

TAIL OF CYCLONE BLEW HIM TO WEST

His Own Experience Proves to Mr. Harris That Oregon Is Best State

Editor Statesman:

You want an article proving from my standpoint that our land is the cheapest and best on earth considered from the basis of potential value—what it will produce.

You ask for proof where proof is unnecessary.

It is, of course, impossible to prove to many who do not wish to be convinced that our land is the best, and yet I think that, by every fair comparison, and from a preponderance of investigators, our land will readily be pronounced the equal of any to be found anywhere.

But since you ask for proof from my standpoint, I shall have to make it personal.

From Personal Experience It was born on a Kansas sand-hill and for the first eighteen years of my life I roamed the prairies of Kansas where winters freeze and summer roasts. When I was about ten years of age I was awakened one night by rain spitting in my face to find that our house had been reduced to kindlingwood and scattered over the prairie by one of the zephyrs that thrive in that country. Finally the extended drought so shriveled me up that a breeze blew me west to a land of such freshness and mildness that my susceptible nature could not withstand inoculation so sudden and thorough as to make it impossible for me to go further or turn back. Between the Oregon climate and the family budget I was deeply impressed with the potential value of Oregon soil, and the proof grows stronger every day.

Some Wild Fancies To lovers of sensation and adventure I suppose the cyclones, blizzards, floods, droughts, snow, ice, fire, hail and other experiences too numerous to mention make it difficult for facts from a country so mild and docile, so safe and secure, so sure and steadfast, to secure judgment amid the rush and roar of middle-western sensations and natural phenomena. I wonder why the boosters of those sections have so signally overlooked the high lights of sensation that must appeal to those who seek the new and strange.

Fancy, for example, the plaudits that would be showered upon the genius who would harness up a beaver dam land, for instance, to raise hay on—but it is worth \$1000 an acre to raise a crop of lettuce or onions on; or any one of a number of other crops.

Kansas cyclone, hitch it to some sort of a flying machine and go on a tour of inspection as to what eventually becomes of a Kansas cyclone! Think of the advertising value of a man, or even a woman, frozen in a cake of ice and duly inscribed in loud colors with the information that the example was one of Nature's own, not artificially produced through the medium of machinery as in Oregon, for instance. Or, ponder on the probable propriety of a human being encased in a transparent inclosure with a mean—very mean—temperature of about 190 in the shade—but no shade—vigorous fires on three sides and dressed in full army uniform with jacket buttoned up to the chin, traveling around a circle in full marching equipment, the whole loudly labeled as an example of endurance frequently experienced and happily borne in the central and eastern states.

The Proof of It To prove the potential value of Oregon soil from what it will produce, from my standpoint, I have but to summarize: Oregon soil—and you can't separate it from the climate—produces none of the sensations referred to. It produces results different in every way. And no fine-spirited flurries or half so effective in convincing the multitudes who are fed up on the experiences just enumerated and whose adventurous natures simply demand a change.

But I have about overlooked one important point: I am to prove that our land is not merely the best, but also the cheapest. This is a matter for demonstration alone. Thousands have demonstrated. Thousands more are demonstrating. It is hardly necessary to go through all the harrowing experiences. Logic and psychology will suffice. Logic is the science of correct reasoning. Psychology is the exercise of the mind. Simple as an old shoe. Try 'em like this: Land anywhere else than in Oregon must either include the risks incident to the pranks of Nature as heretofore hinted at, be so isolated by location as to be devoid of any chance to be possessed at any price. Wherever else than in Oregon it may be secured, add to the original cost the reasonable toll levied by Nature on her vacations or seasons off duty as compared to a country like Oregon where she is on dress parade every day in the year, and you will inevitably find as thousands have found and thousands more are finding, that land in Oregon is undeniably the cheapest on earth.

—R. A. HARRIS, Salem, Or., June 4, 1924.

FARM REMINDERS FROM THE COLLEGE

Fall Crops on Well Prepared Soil Not Suffering; Celery Suggestion

(Following are paragraphs taken from a current bulletin of the department of industrial journalism of the Oregon Agricultural College):

Celery leaf spot in Oregon is easily controlled by systematic spraying with Bordeaux 4-4-50 by dusting with copper-lime dust, even before the plants are taken from the green house. Spraying or dusting at regular intervals throughout the growing season is recommended by the experiment station. Serious damage to the celery resulted from leaf spot last year. It is reported.

Fall crops on thoroughly prepared land are not suffering yet from lack of moisture in most western Oregon districts, according to experiment station reports. Spring crops and fall crops sown on poorly prepared land are suffering from the early spring drought prevalent over the entire state of Oregon.

Sheep breeders of Oregon are watching for the appearance of the grub-in-the-head fly. The fly appears early in the summer and lays eggs in the noses of sheep. The sheep show marked symptoms when the flies are present. They are annoyed and can be seen running with their noses to the ground and shaking their heads to keep away the fly. They will often stampede or flock together in a compact mass. The fly can be repelled by an application of pine tar on the nose of the sheep. The sheep are usually run through a chute and the tar put on the nose with a stick dipped in warm tallow. A large flock can be treated in this manner in a short time, reports Dr. B. T. Simms, professor of veterinary medicine at the college.

Results from the use of commercial fertilizers are not very marked in a season of limited rainfall, according to experiment station results. The slack of increased production becomes more apparent on poorly prepared soil.

Mrs. Uphoff's Funeral Will Take Place Today

SILVERTON, Or., June 4.—(Special to The Statesman.)—Mrs. Fred Uphoff, the member of a prominent Silverton family, died at the Silverton hospital Sunday noon following an operation.

Funeral services will be held this (Thursday) morning at 9 o'clock from St. Paul's church of Silverton and interment will be at the Mt. Angel cemetery.

Mrs. Uphoff was born in Sutter county, Cal., in 1876, and on October 21, 1902, she was married at San Jose to Mr. Uphoff. Before her marriage she was Miss Kathern Schwall. In 1905 the Uphoffs came to Mt. Angel where they lived until 1920 at which time they moved to Silverton. Besides her husband Mrs. Uphoff leaves three children, Joseph, Elizabeth and Leona, and a mother, Mrs. Anna Schwall, all of Silverton.

Mrs. Uphoff was sick two weeks prior to the operation which was made and from which she did not recover.

MRS. PAGE DIES

SILVERTON, Or., June 4.—(Special to The Statesman.)—Mrs. Charles Page died Monday morning following an operation. Funeral service were held Tuesday of this week.

SPECIALIZE ON SAFE PAYING CROP

That Is Advice of Knight Percy; One of Objects of Slogan Pages

Knight Percy, of Percy Bros., orchard experts, whose office is at 237 State street, Salem, told the Statesman yesterday, as he told him last year, that he was too busy to write an article for this issue.

But he repeated his advice often given that too much cannot be said about the cheapness of the price of land in the Salem district, and the importance of making them more valuable by the growing of the proper crops on them; the crops in each case to which the land is adapted.

Beaver dam land, for instance, he said is worth about \$100 an acre to raise hay on—but it is

LETTUCE MAKING A FAIR SHOWING

Proving That a Big Industry Can Be Built Up on Our Beaverdam Lands

News was given in these columns several weeks ago of an attempt at building up a large head lettuce industry on the beaverdam lands of the Labish Meadows district.

It was stated that sufficient acreage had been or was being planted to bring about 20 cars of lettuce for the markets, in case of favorable weather conditions prevailing and in the event that it turned out well in case favorable weather conditions should prevail.

In short, in case it would "head" properly.

Well, favorable weather conditions have not prevailed. It has been too dry; decidedly so; unprecedentedly so—the driest May in the history of Oregon since it was settled by the whites; and the dry May days have spread themselves over into the part of June that has so far slid into history.

But There Is Some Lettuce

The starting of the lettuce industry there was in the nature of an experiment; rather a large experiment though it was. It was along the line of other experiments that have been made and are in the midst of the growers on the Labish Meadows lands. A few years ago the celery industry was an experiment with that group of growers—but it is far beyond the experimental stage now, with 200 cars shipped last year, and a prospective crop of 250 cars or more this year.

The head lettuce has been heading to such an extent that three cars have already gone to market—and about 1500 crates have come to the Salem markets.

There will likely be about four or five more cars yet to ship the present season—in case there is no more rain. There will be more than four or five more cars for the markets, in case there is rain soon; right soon.

The lack of rain causes the lettuce to fall to "head." It grows and makes heads, but it fails to make heads; and head lettuce is the kind of lettuce they are attempting to produce. That is the kind that brings good prices in the markets.

But the growers down there are not discouraged. They see that they have "started something." They will persist, and perhaps there will not be such a dry May and part of June again for 100 years; and by that time they will likely be ready to do irrigating in some form that will aid the lettuce to make heads.

The Labish Meadows growers, among their other experiments, are trying out asparagus on different types of soil and under different kinds of conditions.

CHERRY MAGGOT CAN BE STOPPED

Mother Fly Can Be Killed Before She Lays Eggs That Hatch Maggots

The cherry maggot that makes you afraid to eat a cherry in the dark is kept out by three sprays with sweetened arsenate solution, by the Oregon experiment station. The first is put on about the time the Royal Anns begin to show color—about the first week of June in many parts of the state—the next in 10 days and the third 7 days later.

The maggot comes from eggs laid by small flies which usually appear June 5 to 20. They are sun lovers and will sport around in the sunshine on the upper surface of the outer leaves, tapping greedily the honey dew on the foliage; or the sweetened poison. Egg laying usually starts within 10 days after the flies appear. The spray is applied before egg laying starts, as the spray is not injurious to the worm inside of the cherry.

The late dark meated cherries, such as the Late Duke and Lambert, are most likely to be wormy. The fruit of seedling cherries is generally heavily infested and affords an ideal place for propagating the worms because the fruit tends to ripen later and remain on the tree longer. The earlier white meated cherries are probably more commonly infested than generally supposed. The maggot would naturally be very small at the time these cherries are harvested and would escape detection.

The sweetened spray is made by mixing lead arsenate one-half pound, molasses or syrup 2 quarts, and water 10 gallons. This amount is sufficient for spraying 50 trees. One pint to a quart is enough for a tree. The solution is applied as fairly fine droplets to the upper surface of the leaves. The kamsack spray is usually the most convenient method of applying. Spray especially well on the sunny side of the tree. There is no advantage in spraying the fruit itself.

CARDINALS HAYES AND MUNDELEIN IN ROBES OF OFFICE JUST AFTER BEING CREATED PRINCES OF CHURCH



This is the first authentic photograph to reach the United States showing the new American cardinal in his robes of office. Directly over the right shoulder of Cardinal Hayes of New York is his secretary, the Rev. Stephen Donoghue.

ST. PAUL UNION HIGH SCHOOL HAS EXERCISES AFTER PROSPEROUS YEAR

Graduation exercises for the union high school and the grade school of St. Paul will be held jointly in the K. of C. hall Friday evening, June 6. County School Superintendent Mary L. Fulkerson will address the graduates and present the common school diplomas. Rev. Alvin Hebel, president of Mt. Angel college, will give an address to the high school graduates. The diplomas will be presented by Charles S. Mallen, chairman of the school board.

The high school graduates are: Margaret Buysier, Esther Harie, Norman Ernst, Elmer Faber, Ursula McDonald, Homer Pierce, Arthur McDonald and Agnes V. Wiele. The principal of the high school is Herbert Michelbrock. His assistants are Leila Johnson and Evelyn Jordan.

Those who will receive common school diplomas are: Henry Simpson, Bert Woodruff, Louise Faber.

IF BACK HURTS BEGIN ON SALTS

Flush Your Kidneys Occasionally by Drinking Quarts of Good Water

No man or woman can make a mistake by flushing the kidneys occasionally, says a well known authority. Too much rich food creates acids which clog the kidney pores so that they sluggishly filter or strain only part of the waste and poisons from the blood. Then you get sick. Rheumatism, headaches, liver trouble, nervousness, constipation, dizziness, sleeplessness, bladder disorders often come from sluggish kidneys.

The moment you feel a dull ache in the kidneys or your back hurts, or if the urine is cloudy, offensive, full of sediment, irregular of passage, or attended by a sensation of scalding, begin to drink soft water in quantities; also get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any reliable pharmacy and take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys may then act fine.

This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for years to help flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to activity; also to help neutralize the acids in the system so they no longer cause irritation, thus often relieving bladder disorders. Jad Salts is inexpensive and can not injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia water drink which everyone can take now and then to help keep the kidneys clean and the blood pure, thereby often preventing serious kidney complications. By all means have your physician examine your kidneys at least twice a year.—Adv.



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Physical Improvement Forecast For America's School Children If "Toddlers" Are Safeguarded

More careful medical supervision of the child during his "toddling", or pre-school years as examination and the following protective treatment, such as the giving of toxin-antitoxin to those susceptible to diphtheria, for instance. "Early childhood inevitably influences all subsequent development of the individual," one authority has written. "These years determine character, make as the foundation and frame determine a structure."

To illustrate the value of precautionary measures in dealing with children, Dr. Armstrong cites the vast reduction in deaths due to smallpox and diphtheria. Vaccination all but conquered smallpox, and would do so completely if it were compulsory everywhere before a child is admitted to school.

He quotes from "The Pre-School Child," of which Dr. Armstrong is the author, as follows: "The average child goes to school for the first time when he is six years old," Dr. Armstrong said. "If the thorough examination is made at five, an entire year will be allowed in which any defects may be adjusted and the youngster started to school on equal terms, so far as physical condition is concerned, with his fellows."

Such precaution would be highly desirable from another and equally important viewpoint. Dr. Armstrong contends. It would safeguard all children. The first school contact is usually the first group association of the child, he says, and the danger of infection from communicable disease would be minimized by the pre-school examination and the following protective treatment, such as the giving of toxin-antitoxin to those susceptible to diphtheria, for instance. "Early childhood inevitably influences all subsequent development of the individual," one authority has written. "These years determine character, make as the foundation and frame determine a structure."

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THE LADY THAT'S KNOWN AS LOU—

OREGON STARTS TOMORROW

FROM

ROBERT W. SERVICE'S "THE SPELL OF THE YUKON"

With

BARBARA LA MARR LEW CODY MAE BUSCH

LOOK OUT COWBOY!

LADIES TO BOARD

Last Times Today

"GUILTY ONE"

with TONY the wonderhorse — Directed by JACK BLYSTONE

LIBERTY STARTS TODAY

Tom Mix

LOOK OUT COWBOY!

LADIES TO BOARD

with TONY the wonderhorse — Directed by JACK BLYSTONE

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