

The Oregon Statesman

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August 6, 1926
A GREAT REVELATION—"For the Lord your God dried up the waters of Jordan from before you..."

THE INTELLECTUAL STEERAGE

Two editorial articles in tomorrow's Dearborn Independent (Henry Ford's newspaper) are worthy of wide reading. This is the first one:

"There were enough professors in the steerage—wrote one of them, Europe-bound—to start six colleges. And there were more Phi Beta Kappa keys than hairpins. Thus has come about one of the wonders of the day—the evolution of the steerage into the tourist cabin. No longer is the third class despised. It has, indeed, become 'stylish and intellectual—the high-brow end of the boat.'"

The second one has to do with an impressive illustration of American prosperity and resourcefulness. There was little building of homes in America during the war, and after the war there was a shortage of houses all over the country, with consequent high rents—

And this sent working people back to the old American custom of building their own homes; tens of thousands of families began with a garage on the back end of the lot, which served as a home while the house was building. Thousands of these homes were erected during evening hours and half-holidays. Building bees, once familiar in the country, became familiar in the cities, workmen in groups helping their comrades to rear a habitation. And thus the pressure of high rents worked its own cure. There is now in most large cities a surplus of houses and apartments, and in one of the largest American cities, houses and apartments by the thousand are for rent with no prospect of occupants.

That very thing, the building of individual homes, has been and is taking place in Salem; though this city has always been a city of homes. We need that spirit here. We need the humble homes. We need the workers and their families. Last month, the Salem Y free employment office sent 1020 laborers to jobs, and this will average about 1000 a month. We could not plant and tend and harvest our crops and take care of them with our canneries and packing houses, etc., without humble helpers—and a large proportion of these are families coming here to make a new start; students; intellectuals—our future leaders in all lines of honorable endeavor.

Our industries on the land and in the city are our intellectual steerage.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY SERIES

Article 5; Does It Pay the Farmer?

What will the growing of sugar beets pay the farmer? That is one of the most important questions. It will depend somewhat on the grower, and the quality of his soil, and whether he can secure supplemental irrigation if or when needed.

The land should be carefully selected, and it should be properly prepared and have good cultivation. The ultimate aim should be for the maximum quantity of sugar per acre so as to make it profitable for the grower—

Depending both on tonnage and high sugar content. No farmer in the Salem district should be satisfied with less than 15 tons to the acre, and such a yield would prove profitable as well as beneficial.

The factory managers find it unprofitable to process beets which test less than 14 per cent sucrose (sugar), because the impurities prevent the sugar purities from crystallizing.

It may be stated with certainty that we can expect better than 15 per cent sucrose (sugar) content in the Salem district. With such a beet, a satisfactory factory operation should give an extraction of about 75 per cent of the original sugar. The greater part of the sugar not recovered is left in the refuse molasses, a small percentage is in the pulp, and there is a slight loss in the process. Some plants are equipped with a Steffens process through which the discarded molasses from some non-Steffens plant is worked back a second time and additional sugar recovered. The advisability of installing and using such a process is generally determined by the value (price) of sugar. Sometimes the recovery does not justify the expense.

Beets containing 15 per cent sugar when they enter the plant do not give 300 pounds of sugar per ton in the bag; per ton of beets. For a 15 per cent beet, the recovery is approximately 75 per cent—

But the farmer gets the benefit of the tops for feed, also the pulp and the molasses for the same use; and the tops may be either dried or put through the silo, and the pulp also may be dried.

The grower gets half the sugar from his beets. Half of what the sugar sells for is his, less the selling cost, which is slight.

The farmer may figure up for himself what he will get from an acre of 15 ton beets with 15 per cent sugar content, from which is recovered 75 per cent of sugar in the bag. With

sugar at 6 cents a pound, as the writer figures it, he will get \$101.25 an acre, less the selling cost. With sugar at a lower selling price he will get less. At a higher selling price, more—

And if he grows more than 15 tons to the acre, and with a higher sugar content and a higher purity, he will of course get still more.

For instance, J. J. Doerfler, Rt. 3, Silverton, in his experimental plot last year, produced beets with 18 per cent sugar, with 89 per cent purity. If he had 15 tons to the acre, of course he was growing beets worth a good deal more than \$101.25 an acre, with the selling price of sugar at 6 cents a pound—

And it is possible to grow 30 tons of beets to the acre, and with a higher sugar content than 18 per cent. Beets have been grown in the Willamette valley with 25 per cent sugar content.

The success of the beet sugar industry rests largely in the hands of the growers. The big thing is to grow a large per acre tonnage, with a high sugar content and of high purity.



THIRTY-FOUR

"But, Julia dear," Mrs. Hollins protested. "I've already asked her. She's arriving Saturday, for the week-end. Don't you think, for Steve's sake, we ought to be as nice to her as we can?"

"For Steve's sake I think we ought to know all about her—her past, if she has one. What was she doing on that boat, travelling from New Orleans, alone?"

"Why—she'd been visiting friends, out on the coast, Steve told me."

"Humph!" Julia muttered, unconvinced, and made up her mind to do a little investigating of Sylvia's affairs on her own account.

On Saturday afternoon Sylvia came, beautiful snow-princess in white fur. It was not a terribly expensive coat, but Julia found herself wondering how a clerk in a bookshop managed to get it. Steve, inordinately proud of his lovely charge, conducted her through the house, showing her its ancestral relics, its pictures, its old china and Sheffield plate, its well as his books, and the many curios brought back from his globe trotting expeditions. All the while he was picturing her as the ultimate mistress of the old place, its beautiful and exquisite chateleine. Aware of a certain veiled hostility on his sister's part he strove manfully to overcome it made light of Sylvia's fears, convinced her that by her visit his mother and sister would have fallen as completely under her spell as he had himself. In spite of his assurances, however, Sylvia moved in dread. Luckily the Hollins family were not ardent patrons of the "movies," and did not read the magazines devoted to that industry, but there was nevertheless an ever-present danger of exposure. She thought of herself as an impostor, who might at any instant be unmasked. It was well, she reflected, that Steve knew her story, could defend her, should she need defense.

Julia Hollins watched her carefully, asked her many questions, designed to entrap her into conflicting admissions, but Sylvia, answering them honestly, fell into no traps. Luckily Miss Hollins, knowing nothing of her picture experience, did not think to question her along those lines. Yet when Sylvia had returned to town and the store, Julia, baffled yet no whit less suspicious than she had been before, suddenly made up her mind to go to Millersburg.

She took no one into her confidence, merely saying that she was going to run out to Pittsburg to visit a school friend. Having frequently visited this same friend before, neither Steve nor her mother attached any importance to the matter, and Julia did not consider it necessary to explain that on her way back she meant to stop off at Sylvia's home town and have a talk with Mr. McKenna about what manner of man he was.

She reached Millersburg on a snowy, blustery afternoon and drove at once to the bookstore. Mr. McKenna, supposing her to be an out-of-town customer—he knew practically everyone in Millersburg by sight—came briskly up to wait on her. Now that the holiday rush was over, there were no other customers in the store at the moment. When Julia disclosed her identity, she said she was Steve's sister. Mr. McKenna turned the shop over to Miss Umbach and escorted his visitor to the little study on the second floor.

Apologizing briefly for its untidy appearance, its litter of books he placed Miss Hollins a chair. In a way he resented her coming, although he fully understood the reasons which lay back of it, had even been expecting it. Sylvia had written him of her engagement to Steve, of her visit at Rosemont, had even hinted that Julia was suspicious of her, not inclined to be over friendly. Lighting his pipe Mr. McKenna sank into his threadbare easy chair. Twenty or more years of use had made it almost form-fitting.

"I happened to be coming through your town on my way east from Pittsburg," Miss Hollins explained coolly, "and as my brother is engaged to marry your daughter, I thought it would be an excellent idea to stop off and make your acquaintance."

"Yes," Mr. McKenna nodded gravely. "That was very kind of you." Convinced that his visitor's

sole purpose in coming was to "snoop" he exhibited no great enthusiasm. "Naturally I'm glad to meet you," Julia went on, finding things rather more difficult than she had anticipated. The man before her, educated, intelligent, refined, showed not the slightest disposition to be over-awed by her metropolitan superiority. In fact, Miss Hollins suspected, from the shrewd twinkle in his eyes, that he was secretly laughing at her.

"The feeling is entirely mutual, I'm sure," Mr. McKenna told her. "Personally, I'd have been better pleased if Mary had waited a while. She's very young, but, having met your brother, I feel satisfied he will make her an excellent husband."

Miss Hollins sat up sharply. She had not come to discuss Steve's qualifications as a husband. What concerned her far more were Sylvia's qualifications as his wife. Mr. McKenna was indeed carrying her into Africa.

"We all like your daughter very much indeed," she observed. "A charming girl."

"Yes, she is that. And a good girl."

"Oh—of course," Julia agreed, and the conversation languished. Quite suddenly Miss Hollins found that she had nothing more to say. There were no questions she could ask this thoroughly poised and well-bred man that she had any right to ask. Sylvia had apparently been quite frank and truthful about everything. Her father might be a shopkeeper, but he was clearly a gentleman. And a certain rather bleak gleam in Mr. McKenna's taciturn eyes warned her that she had better not say anything which might imply an attitude of criticism so far as his daughter was concerned.

"Are you staying in town long?" he presently asked, agreeably enough, but without much warmth.

"No. Just over trains. I wanted to meet you. They are planning to be married in June, Steve tells me."

"Yes. So Mary wrote. I hope they will be very happy."

That terminated the interview. Julia, feeling completely baffled, and if the truth be told rather disappointed as well at her complete failure to find any flaws in Sylvia's story, went down to the bookshop, Mr. McKenna at her heels.

"If you would like me to see you back to the station," he suggested, "I should be glad—"

EDITORIALS OF THE PEOPLE

All correspondence for this department must be signed by the writer, must be written on one side of the paper only, and should not be longer than 150 words.

Editor Statesman:

Permit a new comer a few lines of space to say that I think your Slogan campaign for the building up of your industries in your city and country is one of the finest pieces of constructive work in all this country. It is surely unique. It could not be applied in its all the year around completeness to a country without widely diversified activities on the land and in the city.

Permit me to say, too, that I regard your series of articles so far printed on the sugar industry as timely and to the point. I happen to know something of the benefits of the beet sugar industry. Also I know that the time is ripe for the building of beet sugar factories in western Oregon. Such work as your articles show you have in mind and in hand is certain to bring sugar factories here, first, evidently, to Salem, and then to your whole Willamette valley section. I shall certainly follow out the series of sugar articles in your paper to the end of it, and I am wondering if all of your people understand the full significance of this thing, apparently to be the most complete and distinctive effort of the kind ever attempted anywhere.

NEW COMER.

Salem, August 5, 1926.

An Irishman who had just arrived in New York was taking his first walk under escort of his brother, who had been living there several years. In the window of

a shop he saw a great mound of fresh cranberries.

"What are them?" he asked. "Them is cranberries," said his brother.

"Are they fit to eat?" repeated his brother. "Why, why, them cranberries is stewed they make better apple sauce than prunes does!"

Roseburg—North Umpqua road now open to Steamboat for one-way traffic.

QUARANTINE ORDER NO. 17 (With Regulations) Pertaining to Narcissus Bulb Flies and Eelworms.

The fact has been determined by the president of the Oregon state board of horticulture that insect and eelworm pests injurious to narcissus bulbs, known as the greater bulb fly (Merodon equestris Fab.), the lesser bulb fly (Emumerus strigatus Fallen), and the bulb eelworm (Tylenchus dipsaci Kuehn), not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed, now exists in the state of Oregon.

Now, therefore, I, Chas. A. Park, president of the Oregon state board of horticulture, under the authority conferred by section 1 of chapter 246 of the general laws of Oregon of 1913, and section 4 of chapter 342 of the general laws of Oregon of 1915, consider it necessary, in order to further prevent the spread of the greater bulb fly (Merodon equestris Fab.), the lesser bulb fly (Emumerus strigatus Fallen), and the bulb eelworm (Tylenchus dipsaci Kuehn), within the state of Oregon, do hereby quarantine each and every county within the state of Oregon, and from and after the publication of this notice in three newspapers published within the state of Oregon, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to carry or transport any narcissus bulbs inter-county or intracounty during any month of the year except as hereinafter provided for.

Regulation 1. Narcissus bulbs means bulbs of the genus narcissus, including paper whites, daffodils, jonquils, the so-called Chinese Sacred Lily, or Chinese Narcissus, and other species of this genus.

Regulation 2. No intercounty or intracounty movement of narcissus bulbs will be allowed except upon compliance with the requirements as hereinafter stated:

(a) The intercounty or intracounty movement of narcissus bulbs will not be allowed unless and until such bulbs have been certified by the proper state inspector to be apparently free from infestation with bulb flies and eelworms on the basis of both field and crop inspection, as provided in appendix A.

(b) The intercounty or intracounty movement of narcissus bulbs which have been determined by such inspections as is required under (a) to be clearly infested with bulb flies or eelworms, or both, shall not be allowed unless and until such bulbs have been disinfested or treated, under the direction of, and in a manner satisfactory to, the inspector, and so certified by the inspector, as indicated in appendix B.

(c) As a condition for the certification provided for in (a) and (b) above, of the 1927 crop and other crops thereafter, the grower shall be required to present to the inspector an affirmation on a form secured from the Oregon state board of horticulture, evidence satisfactory to the said inspector that prior to the planting of the crop concerned, all of the planting stock, unless certified as above as apparently uninfested, was disinfested in the same manner and method as herein required as a condition of intercounty or intracounty movement of the resulting crop.

(d) The inspector shall issue to each grower a certificate of inspection or disinfection, as required by (a) or (b) hereof, and such numbers of shipping certificates as may be necessary for the movement of the crop certified. Such certificates will be issued only for bulbs which have actually been inspected by the proper state inspection official and the use of the certificates in connection with bulbs which have not been inspected is unlawful. All forms for inspection certificates and shipping certificates must be secured from the Oregon state board of horticulture.

Regulation 3. Persons growing narcissus bulbs with the intention of requesting certification for movement of crop shall make application for field inspection at least thirty days before bloom time to the Oregon state board of horticulture, Portland, Oregon.

Regulation 4. Persons intending to move or allow to be moved harvested narcissus bulbs shall make application therefor not less than thirty days in advance of the probable date of movement to the Oregon state board of horticulture, Portland, Oregon. Applicant shall show the quantity of bulbs to be moved, with exact location.

Regulation 5. Every crate, box or other container of narcissus bulbs offered for movement shall have securely attached an official inspection certificate signed in writing by the proper state inspection official. In carload lots the inspection certificate may be attached to the waybill and a copy thereof to the inside of the car door.

Such certification shall remain and continue as a condition of any re-shipment in original containers of such certified bulbs.

Regulation 6. Outstanding certificates may be withdrawn and further certification may be refused as to any grower or shipper who has violated the provisions of this quarantine, or has attempted to evade its provisions by false labeling or mis-labeling shipments.

Regulation 7. The provisions of this quarantine do not apply to the cut flowers of the genus narcissus, or to shipments of narcissus bulbs that have been issued certificates of inspection or disinfection by inspectors for the federal horticultural board.

Regulation 8. When it is necessary to move narcissus bulbs to points within the state for the purpose of disinfection the grower or owner shall be issued a permit, signed by the proper state inspection official, stating the quantity to be moved and the point of origin and destination. Such shipments must be accompanied by the permit.

APENDIX "A" The inspection required under

(b) above, of the 1927 crop and other crops thereafter, the grower shall be required to present to the inspector an affirmation on a form secured from the Oregon state board of horticulture, evidence satisfactory to the said inspector that prior to the planting of the crop concerned, all of the planting stock, unless certified as above as apparently uninfested, was disinfested in the same manner and method as herein required as a condition of intercounty or intracounty movement of the resulting crop.

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APENDIX "A" The inspection required under

these regulations includes two examinations, the first in the field, to be made during the growing period approximately at the middle of the flowering period (does not apply to the 1925 crop); and the second at the time the bulbs are lifted, or in the storage sheds prior to shipment.

APENDIX "B" Treatment of Bulbs Infested With Bulb Flies or Eelworms.

Plantings of narcissus bulbs found as a result of field or storage shed inspection, to be infested with bulb flies or eelworms, as a condition of certification for inter-county or intracounty movement must be sterilized by the hot water method, or other treatment approved by the proper state inspection official.

Hot Water Treatment for Bulb Flies and Eelworms.

This treatment involves the submersion of the bulbs in wire baskets, slat boxes, or other containers, in water ranging in temperature from 110 degrees to 111.5 degrees F. for a period of not less than two and one-half hours. The range of temperature during this period shall not fall below 110 degrees F. and for the safety of the bulbs should not exceed 111.5 degrees F. In order that all of the bulbs may be exposed to the same temperature, the water should be agitated or circulated during the period of treatment so that a uniform temperature is maintained throughout the sterilization tank. To prevent heating of the bulbs following the treatment, it is desirable that they be plunged into or sprayed with cold water promptly on removal from the sterilizer. Bulbs which are not intended for immediate planting should be dried by some means, mechanical or otherwise, before storage or shipment.

The Carbon Disulphide Treatment for Bulb Flies.

In the event that inspection reveals that the bulbs are infested with bulb flies only, the grower may have the optional treatment of vacuum fumigation. This treatment should not be given until the bulbs have been thoroughly cured and freed from all dirt and debris. Previous to the introduction of carbon disulphide into the fumigation tank, a 27-inch mercury vacuum should be produced. The dosage shall not be less than 2 1/2 pounds nor more than three pounds per 100 cubic feet of space. The period of exposure shall not be less than 1 1/2 hours, nor more than 2 hours, computed from the time the indicator on the vacuum gauge reaches zero. Bulbs, when removed from the fumigator, should be thoroughly aired and should not be brought immediately into the direct sunrays or wind. Bulbs should not be fumigated when the atmospheric temperature is below 60 degrees F. The optimum temperature conditions are between 70 and 80 degrees F. with a limit of 10 degrees F. either way as a tolerance.

Done in the office of the Oregon State Board of Horticulture, Portland, Oregon, this 3rd day of August, 1926.

CHAS. A. PARK, President of the Oregon State Board of Horticulture.

Executive Office, Salem, Or., August 3, 1926.

I, Walter M. Pierce, governor

of the State of Oregon, do hereby approve the foregoing promulgation, and designate the following three newspapers in the State of Oregon as the newspapers in which said promulgation shall be published: Morning Oregonian, of Portland, Oregon; Daily Oregon Journal, of Portland, Oregon; Oregon Statesman, of Salem, Oregon. WALTER M. PIERCE, Governor of the State of Oregon

NOTICE OF HEARING OF FINAL ACCOUNT

Notice is hereby given that the final account of C. E. Mason, administrator of the estate of Pheba A. Mason, deceased, has been filed in the County Court of Marion county, Oregon, and that the 10th day of August, 1926, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. thereof, has been duly appointed by such court as the time for the hearing of objections to said final account and the settlement thereof. All persons interested in said estate are hereby required to appear in said Court at said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why said final account should not be allowed and approved by said Court.

C. E. MASON, Administrator of the Estate of Pheba A. Mason, Deceased.

WILLIAM A. TRINDLE, Attorney for Administrator. July 9, 16, 23, 30. a6

Notice of Intention to Improve Fifteenth Street Between Oak Street and Mill Street.

Notice is hereby given that the Common Council of the City of Salem, Oregon, deems it necessary and expedient and hereby declares its purpose and intention to improve Fifteenth Street from the north line of Oak Street to the south line of Mill Street, at the expense of the abutting and adjacent property, excepting the street and alley intersections, the expense of which will be assumed by the City of Salem, by bringing said portion of said street to the established grade, constructing Portland cement concrete curbs, and paving said portion of said street with a six inch Portland cement concrete pavement thirty feet wide in accordance with the plans, specifications and estimates therefor, which were adopted by the Common Council, July 19, 1926, now on file in the office of the City Recorder and which said plans, specifications and estimates are hereby referred to and made a part of this notice. The Common Council hereby declares its purpose and intention to make the above described improvement by and through the Street Improvement Department of the City of Salem.

Written remonstrances may be filed with the City Recorder of said City against the above proposed improvement within ten days from the date of final publication hereof.

By order of the Common Council this 19th day of July, 1926.

M. POULSEN, City Recorder.

Date of first publication hereof is August 1, 1926. Date of final publication hereof will be August 13, 1926. a1 to 13 inc.

You are looking at history
THE hawk of yesterday who cried his wares in the public places is now but vaguely remembered—swallowed up in yesterday's seven thousand years.
Today the news of goods for sale becomes an indelible record of human achievement.
You may take, for instance, the history of transportation in America and read that extraordinary tale of progress in an unbroken series of advertisements in the files of newspapers—advertisements that inform us of each progressive step from the sailings of sloops out of Boston for Philadelphia in the days of Franklin, to the flight of the Air Mail from Mitchel Field to San Francisco in our own day.
You may read the startling story of the revolution in household economy and the emancipation of the American wife and home-builder in the advertisements of the last twenty-five years.
But in today's papers you find an even more amazing record—the advertisements of radio outfits, automobile equipment, electrical appliances, foodstuffs, clothing, medicines—things which have raised our civilization to a plane higher than the world has ever known. Do you quite realize that in these advertisements you are examining a contemporary contribution to the recorded history of civilization?
It takes more than money to advertise; It takes honesty