

REVOLT MAKES PRICES TUMBLE

Mexican Uprising Has Effect on Wall Street; Sharp Break Seen

NEW YORK, March 5.—(AP)—High call money rates and increasing revolutionary disturbances in Mexico proved too great an obstacle for speculators for the advance in today's stock market, and prices broke sharply after a mid-day flurry of buying had carried a score of the coppers and rails into new high ground. Final quotations disclosed a long list of net declines ranging from 1 to 6 points in the active issues, and 7 to 10 points in a few specialties. A sprinkling of coppers, rails and specialties retained part of their early gains.

Rails enjoyed a temporary flurry of strength in today's market on buying presumably influenced by the excellent character of current earnings and traffic reports, and possibly by hopes of an early favorable decision by the U. S. supreme court in the St. Louis & O'Fallon valuation case. New peak prices for the year, or longer, were registered by Erie common, Northern Pacific, Missouri Pacific common and preferred, Seaboard Air Line common and preferred, Baltimore & Ohio and a few others.

Coppers Advance
Coppers moved forward under the leadership of Anaconda, which advanced about 7 points to a new high at 169 3/4 and closed within a point of the top. Chile jumped 7 points to a high at 117 and Kennecott (new) attained a new peak at 96 3/4 and then eased to 94, up 1 point net. American Smelting, American Metals and Howe Sound, all of which have Mexican properties, closed 1 to 3 1/2 points lower.

High priced specialties were among the hardest hit in the late selling movement. Radio (old stock) broke from an early high of 398 to 381 and then snapped back to 388, off 6 1/2 points net, and the new stock closed 1 1/2 points lower at 77 1/2.

Victory Stock Rises
Victor Talking Machines certificates advanced nearly 4 points to within a fraction of the year's high on the announcement that sufficient Victor stock had been deposited to make the merger with radio effective. Western Union advanced 3 1/4 points to within a fraction of the year's high but lost 2 1/2 points of its gain. Adams Express broke 10 points one sale. Johns Manville and Montgomery Ward were heavily sold on the reported illness of Theodore F. Merseles, the former closing 5 1/2 points lower and the latter 2 1/4. American & Foreign Power, Commonwealth Power, Curtis Aero, Dupont, Electric Auto Life, National Cash Register and Wright Aero sold down 3 to nearly 3 points.

NEW ORGANIZATION MADE IN CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, March 5.—(AP)—The senate party organization was set in shape today for the special farm relief and tariff session and an unofficial republican committee completed work along that line for the house.

The senate republicans chose James E. Watson of Indiana as their leader succeeding Vice-President Curtis. The democrats re-elected Joe T. Robinson of Arkansas, candidate for vice-president in the last election, to be the minority leader.

The republicans also named the veteran Wesley L. Jones of Washington as assistant leader and Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, as whip, while the democrats selected Thomas J. Walsh as the assistant minority leader and Morris Shepard of Texas, as the whip.

Senator Black of Alabama was chosen secretary of the democratic caucus and Senator Pittman of Nevada as the democratic candidate for president pro tem. This latter nomination, however, was purely honorary as the present organization of the senate, including Senator Moses of New Hampshire as president pro tem, will continue in the coming session.

In the house the republican committee on committees re-elected Albert H. Vestal of Indiana, as the whip. The republican majority before adjournment had re-elected Nicholas Longworth of Ohio as speaker and John Q. Tilson of Connecticut, as floor leader but left the selection of a whip to the committee on committees.

WHAT HO! HERE IS GOVERNOR TIMBER

The first candidate in the field for the race for the republican primary nomination for governor next year tossed his hat into the ring early Tuesday when the choice of the 25th legislature had barely ceased. The entrant is J. E. Bennett, senator from Multnomah county and a member who received much publicity from his oral clashes with President Norblad.

Bennett qualifies his announcement by stating that it is made bearing unforeseen contingencies. He declares that Oregon is entitled to "new deal in politics," a candidacy carries that promise, he avers.

FROM THE WHITE HOUSE—TO THIS



Front parlor of the Coolidge home in Northampton, Mass., where Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge will spend their evenings after returning to private life—far from the magnificent reception rooms of the White House, which they knew for five and a half years.

Bees Important Factor In Securing a Good Fruit Crop

Recent Studies in This Field; How Many Bees Are Necessary; the Queen Comes First; Handling of Colonies Needs Expert Knowledge

John C. Burner, of the department of industrial journalism of the Oregon State Agricultural college, furnishes the following timely article for this annual bee slogan number of the Statesman:

Each year sees new evidence added to the already convincing proof that bees constitute an important factor in the securing of a crop of fruit, says the Oregon Experiment station. The most recent work has been done by Tufts and Phillips of California on cherries and Hudson of New Jersey on pears, apples and cranberries.

Some attention has been given in these studies to determine the importance of bumble bees and short tongued bees for pollination. It has been shown that with cherries, pears, apples, pears, etc., which bloom rather early in the spring, only the honey bee is numerous enough to be of value, but cranberries, on the other hand, blooming late in the season as they do, seem to be well pollinated by native short tongued bees and bumble bees.

The problem then becomes one of providing sufficient honey bees to pollinate properly to cover the bloom since the native bees and other insects cannot be depended upon.

How Many Bees?
Very frequently we are asked how many colonies are necessary for a given acreage in order to provide sufficient number of bees for pollenizing an acre. It is not the number of colonies which count, but rather the number of field bees which are available, says the experiment station. Therefore, it is not only a question of having enough colonies, but of having these colonies strong in worker bees. Under the poor management now prevailing, colonies will very in strength from a few hundred bees up to sixty or more thousand, a certain percent of which must remain in the hive for household duties.

The problem, then, is to determine what can be done to make all available colonies strong, and at the time the bees are needed in the orchard.

About 15,000 is the average working strength of the normal colony in early February. To bring this colony's strength up to 50,000 or more, six fundamental conditions are necessary, namely: a good queen, sufficient stores, ample brood rearing room, good

wintering, swarm control and disease control.

First, The Queen
The most important factor is the queen. She is of fundamental importance in building up the colony. Requeening, therefore, is done with good Italian stock at least every other year. Having secured good queens, it is highly important that they be provided with ample brood rearing room during the early spring.

The second condition necessary is ample stores. Since the queen tends to stop laying when the stores drop to about 15 pounds, it is a good practice to see that a surplus beyond this amount is always present.

With sufficient stores and other favorable conditions, the colony will find the one-story 10 frame hive too small. It is important to remember that the workers reared during the four weeks preceding the fruit bloom are the bees that will do the pollenizing, and for that reason, if kept for pollenizing only, bees do not require a great deal of attention. Four visits each year under normal conditions are usually all that are required.

Owners not experienced in managing bees properly often find it more economical to turn them over to a practical bee keeper to care for, or to dispose of the bees and pay a bee keeper to move bees to the orchard during the blooming period. The usual charge for the latter ranges from \$2 to \$3 a colony, depending upon the difficulty in moving the bees to and from the orchard. When bees are run on shares by an

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mitted them to gather considerable nectar from the maples, they are very apt to make preparations for swarming about the second week of April, which, if not prevented, will greatly lessen the number of field workers. It is, therefore, of extreme importance that the colony not only be built up to the maximum strength, but that it be kept from dissipating this strength in swarming just before or at the start of fruit bloom.

Some of the important factors in swarm prevention are young queens, not over two years old; a minimum of drone comb, resulting in a minimum of drones in the hive; sufficient ventilation; a moderate amount of shade during the hottest part of the day; sufficient brood rearing room—that is, two-story, 10 frame hives. Freedom from disease is the last fundamental condition necessary for strong colonies. Two serious diseases of the young bees, or brood are known as European foulbrood and American foulbrood. It is absolutely necessary to be ever on the guard against both diseases, and to understand their treatment. If not kept free from these diseases, the bees will soon succumb and the hives will be nothing but sources of contamination to other bees in the neighborhood, for several miles about.

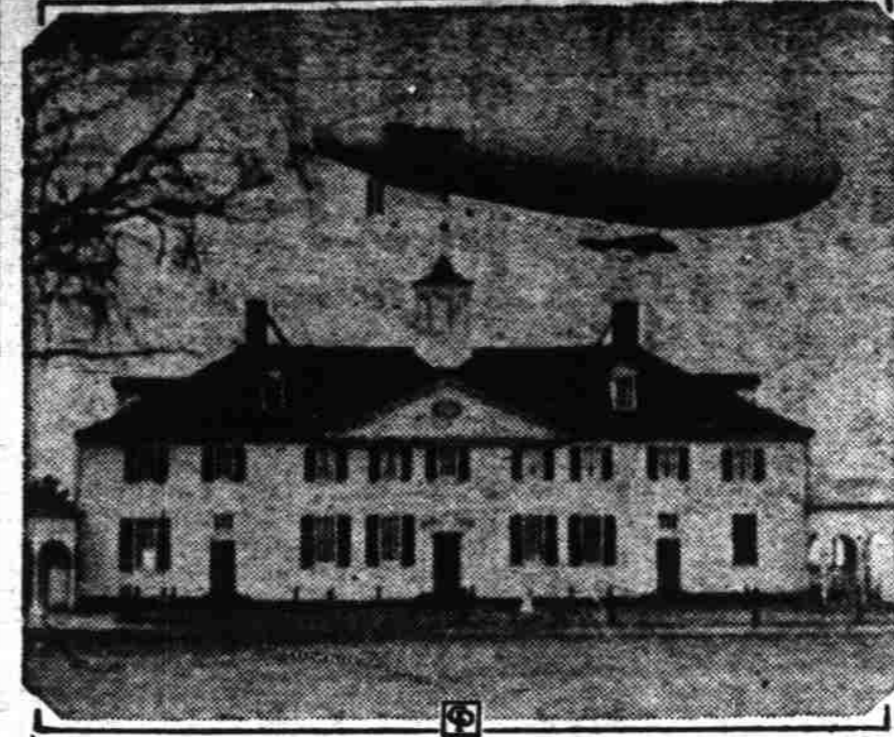
Location of the Bees
Another item of considerable importance is the location of the bees in the orchard. Recent work by Hudson of New Jersey would indicate that the most practical method of locating colonies in the orchard is to place four to five colonies every 100 or 200 yards throughout the orchard. No doubt the distances would vary under different conditions, but these results can probably be taken as fitting the average locality. They are placed, if possible, so that it will not be necessary to drive or work horses directly in front of hives. When it is necessary to work horses in front of the hives, the work is done at a time when the bees are not flying. It is also an advantage to have the prevailing wind blowing from the orchard toward the bees. The bees prefer to fly empty against the wind and loaded owner's orchard in preference to the neighbor's if it is possible to influence them at all.

In order that bees may take advantage of every opportunity to work on the fruit bloom during unsettled weather, it would be advisable to have no shade over them during the period of pollenization other than the ordinary double cover.

Handling the Bees
The necessity of giving bees proper attention to get good results and avoid loss through swarming, etc., is evident. When kept for pollenizing only, bees do not require a great deal of attention. Four visits each year under normal conditions are usually all that are required.

Owners not experienced in managing bees properly often find it more economical to turn them over to a practical bee keeper to care for, or to dispose of the bees and pay a bee keeper to move bees to the orchard during the blooming period. The usual charge for the latter ranges from \$2 to \$3 a colony, depending upon the difficulty in moving the bees to and from the orchard. When bees are run on shares by an

MIGHT HAVE FRIGHTENED GEORGE



Had this U. S. army blimp appeared over Mount Vernon in George Washington's time it might have given the nation's first president quite a scare. As it is, the blimp is shown hovering very close to the home of Washington, Mount Vernon, at Alexandria, Va., during a trial flight.

\$1,000,000 WORTH OF OPIUM IS TAKEN

NEW YORK, Mar. 5.—(AP)—Narcotics worth \$100,000,000 at the prices addicts pay, were seized today as they were being shipped by express to distributors of the underground drug trade in the south and west.

Four men, one reputed to be a professional bodyguard to gangsters, were arrested and held in high ball and arrest of another was postponed temporarily because of his illness.

As in the case on other narcotics seizures in the past, the name of Arnold Drug syndicate, was connected with today's activities.

The men arrested are Harry Stern, Alus Marks, Irving Halper, known as Little Itch; Benny Grant, alias Green, and Benjamin Watkins.

Stern, described as former body guard for Kid Dropper and Big and Little Augie, east side gangsters, was held in \$25,000 bail and the others for \$15,000. Rene Brown, also mentioned in the complaint, was not present at the arraignment and a warrant was made out for him but held in abeyance when his lawyer promised to produce him as soon as he was physically able to appear. No date for hearing was set.

CARTOONIST DIVORCED
RENO, Nev., March 5.—(AP)—Gertrude V. Crosby, filed suit for divorce here today against Percy L. Crosby, comic strip artist and art editor of Life.

other, the crop and increase are usually divided equally between the owner and manager, in which case the owner furnishes all necessary supers and other equipment. If the manager must supply extra equipment, he receives a higher percent.

COOLIDGE NOW MERE CITIZEN

Retiring President and Wife Move Into Their Former Modest Home

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Mar. 5.—(AP)—The thirtieth president of the United States and his wife returned to Northampton today to become once again "Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge of Northampton."

Within a half hour of the time they stepped from their train at Northampton station, they were in their modest home on Massasoit street, the house they occupied before Mr. Coolidge became a figure in public life.

After five years and seven months in the presidency Mr. Coolidge sought complete and detached retirement and to that end he followed the same taciturn

methods which have characterized him in most of his affairs. He made it plain that he desired no publicity. He was a private citizen again and wanted, as far as possible, to be left alone to attend to his private affairs.

Frank W. Stearns of Boston, a close friend of Mr. Coolidge spent several hours at the Coolidge home. There also was Major James C. Coupal, who was Mr. Coolidge's personal physician and who planned to return to Washington either tonight or tomorrow morning.

The former president and his wife decided to dine alone this evening. They had luncheon at home, shortly after Mrs. Coolidge returned from the Dickinson hospital to visit her mother, Mrs. Le-mira Goodhue.

PLANE COMPANY FORMED
NEW YORK, Mar. 5.—(AP)—A new large grouping of American aviation interests was disclosed today in the announcement of the formation of the Aviation corporation, a holding company, with initial capital of \$35,000,000. Its authorized capital is \$200,000,000.

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Top and bottom are then made up of layer after layer of fine matting . . . and over this magnificent, durable damask. Pastel shades. All-over or medallion patterns . . . \$41.50

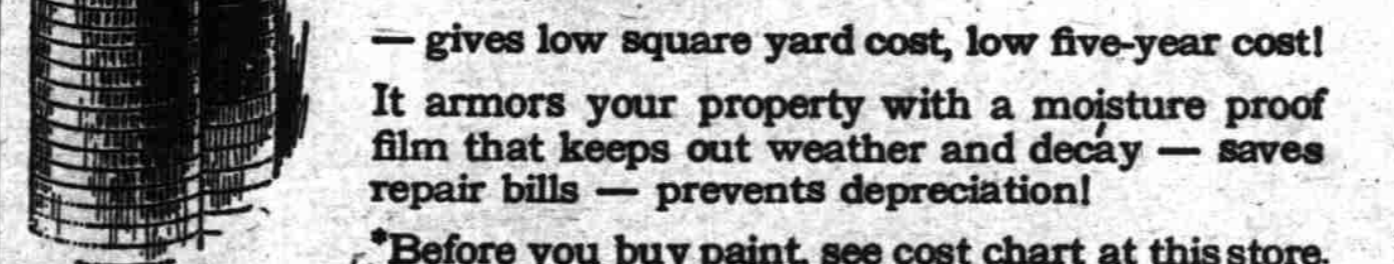
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How can we get Cool Drinking Water in Salem ?

Manager J. W. Helwig of the Salem water plant was asked at the Chamber of Commerce luncheon Monday if anything could be done to make the water cool in the summer time.

The Answer is

Cool it with Electric Refrigeration in your home