

More Entries Are Needed For The City Beautiful Contest

SAVE ROADSIDE BEAUTY, URGED

Mrs. W. L. Lawton Outlines Precautions Needed as Survey Shows

Mr. and Mrs. Lawton are now making a roadside survey in Oregon under the auspices of the State Federation of Garden Clubs. They are sent out by the American Nature Association.

By MRS. W. L. LAWTON

No state has greater beauty to offer the tourist than Oregon.

Rapidly growing tourist trade is already bringing thirty million dollars per year into the state. The tourist trade ranks easily fourth in the industries of the state. The lure which draws the tourist to Oregon is the natural beauty of the state as seen from the highways. Highways are the show windows of any state. To protect the reputation for scenic beauty the people of a state must protect the beauty of their highways.

Oregon has been most fortunate in its highway commission. It has been made up of men of broad vision, men who are park-minded, who recognize in the natural beauty of the state one of its greatest assets, both culturally and commercially. They have saved the roadside beauty in many places by the creation of roadside parks. They are now fighting to save the beauty of the finest forest along the highways. They have the legal power to act along this line if the people demand it. If every citizen group in Oregon will go on record as backing the highway commission in this work for protection of roadside beauty, success will be assured.

Building good roads is not enough in itself. The American motorist is no longer satisfied with merely comfortable riding. He demands today that riding shall be delightful. This is a matter of roadside beauty rather than roadbed. The state which excels its competitors and wins the travel will be the state which offers the greatest roadside beauty along its highways.

Natural Beauty Needs No Ads

Oregon's problem in roadside improvement is not planting roadsides but protecting the natural beauty already there. The wealth of native trees and flowering shrubs along highways today will be largely gone tomorrow if a way is found to protect it. Some of the finest virgin timber along the roadsides will soon fall to the lumberman's axe unless something is done at once. The highway commission is fighting to protect these trees through a system of exchange by which timber tracts removed from the highway can be exchanged for those adjacent to the highway.

The rhododendrons, azaleas, wild roses and Scotch broom which now add so greatly to the beauty of Oregon's trails, will disappear within the next 25 years, unless protected. All breaking or picking of trees, shrubs and flowers should be prohibited within 500 feet of the right-of-way, unless written consent of the property owner. The highway commission could properly enforce such a law, as they now do in North Carolina.

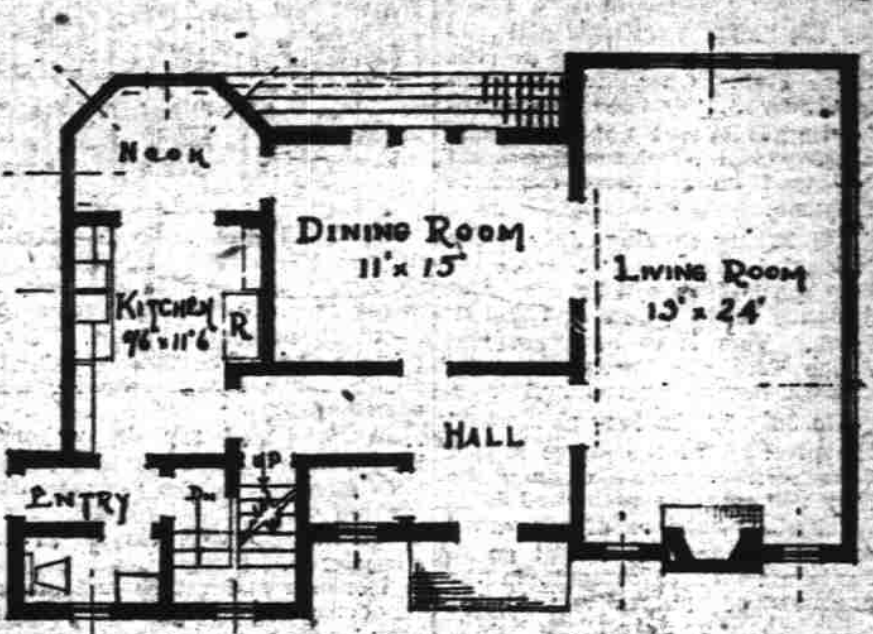
The approach to the average American town needs to be cleaned up and beautified. The approach to your town is its introduction and creates that vital first impression. What does your town approach look like? Is it a fair character indicator of your town?

By far the most important step in roadside improvement is the eradication of ugliness now rampant along every main traveled highway. The ugliness of hot dog stands, filling stations, auto dumps and especially the billboards is the most glaring. Millions Wasted If Care Lacking

Why should we spend millions on our highways only to have their beauty appropriated and destroyed by advertising? With our thousands of newspapers and magazines, the radio and the billboards themselves in commercial districts where they belong, why smear the roadside with advertising? No other country so commercializes its landscape.

Oregon has still many stretches of beautiful highway free from advertising. The highway commission is keeping all advertising off from the right-of-way and is doing much to eliminate the small signs from the private property. Many a barn has been cleaned of the disgusting posters and bears a marker: "Post no bills, Oregon Highway Commission."

A HOUSE TO LIVE IN



Specially drawn for The Statesman building page by Lyle P. Bartholomew, architect, United States National Bank Building.

A first floor plan is shown of a compact and comfortable six-room house whose design is something out of the ordinary. The central hall opens into dining room, living room and kitchen. A coat closet off the hall and a lavatory off the rear entry are valuable downstairs appointments. Upstairs there may be three rooms and bath.

This is a good example of modern small house architecture. It is distinctive, has personality and is well adapted for frame construction. With prices of lumber, and other building materials down to new low levels, persons contemplating building will find the present an advantageous time to start operations.

Things to Keep in Mind In Gardening Are Listed

Here are some excellent things to keep in mind as the garden progresses this summer and then during the fall garden cleaning and spring garden cleaning, put these things into practice.

In the shrub border there are, no doubt, varieties that have become too bulky and need replacing or thinning out. When pruning the shrubs remove the old wood pretty far back into the bushes. This will encourage new, vigorous growth from the bottom, and will keep the plant shapely. Shrubs that have outgrown their position in the border, or that have been allowed to become rankly, or "leggy," should be removed and new plants put in their place. Shrubs are most beautiful when they are permitted to develop naturally. Therefore, wherever a shrub that is naturally a tall-grower has grown too high for its position, substitute one which has a more growing habit. This is much better than to make the bush unshapely by giving it an annual "hair cut" to shorten all the branches.

Shrub roses such as the rugosa rose and its varieties are apt to get spindly, too, so they should be cut back quite severely every two years to keep them beautiful in outline. A rugosa rose thus treated will reward with luxurious new foliage growth and a full crop of flowers, as rugosa flower on the new wood.

Winter will take its toll in the rose garden so renew the varieties that have passed on. Variety lends splendor to gardening as to other things, so why not try some of the newer sorts this time? Some people start their rose gardens new each year with young and vigorous plants, in the belief that they get the best blossoms this way.

The perennial border, through the loss of a few members, may have developed untidily bare spaces. These should be replanted if the border is to be ready for "dress parade." Where the late summer and fall blooming perennials such as hardy asters, chrysanthemums and phlox have so spread that they are crowding themselves and other plants, they should be taken up and divided, and the extra plants moved to a new location.

LUMBER MILLS RUN AT REDUCED RATE

SEATTLE, Wash.—A total of 342 mills reporting to the West Coast Lumbermen's association produced approximately 173 million feet of lumber during the week ending June 14, which was slightly less than the production reported by 338 mills for the previous week. Production during the last three weeks has remained at more than 20,000,000 feet under the week of May 24. The reporting mills operated at 57.7 per cent of capacity last week.

Production of 205 identical mills, for which the association has weekly records of production, orders and shipments, totaled 147,981,320 feet for the week ending June 14, orders were 143,138,492 feet. Production at these mills declined about 500,000 feet from the previous week; orders stayed approximately the same and shipments increased about 17,500,000 feet.

Orders reported by 182 identical mills were 20.7 per cent below those received by the same mills during the first 24 weeks of 1929.

Ground is expensive. But the cost is justified by the assurance of air and light around the house; it gives room for drying clothes, handling refuse, coal delivery, keeping a car, recreation for the children, and a bit of garden. These things are part of the processes of living carried on within the house.

Isn't it logical, then, to relate these things to the areas in the house with which they are most directly concerned? And to arrange them in as orderly and compact fashion as possible? You will find that your home does not stop at your lot lines. You will have outdoor rooms that correspond to the rooms in the house.

These rooms can be furnished with rugs of grass; walls of living green brightened by lovely flowers; furnishings of more flowers, specimen plants, fruits, playthings, utilitarian articles, seats, arbors, garden ornaments.

For the cost of furnishing one room indoors or even the price of one piece of furniture such as a piano or davenport, you can furnish all the outdoor rooms of the home. Interior furniture can be bought and put in place with immediate results. But plant material for outdoor furnishings is living—it must have time to grow. Those who can afford it can buy part of this time in large plants.

If one must move to another location and sell his home, he usually takes his interior furniture—and adds little to the value of the property and is costly to replace. But the outdoor furnishings remain, and they add notably to property value, not to speak of facilitating a quick sale.

Clear Lake

CLEAR LAKE, June 23.—Miss Nera Smith spent several days last week visiting friends in Salem.

Miss Christina Harold of Salem and Gus Harold of Stayton, were guests at the home of their brother, Alex Harold, Monday and Tuesday.

Miss Julia Belle Austin was a guest of Miss Claire Colard on Monday.

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CUT FLOWERS MAY ALWAYS BE READY

Each of the delight in having a garden comes from being able to go out every day and cut fresh flowers for the house or for some friend who happens in. Of course some gardeners say plan a little garden just for cut flowers alone but where there is little space for extra garden, a generous supply of cut flowers can be grown right in the border. If the plants are fertilized and watered well there is almost sure to be plenty of bloom for outside and in.

While many of the perennials make delightful cut flowers there are a certain few which every one should grow. Baby's breath is a many branching flower with fine stems forming a two or three foot mound. During midsummer the surface is a floory mass of white in loose panicles of minute but myriad flowers. Sprays of these are largely used for mixing with high colored flowers, with delightful effect in bouquets. The balloon flower (platycodon) blooms constantly from July until late September. It has a large, bell-shaped in blue and white. The blanket flower or gallardia is a native favorite for cut flowers. It offers an unfailing supply of bloom in those rich tawny shades so highly prized. Flowers often measure three inches in diameter over two foot stems. A band center of deep maroon is thickly bordered by petals of orange and yellow, strikingly ringed by circles of crimson red and maroon.

Everyone knows the beauty of the chrysanthemum, the pink daisy, sometimes called painted daisy and white Shasta daisy. All of these make excellent cut flowers with long, keeping qualities. And who has not admired the heavenly blues of the delphinium and larkspur? Their royal splendor is most striking in a tall vase.

The old reliable peony must not be overlooked. It is probably one of the most generous of all perennials in its supply of rich bloom. So many new varieties of peonies of superior character have been introduced that many old varieties have fallen into the discard. The peony is so easy to grow it is one of the outstanding perennials for cut flower purposes.

Then there are the grass plants and sweet Williams of grandmother's garden, still so lovely that they retain their popularity to this day.

Perennials Held Best For Wealth of Bloom

The busy home owner who wants a wealth of bloom in the garden or borders without a lot of work connected with it can best depend upon the hardy perennials which live from year to year. A proper choice of these will provide a continuous bloom throughout the season.

It is almost impossible, of course, to have a continual display of color all summer in identical spots, but proper planning of the perennial borders will afford a succession of bloom in different parts of the garden. The attention is then focused on some particular feature at a time.

A little ingenuity in planting will make it possible for you to use the same ground several times. For example, that portion which is aglow with tulips in the early spring may later be devoted to gay colored annuals in August and in late fall occupied by the magnificent chrysanthemums. After the fragrant narcissus have finished blooming the irises will take their place, which, in turn give way to the august lilies, and they may be followed by hardy asters.

Flowering Perennials

Before the perennial season officially opens, our winter-weary hearts are saddened by the radiance of the tulips and their many delightful bulbous companions, as well as the early-blooming shrubs. These brighten the garden until nearly the end of May when the exquisite iris begin, followed closely by the splendor of peonies. Even as we admire and enjoy these, the delphiniums, foxgloves and dainty canterbury bells are demanding our attention. Before we have hardly time to catch our breath, the hollyhocks are upon us, then the phloxes, the hardy asters, and then the glorious finale—the chrysanthemums.

These are the "key" plants that can be depended upon for flowers all season, and they may be augmented and supported by a host of other varieties.

The shrub borders can also be arranged so that there will be

continuous bloom. The first variety to bring color to the shrub group is the forsythia, of which there are several types varying in height and habit of growth.

The flowers appear in early spring before the leaves, and their shining golden color seems to light up the whole garden. The tall-growing variety, forsythia fortunei, combines beautifully with lilies, forsythia suspensa is the lowest growing type and has long slender, trailing branches.

In early May the Japanese quince is completely covered with dazzling orange-red flowers, followed closely by the ever-popular bridal wreath and honeysuckles. Lilies also cast their spell over the scene at this time. The tall weigela with their streamer-like flowers strung along the arching canes bring masses of white, pink and rose to the border in June. Other shrubs with white flowers at this time are the viburnums, the mock oranges and hydrangea A. G. During July there are the large brilliant red blooms of spiraea anthony waterer, the rose-colored spiraea foebell and the handsome feathery panicles of spiraea sorbifolia.

The large bright pink flowers of the Rose of Sharon are the color of spots of August, just as lilies and weigela are of spring. They may also be had with white or purple blooms. Among the late-blooming shrubs are hydrangea P. G. and symphoricarpos vulgaris, whose flowers are followed by dull red berries.

Gladioli and dahlias fall in this class and each are highly prized for cut flowers. Dahlias can be relied upon for a generous supply of bloom from midsummer until killing frosts set in. So diversified are the types of dahlias there are flowers to suit every taste. Dahlia growing is so fascinating it has become quite a hobby with many gardeners.

Gladioli are considered one of the finest flowers for cutting. If cut and taken indoors when the first bud opens the stalk continues to flower until each bud has opened. With several flowers open at one time the gladiolus becomes one of the most beautiful of the floral tribe. They are strikingly decorative and the colors range through the spectrum in the most delightful shades and combinations.

Places to View Today

Here is a suggestion. Begin with State street as a starting place for your drive today. Follow it out past the penitentiary and straight on into the country to the Silverton-Stayton highway, turn right and continue to the Meeley corners, turn right again and follow that road back into town. As you drive note the highways. They are a gorgeous as any well kept garden and the color combination is a work of art.

You will notice that the season for catalpa blossoms is now here. There are some very fine specimens of this tree in many places of Salem. Some of these are: 765-North Summer street; 1189 Court street; and 215-Twentieth street—also note the morning glory over the porch of the house.

Other trees that are well worth observing are the magnolia trees now in lovely splendor, and the tulip trees which are still attractive. Magnolias will be found in the yard of 248 North Summer street and another in the next block north of this number; Tulip trees which have been mentioned before are those in the yard of 274 North Summer street.

Another drive for today which will appeal to many is to "Jonesmeyer" farm. Take the Wheaton ferry road to the Wheaton-Waconia cross roads, turn to the right as the "Jonesmeyer" sign directs and drive a short distance to the farm. Here may be seen delphinium that are by actual measure between six and eight and one half feet tall. Just back of the delphinium is a long trellis covered with American pillar roses. Mrs. Mabel Wright, is the happy owner of this garden.

Other places to view in Salem are:

749 South High street, roses.
309 South High street, corner of Mission and High on the Mission side of street, "field" of Royal lilies.
1069 Leslie street, American Pillar roses and Dorothy Parkins.
In the block included between Lee Railroad, Mission, and 14th

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GRASSES LISTED IN HUNDREDS OF KINDS

The most widespread botanical order in the world, graminaceae, the grasses, furnishes only one garden vegetable, but it is the mainstay of the farmer, providing him with his small grains. There are some 400 genera recognized by botanists in the grass family and about 4,500 known species with undoubtedly many that have not been classified in the less explored portions of the world.

The origin of the corn of the field and garden of today is a botanical mystery. Although it is undoubtedly a native American plant of the tropical sections it has never been discovered in a native state and is an inheritance from the Indians who had many theories and legends as to its origin but no precise information. It antedated the discovery of the western hemisphere.

The closest figuring by botanists on the origin of corn is that teosinte, a coarse heavy grass of Mexico, is one of its parents and that corn is a hybrid between teosinte and some other grass which is not known. Teosinte comes closest to corn in botanical characteristics.

In the tropics the bamboos are the most useful of the grasses, aside from rice, the universal food. On the American farm, rye, oats, barley, wheat—all are grasses.

A few tropical grasses are grown as ornamentals in the gardens such as the giant reed, or Ravenna grass; erianthus, the pennisetum, the cyprus or blue grasses, commonly known as wild rye, and a few others, but the great use of the grass family is as grains, corn and wheat. They feed man and beast, most important of all the families of the world.

Mrs. W. L. Lawton Is Visitor at Normal Campus

MONMOUTH, June 23.—Mrs. W. L. Lawton, president of the National Council of Wayside Beauty, New York City, was an

interesting visitor on the Normal school campus this week, and addressed the student-body and faculty at convocation on the subject of wayside improvements under auspices of the State Federation of Garden Clubs.

Asserting that "the motorist of today is demanding more than safety in travel; he is asking also that riding be made delightful; and that money spent on beautifying our roadways is of much greater value to the mass of the people than art galleries."

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Man thinks he has fooled Nature by turning night into day. He has only been fooling with Nature. In the beginning, Nature gave us, during the day, a light too bright to sleep by, and at night, a darkness we couldn't work by. So we made our own light for the night. As a result, glasses are needed now almost universally. Millions of people wear them. Millions of those who don't should. Originally, Nature had given us some protection from light from above, by setting our eyes back under overhanging brows and fringing our eyelids with light-softening lashes. But we have no natural protection from the light reflections that come from below! We forgot this when we tried to fool Nature.

You read a magazine, the white pages of which are shiny with glare. You write at a desk for many hours, and your eyes are tired from looking at the white, light-reflecting papers. Thus eyestrain begins. Or some eye defect is aggravated into a definite impairment of vision. Headache is a common result. And early mental fatigue becomes a habit.

Many of the headaches people suffer from, much of their nervous irritation and exhaustion may be traced to the constant, though perhaps at the time, imperceptible strain on their eyes.

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