

# The Hop Industry in Salem District Is Still Basic, and in Cash Yield Per Acre It Bids Fair Be the "King of Crops" the Coming Season, to Say the Least

## HENRY CORNOYER THINKS OREGON WILL HAVE ABOUT 60,000 BALES

His Estimate Is That There Are Some 12,000 Acres in Hops of a Bearing Age—Says There Will Be Some Demand From England Above Contracts. But Clean Picking Will Be Necessary.

Henry Cornoyer is a member of the Salem firm of Durbin & Cornoyer, hop dealers and growers, with offices in the Durbin building, of which F. W. Durbin, the senior member of the firm, is owner.

Mr. Cornoyer keeps well posted on the estimates and news of the hop world.

His estimate is that there are now 12,000 acres in hops of a bearing age, and he estimates that the production of the coming season will be around 60,000 bales of merchantable hops—that is, that they will be merchantable hops if there is clean picking and proper curing and handling throughout the harvest season.

He says there is no demand from England at the present time, aside from the contracts made last year and in former years, and the American demand is limited.

He says the nominal price here now is 12 to 15 cents, and about 4000 bales of Oregon hops of last year's growing remain unsold.

Mr. Cornoyer says the reports from England are that the prospects for the growing crop are good, and the same reports come as to the continental crops.

He thinks the efforts of the English people interested in the industry to secure large plantings of hops in their colonial possessions, such as Australia and New Zealand and South Africa, in the interest of a self-contained empire, have not met with any great degree of success; but some hops are grown in British Columbia, and have always been.

Mainly From Two States  
Mr. Cornoyer says the hop growing industry of the United States has narrowed down mainly to two states, California and Oregon; that the yield this season in California will likely be 80,000 to

only 50 per cent of the normal acreage is cultivated in Oregon and 75 per cent of the production of this acreage is contracted for three years to English accounts, says T. A. Livesley, the most important figure in the Oregon Hop Industry.

T. A. Livesley & Co. are the largest Oregon hop growers and dealers, their offices occupying the fifth floor of the Salem Bank of Commerce building, and their fields being in the Salem district. In answer to a request from the Salem slogan editor, T. A. Livesley of that concern furnished the following:

Owing to the beer-dry United States, the hop business has suffered a tremendous blow, and now we are compelled to look elsewhere for a market, notwithstanding the fact that only 50 per cent of the normal acreage is being cultivated, of which 75 per cent is contracted for a period of three years to make delivery of this 75 per cent we have just received a letter from Messrs. George Bird & Co., one of the largest handlers of Pacific coast hops, which fully explains the situation. That letter follows:

Offer a Warning.  
"Can you allow us space in your valuable journal to offer a warning to the Oregon and Washington hop growers?"  
As a result of many years work to overcome prejudices, a large trade has been established in the produce of these hop yards for use in English breweries. The essential to this trade is that the hops should be of good quality, well grown and carefully picked.

### DATES OF SLOGANS IN DAILY STATESMAN (In Twice-a-Week Statesman Following Day)

- Loganberries, Oct. 7.
- Prunes, Oct. 14.
- Dairying, Oct. 21.
- Flax, Oct. 28.
- Filberts, Nov. 4.
- Walnuts, Nov. 11.
- Strawberries, Nov. 18.
- Apples, Nov. 25.
- Raspberries, Dec. 2.
- Mint, Dec. 9.
- Great cows, Dec. 16.
- Blackberries, Dec. 22.
- Cherries, Dec. 29.
- Pears, Jan. 6, 1921.
- Gooseberries and Currants, Jan. 13.
- Corn, Jan. 20.
- Celery, Jan. 27.
- Spinach, Feb. 3.
- Onions, Feb. 10.
- Potatoes, Feb. 17.
- Bees, Feb. 24.
- Mining, March 3.
- Goats, March 10.
- Beans, March 17.
- Paved highways, March 24.
- Broccoli, March 31.
- Silos, April 7.
- Legumes, April 14.
- Asparagus, April 21.
- Grapes, April 28.
- Drug garden, May 5.
- Sugar beets, May 12.
- Sorghum, May 19.
- Cabbage, May 26.
- Poultry and Pet Stock, June 2.
- Land, June 9.
- Dehydration, June 16.
- Hops, June 23.
- Wholesale and Jobbing, June 30.
- Cucumbers, July 7.
- Hops, July 14.
- Cities, Beautiful, flowers and bulbs, July 21.
- Schools, July 28.
- Sheep, Aug. 4.
- National Advertising, Aug. 11.
- Seeds, Aug. 18.
- Livestock, Aug. 25.
- Automotive Industry, Sept. 1.
- Grain and Grain Products, Sept. 8.
- Manufacturing, Sept. 15.
- Woodworking and other things, Sept. 22.
- Paper Mill, Sept. 29.

from heavy roofs. Wherever these hop yards exist, into the bales, weather, heating and had direct contact to consist. Unfortunately there have been many so-called hop yards which, on the other hand, have been serious trouble to buyers, as naturally the growers will not accept them.

We hope your growers will carefully consider the position here, and not be misled by the average crop about which there need be no complaint, and will help to gain the confidence of consumers.

"George Bird & Co., 19 Southmark St., London, Eng."

Continental Europe with her clean water and heavy producing hop yards is impossible for us to compete with them, and Great

## UNCLE SAM HAS A BULLETIN ON THE HOP INDUSTRY OF THE COUNTRY

The United States Department of Agriculture issues a bulletin on "Growing and Curing Hops." The Farmers' Bulletin 204.

It shows the hop growing states to be California, New York, Oregon and Washington, with small quantities raised in Wisconsin, Idaho, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Vermont, Kentucky and Ohio. The reader will note by the Henry Cornoyer in review in The Statesman of today that New York has since been practically eliminated, and that California and Oregon produce the bulk of the hop crop of the United States now. The production in the other states named is nothing now, in a commercial way.

There is something in this bulletin on soil, propagation, varieties, selection, planting, cultivation, pruning, trellising, training, clean picking, curing, types of bins, cooking, baling, marketing, etc., etc., but almost any well known hop grower in the Salem district could tell the author of the

## HOPS WILL BE KING IN THIS VALLEY THIS YEAR, DECLARES RUSSELL CATLIN

That Is, Hops Will Pay the Highest Cash Returns to the Acre—The Crop Prospects On the Whole Are Good at This Time—Necessity for Clean Picking.

Russell Catlin, of the Russell Catlin Hop Co., dealers and growers, and dealers in hop supplies, Salem, sends the following in reply to a letter of the Salem Slogan editor:

"In reply to yours of the 17th, I fear my fund of information will prove rather limited, but will gladly give you the little I have. The acreage in Oregon this year is something like 14,000, probably a little under this.

"Crop prospects on the whole are good at this time, although a few poor yards are reported. This season's crop should be in the neighborhood of 68,000 bales, and at least two thirds of the crop, probably more, is sold

## MRS. LISLE IS ELECTED AGAIN

Officers Are Chosen at Annual Meeting of General Aid Society

At the annual election of officers for the General Aid society of the First Methodist church, Mrs. Charles J. Lisle was re-elected president after she had insisted that at least one other good candidate be put up to make it a matter of choice. No other candidate was prevailed upon to accept the candidacy, so Mrs. Lisle was elected by acclamation.

The other officers elected were: Vice president, Mrs. E. V. Ryder; secretary, Mrs. C. J. McAdams; treasurer, Mrs. F. S. Gilbert.

## HOSPITAL WORK WILL BEGIN SOON

Actual Operation Toward Building is Possible Coming Monday

If present plans mature, work on the new Salem hospital will begin next week, according to announcement yesterday. Although no contracts have been let and details of construction are still incomplete it is hoped that all will be ready for the contractors to start work Monday or Tuesday. Contracts and specifications are in Portland now for approval of architects and contractors. Mr. Meyers said it is expected that these will be returned Saturday when they will come up before the committee on construction.

## DEAF PUPILS GIVE EXHIBIT

Remarkable Work Is Done At State Institution For Young Inmates

MANY GO TO COLLEGE

Domestic Science and Manual Training Displays Have Attention

BY CHARLES J. LISLE

The silent ones? Oregon has two deaf children in the state school for the deaf, in Salem, they follow very closely the general national statistics of one congenitally deaf person for every one to 7,000 of population. Not a very large proportion—but what a tragedy for those whom it has affected!

The first school for the deaf was established in Connecticut in 1817, the centennial anniversary was held only four years ago. In those days, however, they lumped all those afflicted with deafness that had precluded their educational progress, into one lot, and called it an "asylum," this name will be recalled even by many persons today, not much past middle age.

They are not asylums today, with the hideous ghosts of lost faculties and the ignorant hatred of the afflicted whom they thought were cursed of God or the devil else they had not been born deaf and dumb. It is today reckoned as a terrible misfortune, but on that can be alleviated or even cured; and America is today called on to treat those who are the victims of a heredity that they cannot escape.

Not all are born deaf, though sometimes it is a family propensity. There are four children in the Salem school from one family; all four were born deaf, though their parents were both of normal hearing. But some deafness seems to be a malignant strain which affects the delicate bones of the ear, or the nerves or brain processes that give the faculty of hearing and its kindred gift of speech. Statistics show that only about 8 per cent of the children of two deaf parents, will carry the affliction of deafness in their own person; though the tendency may persist in children from another apparently normal Oregon home, and two from yet another, tell how the burden may sometimes fall heavily with no apparent reason for it.

Of the children in the Salem school, many are deaf from the ravages of disease in early childhood, scarlet fever, spinal meningitis, infantile paralysis, even measles and sometimes mechanical accidents, bring many children to the school. The school work was thrown open to the public, Tuesday, and a large number of visitors were in attendance. It's hard to realize that the happy, bright-faced girls and boys, playing almost as if they were from any other school, were afflicted. They have been remedied until one almost misses the tragedy that has been lifted from their lives by the humane kindness of this America of ours—"the land of the free and the home of the brave" and the loving.

The class work of the finest folk in the school shows some of the problems that have to be solved. The child can not hear a sound; can not form any connection between forms and ideas. One cannot tell, by word of mouth—the childish brain has no point of contact with the life around it. It is like a famishing creature in a cage, seeing, smelling, feeling the foods outside, but unable to reach them, though starvation ensues.

One may sometimes be vexed at the ceaseless questioning of the normal, healthy child. Why and where, and how, and who, are the child's roads to information. But they're closed to the poor little child that can't ask the magic questions, can't hear the wonderful answers, but must sit, ghostly silent, not knowing even how to ask a question, not able to interpret an answer—and yet with the same seething interest in things that other children have. Men go to prison for the crime they've committed, and some people mourn over them for the thing that they did in their mature understanding of the penalties that they must pay; but these poor little folks are in a far more frightful prison, for no fault that they ever committed, and there is no pardon except by the mercy of God in the hearts of men who will learn to bring them relief.

There are no large classes in the deaf school. The teachers have to make their work personal. The first lesson is to select common objects, like a ball, a doll, a book, a marble, and by repeated forming of the words with the lips, teach them to understand the lip speech. Some sounds have to be learned through the pupil touching the lips, or the chin, or the throat of the teacher, and learning the significance of the vibrations. The pupil must learn even the spoken speech to be able

to understand the language well enough to read and write intelligently.

Few have lost, or even impaired, power of speech, that is, are actually dumb. Less than 20 per cent of the Oregon deaf school inmates are so afflicted. But the voice, having no guide is, in the natural, unimpaired, it is like the untrained watch, and only runs the materials with which it works. The problem of making a usable speech out of the silence or out of the hastily distorted sounds of the afflicted deaf child, is hard indeed.

Some curious discoveries have been made in voice development. The piano sounding box has been found to be an admirable medium for teaching voices. The vibrations of the high notes are so different from those of the lower notes, that the sensitive fingers can almost learn tones merely by touching. By applying this vibrational sense to the study of the larynx, the pupils are able to learn to modulate the voice through the vibrations as shown in the piano. The same form of study is possible with the violin, or even better the cello; though the piano is the best of all. Think of learning how to use the voice through the fingers, without being able to hear the sound of the voice—like drawing a picture in the dark and never being able to see how it looked and so being able to correct its defects!

On up through the grades, more and more complex problems are presented. One class was trying to master the calendar, during the Tuesday visiting hour. How pitifully eager they are, those stupid, darkened little souls, for the light of "un-standin'!" How heroically they struggle to lift themselves from the pit of misfortune that was not of their own making! One must remember always that they have never heard; in many of them, only some recognizable vibration, like the rattle of a train or the shaking of a building or a bridge, can be "heard" by feeling and not by the auditory nerve.

As the students begin to learn the language well enough to read and understand stories, the earnestness with which they seize this road to fairland is pitiful indeed—and sublime. Then the whole world is open to them: the globe may still be hard but it has the comradeship of the imagination all the rest of the way. Most of the students are from two to five, or even more years behind normal children of their age; it may be imagined that they grasp the delights of the great world of thought that is in books!

The state takes the children and gives them their board and tuition; the parents are asked to provide transportation and clothing. The teachers come from all over the United States. There is one state school in each state, and almost no private deaf institutions; so the teachers go only from one state hospital to another, when they move, and their moves may be far indeed. There are two great teachers' training schools, one in Milwaukee and the other in Massachusetts, from which the teaching force of

America is largely drawn. The teachers are demanded in the school building as the children need their skilled care the whole 24 hours of the day.

Some wonderful training work is done in the school. The exhibit by the girls of the domestic science classes, in cooking, sewing, in general home making, would rank with the best college work elsewhere.

In the boy's department, jobbing, printing and other trades are taught. Some cabinet work was shown in the display, and would rank with the best creations of Lambert or Karpis or any of the great furniture makers. Some excellent lathe work was shown, that would rank with anywhere. It is recognized that while their handicaps the students must learn their trades well, and they are given the very best instruction that can be had, to make them competent workers.

The state has dealt kindly with the afflicted children. A liberal appropriation by the last legislature had provided for a fine new gymnasium and workshop, now being built, and some needed changes in the heating plant. The school grounds are in part those of the old Quaker school, where Horace Hovey once taught; the old Polytechnic building, where he doubtless jackedknifed his name, is even now being torn down to make way for the school needs.

Superintendent E. S. Tilling has had been in charge of the school for 16 years. He came from a teaching family; his father served for more than 50 years in similar deaf school work, in South Carolina and other states, and two brothers have also taken up the same work. Mrs. Tilling's grandfather, father and mother, and she herself, have in turn devoted their lives to teaching the deaf; her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, were for 20 years in charge of the school at Vancouver. Mrs. Watson's four sisters likewise have spent their lives in this same work, so it runs in families. The school is a beautiful group of buildings, and a splendid group, but the finest thing about it, that makes hope a reality and the American flag that has developed this splendid humanitarian work, in reality a guide and a guard to the oppressed and the afflicted.

## Engineers Association Attacks Highway Board

The Oregon chapter of the American Association of Engineers is attacking the bridge building department of the state highway commission, and a meeting with fireworks was expected in Portland last night at a meeting of the chapter. Percy A. Cuppes, an engineer, attended the meeting. Through some grievance, real or imaginary, the association has been led to attack the department particularly with reference to the proposed new bridge which will span the Willamette river at Oregon City.

## INDIANS ARE SAVING CROPS

Growers Furnishing Autos To Take Chemawa Students to Fields

HELP IS EFFICIENT

Employes of Institution To Scatter All Over United States for Summer

Chemawa Indian school is doing heroic work in saving the berry situation this year. The school closed 10 days ago, and some of the students have returned to their homes almost all over the United States. But a good many do not go home at all; and some of them can't, because the boats are not running between the states and Alaska. At least, not enough of them, since the congested conditions brought about by the recent seamen's strike. First class accommodations have been listed for weeks ahead; so that some of the Alaska Indian students will hardly be able to go home until August, and they have to report back here by September 1st.

Meantime they are picking strawberries, and when the cherries and loganberries come on, they will go after those, too. The students have their board and rooms at the school provided by Uncle Sam without regard to "whether school keeps or not," and what they make in outside wages is their own. There are from 15 to 25 autos lined up in front of the school every morning, sent by growers who are glad to get the boys and girls for berry picking.

For the past five years, girls from the Indian school have been picking hops on the McNary hop fields, and they have a life-tenure on the job, because they can be depended upon to do it well.

The civilian employes of the school, about 60 in number, have adopted a schedule for their summer vacations that is working out very well. Each employe is entitled to a 30-days vacation each year. They are dividing in sections, so that the work of the school for the summer can be carried on by one adequate section and the others go for their annual outing. These will return and they will exchange places. Some of the employes go long distances for their vacation. One will visit Pennsylvania; another yearned for the Old Kentucky home. Yet another is on the way to once "Bleeding Kansas," and others hit almost every high spot from Alaska to Florida.



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