

OREGON STATE NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Brief Resume of Happenings of the Week Collected for Our Readers

THE MARKETS

PORTLAND

Wheat — Big Bend bluestem, hard wheat, 68½c; soft white and western white, 60c; hard winter, northern spring and western red, 58½c.
Hay—Buying prices, f.o.b., Portland; Alfalfa, Yakima, \$14.50.
Butterfat—22 @ 23c.
Eggs—Ranch, 17 @ 18c.
Cattle—Steers, good, \$6.50 @ 7.00.
Hogs—Good to choice, \$5.00 @ 5.75.
Lambs — Good to choice, \$6.50 @ 7.00.

Seattle

Wheat — Soft white and western white, 62c; hard winter, western red and northern spring, 62c; bluestem, 71c.
Butterfat—23c.
Eggs—Ranch, 18 @ 19c.
Hogs—Good to choice, \$5.55 @ 5.90.
Cattle—Choice steers, \$6.25 @ 6.75.
Sheep—Spring lambs, \$5.00 @ 6.50.

Spokane

Cattle—Steers, good, \$6.00 @ 6.50.
Hogs—Good to choice, \$5.25 @ 5.50.
Lambs—Medium to good, \$5.50 @ 6.25.

Downy mildew, scourge of the hop industry, has started to appear on the hop vines generally throughout the entire valley, according to G. R. Hoerner, agent of the United States department of agriculture. Immediate control steps are urged to prevent its spread and it is recommended that spikes be removed, leaves stripped and a Bordeaux spray applied.

Hop prices gained fractionally when one carload, 125 bales, was sold at Salem for 75½ cents a pound. This is a half cent higher than any previous sale. Some local growers have insured their remaining bales of hops for 80 cents a pound, indicating a belief that the price is due for further increases.

Large yields of Royal Anne and Bing cherries are predicted in Lane county by C. E. Stewart, county fruit inspector, who has been well over the fruit districts in the county. This year's crop of cherries will be well over the average in most varieties, he said. Prunes and apples are showing up poorly.

The skeletons of about 250 Indians, some of whom were signers of the "peace treaty" between the redskins and the government, will be transferred from an island near Big Eddy to the Washington shore. The remains will be placed in small cedar caskets made by Indians.

Improvement in market conditions, coupled with the recent order of the state utilities commissioner, reducing materially the rate for hauling logs over the Valley & Siletz and Sauter Pacific railroads, may result in the reopening of the C. K. Spaulding plant at Salem.

H. A. Busterud, local lumberman, has been named export sales manager for the Coos Bay Lumber company. For a number of years he has been connected with the Coos Bay Logging company at North Bend. His new duties will require his residence in Portland.

A Benson cigar raft containing 5,000,000 feet of Douglas fir logs has left the mouth of the Columbia river for San Diego. It is being towed by the tug Roosevelt and is expected to reach its destination in a fortnight.

A report filed with the Riddle city council by W. H. Wann, certified public accountant, shows the manipulation of city funds in the Riddle State bank, resulting in the prospective loss of \$10,149 by the city.

The Astoria Chamber of Commerce directors have formally endorsed daylight saving and will support the effort sponsored by the Junior Service club to have clocks stepped up one hour during the summer.

The city council of Hood River has gone on record in favor of a port and a new municipal lighting unit, to be financed by funds from the Reconstruction Finance corporation on a self-liquidating basis.

Depositors of the defunct First National bank of Springfield are receiving a first dividend of 45 per cent. The first payment represents about \$38,000.

Unfavorable weather and untoward conditions have greatly damaged the prune crop in Marion county.

Ronald Carl Finster, 2, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Finster, West Salem, suffered fatal injuries last Monday when he was run over by a truck driven by John Henry Falk. The accident occurred at a street intersection, after the child had fallen out of an automobile in which he was riding with his parents.

Killing rattlesnakes is highly dangerous work, according to Charles Dyer, Roberts creek rancher. Dyer located two rattlesnake dens near his farm and killed 35 of the reptiles. Just as he had completed clubbing the last snake to death, he slipped and fell over a steep bluff, narrowly escaping death.

Secretary of State Hoss urged in a letter to Treasurer Holman that gasoline refunds to farmers be paid directly from fuel tax receipts before the money is turned over to the general fund. Hoss said that inability of farmers to cash warrants issued for refunds worked unnecessary hardship.

First steps have been taken at The Dalles to raise a fund by subscription to be used in marking the graves of 17 unknown persons, probably Oregon immigrants, whose burial place was recently unearthed by a county road crew on the Fifteen-Mile road near Fairbanks.

Baker & Kelly company of Salem is installing a new barreling plant at Banks and is contracting with strawberry growers. Continuous rain has resulted in heavy foliage on the plants, but berries are not setting. It is expected that the harvest will be a month late.

A new industry has been started at Cottage Grove by Robert H. Savage of Marshfield. It is the manufacturing of pencil slats. Six men will be employed at the factory and more men will be used in getting the material from which the slats are made.

Old-timers report that the snow on Mary's peak in the Coast Range mountains is lower down than they have ever seen it this time of year. Several hundred head of cattle usually are on the mountain for the summer grazing by this time of year.

A dividend of \$33,683 is being paid depositors of the defunct Citizens' bank of Ashland. This, the third dividend to be paid, represents 10 per cent on savings and commercial accounts, bringing the total thus far liquidated up to \$142,927.

Early-planted gardens in Clatsop county are suffering considerable damage from slugs. The slugs remain hidden in the ground near the base of plants during the day and feed on the foliage at night.

The Klamath Falls chamber of commerce and citizens of Klamath county have recommended to Governor Meier a \$7,961,000 program of city and county public works based on federal funds.

The Bend and Redmond school districts and union high school districts have warrant and bond indebtedness totaling nearly \$350,000, according to a survey of school districts in Deschutes county.

An action has been filed in the circuit court to restrain the city of Lebanon from foreclosing delinquent paving assessments for 1913 and subsequent years levied against Grant street property.

W. E. Lamm of Klamath Falls announces that he will start his sawmill at Modoc Point, June 1, on a basis of one 6-hour shift, with the employment of about 100 men, former employees.

Miss Flora Mason of Albany has been re-elected president of the Woman's Albany College league. Miss Mason has served as head of the statewide organization during the past year.

The Pendleton city council has passed an ordinance authorizing the deposit of city funds in banks outside the city at the discretion of the city treasurer. Pendleton is without a bank.

Plantings of "Minnesota 13" seed corn treated with rodent, bird and worm-repellent chemicals are being made on Lane county farms under the direction of the county agent.

Earl Snell of Arlington, speaker of the house of representatives at the last session, will deliver the Memorial Day address in the American Legion program at Redmond.

A 20 per cent increase in wages for common laborers is announced by the Coos Bay Lumber company, which recently reopened. The increase is from \$2.50 to \$3 per day.

A 10 per cent reduction in the teachers' salary budget of the Bend grade schools has been adopted by the school board for the coming school year.

Howe About:

Martin Johnson Virtue Among Kings Railroads

By ED HOWE
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ALTHOUGH born in a country town in Kansas, there is a famous and rich man named Martin Johnson. All he had to start with was a good deal of natural sense (as most people have), and good parents and neighbors to teach him the importance of politeness, fairness and industry.

Probably at first he was ambitious to fight Indians and hunt buffalo, but was soon able to understand that such adventures were no longer available. Happening on a book about Africa he determined to go there to take moving pictures of big game animals, capture them alive for sale to parks and museums, etc., and now lives in a palace in Niaroba, in South Africa. He has had wonderful adventures, met many famous people, and appeared before great audiences in every part of the world.

Anyone who denounces Martin Johnson because he is famous and a gentleman, or says he acquired his fortune by means not available to everybody, is a cad. Johnson's average in decency has been a little above the average of those who denounce him because of his prosperity.

And I like his wife Osa, who is also from Kansas. I do not know either of them; have seen them only in their wonderful public performances and paid for the privilege.

Every one is writing now; even kings and business men are seeking such defense as print affords. There is lately available a book by the recently deposed king of Spain, although the actual work was done by a ghost writer. The title is "By-Ways of Royalty," and the ghost writer, the Grand Duke Alexander of Russia, is thoroughly familiar with his subject. It is the first intimate story of royalty I have ever read, and I wonder the book does not attract more attention. The intimate life of a king is as curious and strange to me as the intimate life of a Russian peasant, with his tea drinking, fleas, sheepskin clothing, and running away from wolves and famines. The author, although a grand duke, writes surprisingly well; he believes democracy a false system, but is fair in dealing with it.

Having been a humble subject all my life, and gazed on rulers only from afar, I found many surprising statements in the book, and quote one for your amazement:

"No major country has ever gone bankrupt because of its king's mistresses, but the worst fate that ever befell a monarch befell the czar of Russia because of being ruled by a foolish wife."

The czar and Grand Duke Alexander were cousins; the grand duke knew the Russian royal family intimately and for many years. The author concludes kings as husbands average about as do draymen, dentists, clerks, merchants, lawyers, doctors, and other town men. He thinks it possible, however, that the average among farmers, as to outside love affairs, may be a little higher than it is among kings, owing to farmers being isolated on lonely creeks and prairies.

The moving picture people have about all the money now, but the radicals are not suggesting that they divide with the poor; that demand is made on manufacturers and other useful persons who haven't any.

One "movie" man in Hollywood lately authorized his press agent to broadcast the statement that his income from salary alone was half a million a year.

The class one railroads (meaning a group comprising all the best ones) last year lost more than a hundred and fifty million dollars, as against a profit of sixteen million in 1931. Throughout the year of this terrific deficit, the class one railroads gave employment to hundreds of thousands of men at the highest average wages paid in the world; yet there is not a community in the country, or a jury, that does not join the government and courts in efforts to further impoverish the railroads.

But how the "movies," of no use to anyone, prosper!

It is another exhibition of the American spirit, unintelligent and dishonest, that must be changed before the country can again get on its feet.

Nothing is ever settled. When I was a boy I heard quarreling which greatly disturbed those taking part. I have heard the same quarreling about the same subjects within an hour, now that I am in my eightieth year. If, after death, I am restored to consciousness I shall be surprised, but whether I land in the bosom of Abraham or in the clutches of the devil, I think I shall appreciate once knowing positively where I am at.

SALMON A FISH OF GREAT VALUE

Supports a Vast Industry on Pacific Coast.

Prepared by National Geographic Society,
Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

SOME two thousand Chinook salmon from the Pacific coast, which were hatched in the aquarium of Washington's new Department of Commerce building, will be placed in Deep Creek lake, Maryland, whose waters drain into the upper Potomac. It is hoped the fish will find their way to salt water and return, in four years, to spawn, thus stocking the historic river.

Pacific salmon are the most valuable fishes, not only of the United States but also of the entire western hemisphere; and with the single exception of the sea herrings, they are commercially the leading fishes of the world.

In one year the aggregate catch of salmon in the Pacific states, British Columbia, and Alaska was upward of four hundred million pounds; which, as sold in a canned, salted, smoked, frozen and fresh condition, had a market value of about \$27,750,000. The canned product alone, consisting of more than five million cases of 48 one-pound cans, was worth \$25,500,000. Thirty-five thousand people were engaged in the different branches of the industry, and the invested capital was fully \$30,000,000.

There are five distinct species of salmon, which, having many characteristics in common, nevertheless differ strikingly in size, color, habits, distribution, food value, and economic importance. The largest and most magnificent of all salmon is the Chinook, Quinnet, King, Spring, or Tyee salmon. It has an average weight of nearly 25 pounds in the Columbia river, and is often caught weighing 40 to



A Chinook Salmon.

60 pounds, while occasionally examples of over 100 pounds are taken. While found from California to China, it attains its greatest abundance in the Sacramento, Columbia, Yukon and other large streams.

Blueback Has Its Faults.
The species called Blueback salmon on the Columbia, Sockeye on Puget Sound, and Redfish or Red Salmon in Alaska, averages only five pounds in weight and never exceeds twelve. It attains greatest abundance in the Columbia, the Fraser, and in various streams throughout Alaska. Its meat is rich in quality, deep red in color and the fish is therefore in great demand for canning. While a beautiful fish when in salt water, with bright blue back and silver sides, after entering fresh water it deteriorates rapidly in food value and appearance, the head turns to olive green, and the entire back and sides become crimson and finally dark blood red.

The Silver or Coho salmon, with a general distribution in the coastal streams, averages six pounds in weight and rarely exceeds 25 or 30.

The smallest species is the Humpback, so called from the well-marked nuchal hump developed by the male in fall. The extremes of weight for mature examples are three and eleven pounds, with four pounds as the average. The region of greatest abundance is Puget Sound to southeast Alaska.

The remaining species, the Dog or Chum salmon, averages eight pounds in weight. It is generally distributed and abundant, but, owing to the poor quality of the flesh, is the least important of the group. The distortion of the jaws in the male during the breeding season, while characteristic of all species, is particularly marked in the Dog salmon.

The differences in spawning times and places of the different species of salmon are most interesting. After

spending most of their lives at sea, growing, accumulating fat, and storing energy, the salmon move inshore and ascend the streams. After once beginning their upward journey, they take no food, and in fact are incapable of digesting and assimilating food.

Where They Spawn.

The Quinnet salmon begins to run in spring and pushes its way to the headwaters of the larger streams. In the Columbia basin the species distributes itself over 90,000 square miles of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana, its upward limit being insurmountable obstructions or falls. In the Snake river and Yukon river the spawning grounds lie 2,000 miles by water from the sea.

The spawning streams of the Red salmon are those that rise in lakes, and the spawning grounds are in the affluents of those lakes. The run begins in May and fish continue to come in until October.

The Silver salmon enters the streams from July to October or November, but does not as a rule ascend for long distances.

The Humpback runs into fresh water in summer and fall, preferably in short coast streams, and often spawns within a few rods of the ocean.

The schools of Dog salmon come into the stream rather late; in the Columbia river and Puget Sound the run extends from August to late in November, and in Alaska the height of the season is about the first of September.

Now, whether the salmon travel in the streams 2,000 miles or 200 feet to reach their spawning grounds, and regardless of their physical condition at the time they arrive at the particular places required for the proper development of eggs and young, every individual of every species dies shortly after spawning. This is the most characteristic and remarkable event in the life of the Pacific salmon.

Why this is the case is one of nature's mysteries. It has its parallel in some other fishes, in the may-fly, which perishes after a few hours' existence, and in the annual plants. One can only say of such that they have served their purpose and are no longer needed.

Artificial Propagation.

The artificial propagation of salmon in the streams of the Pacific seaboard began at a comparatively early date and has continued with yearly increasing extent and importance, so that at the present time more hatcheries are devoted to the Pacific salmon than to any other fishes of the western hemisphere.

The first salmon hatchery in the West was established in 1872, on the McCloud river in California. By Executive order there was set aside a large tract for a "piscicultural preserve," which was fittingly named Baird, after the first national commissioner of fisheries; and Livingston Stone, a pioneer fish culturist, was placed in charge and continued in that capacity for many years, overcoming many obstacles, undergoing many privations, repeatedly subjected to great danger from attacks of Indians and outlaws, while devising methods which showed the possibilities of salmon culture and led to the present extraordinary development of this art.

The eggs of the salmon are 2 to 25-inch in diameter, and are the largest handled by the fish culturist. They are easily obtained by intercepting the fish on their way to the spawning grounds by means of racks, traps, seines, etc., and then, when exactly ripe, by expressing by firm pressure on the abdomen.

Not Easy to Handle.

The size and activity of the salmon make it necessary for two or three men to work together in holding the fish and relieving them of their eggs and milt, and the largest individuals are most readily managed by putting them in a strait jacket.

In view of the inevitable death of the salmon after spawning, an improvement over the old method of forcible expulsion of eggs is the stunning of the fish by a blow on the head and taking of the eggs by abdominal section. This, while greatly facilitating the work of the spawn takers, adds approximately 10 per cent to the egg yield by the saving of eggs that would ordinarily be left in the abdominal cavity.

Salmon eggs hatch slowly. Incubation, beginning in late summer or early autumn, continues until the following spring or summer, depending on the temperature of the water. The most protracted period of incubation thus far coming to the notice of fish culturists is that of the red salmon at Karluk, Alaska, where eggs taken in September may not hatch until the following May or June, and in certain seasons the hatching time has been prolonged to 270 days.

The annual deposits of young salmon in the waters of the Pacific seaboard by the bureau of fisheries, the three coast states, the Province of British Columbia, and the private hatcheries in Alaska now total many millions, of which the largest quantity represents the work of the federal government.