

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.

"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.

The second one has to do with an impressive illustration of American prosperity and resourcefulness.

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.

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.

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.

The land should be carefully selected, and it should be properly prepared and have good cultivation.

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.

The factory managers find it unprofitable to process beets which test less than 14 per cent sucrose (sugar).

It may be stated with certainty that we can expect better than 15 per cent sucrose (sugar) content in the Salem district.

Beets containing 15 per cent sugar when they enter the plant do not give 300 pounds of sugar per ton in the bag.

But the farmer gets the benefit of the tops for feed, also the pulp and the molasses for the same use.

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

The farmer may figure up for himself what he will get from an acre of 15 ton beets with 15 per cent sugar content.

sugar at 6 cents a pound, as the writer figures it, he will get \$101.25 an acre.

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.

And it is possible to grow 30 tons of beets to the acre, and with a higher sugar content than 18 per cent.

The success of the beet sugar industry rests largely in the hands of the growers.



THIRTY-FOUR

"But, Julia dear," Mrs. Hollins protested. "I've already asked her. She's arriving Saturday.

"For Steve's sake I think we ought to know all about her—her past, if she has one.

"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.

On Saturday afternoon Sylvia came, beautiful snow-princess in white fur.

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

"Oh—of course," Julia agreed, and the conversation languished.

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

"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.

"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.

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.

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 happened to be coming through your town on my way east from Pittsburg.

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.

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 inter-county or intracounty movement of narcissus bulbs will be allowed except upon compliance with the requirements as hereinafter stated:

(a) The inter-county 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 inter-county 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 inter-county 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 inspector official and the use of the certificates in connection with bulbs which have not been inspected is unlawful.

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 inspector 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 inspector 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 inter-county or intracounty movement of the resulting crop.

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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 inspector 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