

# FRUIT TALK TO GROWERS

MILLARD LOWNSDALE, OF YAMHILL COUNTY GIVES VALUABLE INFORMATION.

## CUT DOWN OLD TREES

Practical Address on Rejuvenation of Old Apple Orchards is Heard by Clackamas County Horticulturists.

Forty Clackamas County horticulturists assembled in the county court-room Wednesday afternoon to hear a very interesting and instructive talk by Millard O. Lownsdale, president of the Willamette Valley Fruit Growers' Association, who gave a practical talk on the rejuvenation of orchards that contained old, diseased and neglected apple trees.

Millard Lownsdale has a large apple orchard at Lafayette, in Yamhill County, and he has always contended that Willamette Valley growers have every opportunity to produce fruit that is equal, if not superior, to that grown in Hood River and other sections of the State.

He had a stump of a tree, a grafting knife and some old scions, and he demonstrated the manner in which a new top may be produced on old roots. The "dead spot," "apple canker," or "anthracnose," were plainly shown to be an enemy to successful apple growing.

County Fruit Inspector Lewis, Fruit Commissioner J. H. Reid, C. W. Swallow, "Jersey" Stafford, T. J. Gary, Mrs. Thomas Gault, George F. Horton, Thomas F. Ryan, A. C. Newell, William Beard, E. P. Carter and many other people who are interested in horticulture were present at the meeting.

## PEOPLES POWER IS A POWERFUL FACTOR

INITIATIVE PETITIONS FILED IN SALEM COVERING FOUR AMENDMENTS.

W. S. U'Ren, Secretary of the People's Power League of Oregon, went to Salem Tuesday to file the initiative petitions on four measures that will be presented to the people of this State at the June election for approval or rejection.

On the Recall Amendment to the Constitution, giving the voters power to discharge their public officers and elect successors there were 9994 signatures obtained, and on the measure by which the people instruct members of the legislature to elect the candidate for United States Senator who gets the highest number of votes at the general elections, the league secured 9888 signatures.

The Proportional Representation amendment to the Constitution, authorizing laws to change from elections by a plurality, which may be less than a majority of those voting, to election of legislative officers by equal proportions of those voting, and of single officers by an actual majority of those voting, there were 9672 signatures to the petition.

The Huntley Corrupt Practices Act, which was defeated by the last legislature, removing the power of money from elections by limiting candidates' campaign expenses, providing for information for voters, and punishing corrupt practices in campaigns and elections, received 9838 signatures.

The following programme has been arranged for the entertainment to be given in the First Congregational Church Friday night under the auspices of the Saturday Club: Vocal solo, Mrs. S. V. Harris; reading, "His Courier," O. Henry; by Mrs. Walter W. Bruce, Portland; clarinet solo, J. Lagason; reading, "As You Like It," act I, scene 2 (Shakespeare), Mrs. Bruce; serenade, "Until the Dawn," J. A. Parks, Messrs. Avison, Lucas, Roake and Roake; reading, "The Priest's Vow," Sir Gilbert Parker, Mrs. Bruce; clarinet solo, J. Lagason; reading, "The Woodticks," Ben King, "Wimmin's Rights," Marietta Holley, Mrs. Bruce; solo, "O Ye Tears," Franz Abt, Miss Ivy Roake.

## RILEY'S FIRST HIT.

Wrote a Poem "By Poe" and Palméd It on the Public.

James Whitcomb Riley began his career in a newspaper office in Anderson, Ind., by writing humorous rhymes as "advertising locals" — "doggerel" he called them. At the same time he wrote many rhymes with the serious intention of having them, if possible, recognized as poems.

Finally in a freak of boyish indignation, to prove that what editors really wanted was not originality, but imitation, he devised the scheme of writing a poem in imitation of Poe and of palming it off on the public as a real poem of Poe's recently discovered.

He lost his newspaper position, but he immediately got another and better one on the Indianapolis Journal. "Come and get pay for your work," said Judge Martindale, the editor. The turn in the tide had come.

## A BORN SOLDIER.

Major General Stuart, the Dashing Cavalry Leader.

Major General J. E. B. Stuart of the Confederate cavalry was a soldier by nature. Dashing and daring, cool in the face of danger, he was one of the brave and picturesque figures of the civil war.

"I recall his distinguishing characteristics, which were strict attention to military duty; erect, soldierly bearing; immediate and almost thankful acceptance of a challenge to fight from any cadet who might feel himself in any way aggrieved and a clear, ringing voice."

Stuart was a most cheerful soldier. That "clear" voice of his was often used in singing his favorite war song: "If you want to have a good time, Join the cavalry."

His courageous attitude was held until the very end. He was wounded by a pistol on the battlefield. As he was being carried away he noticed the disorganized ranks of his retreating men.

"Go back!" he called out. "Go back! Do your duty as I have done mine! Go back! I'd rather die than be whipped!"

"Those were his last words on the field of battle. Later he said, with the same courage: "I'm going fast now. God's will be done."

## Bungle's Bad Break.

Mr. Bungle always takes a deep and sympathetic interest in the welfare of his fellow man. While out for a stroll one day he met a friend, who seemed in a great hurry.

"Hold on, Jones," said Bungle, grabbing his friend's arm. "Why this rush?" "Bungle," said Jones, removing his hat and wiping his brow, "I'm hot footing it to a specialist. I believe my brain is affected."

Mr. Bungle, to allay the fears of his friend and show the customary commiseration, said jovially: "Pshaw, Jones, you shouldn't worry about such a little thing as that!"

"Wh-hat?" "I mean you shouldn't let such a little thing as your brain—that is, Mr. Jones, you shouldn't get so excited over nothing—of course—ah, good day, Mr. Jones!"—Bohemian.

## Teaching the Drummer.

It was the custom in the days of our old navy for the men to bring to the mast all the worn-out articles which were to be inspected, banded in and exchanged for new. The drummer had applied for so many drum heads that the commodore felt sure he was being imposed upon and one day set himself to watch while the band was playing. As one rattling martial air followed another his anger increased perceptibly until he burst forth in uncontrollable rage:

"There, now, confound you! I see why you use so many drum heads. Don't drum in the middle of it all the time. Drum all over that drum, I tell you!"

## Plants That Hate One Another.

Fancy two plants being so unfriendly that the mere neighborhood of one is death to the other. Yet this is the case with two well known English plants. These are the thistle and the rape. If a field is infested with thistles which come up year after year and ruin the crops, all you have to do is to sow it with rape. The thistle will be absolutely annihilated.

## The Judge's Advantage.

"There is one advantage which a judge always has in his profession." "What is that?" "Whether he succeeds in a given case or not, he can always try it."—Kansas City Independent.

Many a man too late remembers that the unspoken word never starts a quarrel.—Washington Star.

## MAYORS SAY "FAILS"

Chief Executives Write of Their Experiences.

They Do Not Consider Public Ownership Successful in Their Cities—Two Plants For Sale—One Lasted Only Six Months.

One would expect a mayor to be the last man in a city to say that municipal ownership could not succeed, yet two mayors in next to the most populous state and one in the largest state in the Union have emphatically expressed their views in letters.

Guy A. Bryant, mayor of Princeton, Ill., tells about the experience of his city, as follows:

"Our city has advertised for bids for its electric light plant. Our plant was an old one when it was taken over by the city, and considerable money had to be spent to get it into fair running shape. This was eight years ago. Since then we have not been able to make it a paying investment, as we found the cost of running the plant has exceeded what the cost of lighting our city would be if the light was purchased from a private plant, and it has been deemed advisable to sell it if a satisfactory bid can be had. This is our main reason for disposing of it."

"Municipal ownership of a lighting plant, in my opinion, cannot be made a success in cities of this size." The mayor of Marengo, Ill., J. H. Patterson, is more brief in summing up the case of that city, but nobody is left in doubt as to where he stands on the question of public ownership. When he wrote Marengo had not yet succeeded in making suitable arrangements for a lease. The tone of the mayor's letter, however, does not indicate that there is any reluctance on the part of the city to get rid of its expensive luxury. The only question seems to be one of terms. Mayor Patterson says:

"We are contemplating a deal whereby the management of said plant will go out of our city's control. Our reason for doing this is that we consider municipal management a complete failure, and the less there is of it the better for all parties concerned."

When C. C. Weaver was mayor of Itasca, Tex., he expressed his opinion of a city trying to work and gave the brief but trying experience of his own city as an example. In a letter on the subject he said:

"Our city bored an artesian well and was fortunate in securing a flow of water of very fine quality and in a quantity about 200 gallons per minute. In connection with this it was decided to build an electric plant. I investigated the cost and probable income of an electric plant and found it a doubtful proposition and recommended that we avoid it, but the aldermen believed it would pay in connection with the waterworks, and the work was begun."

"The pump was installed first and was operated about one month before the electric plant was ready; hence we know how much it cost to operate the pump. When the electric machinery was put in operation our losses began. We operated it a little more than four months and found that it was taking all our income from both the waterworks and electric plant to pay running expenses of the plant. We did not want to shut down, as we knew it would be a dead loss, but we were forced to do something; hence we hit upon the idea of selling the electric part of the plant. It was turned over to me to sell without any reservations as to what I should get. I sold the electric part, but not any part of the waterworks. We lost money in trying to operate the plant and did not get all our money back in the sale. We operated the plant three days less than six months and lost about \$100 per month."

"If you stop to think about it, a city cannot work, but must hire all her help. The hired man does not have the coal bill to pay, nor does he care whether houses are wired or not. He is not much interested in the receipts and does not 'hustle' business; hence the expenses run up while the receipts are neglected. Public money does not hold out like private money. I know it ought to, but I am now serving in my eleventh year as mayor, and I know whereof I speak."

"When we come to figure these things, it is not safe to figure on what ought to be done, but we should face facts and recognize the facts as they really are and not as they should be, but are not."

"An electric plant has to have close personal attention, and the man who superintends it ought to have a very serious interest in the expense account and in the receipts, and this interest should be such as would affect his own pocket."

"You ask if I would advise middle size cities to build electric plants. Now, in answer to this particular question I must say I would not."

## Will Be Sworn to if Necessary.

A story that would be regarded as too good to be true if it were not part of the official records of the city comes from Cincinnati. The present street commissioner of that city is a victim of the delusion that it is his business to keep the streets clean, but his efforts are not appreciated by one of the grocers, who sent in a protest to the effect that the streets were so much more noisy after the mud had been removed that he regarded it as detrimental to his business to have the streets kept so clean.

The further a city goes into business the less wisdom it displays.—Jackson (Mich.) Patriot.

## NEW ZEALAND'S RAILWAYS.

Koen Financial Analysis by Professor Le Rossignol of Denver.

A recent issue of Moody's Magazine contains a thorough analysis of "New Zealand Railway Finance" by Professor J. E. Le Rossignol of the University of Denver. The writer points out that the New Zealand government, which owns the railways, "borrows money at 3.75 per cent and latterly at 4 per cent for the maintenance of railways which earn less than 1.50 per cent upon the capital cost, and this yearly deficit of over 2.25 per cent must ultimately fall upon the taxpayers."

Commenting on a tabular exhibit of the finances, Professor Le Rossignol says:

"From these figures it is clear that the capital cost of the roads had increased out of all proportion to the increase in mileage, that the working expenses have increased much faster than the gross earnings and that the net loss in ten years has amounted to the enormous sum of \$4,390,147, or more than \$21,000,000, and this in a time of great prosperity, which cannot be expected to last forever."

After showing that fares average about the same as in this country the service is described as follows:

"There are no night trains, and the service on most of the lines is rather infrequent. The best service in New Zealand is that between Christchurch and Dunedin, where there are two express trains daily, traveling at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour. On most of the other lines express trains travel from fifteen to twenty-one miles an hour and ordinary trains from ten to fourteen miles an hour."

The author goes into considerable detail in regard to freight rates, which he considers to average about five times those of the United States. The most serious charge against the management is that it lends itself to political uses:

"Politics has had altogether too much to do with the construction of roads, the appointment and promotion of officials, the frequency of service, the fixing of rates and the departmental administration in general. Railways have frequently been built for the sake of securing votes rather than traffic and business has been so often subordinated to politics that it is no wonder that the net returns are political rather than financial in their character."

## DEAD OR DYING.

Reaction is Slow, but Sure, Against Civic Commercialism.

The mayor of Holland, Mich., writes that negotiations are on foot to have a private company supply the lighting. It would cost \$30,000 to put the municipal plant in condition for efficient service.

At a citizens' meeting recently held in Trenton, Mich., the city council was instructed to enter into negotiations for the sale of the electric light plant. Chester, Ill., has voted against the purchase of the waterworks system. Manitowoc, Wis., recently voted two to one against purchasing the waterworks and four to three in favor of submitting the question of rates to the state commission.

By a vote of 229 to 44 the people of Washington, Ind., rejected a scheme for remodeling the municipal lighting plant notwithstanding the alternative presented by the common council of providing for extensive repairs or eventually abandoning the business of municipal lighting. The plant has fallen behind year after year, although liberal appropriations have been made for its support, and repairs have been neglected till it is little better than a mass of junk. An expert who recently examined it decided that it would require \$38,000 to put the plant in good running order, and the people were asked to vote on the question of expense. The negative vote means that the plant will be sold.

## Who Profits?

Politicians manage municipal affairs in such a way that their own interests are cared for first and public service is only a minor and subsidiary feature. Money collected from taxpayers is spent for the benefit of the "gang" instead of for that of the people, and the consequence is that enterprises conducted by the city are invariably not merely ill managed, but enormously expensive.

There is no reason to hope that this state of affairs will be changed so long as human nature remains what it is, and therefore the people will not be likely in their sober senses to intrust any public utility that can safely be left in the hands of private enterprise to any city government.—Chicago Journal.

## The Dream and the Reality.

Municipal jobs are usually given out as political rewards. The fitness of the applicant, his faithfulness to duty, his honesty, integrity and industry are all secondary considerations. His faithfulness and his value to party or faction are of first importance to the party managers, who really run all municipal plants. The result is indifference and extravagance, high costs of production and operation—in short, the complete annihilation of the beautiful theory of the dreamers.—Connellsville (Pa.) Courier.

## The Tax Rate in Indiana.

Indiana is one of the few states that have a bureau of statistics. Its latest report shows that the tax rate in the twenty-eight cities which operate their own light and water plants is \$1.90, while the rate in the other fifty-seven cities is only \$1.77.

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## HINDU CASE IS DELAYED

TRIAL OF SEVEN MEN GOES OVER UNTIL APRIL TERM OF CIRCUIT COURT.

## GEO. C. BROWNELL ILL

Decrees of Divorce Not Nearly So Numerous As Last Week—Trullinger Sued for Blocking Milk Creek.

In the Circuit Court Friday Judge McBride granted a motion to continue the Hindu murder trials until the April term of the Circuit Court. This is the regular term. The action was taken at the request of the defense, as George C. Brownell, who represents six of the defendants, is not well and is unable to carry on the trials, which were set for next week.

The divorce suits of Lydia Shaw vs. Frank W. Shaw, Edna Hughes vs. Charles H. Hughes, and R. C. Herring vs. Dora Belle Herring have been dismissed upon motion of the attorneys for the plaintiff in each case, as all the parties have resumed their marriageable relations.

Decrees of divorce have been handed down in the following cases: Elisha Adamson vs. Susan E. Adamson, Cornelia Lillie vs. William Lillie, Martha Johnstone vs. Edward Johnstone, Ellen Gipson vs. Charles I. Gipson.

Decrees were entered in the suits to quiet title of the Oregon & California Railroad Co. vs. Watnee et al. and Gabriel et al. Judge McBride Thursday afternoon handed down divorce decrees in the following cases: Gertrude E. Spaulding vs. Frank A. Spaulding, Herbert Platts vs. Mary Platts, Albert S. Smith vs. Sadie Smith, Robert W. Brown vs. Lella Brown, Gordon E. Hayes vs. Anna Hayes, Susie Williams vs. James Williams.

The suit of Carl Steinbicker against the Milwaukee Country Club was settled and dismissed upon stipulation of the attorneys. Steinbicker sued the proprietors of the club for money alleged to have been lost while gambling at the resort.

Henry A. Waldron has filed a suit for divorce against Ethel B. Waldron. The plaintiff is a rural mail carrier, and his two children, Doria and Ronald Waldron. He alleges that his wife deserted him June 12, 1904. They were married September 29, 1896. Judge Thomas F. Ryan appears as attorney for Waldron.

Cornelia Lillie has filed a suit for divorce against William Lillie, through her attorney, Bruce C. Curry.

James Adams has commenced an action against D. L. Trullinger to restrain the latter from constructing a dam across Milk Creek, about one mile above the point of the confluence of the stream with Pudding River. Adams owns a saw mill there and has about 1,000,000 feet of logs to transport down stream, and says that the proposed dam will prevent his moving his logs.

## THE SANDMAN.

There's a funny little creature,  
So I have been told,  
Who calls upon the little folks,  
They say he's very bold,  
He comes by just at bedtime,  
With sand he's well supplied,  
It's impossible to miss him,  
You couldn't if you tried.

No one was ever known to miss  
A visit from this elf,  
He knows just when his bedtime  
comes,  
Keeps track of that himself,  
He carries just the nicest kind  
Of pure, clean, golden sand,  
O, he's just the nicest fellow  
In all this great broad land.

Without our dear old sandman  
How lonely it would be,  
He's never yet forgotten  
To call on you and me,  
So, happy little children  
Will love him well, because  
He's just the nicest fellow,  
Next thing to Santa Claus.

—ELSIE BRAYTON BLOOD.  
Miss Marian Leathwaite, of Oregon City, is the guest of Rev. P. K. Hammond and family, of Eugene.—Eugene Guard.

**MAYBE YOU**


Will be the lucky winner of the fine diamond ring which will be given away March 1st.

Remember that every dollar's worth of work or a 50c extraction entitles you to a chance at a \$165 stone. If you don't care for diamonds remember there are many pretty girls who will only be glad to have such a present made them.

The quality of our work is testified to by many pleased patrons and the satisfaction we have given customers, who had never before been satisfied, has been very gratifying.

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