

ORCHARD PESTS  
CLOSING THEME

LAST DAY OF NORTHWEST FRUIT-GROWERS CONVENTION DEVOTED TO APPLE SCAB AND CODLING MOTH—TRANSPORTATION QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

The Wednesday morning session of the Northwest fruitgrowers was chiefly concerned with the twin pests, apple scab and codling moth.

The opening prayer was delivered by Rev. N. Mossesohn, who was followed by Rev. F. Walden of Seattle, who spoke on the beneficial side of the pest question. In part Mr. Walden said:

"The Beneficial Side of the Pest Question" was discussed by Rev. F. Walden of Seattle. He said:

"The Bible says, 'My brethren count it all joy when ye fall into temptation, and again we read, 'Know that the trial of your faith worketh patience.' Trial strengthens and we grow by adversity and the necessity of toil gains for us a reward not otherwise obtainable. 'Weeds are a blessing.' Millions of dollars are annually made by the farmer that he would never gain were it not for weeds. In my youth I supposed that the only thing I ploughed for was the destruction of weeds; ploughing for the mere sake of cultivation was far from my thoughts, and it is yet unknown to many farmers that cultivation is necessary. They only learn this lesson when the weeds choke growth and force them to the field with the plow. 'Pests of the insect world are not an unmixed curse. I am satisfied that by spraying my fruit trees for the codling moth I secured besides the extinction of this pest a much better colored and flavored fruit. If there were no pests fruit-growing would be so easy that a vast overproduction would follow, and the fruitgrower would pass out of business into other fields less easy. As long as we have a myriad army of pests we will have few fruitmen who, by study and hard work, make a success of the business, and we will have a field for faithful and earnest effort."

Advice as to Apples.

Prof. A. B. Cordley of the Oregon Agricultural college stirred up the apple-growers with his address on "Apple Scab and Its Treatment." The professor spoke of the Willamette valley and based his advice concerning the kind of spray, the time to use these and the best method of fighting scab on the valley conditions. Washington and Hood River fruitmen evidently had different conditions, for they did not agree with the professor in many things and there were somewhat sharp arguments at times. One grower emphatically declared that an early spraying with a strong chemical would make russetts out of all the apples, another just as insistently remarked that frost made nine-tenths of the russet apples and others were certain that early spraying was essential and that it should be done within 10 days after the fall of the blossom in the spring. Out of the whole discussion came one suggestion that was generally admitted to be the best scab cure. It is, burn, if possible all the fallen and infected leaves, turn them under if you can't destroy them by fire, but never leave them untouched to infect the orchard next year with scab. The closing paper was on the control of the codling moth by Prof. C. W. Woodworth of the University of California. This was generally spoken of as one of the most valuable papers of the session, especially as it showed the only way to fight the moth was by a frequent and thorough spraying with an arsenic mixture.

The Suicidal Worm.

Discussion arose concerning the best spray and the frequency of application, and again local differences cropped out, but a 21-day spraying schedule and the apple well covered with this spray was the final conclusion of the discussion. One interesting thing shown by the California expert was that a worm will often apparently hunt all over the young apple until he finds a spot of arsenic spray and will then deliberately burrow under this spot and quietly lie down and die. This race suicide habit of the moth, while it is yet a worm, was regarded as the most hopeful thing in the whole codling moth situation. As California a few years ago lost 50 per cent of its apple crop through this single pest the habits of the moth have been somewhat closely investigated and the California professor can tell to a second just what time the worm will bury himself under an arsenic patch, or if there is no spray to serve his desire for early death, what the time of his donning wings and becoming a real moth will be.

This afternoon marked the close of the convention and was given over to a discussion of the transportation situation, local general agents and freight men of the Northern Pacific and Southern Pacific, the Great Northern and the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company discussing the question from the company's standpoint and answering numerous questions.

The new officers elected by the Northwest Fruitgrowers' convention are:

President, E. L. Smith; also president of the Oregon state board of horticulture.

Vice-president for Oregon, L. M. Gilbert.

Vice-president for Washington, B. Burgunder.

Vice-president for Idaho, J. H. Ferney.

Vice-president for Montana, R. C. Cooley.

Vice-president for British Columbia, J. R. Anderson.

Treasurer, W. S. Offner.

Fruitmen and politicians occupied the attention of the yesterday afternoon session of the Northwest Fruitgrowers' association. It was the most important and interesting meeting of the convention.

Fruitmen were discussed and sworn at. They were flattered and their growers called great men; they were also condemned and their growers called fools. The humble prune was dissected, literally, since several boxes of the dried product were sampled by the delegates to discover whether the prune really was better uncooked than it was after it emerged as a stew.

Statehood of Prunes.

After Col. H. E. Dorsch had discussed "Too Many Prunes," the flood of argument descended. Mr. McPherson scored the Oregon people for naming the Italian prune the Oregon prune. He suggested that Idaho grew as good a prune as the sun ever shone on; remarked that Washington had one of the best prune counties in the West in Clarke county, and wished to know why the Oregon people had stolen for the Italian prune the name of Oregon. There were plenty of Oregon men willing to tell why, and they did so two or three at a time.

Why the Oregon Prunes.

"We had a faint recollection," mildly suggested a sarcastic Salem man, "that once this whole Northwest country was called the Oregon territory, and when we chose the name Oregon we did not do it because we happened to live in the state now called by that name, but because the prune was the product of the entire territory formerly embraced in the Oregon country."

Another South Oregon man said that

the dealers and jobbers in the East had long known the Italian prune by the name Oregon; that this prune had come to be the best seller in the eastern market, and that the name was not locally bestowed.

A Clarke county man arose and said: "When the gentleman says the Oregon prune sells the best and receives a better price than the prune we ship out as the Clarke county prune he is mistaken—mistaken, I say, for we receive better prices for goods sold under the Clarke county label than any other body of prunes, for backache and the blues, and the man who ate a plate of prunes each morning and carried a pocketful to his work would never know dyspepsia nor heartburn."

The Salem delegation again rose one by one and remarked that there were 1,000 cars of prunes a year shipped from the Northwest, and if the growers expected the American people to become one big mouth and swallow its product they had better advertise and tickle the imagination of the consumer. The prune was forwarded as cure for biliousness, for backache and the blues, and the man who ate a plate of prunes each morning and carried a pocketful to his work would never know dyspepsia nor heartburn.

"We want to get at the business side of this question. We must advertise if we wish to sell our prunes to the eastern consumer. We must get a good man to direct our advertising and must push sales by this method. If we wish a demand that the entire Northwest cannot fill."

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Grocery Clerk and Prunes.

Another idea brought out was that of an Idaho man, who said: "You might as well ship butter in sacks as prunes. The great trouble with prunes is that the grocery clerk makes a muss whenever he digs out a pound or two from the sack or box. The ten-pound box is too big. What should be done is to pack the prunes in cartons like breakfast food. Pack about what the ordinary family needs at one time and sell them unopened." This idea met with general approval.

Various of the leading prunegrowers, who for the first time attended the convention in any considerable number, stated that a meeting of those engaged in prunegrowing would be held in the evening, and that the question of organization would be then taken up. If possible some permanent and effective corporation would be formed that would keep the jobbers from absorbing too great a share of the profits; that would create a demand in the East and abroad, and that would guarantee that the grower would receive fair treatment from the intermediate men.

Locality and Prunes.

One of the interesting talks of the afternoon was that of Prof. J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture for British Columbia, who discussed the importance of Selection of Suitable Varieties for Different Localities. Mr. Anderson paid a high tribute to the people "across the line," and none of the alleged common feelings against the American in the Canadian mind was apparent. Hearty good will and generous praise were the chief characteristics.

Boise Wins Next Convention.

A close contest between Moscow and Boise, Idaho, for the next place of meeting, developed. Moscow was first in the field with its bid, and offered two experiment schools, two lines of railroad and the best fruit on earth. Boise was on hand soon after, and through various delegates presented its demands, spoke of long trips Boise men had made to attend conventions far from their home, and intimated that turn about was fair play. The vote was a rising one, and resulted in a 27 vote being cast for each place. Then a number of delegates who had not paid their fees or received the right to vote, desired to gain this franchise, and an intermission was taken while names were added to the roll and dollars to the treasury. Lobbying also went on apace, and when the last man received his badge and was ready for the contest the roll was again called. Each delegate called out his choice. For a time it looked like Moscow would win; then Boise took a spurt and ran ahead, and then by ones and twos the votes came until when the roll call was finished, none but the secretary knew where the choice lay, so close was the vote. Boise won the convention, however, by the vote of 40 to 27. Several Oregon men not wishing to make a decided stand for either party, did not vote, but the Idaho men made up for this deficiency by voting twice if opportunity was offered.

After this decision was reached election officers were held, and brought out no opposition, not more than one candidate being placed in nomination for any one office. Owing to his professional work, Dr. N. G. Blalock of Walla Walla had sent his resignation as president, which was respectfully received.

At Fruit and Nuts.

The afternoon session was then adjourned, and the prunegrowers took up a corner of the hall and decided on the methods of organization, which were adopted in the evening. The delegates who did not happen to be afflicted with pruney hands sampled the apples, discussed the weather and incidentally several sacks of English walnuts and filberts. The prune boxes were not neglected, and sundry school girls who had heard there were apples to burn in the U. S. G. W. hall filled their lunch baskets during the recess.

FLORENCE ROBERTS.

The last performance of "The Frisky Mrs. Johnson" will be given tonight at the Marquam Grand theatre by Florence Roberts and her splendid company. "Sapho" will be the bill tomorrow night.

"AT THE WHITE HORSE TAVERN."

The Baker theatre is the scene of constant and hearty laughter these nights, for the man or woman who can sit through a performance of the very funny comedy, "At the White Horse Tavern," and not give way to merriment would be a sour misanthrope indeed.

"RIP VAN WINKLE."

The last performance of "Rip Van Winkle" will be given tonight at Cordray's theatre. Thursday night Jessie Shirley will appear in the cast, supported by the entire company in "The Deacon's Daughter." A large number of seats have been reserved for this occasion by visiting members of the Livestock association and their friends.

Water consumers in that portion of Sunnyside east of East Thirty-fifth street, and between East Stark street and Hawthorne avenue, are hereby notified that the water will be shut off tomorrow, Thursday, at 9 a. m., for making connection with new mains and turned on again by 11:30 a. m. Frank T. Dodge, Superintendent Waterworks.

AT THE THEATRES

"ARE YOU A MASON?" "Are You a Mason?" comes to the Marquam Grand theatre next Monday and Tuesday nights, January 18 and 19. No comedy of later years has met with greater success, both from a dramatic and financial point of view. Last year two companies were necessary to fill the demand for this farce, now in its fourth year.

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# CLEARANCE SALE



## Brownsville Woolen Mill Store

CORNER THIRD AND STARK STREETS

### Tailor Cloth Remnants

We will clear out all small pieces of Tailor Cloth at just one-half price.

Some are 1 1/2-yd. Cuts  
Others 3 1/2-yd. Cuts  
A few are 4 1/2-yd Cuts

Others just enough to make a small boy's pants,

Your Pick at 1/2-Price

### BLANKETS TO CLOSE

At our store on Washington St., we offer all surplus Blankets from our Woolen Mill at less than first mill price. This will be fully 50 per cent less than retail price. All colors, all weights, all sizes.

1/3 REGULAR PRICE

This store is on Washington Street, between First and Second.

### Overcoats

Overstocked, and Summer nearly here, that is the full story. We must sell all we possibly can before the weather gets warm.

\$11.00 for all lines priced \$14, \$15, \$16.50, \$18

\$12.50 for all lines priced \$18.50, \$19, \$20

\$15.00 for all lines priced \$21, \$22, \$22.50

\$18.00 for the Imported Priestly Cravenettes, regular \$25 and \$27.50

\$20.00 for the imported Priestly Cravenettes, regular \$30, \$32.50 \$35

IF YOU CAN USE A COAT DO NOT OVERLOOK THIS SALE.

### Clearance on Suits

## \$10.50

Takes the choice of a large line of fine pure wool suits, worth between \$12.50 and \$25; not all sizes in each line, but all sizes in some lines.

### SPOKANE BOOMS IN TRANSIT LINES

(Journal Special Service.) Spokane, Wash., Jan. 13.—The Moran Prairie electric railway line from Spokane will be built and in the near future. The Spokane Traction company has filed an application with the city clerk asking the council to grant it a railway franchise that will give it a chance to bring the Moran Prairie cars into the city.

The franchise provides for the building of an electric line by it from Sherman street on Third to Magnolia, across Magnolia to Fifth and east on Fifth to the eastern limits of the city. The car line turns south at Magnolia so as to prevent going down into the flats and by turning on Fifth it remains on what is known as the first bench. At the end of the line it will be some distance above the flat ground of Union Park and will be still some climb to get up on the hill but the officials deem that there is an opportunity at this point to reach the heights by an easy grade.

The section of the city through which the proposed line will run is already partially settled but the line will open much new territory for residence purposes. The first section of the franchise provides for the carrying of passengers and freight and also provides for a double track if desired by the company.

This makes a line 26 blocks long in a section where a line is much needed. The second section provides for the erection of cross bars of the poles for the use of the city wires. Section seven follows: "The franchise and the privileges herein granted shall continue for a period of 25 years from the date this ordinance goes into effect; provided, however, that the licensee, its successors or assigns shall commence hereunder within 60 days from the said date, and shall complete and operate the same within one year from said date. The fare provided is five cents and it calls for franchises to all other lines owned by the company except to lines parallel within six blocks. Members of the police force and fire department in uniforms and members of the police force in citizens' clothes shall ride free. Bonds to the amount of \$10,000 must be given to the city to protect it against damage suits. On the first of January, 1909, and on the first of each succeeding January the company must pay to the city treasurer two mills for each car mile run during the next preceding year. Before it can sell its line it must file notice with the city clerk of its purpose and the name of the prospective purchaser. The line can carry freight within the city but the cars must be painted to resemble passenger cars and no platforms must be built in the street and no steam can ever be used in hauling the cars.

Moran Prairie, which it is expected will be ultimately reached by the line, is well settled with farms and the people there have been agitating for some time the construction of an electric road running to this city.

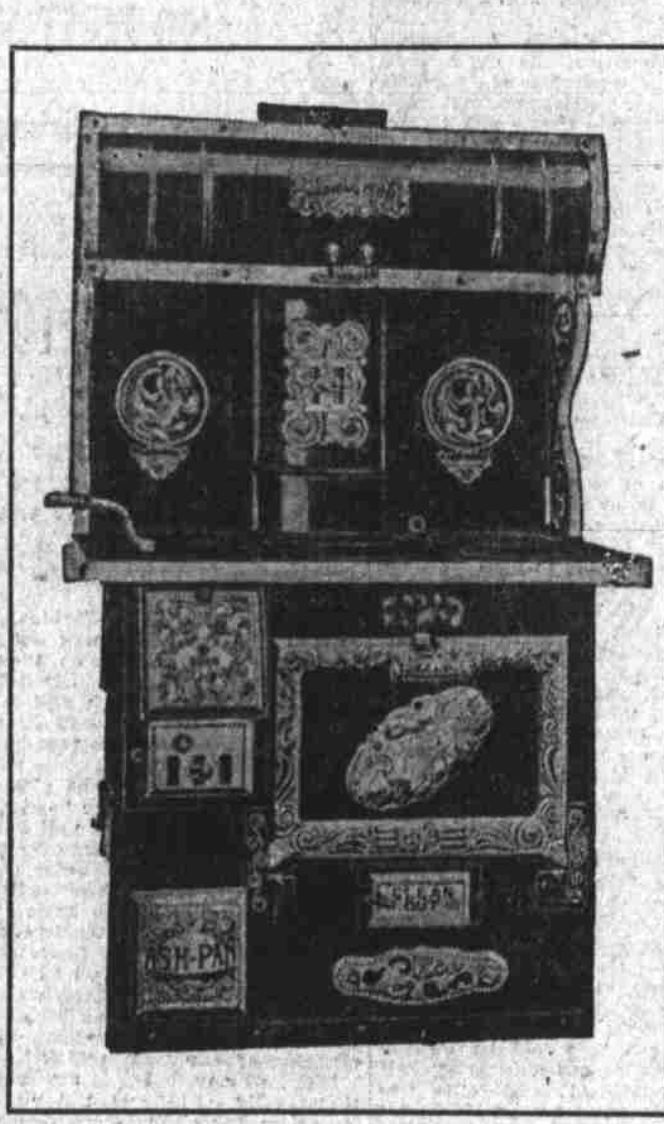
### MRS. SINNOTT GETS ALASKA FOX SKIN

Two Alaskan fox skins were the basis for a Saturday session of the court of Justice Reed. Justice Reed decided this morning that the fox skins belonged to Mrs. P. Sinnott. The fox skins are now mounted and in a glass case and occupy a place of honor in the museum at the city hall, where all can see and admire them. The skins were sent to Mrs. P. Sinnott from Alaska. She took them to E. J. Brazee, a taxidermist, to have them mounted. Brazee said that he had been given an order to mount the skins and make them look as natural as life, but nothing was said about the price. About a year prior to this he had prepared some fox skins for Mrs. Sinnott in the shape of rugs. For these he had charged \$5 each. He had also prepared one in a mounted state for \$15. When Mrs. Sinnott came after the completed work she offered him \$5 each. He refused to give them up for less than \$15 each. This she refused to pay. Mr. Brazee placed them in the collection at the city hall, in charge of Colonel L. L. Hawkins, who is instructed to give them up when the charges were paid.

## YOU CAN BUY THIS RANGE AT A DOLLAR A WEEK

THIS IS LESS THAN 15 CENTS A DAY. IT WILL SAVE THAT IN FUEL if it displaces your old cook stove

..AND.. Will Pay for Itself if Given the Chance Why Not Give It the Opportunity?



## THE ECLIPSE RANGE

Is one of the Great Household Institutions of the World. It is today the joy of many housewives. Your neighbor will tell you she would not part with hers at any price if she could not obtain another.

It Has Brought the Delights of Sunshine Into More Homes Than Any Other Range That Was Ever Made

Do you want sunshine in your home? Why not dispel the clouds the antiquated cook stove has gathered about itself? Our Range costs you

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Call or telephone your order in today and we'll place one in your house and charge it to your account. We never made it so easy to procure a Range before, but we know Portland people, and that it's safe to make this offer here.

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Voices of Wisdom. Phillips Brooks. Find your purpose and find your life out to it, and, the lofter your purpose is the more sure you will be to make the world richer with every enrichment of yourself.

### ROBERTS TO SUCCEED THOMSON.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The Oregon delegation has recommended to the president the appointment of Albert A. Roberts of Heppner as receiver of the La Grande land office, to succeed Asa B. Thomson.