

CITY NEWS

And State House Briefs.

July Term Opens—
Department 2 of the July term of circuit court will open tomorrow morning with Judge Bingham on the bench. A number of civil cases are to come up for trial.

For Sale Cheap. Three Pairs—
Cretone hangings, lined, phone 132.

Dr. White & Walton, Osteopaths—
506 U. S. Bank Bldg. Phone 859.

Soldiers Leave Today—
The group of six young men who entered the service under the call for mechanics left at 1:30 this morning for San Francisco, where they will be given a special course of training in mechanical lines. Another group of fifteen limited service men leave on the northbound train this morning for Vancouver, Wash.

Camp Stoves—
And camp furniture at E. L. Stiff & Son's, 446 Court street.

An Unusual Bargain
A \$750 Slinger player piano for \$562—an exceptional buy for anyone desiring a high grade instrument. E. L. Stiff & Son, 446 Court street.

Lou's Quick Lunch—
High St. opp. Oregon Elec. depot.

Hundreds Are Employed—
Federal Labor Agent J. R. Coleman, who left last night on a business trip to Portland, states that since the opening of the office approximately 1500 persons have been listed in one way or another for work in the fruit harvest. In addition to these were hundreds of applicants who called in but were not assigned. The total demands for pickers and laborers will total upwards of 2000, calls coming in from about 140 growers. There is still a shortage in some yards, the situation being so pressing that a force will be worked on Sunday. A stress of labor is also being experienced at the canneries, and at least one of these plants contemplates a Sunday run, in order to keep up with the mass of fruit consigned.

Baths, with Suit, 25c—
Without suit, 15c; boats, 15c hr.; canoes, 25c hr. Dennison's, foot of Court street.

My Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

COMMENCES TUES, JULY 2
Every hat in stock will be so radically reduced in price as to compel immediate buying. It will be a rare opportunity to secure the very latest styles at the very lowest possible price.

No out-of-style hats in stock. My semi-annual sales keep my stock absolutely new.
\$10 to \$12 Hats Reduced to . . . \$5 and \$7
\$6 to \$8.50 Hats Reduced to . . . \$3.50 and \$4.50
Other Prices Equally Low
We wish to call your attention to our first showing of

New Tam Effects and War-Bride Hats
SALE COMMENCES TUESDAY COME EARLY

The French Shop
M. Buffe Morrison
115 N. High St.
Masonic Temple

Explosives Are Under Ban—
The chief of the fire department calls attention to the warning of the state fire warden and the proclamation of the governor with regard to the indiscriminate use of explosives and fireworks on July 4. And in connection with this he reminds the public of the ordinance which forbids the use of fireworks, explosives and fireworks within the city limits without permission from the mayor. The ordinance provides a fine of \$10 for violation. While there is no desire on the part of the authorities to press the matter to the limit, the need of extraordinary care is emphasized, as the drought has increased the danger of fire beyond all precedent for this season of the year. Parents will confer a public benefit by turning the thoughts of the youngsters to forms of amusement on the Fourth of July that do not carry with them the risk of catastrophe.

Cheap Tents—
At E. L. Stiff & Son's, 446 Court street. Just received, 25 second hand ones.

Will Sell For Cash—
Commencing July 1st we will conduct our business on a strictly cash basis. Patton's Book Store.

Japan Offers Inducements for Purchasing Automobiles

Japan has offered every purchaser of an automobile or truck in the empire \$500 toward the purchase price, and \$150 yearly to help pay for the maintenance of the vehicle, in exchange for the privilege of speedily commandeering motors when the occasion demands, according to advice received by the foreign sales department of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber company.
This subsidy is intended by the imperial government not only for the quick requisitioning of cars, but also to promote their use and to eventually encourage their manufacture within the empire. This aggressive action by Japan has still another important function. Horses are scarce in Nippon and most of the trucking is by men who pull two-wheeled carts—most of the passenger traffic on the streets and highways is by means of jirikishas. Labor is in strong demand and a more general use of motor vehicles would release thousands of men for work in factories.
Japan's action will add impetus to the export of American made cars and tires, say Goodrich officials. It will be several years before Japan will be able to produce anywhere near her own consumption of motor vehicles and accessories. But three concerns in Japan are now building automobiles. One of these has made about a half a dozen cars and another is assembling from parts imported from America. Two large Japanese shipbuilding companies are erecting automobile factories.

FRANCHISE

(Continued from page 1)
tion is brought in Polk county for the reason that the franchise covers both Benton and Polk counties. Logan claims that the booming of logs by the Spaulding company under the franchise granted by the commission will cause a congestion of water that will interfere with his dams, and make it necessary for him to close down his plant at times and will deprive him completely of his water rights. The constitutionality of the boom franchise law is disputed on grounds that it deprives the plaintiff of his property without due process of law, and allegation is made that the Spaulding company is not a corporation within the meaning of the act.

Besides his brilliant pastime in the field and at bat, George Sisler, the star of the Browns, is going at a fast clip toward the base-stealing championship of the American league.

The top of the list of National league batsmen was jammed with Giants a short time ago. Now Benney Kauff is about the only McGrawite able to stick with the select hitters.
Despite the handicap of having a weak hitting team behind him, Walter Johnson manages to squeeze out victories for the Griffins. Give the great Washington flinger some real batting and he would rip up the league.

The Tobacco Industry in America

Sam L. Rogers, director of the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, will soon issue Bulletin 136, on the American Tobacco Industry. The bulletin contains data regarding the production, consumption, and stocks of tobacco in the United States, the prices obtained for the staple by the growers, the quantities of the several products manufactured therefrom, the revenue on tobacco collected by the government, and the imports and exports of manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco. The purpose of the report has been to assemble in one publication the statistics for the various phases of the industry and to present them in convenient form for ready reference.
The amount of leaf tobacco shown by the report as in the hands of the manufacturers and dealers on January 1, 1918, was 1,176,234,657 pounds as against 1,044,885,108 pounds held on January 1, 1917, the increase being equal to 12.6 per cent. Of the total for 1918, chewing, smoking, snuff, and export types formed 76 per cent; cigar types, 19 per cent; and imported types, 5 per cent. The leading individual type was that produced in the "Bright yellow district of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina," of which there was reported 428,913,604 pounds, or 36.5 per cent of the total. Burley tobacco contributed 117,206,800 pounds, or 15.1 per cent; and the tobacco classed as "Dark fired as grown in Clarksville, Hopkinsville, and Paducah districts" amounted to 117,118,386 pounds, or 10 per cent.

According to estimates made by the department of agriculture, the total tobacco crop of the United States in 1917 was 1,196,451,000 pounds. The leading tobacco states and the estimated amounts grown by them are as follows: Kentucky, 426,600,000 pounds; North Carolina, 294,750,000 pounds; Virginia, 129,500,000 pounds; Ohio, 95,072,000 pounds; Tennessee, 81,810,000 pounds; Pennsylvania, 58,100,000 pounds; South Carolina, 51,120,000 pounds; Wisconsin, 45,885,000 pounds; Connecticut, 29,540,000; and Maryland, 22,594,000 pounds. The acreage estimated for these states ranged from 474,000 for Kentucky to 21,000 for Connecticut, and the production per acre, from 1400 pounds for Connecticut and Pennsylvania to 630 pounds for North Carolina. The higher yields are obtained, as a rule, in the localities producing the high-priced types used in the manufacture of cigars.

During the past three-quarters of a century the growth in tobacco production in the United States has not quite kept pace with that in population; the estimated tobacco crop of 1917 being about five and a half times as great as the crop of 1839, as ascertained at the census of 1840, the earliest at which statistics of tobacco production were obtained, whereas the estimated population of the country for 1917 was slightly more than six times as great as the population shown by the census of 1840.

Virginia was the greatest tobacco-growing state prior to the Civil War, but since that period Kentucky has led in this respect. Although at the last census the production of tobacco was reported for 1568 counties in 45 states, nearly one-fourth of the crop (23.5 per cent) was grown in the following 14 counties, each of which reported more than 10,000,000 pounds: Lancaster, Pa.; Harford, Conn.; Pittsylvania, Va.; Dane, Wis.; Halifax, Va.; Darke, Ohio; Daviess, Ky.; Montgomery, Ohio; Robertson, Tenn.; Christian, Ky.; Graves, Ky.; Montgomery, Tenn.; Pitt, N. C.; and Henderson, Ky.

The total world's average production of tobacco during the period immediately preceding the war is estimated at 4,197,000,000 pounds annually. Of this, Continental United States produced approximately 1,600,000,000 pounds; British India, 1,000,000,000 pounds; China, 500,000,000 pounds; European Russia, 230,000,000 pounds; Dutch East Indies, 200,000,000 pounds; Austria, 100,000,000 pounds; and Brazil, 100,000,000 pounds. The total for Hungary, 170,000,000 pounds; Japan, 120,000,000 pounds; Philippines, these countries amounts to 3,420,000,000 pounds, or 81 per cent of the total for the world.

According to data compiled by the bureau of crop estimates of the department of agriculture, the average farm price of tobacco throughout the United States on December 1, 1917, was 24.9 cents a pound, or more than twice the corresponding average for the 10 years 1908 to 1917, inclusive, which was 12.1 cents. During the period in question the lowest figure was that for December 1, 1915, 9.1 cents; but by December 1 of the following year the average price had increased to 14.7 cents, and 12 months later it had leaped to 24.9 cents.

Imports of tobacco and its products into the United States during 1917 aggregated \$40,811,539 in value, an amount about one-seventh as great as the estimated value of the American tobacco crop; and the exports of do-

estic tobacco and its products during the same year represented a total value of \$62,917,037.
According to the latest annual report of the commissioner of internal revenue, there were manufactured during the year 1916, in factories under the jurisdiction of that official, 7,922,610,191 cigars, 25,312,486,611 cigarettes, and 466,165,728 pounds of chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff. In addition, 87,654,149 cigars and 4,594,662,940 cigarettes were made in bonded manufacturing warehouses, operated under the jurisdiction of the Customs Service.

On the basis of revenue-stamp sales the numbers of cigars and cigarettes manufactured during 1917 in registered factories under the jurisdiction of the commissioner of internal revenue are estimated at 9,050,960,224 and 34,832,385,767, respectively. The increase in the production of cigarettes in registered factories during recent years is a striking one, amounting to no less than 250 per cent for the six-year period 1911-1917; and when the production in bonded manufacturing warehouses in 1917, for which no data are yet available, is taken into account, it is probable that the total will reach, or closely approximate 40,000,000,000. The exports of cigarettes during 1917 totaled 7,023,626,000. The imports from foreign countries and shipments from the Philippines were relatively very small, amounting to only 37,922 pounds or about 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 cigarettes, during 1917. The net production, in one year, of cigarettes available for American consumption was thus not far from 33 billions. Even this enormous number, however, does not include cigarettes rolled by the smoker from loose tobacco, concerning which no data are available.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, the internal revenue collected on manufactured tobacco and its products amounted to \$103,201,522.

OWN A CREAM SEPARATOR.

The man who puts off the purchase of a cream separator because he thinks he can't afford it, or for any other reason, is making a serious mistake, because the machine will pay for itself the first year from its own saving, and all that it saves for the owner after the first year is clear gain.—De Laval Monthly.

EARLY LIFE RENEWED AT HOME-COMING

(Continued from page 1)
ened with a solo by Mrs. Hallie Parrish Durdall, who rendered most beautifully the touching song "When You Come Home," responding to an encore with the popular patriotic number, "My America."

Justice George H. Burnett presiding over the meeting, introduced former Governor T. T. Geer as one of the best known men in the state, and Mr. Geer, in the course of his demagogic address, demonstrated that he had made the acquaintance of a large share of Oregon's population. He stated that probably he had never addressed an audience in which he saw so many friends and acquaintances. Born in the vicinity of Salem and spending a large part of his early life in the Waldo Hills, he still retains his boyhood attachment for this region, which he maintained is the best known mountains. Here he had spent some of the happiest days of his life and made some of his closest friends. He became a citizen of the village of Salem in the early sixties and spent the years of the Civil War here. As a boy of 14 he was a member of the Marion Rifles and was more or less excited during those stirring years. Incidentally, he pointed out Al Crossan in the crowd and went on to tell how he and Crossan worked together in the grocery store of John D. Wright.

Geer Tells of Early Life.
Mr. Geer went into much of the early history of the Methodist church and of Willamette university. In the audience he saw many of his fellow students in the institution, most of them looking much older than he, although he acknowledged that he had just recently become a great-grandfather at the age of 67. His looks endorsed the statement that he was in perfect health, never having known a sick day in his life. In this connection he noted that the great majority of his audience were hale and hearty, although some of them were bent and white-haired.

The speaker spoke half-jestingly of his services as chief executive of the state, in which period he formed some of his closest and most valued friendships and made a few opponents on the side. But he had only the most pleasant recollections of his political experiences, and of his life in Salem. He expressed his sincere pleasure in again renewing old acquaintances and noting the evidence of development in the capital city.

Following the address of Mr. Geer, Mrs. Lois Peebles Junk favored the audience with several of her own songs, rendered in a most charming manner.
Justice Burnett, explaining that George H. Himes, who had expected to address the gathering, had found it impossible to attend, read a lengthy letter from Mr. Himes in which he stated that while he was unable to be present in person he was here in the spirit. He recalled many inci-



The Water's Fine

Come On In

-DENNISON'S-

Boats and Baths

Foot of Court Street
Baths, with suit, 25c; without suit, 15c; Boats 15c per hour; Canoes 25c

NOW OPEN

Salem, 1877; M. E. Getter, Long Beach, Cal.; E. H. McDougall, Dallas; Joseph Hoberg, McMinnville, 90 years old, came to Salem February, 1866; Mr. and Mrs. George Millican, Prineville; C. A. Sehlbrede, Corvallis, 1877; Glen C. Holman, Dallas, 1873; J. K. Ferguson, Salem; R. C. Bishop, Salem; Mrs. Ruth G. Bishop, Salem; Pearl W. Geer, Boston, Mass., 1873; Wylie A. Moores, Portland; W. L. Boise, Portland, 1862; C. B. Woodworth, Portland, 1862; R. P. Boise, Jr., Salem, 1859; Hattie Clark Looney; Jefferson, Norris H. Looney, Jefferson; Dan W. Bass, Seattle, Mrs. Dan W. Bass, Seattle; Miss Jessie L. Bass, Seattle; Mrs. Frances Looney Cornell, Salem; Lillian G. Applegate, Salem; Henrietta Clark, Salem; Alma Litchfield Schindler, Salem; Georgiana Durbin Walker, Salem; Valleda Smith Ohmart, Salem, 1855; W. R. Hoyt, Salem, 1883; Sanford Watson, Salem; W. T. Rigdon, Salem, 1850; Pauline Looney; Jefferson, 1843; H. M. Branson, 1858; Mrs. H. M. Branson, 1888; Mrs. Sadie McFadden (Chapman) 1866; Mrs. Linnie M. Crossman, 1865; Mrs. E. Water, 1882; A. B. Crossman, 1864; Mary E. Cox, 1863; Mrs. F. B. Southwick, 1882; Grace M. Babcock, Salem; Mrs. B. Babcock, Salem; Mrs. M. E. Haas, 1857; Ida Pratt Babcock, 1857; Margaret L. Folsom, 1862; Mary E. Smith, 1869; Albert N. Moores, 1855; Cora Dickinson Moores, 1857; Lillian Patton McCulley, 1857; Mrs. R. S. Wallace, Mary E. (Murphy) Robnett, 1873; Dr. F. E. Smith, Mrs. F. E. Smith, Robert Smith, Virginia Smith, Kermit Smith, Portland; S. F. Chadwick, Olympia, 1863; Emma Plummer Chadwick, 1863; Miss Ella M. Hendrick, McMinnville, 1876; Mrs. Millie Harris Bingham, 1887; Mrs. J. D. Sutherland, Salem, 1869; R. H. Leabo, Portland, 1881; Lydia Brook Leabo, Portland, 1873; Mr. and Mrs. Gideon Stolz, 1873; S. A. Riggs, Salem, 1851; F. W. Durbin, Salem, 1866; Mrs. D. F. Wagner, Salem, 1873; Mrs. Emma Williams, Portland, 1848; E. C. Patton, Salem, 1869.

RIGDON'S FUNERAL PARLORS

The Home of Square Dealing.
Beautifully Appointed
Private driveway. Superior service. Lowest in cost.

Do You Save All You Can?

You can save by selling your junk. Why sell it for 50 cents when you get of the Western Junk Co. one dollar? We have put in a truck to do country service. So let us know when you have anything.

METALS	RUBBERS
Copper, lb. 18c to 20c	Boots, Shoes, No. 1, lb. 6c
H. Brass, per lb. 16c to 20c	Auto Tires, lb 3 1/2 to 4c
L. Brass, per pound . 10 1/2 c	Bike Tires, per lb . . . 2 1/2 c
Lead and Zinc, per lb. 5c	Inner Tubes, per lb. 8 1/2 c

IRON	BOTTLES
Iron Rails, per cwt. \$1.50	Beer, quarts, dozen . . 30c
Stove Cast, cwt. 90c	Beer, pints, dozen . . . 20c
Steel and Iron, cwt. . . . 75c	Whiskey, quarts, dozen 18c
	Mixed Qt. Bottles, doz. 10c

RAGS
Woolen Rags, per lb. 5c
Clean Cotton Rags, lb. 2c
Shoddy Rags, per lb. . 1c
No. 1 Sacks 15c
Other sacks accordingly.

Western Junk Co.

SALEM'S LEADING JUNK DEALERS
Corner of Center and N. Commercial Streets.
Phone 706, USE IT

Helpful Hints on Banking

ACCURATE RECORDS

THE checkbook stubs afford a veritable bookkeeping system in themselves. While it is a very simple matter to enter the amount and purpose of each check on the checkbook stub, it is very important that this should be done and done correctly. A mistake in subtraction or addition will leave you in the dark as to your true bank balance.

Therefore, our statement system enables a depositor to prove his transactions every so often—and keep his checkbook record up to the minute.

United States National Bank

Salem Oregon