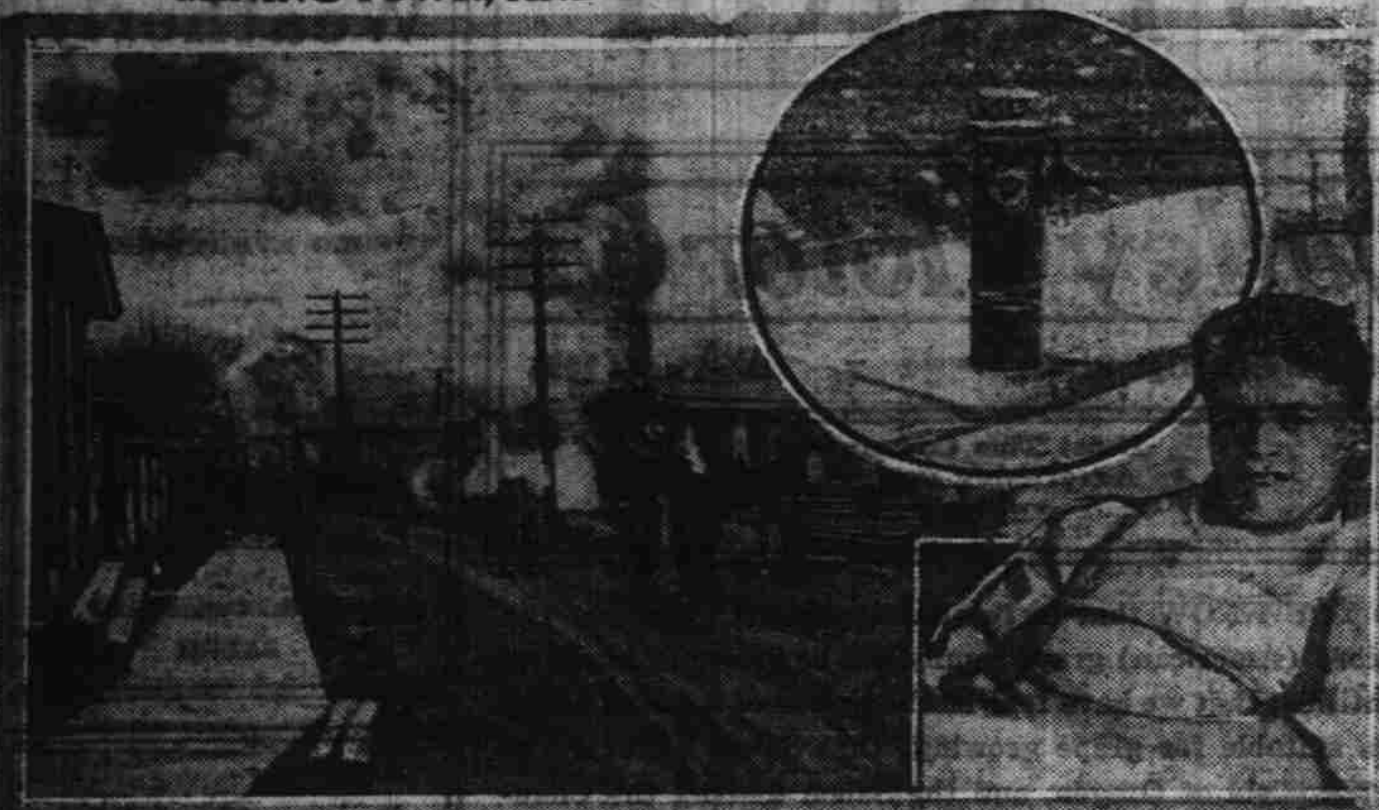


SCENE OF FATAL KLAN RIOTING AT LILLY, PENNSYLVANIA MINING TOWN, AND ONE OF INJURED KLANSMEN



The large photograph shows the street and railroad siding at Lilly where Klansmen and townfolk clashed. Two were killed, many were wounded, and twenty Klansmen were arrested. There had been trouble in Lilly for several weeks before Klansmen

went to Lilly in a special train and after a parade planted a blazing cross on a hillside overlooking the town. The majority of the residents are Catholics and the anti-Klan feeling was intensified by the opposition to the Klan of the United Mine Workers of America

which has a large membership there. One of the insets shows the fire hydrant to which a hose was attached by Lilly residents just before the shooting began. In the other is Worthy Davis, one of the injured Klansmen.

THE HOP OUTLOOK IS ENCOURAGING

There is a World Shortage, According to the OAC Authorities

(Following is a current bulletin of the department of industrial journalism of the Oregon Agricultural college, the authority for the statement being Prof. G. R. Hyalop, agronomist of the experiment station.)

Prospects seem very good for the Oregon hop crop. Acreage is good and the conditions to date are satisfactory. The following quotation from the United States department of agriculture reports should lend considerable encouragement to growers of hops:

"Indications thus far received point toward a greater foreign demand for American hops during the present and the coming season. Sales of American hops abroad in February exceeded those of January, by 147.6% having amounted to 1,851,000 pounds. Exports during the eight months of the present fiscal year—July 1 to Feb. 29—already total 11 million pounds as compared with only 6 million pounds in the corresponding period last season. Belgium, Germany, Canada and the United Kingdom were particularly heavy purchasers.

"Moreover the state of the market during the coming season may be judged from the fact that the world's production in 1924 as far as can be ascertained at the present time will not exceed 70 million pounds as compared with 109 million pounds in 1923. The German crop will amount to only 7 million pounds as compared with 13 million last year, while the crop in Czechoslovakia has been placed at only 6 million pounds against 12 million the year before. There is also some decrease in the British crop. Consular officers in Germany, Switzerland and Ireland have already reported possibilities of increased sales in those markets."

Hops Need Fertilizers—One of the principal limiting factors in western Oregon in reducing the yield of hops is lack of sufficient moisture to carry the crop to maturity.

The handling of the hop yard to conserve moisture is of vital importance. The early preparation of the yard to conserve moisture and the maintaining of the yard in a mellow weed-free condition has much to do with the securing of a good crop of hops in the fall.

Various fertilizers have been used in connection with the production of hops and it appears that they are most likely to give good results in those years when there is plenty of summer rainfall or where irrigation can be practiced.

In a great many of the yards, where the moisture supply runs out early in the season there is not much opportunity for the hop plants to make use of the additional plant food that is supplied in the form of commercial fertilizers.

The culture of hops is particularly hard on the organic matter content of the soil for the reason that the land is kept thoroughly cultivated usually during the summer months and then practically the entire growth of the plant is removed from the field and no organic matter finds its way back into the field.

The growth of cover crops on this kind of land is sometimes a little difficult as the hop harvest is usually late and the yard must be plowed fairly early in the spring.

It is the belief of the writer that the growing of some winter cover crop like purple, common or woolly-podded or hairy vetch with oats or rye on the more mellow soil types or common vetch or Hungarian vetch with oats or rye on the heavier soil type will give enough material to plow under, that in the course of a few years the moisture holding capacity and the condition of the soil would be very greatly improved. For the permanent yard the matter of keeping up the organic content of the soil is very important.

A good even stand of plants must constantly be maintained.

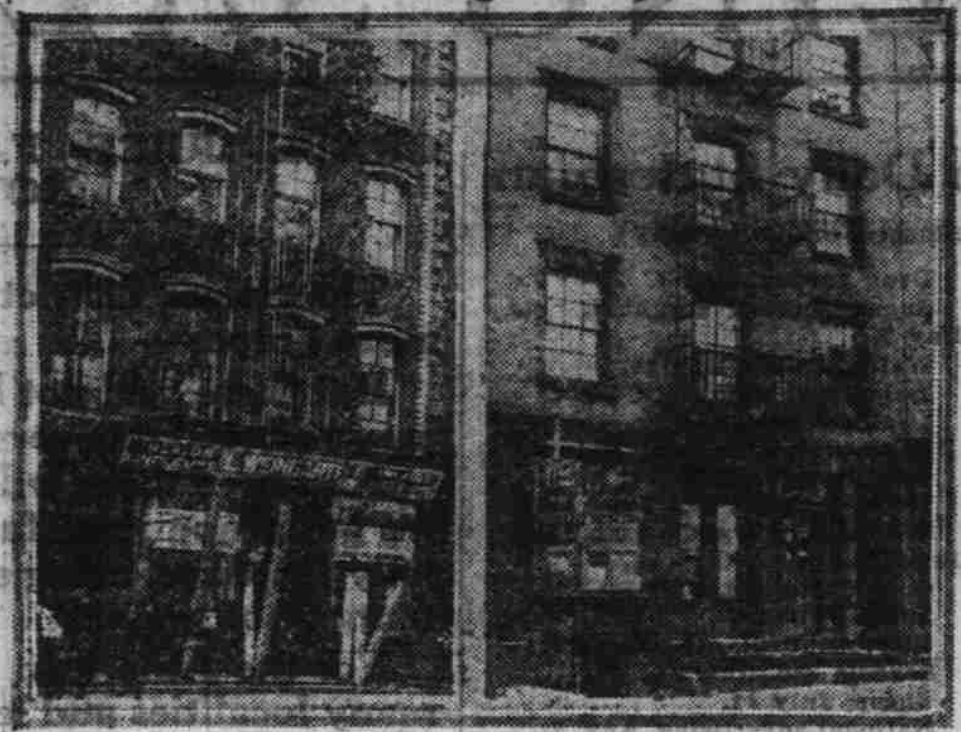
BOOST CLUB WORK OF BOYS AND GIRLS

Salem District Must Have More Poultry, Pig, Calf and Corn Clubs, Etc.

Following are three significant items clipped during the past week from the columns of farm papers: "The purebred Holstein cattle which farm boys and girls of Delaware have fed and cared for as a part of their dairy calf club work constitute 19 per cent of the purebred Holsteins in that state," according to a recent report received by the United States department of agriculture.

"Boys' corn clubs in Inyo county, Cal., for three years have demonstrated that the yield of corn can be increased from an average of less than one ton per acre to

These New York Tenements Were Birthplaces of Cardinals—Designate Hayes and Mundelein



Both Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes of New York and Archbishop George W. Mundelein of Chicago were New York boys. The prelates, who will be elevated to the Sacred College of Cardinals at a special consistory to be held on

March 24, grew up on the East Side of the metropolis. The building at the left is No. 17 City Hall Place where Archbishop Hayes was born. The one at the right is No. 65 Avenue C, the birthplace of Archbishop Mundelein.

three tons per acre by seed selection."

"During the last six years, 5903 pure-bred pigs have been placed on 4439 farms through boys' and girls' agricultural club work in California."

Need More Clubs Here.—The above paragraphs are copied for the purpose of calling attention to the great need of more club work in the Salem district, in the central Willamette valley counties—Marion and Polk and Linn and Benton, and Yamhill, Washington and Clackamas, to say nothing of the other Willamette valley counties.

Marion has become the leading corn county of the Pacific northwest, with Polk a close second. Swine breeding has doubled in a short period in the Salem district, and is on the way to doubling again. Our poultry industry here in this district is having a healthy boom, and dairying is coming on in fine shape, growing in size and improving in methods and quality as an industry.

But all the above is not enough. We are not living up to our opportunities.

It would pay the business interests of the Salem district to combine and secure a hustler with a vision to head a boys' and girls' club movement; one who would organize and work night and day and make it one of the most outstanding districts in this respect in the United States.

It can be done. It would pay Marion county, as a county, to take the lead in such a work; in fact, to pay the whole expenses that might be incurred, outside of what might be raised from private subscriptions, and in prizes.

Who will lead the way in this

lates have also been experimenting with asparagus. They have grown some very good samples on the beaver dam land. As this vegetable needs warm land, they think that perhaps they have a better chance to make it a big industry on sandy loam. Anyway, they are trying it out this way. (In fact, they are willing to "try anything once," or perhaps more than once, if they feel that they as much as a gambling chance for success.) If their experiments in asparagus growing prove what Mr. Fukuda is looking for, there will be no question concerning the final coming of asparagus canneries. And it may transpire that the Salem district will become a very strong rival of the great California asparagus districts, especially those on the delta lands in the Sacramento valley.

Grow Many Vegetables

There are many nationalities represented among the growers of the Labish Meadows and Lake Labish districts. And they grow many vegetables besides celery, onions, onion sets, asparagus and lettuce. They are approaching to the point of 1000 car loads a year for their produce shipped to dis-

WE PAY CASH FOR YOUR FURNITURE AND TOOLS Capital Hardware & Furniture Co. Best Prices Paid 285 N. Com'l St. Phone 547

COMPLETE DIRECTIONS ON GRAPES BY THE OREGON STATE HOSPITAL

Campbell's Early, Early Moore, Concord, Sweet Water, Niagara, Verdun, Delaware and Agawan are Good Varieties for Home Use Here in the Salem District

Editor Statesman:—

The purpose of this article is to give a general view of grape culture for the small grower who wishes to have a few grapes for his own use, and those cultural methods which apply to commercial vineyards are omitted in this discussion. A number of varieties do well in the valley, and the kind of grapes grown can be governed by personal requirements. Among the good varieties are Campbell's Early, Early Moore, Concord, Sweet Water, Niagara, Verdun, Delaware and Agawan.

How to Start

Grapes are started by cuttings, layering, grafting, and from seeds, but for our purpose only the first needs to be considered, it being an easy and ready means of getting the young plants. The cuttings should be made soon after the vines become dormant in the fall. These should be from 8 to 20 inches long and made from young, well matured wood. On the lower or butt end make a planting cut close to the bud and on the upper or top end leave about an inch of wood above the bud. There are two ways in which the cuttings can be handled, one being to put them out where the permanent vines are to be. The better way is to tie the cuttings into small bundles with the butt ends together and place them in soil with the butt ends up, and cover them over with 3 to 6 inches of dirt. Handled in this way the butt ends, from which the roots will be produced, form a callous, while the top portion is kept in a dormant condition. Then when the cuttings are set out in the spring, the calloused end is ready to produce strong roots at once and before the buds develop sufficiently to take up the sap and plant food stored in the cutting. In the spring put the cuttings in a nursery row or in the garden in good soil and where they can be kept well cultivated and hoed during the summer. The following spring they should be set

out in the permanent location, which can be any good, well drained soil.

The Planting Distance—The planting distance depends upon the vigor of the plant, soil conditions, and the kind of pruning. The strong growing varieties can be set 10x10 feet, although a planting distance which gives 8 feet between rows and 10 feet between the plants in the row will be found satisfactory. This will give the necessary growing space for the roots and good circulation of air for the vines. After planting, keep well cultivated so as to produce as strong and vigorous a plant as possible the first year.

Pruning and Training—Pruning and training is probably the most difficult part for the amateurs in the care of the grape. This first year no support or pruning is necessary, although the young canes may be tied to a stake to get them out of the way for cultivating. The following winter the vines should be pruned and staked, using stakes 5 or 6 feet long. The amount of pruning done will depend upon the growth. If small growth has been made, remove all but the strongest cane and cut this back to two eyes. If one strong well ripened cane has been produced, cut this back to the height at which the head is to be formed (about 54 inches) and tie securely to the stake, removing the other canes. In the first case mentioned, both buds should be allowed to develop, so that the plant will not be set back by the accidental removal of one. All growth starting from adventitious buds should be removed so as to concentrate all the growth activities into the two canes, one of which is to become the trunk of the vine the succeeding year. By the third year the vines should have erect straight stems, with two or more canes for the head and from which the vine can be renewed each year.

Pruning Bearing Vines—In the pruning of bearing vines

LOWLY POSITION NO BAR TO SUCCESS FOR THRIFTY MAN

By S. W. Strain, President American Society for Thrift

The recent death of A. H. Smith, president of the New York Central Railroad, brings to public attention the career of a man who began his life's work in a most humble position. His first job was that of a clerk, but

not feeling satisfied, he went with a gang of common railway laborers. His advancement at first was slow but he finally reached the top.

His success illustrates, what has been shown so many times, that success is a matter of ambition, industry, personal efficiency and thrift.

A casual glance at the list of America's successful men will emphasize the truth of this statement.

Frank W. Woolworth began life as a clerk in a store in Watertown, N. Y.

Cyrus H. Curtis, Philadelphia publisher, started his career as a newspaper.

E. H. Harriman, served his first money as a clerk in a broker's office.

Andrew Carnegie began as a hobbler boy in a Pennsylvania cotton mill.

Charles M. Schwab was a clerk in a small store and later became state driver for an engineering corps.

John Wanamaker began his career as an errand boy. James J. Hill clerked in a steamship office. Henry Ford was originally a Detroit machinist. Thomas Edison began selling newspapers on trains running out of the same city when twelve years old.

The list might be continued indefinitely.

Success is very largely a matter of one's own determination.

And true success is not confined to those who have become leaders of their time. Success just as true and praiseworthy may be found in the more modest fields of endeavor, founded on the same solid principles.

All success small or great must rest primarily on policies of thrift. Without it the start upward is never made.

—OREGON STATE HOSPITAL.

Salem, Oregon, April 21, 1924.

"\$500,000 a Year Won't Keep Him in Overalls!"



THAT is what the lawyers of that wonderful boy actor of the movies, Herbert Honey, said to us when we offered him this unheard-of sum to appear in "MINUTE MOVIES" on the classified page of The Oregon Statesman every day. (Part of this was real money, and the rest of it was moving picture money.)

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"MINUTE MOVIES"

Everyday in The Oregon Statesman Beginning This Sunday