, which show the following: Apples: Rogue River district is expected to have a crop about equal to last year. The Willamette valley crop also promises to be about the same as last year with considerably less tonnage in Lane county and considerably more in Benton. Hood River is expected to have an increase of 700 to 800 cars over last year. Wasco county will probably have about the same sized crop as last year, notwithstanding the heavy pulling of acreage in the Dufur section. Umatilla county promises 250 to 300 cars more than last year. The remainder of eastern Oregon will probably produce less than last year.

Roseburg Crop Same Size.
Pears: Rogue River district growers and dealers estimate run from about the same number of cars as last year to a 20 per cent increase. The Roseburg crop promises some increase over last year, and the Willamette valley generally has a good crop which should show material increase over last year. Hood River expects an increase over last year of about 50 per cent.

Prune Crop Earlier.
Prunes: One prominent prune grower says, "The amount of the northwest dried prune crop this year will be limited by capacity of the dryers." Some estimate that there is a present prospect of a 90,000,000 dried prune crop now on the trees and the amount that will be saved will depend largely on weather conditions, with the maximum estimated at 60,000,000 pounds (including Clarke county, Washington). However, it is expected that harvest will start at least two weeks earlier than usual, so it seems probable the drying season may be longer than usual. The Milton-Freewater district is expected to produce about 1200 cars of prunes for fresh shipment, as compared with 425 cars shipped last year. Elsewhere in eastern Oregon the crop will probably not exceed last year on account of frost and aphid damage.

Drought Hurts Grain Crop.
Absence of beneficial rainfall over much of the state caused material reduction in Oregon grain crop prospects, during the month of May.

The northwestern part of the state had more than the normal amount of May rainfall, which, however, is normally light, being about 2.6 inches at the Portland weather bureau station. The coast counties had sufficient rainfall to interfere with May planting, and delayed haying to some extent.

Some frost damage is reported in the higher altitudes of the eastern portion of the state.

Crop Below Estimate.
Oregon winter wheat suffered a decline during May from 97.9 per cent of normal to 89.9, indicating a reduction in the May 1 estimate of production from 18,624,000 bushels to 18,737,000 bushels. The Washington and Idaho crops also show a falling off in condition of 8 and 6 points, respectively, in condition, thus reducing the May 1 estimate for the three Pacific northwest states from 52,776,000 bushels to 50,018,000 bushels.

Conditions of the Oregon spring wheat crop is placed at 85.9 per cent of normal. Acreage estimates for the present season have not yet been made. Hence production estimates are not available. An estimate of the acreage of all spring planted crops will be made during June and will be available as of July 1.

Myers electric water systems for \$125 and up at Wharton Bros.

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transforms
your home

Your dulled floors, your sullen-looking furniture will take on new life, charm and brilliance when you use O-Cedar. That's the testimony of millions. At your dealer's—30¢ to \$3.00.

O-Cedar
Polish

Cleans as it polishes

**FIRE SITUATION
BRINGS PLEA FROM
CHIEF FORESTER**

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Reports of 31 forest fires on five national forests in California and the droughty conditions of some parts of the country at present caused W. B. Greeley, chief forester of the forest service, today to ask public cooperation in prevention work.

A telegram from the San Francisco headquarters of the service said a fire season had opened actively.

The forest service has called out its reserve guards in the dangerous regions, and has asked the public to guard against careless acts which would start fires.

OLYMPIA, Wash., June 10.—A forest fire which has covered an area of about 800 acres in green timber 12 miles south of Wenatchee was reported to forestry officers here today by A. E. Schaefer, district warden at Wenatchee. Schaefer said that he had a crew working on the blaze and was making arrangements to secure more fire fighters.

The fire is in high country and Supervisor George C. Joy expressed the belief that it had been started by lightning. The forest fire hazard is considered great in eastern Washington, Mr. Joy said, due to the low humidity period which prevails throughout that section of the state.

**CHURCH ACTIVITY
SILENCES 16 SLOT
MACHINES, EUGENE**

EUGENE, Ore., June 10.—Sixteen "nick-in-the-slot" machines, located in six different stores in Eugene have either been taken out or faced to the wall during the past two days by order of Chief of Police W. G. Jenkins.

Recent law enforcement investigations here, indicated by the Federation of Church Brotherhoods revealed that these alleged gambling devices had been used pretty generally in Eugene for several years past.

Lewis Klotz, field manager of the National Tax Enforcement League, and employed by the state as a special officer, conducted the investigation for the church organization. In his report, Klotz says that responsibility for operation of the machines seems to lead to the door of certain officials thought to be "experts of law enforcement."

**EX-PRESIDENT
OF HAWAII DIES
AT AGE OF 82**

(Continued from page 1)

until the annexation of the islands to the United States in 1900. While serving as president he became an ardent advocate of annexation, and in January 1895 made a visit to Washington in behalf of the movement. He became the first territorial governor, serving from 1895 to 1900, and was then named United States judge for the district of Hawaii, serving until 1912. During the administration of President McKinley Mr. Doie was named a member of a commission to recommend legislation concerning the Hawaiian islands. Since his retirement from the bench of the United States district court, Mr. Doie has devoted his time to his plantation estates. In 1873 he married Anna P. Cate of Castine, Me.

**APPLE AND PEAR
SPRAY CIRCULAR
BEING ISSUED**

Spray Residue Restrictions
Make Careful Spray Program of Vital Importance.

Apple and pear growers are receiving numerous warnings regarding the use of arsenic sprays on fruit, as health authorities will insist upon a spray residue of not more than one hundredth of a grain of arsenious oxide to the pound of apples in the future. This means a greater degree of difficulty in controlling codling moth than ever before.

In order to meet the standards required by health authorities and at the same time prevent damage by codling moth, the orchardists must make an especial effort to combat the first brood of codling moth. The eradication of the first brood will reduce the necessity of late spray applications near harvest times, which applications produce the objectionable spray residue. If a spray for later broods is needed, wiping of the fruit will be necessary.

In an effort to assist growers the Oregon Agricultural College has issued the following circular of information through the experiment station:

The annual loss from wormy apples and pears in Oregon is about \$700,000, the cost of control being an additional expense of nearly \$300,000. Orchardists in many sections of the state are faced with a critical situation in the necessity of more effective codling moth control. This situation, it is believed, can be solved if the growers will seriously devote themselves to the problem and accurately carry out their spraying operations in harmony with the latest information from the agricultural experiment station.

Because of the variations in codling moth activity in various parts of the state it is obviously impractical to give detailed advice as to the dates of applications for the various regions, yet certain principles which have wide application may be given. The department of entomology would emphasize the following as very important:

Thoroughness and timeliness are absolutely essential if growers are to be assured of apples and pears free from worms. The spray should be in the calyx cups and on the surface of the apples before the first brood of worms reach the apples. "Kill the first brood of worms and there will not be any second or third brood to fight."

Adequately cover all the apples in the tops of the trees as well as on the inside and outside. A "spray gun" on a low-capacity spray outfit will always slight the top of the tree in fact, even with the best possible equipment thorough covering of the tops is never easy. It is important that the leaves be covered as well as the fruit.

Apply two or three cover sprays for the first brood of worms according to the region. Make the first application just before the first eggs hatch; the second just before the period of the maximum hatching and give a third treatment if the egg hatching period is extended by irregular laying.

An additional cover spray, according to local conditions, may be advisable to control the second brood of worms, especially with late maturing varieties or where there is fear that early sprays have not been fully effective. If this last cover spray is put on two months ahead of hatching, objectionable spray residue is not likely to be present at harvest. Where a shorter time remains between the last spray and harvest, wiping of the fruit will often be necessary. In the case of early varieties the cost of this last spray and of necessary wiping will often be greater than the protection is worth.

Orchard Sanitation. The importance of orchard and packing house sanitation has not in the past been fully appreciated. In districts where control is difficult the following supplemental control measures are practical, feasible and of value in reducing form infestation:

1. Thinning.—A careful collection and destruction of wormy apples at thinning time will aid materially in reducing later broods of worms. Piles of cull fruit should not be allowed to accumulate, but should be destroyed daily if possible.

2. Scrapping and Banding Trees.—Wherever codling moth control is difficult this supplemental control measure should be adopted. Scrape from the trees all the rough bark under which the larvae may hide their cocoons. Before June first band the trees with burlap strips of three thicknesses and approximately six inches in width. Thirty to forty per cent of the larvae will collect under these bands.

Visit these bands every two weeks during the summer and destroy the accumulated worms, giving the final treatment after harvest.

3. Packing Houses.—The screening of all the windows and doors of packing houses in the spring to prevent the escape of moths into the orchard is especially valuable in cutting down worm infestation. Large numbers of codling moth larvae pass the winter in packing sheds where fruit is received from orchards for grading and packing. In the spring these transform to moths which escape and fly to the nearby orchards, thus increasing the codling moth population. Where feasible cracks and crevices should be eliminated from the floors and side walls of the houses where fruit is received for temporary storage. The larvae leaving the fruit and finding no cracks in which to escape, can readily be trapped in burlap or other refuse placed for the purpose in the corners and along the sides of the room. In the spring the moths may be caught by means of liquid elder baits placed here and there in the screened packing house.

The essential factors in codling moth control are:

1. Thorough and timely spraying, directed against the first brood of worms.

2. The use of adequate machinery, spray guns, rods and nozzles or if necessary a tower in order to reach the upper third of the tree. Cover the apples and pears on the inside of the tree as well as the outside.

3. The use of arsenate of lead at 2 to 4 pounds to 100 gallons of spray solution.

4. Orchard and packing house sanitation to reduce the number of codling moth that you have to fight.

5. Consult with your agricultural experiment station or county agent in reference to exact spray dates and other details.

**SEATTLE RAID BY
DRY AGENTS LEADS
TO ARREST OF 25**

(Associated Press Leased Wire.)
SEATTLE, June 10.—Federal officers and city policemen, operating together today that in 24 hours they had arrested 25 persons in raids on bootleg places and dance halls in Seattle.

The drive followed organization yesterday of the Seattle law enforcement conference at a meeting of city, county and federal officials with Mayor Landes.

Two thousand bottles of beer were seized in a hotel. Nobody was arrested. In a private home officers found a still and some mash and made one arrest while at another place 100 bottles of beer were taken and a woman arrested. Several dance hall employees face charges.

**FUNERAL OF LAST
KOREAN RULER IS
RITOUS AFFAIR**

(Associated Press Leased Wire.)
SEOUL, Korea, June 10.—With all the pomp and splendor traditionally attending imperial and sacred ceremonies in the orient, the funeral rites of the late Emperor Yi of Korea were carried out today under a guard of thousands of Japanese troops, police and gendarmes. It is estimated that upwards of 100,000 persons lined the route of the procession.

Despite the solemnity and awe of the occasion and the heavy guard it was impossible to prevent disturbances. The chief disturbance occurred when throngs of students made a demonstration for Korean independence. More than three hundred students were arrested and several spectators injured when they were trampled by the excited crowds who displayed sympathy with the demonstration amid frequent cries of "Banzai for Korean independence."

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big business—
Can Have
Thousands
of Salesmen**
Every copy of this new paper is a good salesman



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What peace of mind it affords you to know that your valuables are secure. You have this assurance when you place your valuables in our Safe Deposit Vault, where you can rent a Private Lock Box for \$2.00 and up per year.

The Roseburg National Bank
Roseburg, Ore.

HEALTH BULLETIN

(State Board of Health)
Dangers of the Common Drinking Cup

Now that the warm months are upon us and bodily and solar heat produce within us an exceptional craving for water and other drinks, it is well to recall the fact that there may be danger in satisfying this healthy thirst unless care is exercised in doing so.

It is probably no exaggeration to say that every day there are in the United States on an average of a million persons who suffer or are recovered from a communicable disease of some kind. Among the most prevalent and the most damaging of these ailments are the so-called respiratory diseases. Practically all contagious diseases are conveyed by the secretions of the nose and mouth and consequently by the common drinking cup. Included in these groups are tuberculosis, pneumonia, influenza, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping-cough, cerebro-spinal meningitis, poliomyelitis, small pox, chickenpox, mumps, German measles, septic sore throat, and, last but not least, the common cold. Some of these diseases may be conveyed in some other way, but certainly all of them may be conveyed by the secretions which escape from the body through the nose and mouth. They may be spread to articles that are carried to the mouth such as glasses, cups, spoons, towels, handkerchiefs, and pencils when such articles are used in common with other persons. If one drinks from a glass that reaches him unsterilized from previous use by persons whose mouth or lips contain the germs of any of these diseases, he exposes himself to the danger of contracting them. This danger has long been recognized by the sanitarians of the country and it was mainly from their insistence that the first effort was made to combat the continual danger from this source of infection.

The Oregon State Board of Health was the earliest of the state boards to adopt rules and regulations against the common cup and the common towel, and similar measures have since been placed on the statute books of forty-five other states.

Insofar as legislative action can protect, with the exception of two states, the public is safe against common drinking cups. However, and this is the most difficult factor for public health authorities have had to face, the people of the communities for whom these safe-

guards have been devised, at all times fail to support the laws by failing to comply with them individually, and by failing to insist on their enforcement.

Every man, woman and child has a responsibility in this matter; a responsibility to himself and to his fellows. It is the duty of everyone who drinks to find out whether his receptacle from which he drinks is safe, and if not, to demand one that is. Insanitary conditions of any nature should be immediately reported to the local health authorities.

Our cow spray kills the flies. Try it. Wharton Bros.

FARM NEWS

Red Clover Seed From Italy Must Wear Color of U. S. Disapproval.

The secretary of agriculture has announced his decision that the evidence secured by the department, together with that presented at the public hearing May 27, clearly establishes the fact that red clover seed grown in Italy is generally unsuited for agricultural use in the United States. The order was signed June 3, and 90 days from this date at least 10 per cent of the seed in each bag or other container of red clover seed grown in Italy imported into the United States must be stained a red color as provided by the recent amendment to the seed importation act.

The red color may be applied to the seed by the foreign exporter in any manner he chooses so long as the results are satisfactory to the bureau of plant industry. He may stain 10 per cent of the seed in a separate container and mix it with the remainder of the shipment, or he may follow the method suggested by the bureau for use by customs inspectors at the American port of entry. In this case, the sacks of seed to be colored must be placed on end and in an upright position. The stain must be applied by injecting a red alcoholic solution at several points in the seed at the top of the sack in sufficient quantity to insure penetration to the bottom of the sack and the coloring of at least 10 per cent of the contents.

At the public hearing of May 27, in addition to red clover seed from Italy consideration was given to alfalfa seed grown in Africa and in Turkey. Determination of the action to be taken on alfalfa seed from these two sources will be announced in the near future.

**WASTE PAPER NOT
WASTED ANY MORE**

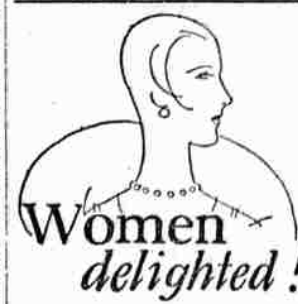
So huge are a railroad's paper requirements that waste of a single letterhead on an average of once weekly by each of Southern Pacific's 94,000 employees would cost the company more than \$9,000 a year, according to V. R. Plant, stationery storekeeper.

Each year the company's Pacific lines expend almost as much for paper used in conducting its correspondence as is spent for news print paper by the average large metropolitan newspaper. The bill for last year's stationery amounted to \$508,000 sufficient paper being purchased to fill 85 freight cars to capacity.

In the same period 364,125 pencils, 152,000 pens and 44,740 erasers were bought and used. Altogether the company carries in stock 5,700 items under the head of stationery supplies.

"Constant experimentation is being carried on," Plant said, "to develop new methods of stationery conservation. Waste has been practically eliminated in handling of paper and supplies."

"Old typewriter ribbon containers are used as desk pin containers in place of glass bowls which were easily broken. Typewriter oil in purchased in bulk and bottled in our store room. Scrap paper is sold and produces a revenue of over \$1,000 yearly. Bottles for mullage and oil are salvaged from our commissary department. Efforts are made to find practical money saving uses for every article which otherwise would be thrown away."



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Women are enthusiastic about the new Oronite Cleaning Fluid—it cleans so beautifully! Non-explosive—only a mild, quick-vanishing odor. Follow directions and it cleans even the dirtiest blouses, satin slippers, kid gloves, hats, serges or flannels, furs, tapestry, etc. A triumph of the Standard Oil Company of California scientific laboratories. Ready now at grocery, drug, hardware or department stores, or at Standard Oil Service Stations.

**ORONITE
Cleaning Fluid**
(NON-EXPLOSIVE)

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New ..
Low Fares

—now in effect to your favorite summer playgrounds. Reduced roundtrip tickets with return limits to fit your vacation plans. You can save money for pleasure uses; go by train.

Convenient, comfortable service to Newport, Coos Bay, Tillamook beaches; Oregon Caves, Crater Lake. You'll arrive there rested and ready for vacation fun, with the maximum amount of time there.



Ask about the low summer fares
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