

QUANTITIES OF LATE VEGETABLES MAY YET BE PLANTED IN VALLEY

Pacific Homestead's Garden Department Makes Valuable Contribution Toward Potential Wealth of Willamette Valley, for This Year, and Years to Come

Many readers of The Statesman are acquainted with Gill Brothers, well-known gardeners and seed growers near Portland, as they have been exhibiting at the state fair for several years past, especially in the floral department where their displays of dahlias attracted considerable attention on account of the large number of varieties and the quality of the blossoms. R. W. Gill, one of the firm, is associate editor of The Pacific Homestead, his specialty being "The Garden" department of this weekly farm paper which is published by the Statesman Publishing Company.

In the July 4th issue of that paper Mr. Gill has a valuable article entitled "Increase Food by Late Planted Vegetables." In this contribution he shows what can yet be done this season in the way of gardening and thereby greatly increase the food production from that source which has been somewhat reduced owing to the dry condition of the soil due to the lack of sufficient rain. Believing that Mr. Gill's suggestion might be helpful to many people in this part of the Willamette valley, his article aforementioned is reprinted as follows:

At a time like this, when the government is putting forth its best effort to increase the production of food stuff and to make the greatest possible saving of wheat products and such other food items which are most easily shipped to Europe, it behooves every farmer to do his best, not only in producing food for his own family but also to create a surplus for sale. It is an all-too-common idea with the average person to think that after the 1st of June it is too late to plant vegetables, but, in checking over the list, I find there is a great range of varieties which can be planted from July 1 to September 1 and which will greatly increase the food production.

The weather conditions this season are very unsatisfactory for the production of all kinds of crops, and this makes it more important than ever that we should use every opportunity still left to us to increase the food yields and especially those who are fortunate enough to be able to use water for irrigation and also those situated on river bottoms and creek bottoms, where the supply of moisture is more abundant. These should realize, to the fullest extent, the opportunity still afforded to them in growing the various kinds of vegetables mentioned below. To those who are not so fortunate, and who must depend upon rains to furnish the moisture to make the planting available, there may yet come an opportunity to plant a great many of the vegetables mentioned.

In many cases, the grower failed to get a good stand of some crop which he has planted and these patches of ground will still have enough moisture available to make planting possible. In a great many cases, where only a little moisture is apparent, and this possibly three or four inches below the surface of the ground, this moisture can be developed and brought closer to the surface by discing the ground and rolling it, then letting it lay a week or 10 days before plowing it. It will be found that by using this process a great deal of land which is apparently too dry can be redeemed but it will be necessary to use a drag or roller immediately following the plowing so as to pack the ground and retain the moisture. This class of ground will afford an opportunity for planting cabbage, kale, and broccoli as the water supplied at the time of planting will have a tendency to draw the moisture.

In the planting of all kinds of seeds, it will be necessary to pack the ground more than usual in order that the moisture will be retained until the seed germinates.

I wish especially to call attention to the great value of root crops such as carrots, beets, parsnips, turnips, and ruta bagas. These contain a great amount of food value both as food for the human being and for stock feed. These are all very rich in starch and sugar—two elements of food which are very much needed at present. They are very heavy yielders and produce an immense amount of food on a small space of ground and every effort possible should be made to grow a large crop of them, for, under the present weather conditions, it looks very much like we will be confronted with a great shortage of all kinds of feed for livestock. I give below under different headings the best varieties to grow and give approximately the latest date at which a reasonable chance of success may be attained. Of course, in planting any of the root crops, except turnips, the earlier they are planted the better.

Beets.—Early varieties such as Early Model, Detroit Dark Red, and Early Egyptian will give the best results and may be planted with a fair degree of success up to the 20th of July. I have found that often the very best beets are grown from those which were planted late, as they make most of their growth after the fall rains and do not have a tendency to become woody like those which were developed during the summer.

This class of beets are the best for storing for winter use.

Carrots.—These may also be planted with a reasonable degree of safety up to the middle of July, and for this purpose there is no better variety than the Chantenay. It is an early variety and has the best quality for table use. These late-grown carrots will be found exceptionally valuable for winter use as they will be very tender and brittle.

Parsnips and Salsify.—The time is short for planting these as there is not much use of planting them after the 10th of July, unless you are situated so that you can irrigate them and force their growth with fertilizer. The best parsnip is the Tender Heart and the best salsify is the Mammoth Sandwich Island.

Ruta Baga.—These may be planted up to the 20th of July and get good results. These late plantings, of course, will not produce the largest size roots but the quality will be superior to those which were sown early in the spring. The improved Purple Top Yellow is the best variety to plant as it is very nutritious as a food for domestic use and also for livestock.

Turnips.—The larger and later varieties of turnips should be planted from now until the middle of July. In this class, I would list the Cow Horn and Yellow Aberdeen. The ordinary varieties of turnips will give the best results if planted from about August 1 to August 15. Pomeranian White Globe is more immune from root maggots than most other varieties. It produces large turnips and is an especially good variety for stock feed. The Purple Top White Globe is the best all-around variety for table use, as it is of finer texture and sweeter flavor than most varieties. Its color is very attractive, making it a good market sort. Its high qualities make it richer food for stock, but it is more subject to attacks from root maggots than most varieties. It is the earliest of the large main crop turnips and, on account of this, will stand later planting and still give good results. Extra Early White Milan may be sown as late as the 10th of September and will give good results. It is a very early, flat turnip, very sweet and tender and especially desirable for home use. They are small and do not keep well and are best adapted for successive plantings.

Swiss Chard.—Swiss Chard is becoming more popular every year and is now largely used for fall and winter greens. It may be planted with success up to the 1st of August and, if so done, a supply of very nutritious greens may be had throughout the winter months. The best variety is the Lucullus.

Kohl Rabi.—Kohl Rabi may be seeded up to the 1st of August and the plants should be thinned to about 8 to 10 inches apart in the rows. They grow very rapidly, making a good substitute for turnips and have an added advantage of being free from the attacks of the root maggot. The Early White Vienna is the best variety.

Radish.—Those who are fond of this vegetable should not overlook the opportunity of planting the late winter varieties such as the Scarlet China and Long Black Spanish. For winter use, they should be planted from August 15 to September 15, and they will then be in good condition for use throughout the winter. Sowings may be made of the earlier varieties, such as the Early Scarlet Globe, Early Scarlet Turnip White Tipped, Crimson Giant, White eParl, and White Icicle, from now on until the 1st of October. They develop very rapidly and successive sowings should be made so as to keep a fresh supply. The immense size and keeping qualities of the Japanese radish have made them a favorite with a great many people and they are fast becoming more popular. They can

be kept throughout the winter much like turnips or ruta bagas and many people now prefer them to the turnip for cooking purposes. For best success they should be planted in a rich soil, about the 1st to the 15th of August.

Spinach.—It is not desirable to plant spinach during the hot summer weather as they run to seed too quickly but sowings for fall use should be made about the 1st to 15th of September and these will be available for early spring use. The best varieties are the Victoria and Long Standing.

Beans.—Many people are not aware of the importance of having green beans during the fall months; in fact, some of the best beans are produced at that time. Last year, we produced some of the nicest beans we have ever grown and the seed was planted about August 10. Plantings can be made from now on until that date, of the early varieties such as Burpees Stringless, Challenge-Black Wax, and Red Valentine and pole beans such as Kentucky Wonder and Cranberry Pole beans may be planted as late as July 15th. Be sure to try some late beans as you will be more than pleased with the results.

Sweet Corn.—The season will soon be over for growing sweet corn but there is still a chance to produce nice ears on the Early Market Variety, if planted up to and including the first week of July. They should be assisted with some commercial fertilizer or so as to give them a quick start.

Cucumber.—Good cucumbers may be produced by planting as late as the 10th of July and the early varieties such as Boston Pickling and Thornbourn Everbearing will be best to plant.

Lettuce and Indive.—As a rule, lettuce does not prove very successful if planted at this season of the year but plantings could be made from about the middle of August to the middle of September and a splendid fall lettuce could be produced. The best head lettuce, by far, is the New York variety and among the best loose leaf lettuce are the Grand Rapids, a light green-colored variety, and the Tomhannock, a splendid reddish-brown lettuce. In case you wish lettuce to stand throughout the winter and produce early heads in the spring I would recommend the use of the Big Boston variety and the plants should be started about the 1st to the 15th of October and transplanted, when large enough, to the position where they are to be grown.

Mustard.—Good mustard can be secured by sowing the seed from the 15th of August to the 1st of September. They develop quite rapidly and will give a good crop of fresh greens to be used up to the time when severe winter weather starts. The Giant Southern Curled is the best variety for this purpose.

Garden Peas.—Owing to the severe attack of aphid, thousands of people have been denied their favorite vegetable and I wish to call attention to the fact that there is still an opportunity afforded to have a fair crop of peas before the season is over and I would suggest planting some early dwarf varieties such as American Wonder, Little Marvel from about the 20th of July to the 10th of August. If you can get them started at that season, fall rains will develop a fair crop. I have seen good results from peas that volunteered after the fall rains and produced nice green peas for the Thanksgiving dinner. Do not be bluffed out of your fill of green peas, but try it again this fall.

Onions.—It is still possible to procure some onion sets, and while they are in a shriveled condition they will give a good start for green onions this fall. Seed of the white onion can still be planted and these will produce green onions throughout the winter and early spring. Top sets can also be planted and these will soon be on the market. The White Portuguese variety is the best to plant from seed.

Chinese or Celery Cabbage.—This new vegetable is one of the best introductions of late years and has proved very valuable for cooking and for salads. It is very tender and delicious and is not hard to grow. The seed of this should be planted about August 1 and the plants thinned to about one foot apart in the row. They like a medium sandy loam and will stand a good deal of fertilizer. Applications of nitrate of soda, if procurable, will give wonderful results but care should be taken not to get this in contact with the plants. The following recipe was taken from Burpee's seed catalog: "One-head of bleached Chinese cabbage, one-half cup French dressing, two cups mayonnaise. Wash and cut the cabbage into half inch pieces the same as celery is cut for salad. Put into bowl and cover with boiling water. Let stand three minutes, drain and shake until dry. Mix with French dressing, line salad bowl with shredded lettuce, put cabbage in center and cover with mayonnaise or boiled dressing. P. S.—It adds very much

HAZEN WRITES OF SALEM LADS

Salem Fighters Are Full of Questions—Oregon Men Are Everywhere

(By David W. Hazen in Evening Telegram.)

NEVERS, France, May 20.—You take a street that goes straight for some distance, something that few French streets outside of Paris like to do; then you turn to the right along that narrow road by the statue, take the second turn to your left, and ask an M. P. how to go from there.

Well, we did all this. And who do you think the M. P. was we saw? Private Archie B. Holt of Salem, as sure as you live! He was standing out in the boiling hot sun, wondering whether or not to take up Y-M work after la guerre ends, when we drove up in our beautiful three-ton Rikers' truck.

"Not much like the Cherry City, is it, Archie?"

"I'll say it's not," replied the afore said Archie.

And then he saw who it was speaking. "Suffering fiddlesticks, when did you come over?" he asked, bringing his rifle smartly to port arms. He is a fine boy, is young Holt, but he can ask more question about Marion county than all the members of the legislature could answer in a month of Sundays.

Where Heads Are Bright.

"Have you seen the other boys?" he asked in closing. Then he told how to find Corporal R. E. Jackson and his detail of riflemen, and also Corporal Warren Welborn and Corporal E. Hultenberg, who, with several squads of chaps are keeping cords of dynamite, numerous train loads of gasoline and many tons of oil from running away.

The graceful old truck was headed out for Welborn et al, and in time to the salad if the dressing is flavored with a half teaspoonful of scraped onion.

Cabbage.—The proper season is now at hand for planting late cabbage plants for fall or winter use and for the main crop of winter cabbage, I recommend a good strain of Danish Ball Head and have found the Oregon Ball Head to be the best. For September or October use the Glory of Enkhuisen and All Head Early are the best early varieties. If you do not have the plants on hand, you will be more than repaid by purchasing the plants, as the price of cabbage is sure to be quite high this season, unless weather conditions make a change in the near future. Late cabbage may be planted up to the 10th of August but prefer planting from the 1st to the 10th of July.

Cauliflower and Broccoli.—Success can still be had by planting cauliflower seed in the field where the plants are to remain, thinning them to one plant to the hill after they have made a growth of about three inches. Some of the best cauliflower that I have ever seen was planted in this manner about the 10th of July. Of course, for this purpose it requires early varieties such as Early Snowball and Dry Weather. For late cauliflower to be used in November and December the Vetch's Autumn Giant has given excellent satisfaction and Mammoth White Broccoli will give good results for December and January. Broccoli, which is in reality only a hardy type of cauliflower, can be planted from now on until the 1st of August with a reasonable degree of success and this applies to a late cauliflower as well. St. Valentine is the best variety of broccoli.

Celery.—Winter celery can be planted from now on to the 20th of July. Golden Self Blanching is the most popular variety and is unequalled for quality.

Potatoes.—Nearly every one is familiar with the possibility of late potatoes and, if the ground is available, they should not be overlooked. There is no special difference regarding the varieties but the early and second early varieties are more sure of maturity.

Kale.—The possibility of producing an increased yield of stock feed should not be overlooked and the 1000-headed kale offers a grand opportunity for poultrymen and dairymen. The seed may be planted up to July 10th, and thinned out in the same manner as the cauliflower above mentioned or the plants can be put in up to the middle of August.

Dipping Cabbage, Kale and Cauliflower Plants.

Take one cake of sapon or any cheap washing soap and shave into an old kettle, with one pint of hot water; cook until dissolved; add 4 tablespoons or coal oil. Use this with four gallons of luke warm water. After wetting the roots of the plant, grip a handful by the roots and dip the foliage into the solution and clean immediately in fresh water. Use care to keep the roots out of the emulsion and change the rinsing water occasionally. This will clean the plants thoroughly of aphid, green worms, and all other insects and eggs, thus giving the plants a clear start. It will save thousands of plants at very little cost. By the time the insects get a new start the plants will be well advanced and usually very little trouble is experienced with the pest after they are thus dipped previous to setting out.

their little brown hut in the west was reached. At a distance men could be seen mooching about; they looked to be real ancient grandpas, all bald as can be. But when Corporal Eugene Eckerden drove the Rikers into the detail, it was discovered that these Salemites simply had shaved their locks. It started this way: Privates Frank Prince and Lawrence Hoyt began talking about cooties, and, one thing leading to another, they (Prince and Hoyt, not the cooties) dared each other to have their heads shaved. Only safety razors linger about the camp, so the boys started in. The way they hacked each other made each look like a veteran of the Marne. The pates of these sharpshooters appeared to have been carefully gone over with a hoe. But it was great practice, and as the days were coming hot, the other boys decided to wear nude heads.

Wives Would Need Guides.

Had Mrs. Welborn and Mrs. Hultenberg wandered out to the camp today they would have needed a guide to have picked out their husbands for them. The writer has seen men and boys from Oregon in many parts of France. He has told chaps about how things are going in the Beaver commonwealth, but never before have Oregonians asked as many questions as did these fellows of Salem; they want to know about the weather, crops, politics, shipbuilding, volunteering, liberty loans, high water and whether old Willamette has any chance in baseball against O. A. C. and U. of O. The next time the writer wanders down to Nevers, he is going to take a couple of secretaries along.

The next outpost visited is commanded by Sergeant Paul K. Hendricks. Paul is captain of a baseball team that has not been defeated, and his men keep a large bakery from getting lost. One of his men is Private Luther Cole, of Stayton, pitcher of the "Em" nine; he formerly twirled for the Baby Beavers, one of Fred Ray's old time pets. Another of the "Em" players is Private William Reinhardt, one of the best little sportsmen in this here war.

Quarterbacked at Mills.

Bill can play any place on Paul's team. He was captain of the U. of O. freshmen nine in '16 and he also shows like the Milky Way in football and basket ball. He is a great favorite with the village belles, at least that's what they tell. During the happy days at Camp Mills, Bill played quarterback on the All-Oregon eleven, which, on two occasions completely routed an All-Washington football team.

Another athlete from the historic Cherry city is Corporal Roy Keene, who enjoyed four years at Salem high and one blisful season at O. A. C. He is one of the guards at a labor camp. This camp is a show place among other workers housed in its area are American negroes, Greeks who formerly were attached to the British forces, Algerians who used to be with the French army and Boche prisoners, those "supermen"

you have read about; if they are "supermen," then thank your lucky stars that you are not!

While making this truckful journey, Sergeant Jacob Fuhrer was along to translate any orders the French police might give. Fuhrer was born in Switzerland, his parents were French and Jacob speaks the language like a native Neverser. Before the war, he was employed in the Ladd & Bush bank. He is now mess sergeant.

Balms for Good Looks.

The sunlight is most plentiful in this part of France. There has been no question in the minds of these lads from the Willamette valley as to why this fair land of the lily received its title of "Sunny." But this is an interesting city. Those who love the lore of France can find much to enjoy; those whose hearts are yearning for the days of home-land sports find plenty of baseball and track events (by-the-way, there was a big track meet here this afternoon and the Salem men won it hands down.)

Coming back to town, the first soldier seen on Main street (it is not TWO—HAZEN) was Sergeant E. E. Gohrke, the best looking military policeman in Nevers. In spite of the fact that Gohrke hails from Dallas, the Marion county boys admit he has the first claim to the distinguished service cross if this decoration is ever given for looks.

Another Palk county non-com who is carving a name for himself in the halls of fame is Corporal Herman Hawkins, who was in charge of the leading bookstore of Polkopolis before he heard the call to arms. He is making a study of the book shops of France, and when he returns to the land of hops and prunes, he will have many ideas to coax the shining dollar from the hand that squeezeth tight.

Yamhill's Family Doctor Here.

And so these boys from back home are doing what they are wanted to do to win this war. It is not just what they want to do, for these lads are sure "rarin' to go." There isn't a mother's son here from Oregon who will ever be satisfied until he is heaving his way through the Boche trenches that surround the suburbs of Berlin. But they are good soldiers and whatsoever duty is given them they are doing it like American soldiers and American gentlemen. They realize that they are a part of a great machine, a machine that is working smoothly and one that is not going to stop working until the Hun squeals for mercy.

Over at the field meet this afternoon, Lieutenant Howard E. Carruth who was the kind old family doctor at Yamhill before he "joined" the army, acted as a judge at the stretcher bearer's contest. The lieutenant's father is editor of the Boche paper at Carlton, is one of the surgeons in charge of a hospital where French soldiers are being cared for. He is a member of Captain Neer's mess, but he has learned to speak

Woman of National Fame Is Indicted in New York



Mrs. William Cunningham Story, twice president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution and once president of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, was indicted in New York City in connection with the handling of funds of the National Emergency Relief Society.

French so well that he is sometimes mistaken for a native doctor who has joined the Yankee army. "This is a beautiful country," was said, just as a conversation opened. "I'll say it is," replied the old family doctor from Yamhill. Just then Lieutenant Philip L. Jackson, of Portland, joined the party and we all went over and had a cup of tea.

JAPS END MEETING. SEATTLE, July 5.—Discussion of business problems common to the commercial interests represented and selection of Portland as next year's meeting place, wound up the convention here today of the united Japanese association, embracing all Japanese associations of the Pacific coast.

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