

# NOT CULTURE A ROAD TO WEALTH

Can be Classed Among the Neglected Industries—Oregon's Capabilities Already Demonstrated—Tempting Figures.

Taking Major L'Enfant's work as his starting point, Mr. Haskin will next take an excursion about this big country and tell what is doing in the way of beautifying cities. There is a wealth of suggestion in Mr. Haskin's findings, for all who desire to make their own towns as beautiful as Portland—the best possible town to live in.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

(Copyright 1909 by Frederic J. Haskin.) Washington, April 25.—Among the many neglected industries of the United States is nut growing. This, 50,000,000 people who constitute the population of this country are becoming greater nut consumers every year and the importation of foreign products increases proportionately. Every year we import over 15,000,000 pounds of almonds at a value of over \$1,500,000; nearly 25,000,000 pounds of walnuts at a value of over \$2,000,000; and other nuts to the value of over \$2,000,000. The majority of these nuts come from the United States and over \$4,000,000 is diverted to American, instead of foreign pockets.

Every year some 22,000,000 pounds of almonds, or more, are consumed in the United States, either direct from the shell or in candies, creams, soaps and toilet goods. Of this amount California is producing a large percentage, but in conjunction with other western and southern states, might easily produce all. At the last census of her nut trees California reported upwards of 1,150,000 almond trees and nearly half as many walnut trees. A California nut grower created by careful work 132 varieties of almonds and from these chose four that proved best adapted to the climate and to the commercial demands. Great portions of Arizona and New Mexico have been found highly suited to the cultivation of almonds. For a while the opinion was held that the almond could grow wherever the peach could, but that has been disproved. Settlers in the South Atlantic states tried it and failed.

**Nuts with Strange Names.**

Pistachio nuts could be grown in southern California, Florida, and portions of other southern states, only six or seven years being required to bring the nuts to maturity in this climate. Italy, however, is apt to prove a strong rival in the field, for a recent Italian government report shows that the output of that country can easily be increased 100 per cent. The present importation is chiefly from Syria and the Isle of Chios. The cashew nut of the West Indies has been found in Florida and that state raises annually over 7,000,000 pounds of coconuts, valued at \$300,000. Argument has been offered more than once before the National Nut

## The Red, White

And other constituents of your blood are powerfully enriched and vitalized by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It increases the red corpuscles and makes strong the white corpuscles, and thus protects and restores the health.

It cures scrofula, eczema, eruptions, catarrh, rheumatism, anemia, nervousness, that tired feeling, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, general debility and builds up the whole system.

It effects its wonderful cures, not simply because it contains sarsaparilla but because it combines the utmost remedial agents of more than 20 different ingredients, each greatly strengthened and enriched by this peculiar combination.

Get it today in the usual liquid form or in chocolate tablet form called Sarsatals.

## Hot Stove—Cool Kitchen



## NEW PERFECTION

### Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

besides being the perfect stove for summer use is just as efficient for year 'round use. Does anything any other stove will do. It is built just like the modern steel coal range, with a CABINET TOP that makes it possible to keep food warm after it is cooked. Made in three sizes. Sold either with or without Cabinet Top. If not at your dealer's write our nearest agency.

## The Rayo Lamp

a substantial, strongly made and handsome lamp. Burns for hours with a strong, mellow light. Just what you need for evening reading or to light the dining-room. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

## QUICKLY RESCUED

Forest Service Will Prove Value of Fire Killed Trees.

How long will timber remain sound after being killed by forest fires? This is one of the many forestry problems which will be investigated by the Portland office of the United States forest service during the coming summer. There are thousands of acres of fire killed timber in the states of Washington and Oregon, which are undoubtedly great commercial wastes. These areas will be carefully investigated by members of the forest service for the purpose of determining the rate of deterioration, and the usability of timber standing on them.

Timber which has been killed by forest fires is not necessarily of inferior quality until deteriorating agencies, such as decay and insects, attack it. The rate at which deterioration advances and the time elapsing between the fire and the beginning of the destruction are very important questions which confront the Pacific coast logger. They will be studied under various climatic and forest conditions. A large number of typical burned areas will be visited and a variety of conditions investigated.

Fire killed timber, when sawed into lumber, is often discriminated against by the consumer, particularly when it is to be used for structural purposes. In order to determine the possibilities of this material for the above uses, the forest service will also investigate its strength at the timber testing laboratory of the service at Seattle, Wash. Strength tests will be conducted at this laboratory on fire killed material during the A. P. expedition and will form an important part of the forest service exhibit.

half ago. The filbert, named for the German saint, Philbert, has a small but growing popularity among nut growers. According to the American consul general at Hamburg, America's biggest possibilities in nut culture lie in the peanut. The peanut some one has facetiously said was so called because it is neither a pea nor a nut. Still, American horticulturists class it in the nut family, and there it will stay. It is locally known as pinder, gobber, ground nut, and earth nut. The United States peanut crop is 15,000,000 bushels a year, with a value of \$10,000,000. Some of the southern states last year produced nearly four fifths of this amount. The world's annual production is 600,000,000 bushels, and it is said if the peanut oil industry could be developed in this country the annual product could be made infinitely greater and give up greater resource of the southern states. The improved methods of cultivation, the improved quality of the nut, and the better marketing facilities all conspire to make the farmer add this to his other crops. The peanut if properly cultivated, will grow in any place where corn will grow. France uses many million pounds of nuts imported chiefly from Africa, while England makes a large annual importation from both Africa and India.

**Peanut Oil and Butter.** Peanut oil is used for lubricating and soap making, and is an excellent substitute for olive oil. It is a component part of much oleomargarine, and is a kitchen substitute for lard and butter. The oil is pressed from the nut after they have been winnowed, shelled and the fine skin removed—with only a small amount of heat applied. The second and third pressings are done at a greatly increased temperature. Just as the residue left from making cooking seed oil as cattle food, so that from peanut oil making is put in cake form and used for the same purpose in Europe. It is also ground into a flour over there and used as a food for the table. Soup, griddle cakes and muffins are made with it as a large ingredient, and it has been found nutritive and palatable. The butter in paste form made from peanuts has become a staple food among vegetarians who substitute nuts for meats, after the teachings of Linnaeus, Cuvier, and Virchow, who held that nuts and fruits contain all the natural foods for man. In order to successfully compete with other oils the peanut oil industry must be handled by the large part of the American peanut crop, reaches the consumer through the hands of the street vendor, but a goodly amount goes to confectioners, soap makers and chocolate makers. The peanut vine can be used except its tap root, its economic value is not to be overlooked.

**The Chestnut Undervalued.** The chestnut has never had the place among foodstuffs in America that it has had in the foreign countries. Growing wild, or cultivated in southern Europe, the chestnut, or Castanea, is not only a commercial possibility, but it is bolted, pulverized and eaten as mashed potatoes are eaten in Lyons, France. The chestnut of the industry, factories prepare the chestnuts for the use of the confectioners, giving employment to 150 women and girls, and sending out 25,000,000 pounds of chestnuts annually. The chestnut tree is also cultivated here for its wood. In this country we pay little regard to the preservation of the chestnut tree for its usefulness as a nut grower, as we do to any other tree. The phenomenal growth of the nation demands in its many activities. Twenty million dollars' worth of chestnut wood is cut annually. The chestnut is used for cross ties, mine timbers and tannery uses. However, the advent of the Japanese chestnut has offered the possibility of a big industry in the line of chestnut growing. Groves and orchards have been set out in the eastern states and California, tracts that involve hundreds of acres and accommodate thousands of trees.

The walnut, the royal nut of the golden days, has become Americanized, after a vicarious existence of 2000 years following its birth. As the English, French, Royal or Italian—all the same—it has taken firm hold in California, and like other members of the nut family has taken root in the West. There were groves of black walnuts on Manhattan a century and a

## GIRAFFE BROWSES AMONG GIANT TREES

North America has many national parks, but it is probable that the only one of these that has ever had the distinction of possessing a real live giraffe is the Big Redwood National Park located in the California Santa Cruz mountains. It is true that the park is now dispossessed of its long-necked acquisition, but the fact remains that "Nosey," the pride of the Greater Norris & Rowe menagerie, roams a primeval depths for a period of six days and as many nights.

Ordinarily any animal with a collar rack the length of that possessed by a giraffe will, upon gaining freedom, take to the open. But when "Nosey" gave his keepers the slip at the Norris & Rowe headquarters last winter and made for the hills, he found himself in a forest of unusual proportions. He threaded his way through the big redwoods as easily as a Suetland would pass through an ordinary wood. And once in the sheltering depths, "Nosey" stayed there. In vain did his keepers pursue him. He would allow them to approach just so near and then away he would gallop. It was useless to attempt to use the lass among the trees and the giraffe refused to be coaxed into a clearing.

The keepers despaired. The foreman swore. "Nosey" gave them the horse, that is to say, the giraffe laugh, and ambled on. He was having the one holiday of a long captivity. Only one thing disconcerted him. It is well known that giraffes are particularly fond of the tender green shoots that are to be found at the very tops of trees. "Nosey" couldn't reach the sky on any of those California redwoods by five giraffe necks and a long tent stake. But all good things have their end, and "Nosey" coming to an end and a giraffe's birthday is no exception. On the seventh night of "Nosey's" vacation the keepers succeeded in corralling him by connecting ropes from tree to tree, thus forming an immense circular enclosure. When morning came they entered the inside, captured the runaway and conducted him, without further mishap, to headquarters.

"Nosey" was none the worse for his experience and is one of the finest animals of the many that will be seen here when Norris & Rowe exhibit their menagerie May 2 and 4.

## Cotton Manufacturers Meet.

Boston, Mass., April 25.—The eighty-sixth annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers opened in the Mechanics' building today for a two days' session. Governor Frapper welcomed the members at the opening sessions. Among the subjects to receive attention at the meeting are transportation for mill yards, commutator grinding, cotton futures on the New York and New Orleans Cotton exchanges, air conditioning for cotton mills, finishing and bleaching loom improvements, losses in cotton due to moisture and other causes, adding top strippers on revolving flat cards, scientific methods in warp sizing, automatic looms, economy in steam, water, ventilation, preparation and marketing of cotton in the factory, cotton fiber substitution, and its properties, advantage of cotton and its uses in spinning and other forms of spinning.

# GREAT CLOTHING NEWS

For Thursday, Friday and Saturday

## MEN'S SUITS

Men's Fine Union Suits, regular \$2.50 values, at **95c**

Black Sateen Over-shirts, our \$1 kind, reduced to **65c**

Men's Sample Pants, worth up to \$7, go at **\$2.95**

Fine Dress Shirts, all leading shades, \$1 and \$1.25 kind, special **69c**



Worth up to \$20, at **\$8.95**

We offer several hundred of our most popular styles in MEN'S SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS at reduced prices in this great lot, which includes many patterns in exclusive stripes and colorings—TAN, OLIVES, BROWNS, BLUES and BLACKS—sizes 34 to 42. These are regular \$12.50, \$15, \$17.50 and \$20 Suits. Choice

**\$8.95**

Men's Shoes, black or tan, worth \$3.50, now **\$2.00**

Men's Hats, all new shades and styles, worth \$2, at **\$1.00**

Fancy Cotton Sox, usually sold at 25c, special **12½c**

Balbriggan Underwear, two shades, worth \$1 suit, per garment **25c**

Closing Out Entire Stock of TRUNKS and SUIT CASES at Less Than Manufacturer's Cost

# MILLER CLOTHING CO.

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY 63-65 THIRD STREET Open Evenings BET. OAK AND PINE REMEMBER THE PLACE

## Only Nine Days More of Our Cash Clearance Sale of Broken Lines

Busy as could be Tuesday and Wednesday, the first days of the sale. Delighted? Yes! Surprised? No! Prices cut like we cut them on goods that sell at "fixed by factory prices" the year round are bound to strike a responsive chord in almost everyone. Do you need Shoes—now or a little later? If so, it's to your interest to come as soon as ever you can. Can't give you more than a mere outline of the savings you can make, but they ought to be potent enough to bring you here on the double-quick tomorrow morning.



**\$5.00** "Sorosis," Walk-Over and other High-Grade Shoes and Oxfords, in patent leather and in black and tan vici kid, on sale at **\$3.85 PAIR**

**\$4.00** "Sorosis," Walk-Over and other High-Grade Shoes and Oxfords, in patent leather and in black and tan vici kid, on sale at **\$3.25 PAIR**

**\$3.50** "Sorosis," Walk-Over and other High-Grade Shoes and Oxfords, in black and tan vici kid, on sale at **\$2.95 PAIR**

**Slippers Very Cheap** Lack of space forbids the detailed telling of the many bargains in Slippers there are awaiting you. The assortments are certainly broad enough to suit almost every taste. Some are marked as low as 50¢ pair.

**Winter Shoes Also Less** While a great many of the Shoes we carried over from last fall and winter are, exactly like those who have already ordered for next fall, we decided to include them in the sale and sell them cheap. We simply want you to remember this sale as the best Shoe Sale you ever attended or heard of anywhere.

Our regular lines of Sorosis, Walk-Overs, etc., are being displayed at Second and Washington—our temporary store.

Almost every size is here in some one style or other, but not every size in every style.

# Knight Shoe Co.

267 Washington St. Bet. 3d and 4th Streets