

MOST OF 1930 HOPS ARE SOLD

Midwinter Dullness Noted In Market; Price at 15-16 Cents Pound

The usual mid-winter dullness prevailed in the Pacific coast hop markets during January, and the volume of trading for the month was considerably below that for the previous three months. Although demand was not active, the firm holding policy of growers tended to maintain values at around 15-16c per pound, net to growers, according to quality and origin, or approximately the same as those prevailing in December.

Careful trade estimates of the hop holdings on the Pacific coast at the end of January, indicate that less than 45,000 bales of all growths remain in first hands. There has been an unusually close cleanup of the 1930 crop, only around 25,550 bales remaining in growers' hands distributed as follows: Washington, 4,300 bales; Oregon, 19,176 bales; California, 11,674 bales. Less than 20,000 bales of old hops are left in first hands in the three states.

Growers generally have shown little interest this season in new term contracts, although offers have been made from time to time. Of considerable interest therefore, is the reported signing within the past few days of two five-year term contracts, one at Harrisburg, Oregon, and another at Eugene, Oregon, starting with the 1932 crop. The net to the grower. These contracts were reported made for a London account.

Exports of hops from the United States during December totaled 2,710,000 pounds, valued at \$355,000.00. Imports for the same month were 253,975 pounds valued at \$34,950.00. Exports since July 1, 1930, total 4,300,000 pounds, and for the year 1930 total 7,611,000 pounds. Exports for 1929 totaled 7,577,000 pounds, or about the same as in 1930, although the U. S. production for 1930 was estimated at 21,720,000 pounds compared with 33,220,000 pounds in 1929.

The New York hops market is still very dull, with buyers taking only small lots for immediate needs. Less money would have to be accepted under any pressure sell. Pacific coast choice hops were quoted January 29, at 21-22c; common to prime at 18-20c; 1929 crop at 12-17c.

European Markets Remain Quiet

The following foreign hop report by Mr. G. Peters, which will appear in the January issue of the Journal of the Institute of Brewings, has been received from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London:

"Conditions have remained very quiet on the continental hop markets since our last report and the tendency of prices has, on the whole, been in a downward direction. Very little business has, however, been passing, and with but few exceptions, the choice quality growths have been disposed of some time ago, and only medium and inferior grades are still available. Growers have everywhere experienced a very lean and unremunerative season. In the majority of cases their produce has realized prices which do not even cover the cost of production. As a result preparations are already being made in many districts to reduce the acreage under hops drastically, and this is, of course, bound to be reflected in smaller crops next season. The following are the latest reports from the chief continental sections:

Czechoslovakia: There is quite a fair proportion of the crop unsold. The demand is slow, except for sealed and certificated Saaz hops, which are prepared and packed under government control and which always demand a premium over other varieties.

Ripe Blackberry Exhibit Brought In From Douglas

There is an exhibition at the Statesman office a bunch of evergreen blackberries hanging on a vine that was cut a couple of days ago on the Isaac Thornton place in Looking Glass valley, Douglas county, west of Roseburg. They were brought in by B. P. Ramp of Brooks.

There is a 10-acre patch of these vines in the wild state, with many ripe berries, less ripe ones, and green ones, clear back to the blossom stage.

They have turned nature's clock back from August and September to January and February. Perhaps that was once the habit of the ancestral vines, and that is why they are called evergreen blackberries. They should be called the Oregon blackberry, or the Oregon pie berry.

Jefferson League To Elect Officers On Sunday Night

JEFFERSON, Feb. 6.—The Epworth League of the Methodist church will elect officers at the meeting Sunday night. The group will hold a party tonight at the home of Joanna Beach.

The Jefferson Leaguers are planning to send a good delegation to the Epworth League convention at Corvallis, February 13, 14 and 15.

Illustrated Talk Next Wednesday

Rev. R. E. Close will give an illustrated lecture on "Transgression" at the Seventh Day Adventist church, corner 5th and Gaines streets, Wednesday evening. The public is invited.

WALES AND GOLF GALLERY



His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, heir to the throne of England, and his younger brother, Prince George, were enthusiastically greeted on their arrival in Bermuda, where they called on route to South America. The good-will ambassadors of the British Empire are pictured in front of the Government House, accompanied by F. C. Roundthwaite (right), superintendent of the Mid-Ocean Golf Club, where the popular members of royalty played a round before resuming their journey.

TWINKLE OF STARS DENIED BY SAVANT

Case of bad Seeing, Claim Of Carnegie Institution Lecturer

PASADENA, Cal.—(AP)—Albert Einstein learned here that scintillation of stars means "bad seeing." Dr. John A. Anderson of the Carnegie Institution of Washington was the instructor, at the Mount Wilson laboratory office here.

Just what makes the stars seem to twinkle and to change in brightness and color, was revealed by the astronomer, who has charge of the work of finding a place for the proposed 200-inch mirror telescope, twice as large as the largest in the world, now reposing on Mount Wilson.

Stars really do not twinkle, nor do they scintillate. It just is an appearance or effect. The cause is relatively small disturbances in the traveling of the actual air mass of the earth's atmosphere from west to east.

These disturbances effect the star light, or star rays. Three effects are witnessed. One is what the brain interprets as oscillations of the star, but it isn't really that, says Dr. Anderson.

Another is the apparent change in brightness or intensity.

"That is so marked that stars of the first magnitude may disappear completely, as if once again tares do for a few seconds," Anderson revealed.

The third is the change in color of stars, like the prismatic refractions of a diamond.

All these three are merely effects upon the starlight by disturbances in the 20 miles of earth's atmosphere. Delicate instruments have been developed to measure the three effects, the desire being to locate the disturbances and measure their distance and movement.

The disturbances are the vortices of wind currents, the vortices being comparatively small, not more than a few feet in length.

Dr. Anderson announced that a new instrument is under construction at Mount Wilson laboratory by which it is hoped may be calculated the distances or altitude of these disturbances. He suggested this may prove to be of real value for meteorologists in connection with weather reports for airplanes. It is being constructed however, merely to assist in the work of determining the best location for the proposed 200-inch telescope.

at the University of Kansas and spends much of his time in lecturing and traveling. Dr. Naismith will go down in history as one of the greatest inventors of athletic games.

Dr. Naismith, Inventor Of Basketball, Recalled By Local Y. M. Director

"Believe it or not," but basketball was invented by a Scotchman.

Dr. James Naismith, father of basketball, is an old time friend of Bob Boardman, local Y.M.C.A. physical director. They worked together in France for eighteen months during the war. Bob Boardman and C. A. Kells, the local "Y" secretary, are graduates of the famous Springfield college, where basketball and also volleyball were invented.

Bob says, "Dr. Naismith was one of the keenest and finest men I have ever had the pleasure of meeting. Like most of the Scots he is intensely religious, but he also has a wonderful sense of humor. He is not only a medical doctor, but also a philosopher and psychologist of note."

As a youth Dr. Naismith came from Scotland a poor boy. He had one chief interest in that he was willing to learn. He was a star soccer player as well as a skilled boxer and wrestler and his ears still bear the cauliflower signs of some strenuous encounters. As a football player, while working his way through medical school, he battled against the leading teams in the east.

"Basketball is just what the name implies," said Boardman. "The first goal was an old-fashioned round wooden peach baskets tacked up to the side of the wall. The first ball was a soccer ball."

The game was invented about 39 years ago. It came about accidentally when Dr. Luther H. Gulick, head of the Springfield physical department, asked Naismith, who was then a student assistant, to devise a new game for the men in the gymnasium. The new game was heartily welcomed, as the football season had just been completed and the parallel bars and German exercises were becoming tiresome to the boys.

Pop Garfield, the janitor, who was quite a colorful character at the school and whose antipathy to students was well known, carried a small ladder back and forth between the goals and scooped the ball out of the basket every time it happened to fall in. Pop was still janitor at Springfield when Boardman and Kells were attending and still snorted about the "fool game."

Dr. Naismith recently stated, when considering all the rules and limitations under which the new game is played today, that he wrote 13 basketball rules, 12 of which are still in the rule book.

As the game was devised for a gym class of 18 students, it was played with nine on a side. Later they played it with more, but finally came down to the present five.

It is estimated that over two million boys and girls will take part in the sport this season. With the possible exception of Soviet Russia and Sweden, basketball is played in every country in the world. It is predicted that basketball will be included in the next Olympics and the only objection will be from foreign nations who oppose its inclusion in the Olympic program because of the superior skill of United States teams over those of foreign countries.

Salem may think it is quite a basketball town, but a single church league in Kansas City alone has over 300 clubs. Last year in Canada, Dr. Naismith was on a visit to a girl's tournament, he agreed to shake hands with the captains of every team entered. Before the evening ended he had held the hands of 100 girls, in New York City alone there are over 3,000 teams.

Being the college where basketball was invented, Springfield college has always kept up the basketball tradition by having one of the best teams in the east, defeating such teams as Yale and Harvard year in and year out.

At the college when Kells and Boardman were in school, over 500 boys were handled weekly at the school in basketball alone. This was 18 years ago and the basketball program has been growing there since that time.

WICKERSHAM RECOMMENDS



George Wickersham, chairman of President Hoover's Law Enforcement Committee, turned his attention to the problems of religion at a meeting of the Church Club, in New York. He urges reorganization of Protestant church affair. Bishop William T. Manning of the Episcopal Church (right) and Mr. Wickersham are shown in animated conversation with Mrs. Henry Hill Pierce, president of the women's auxiliary.

Increase in Testing for Cattle Abortion is Noted

There was a total of 71,494 tests of Oregon cattle for infectious abortion during the year 1930, according to a report received here Saturday by Dr. W. H. Lytle, secretary of the state livestock sanitary board. These tests were made by the livestock sanitary board in cooperation with the Oregon State college. In 1929 a total of 37,336 tests were made.

The percentage average of reactors was 10.8 in 1930 as compared with 10.5 the previous year. This slight increase was due to a large number of tests in Coos county where in 1929 the work was confined to abortion free areas. Tests in Multnomah county increased from 1,341 in 1929 to 6,136 in 1930. This also contributed materially to the increase in the percentage of reactors. New milk ordinances in Portland, Medford, Eugene, Klamath Falls, Pendleton and other cities have stimulated the test work.

"With many dairymen the economic necessity of eradicating a troublesome and costly disease has been the impelling motive," read Dr. Lytle's report. "Abortion infected animals produce less milk, sometimes as much as 20 per cent. There also is a public health problem but the chan-

HIGHWAY PROJECT BIDS ARE INVITED

145 Miles of Construction Included; Meeting to Be February 19

Bids for the construction of 145 miles of new highway will be considered at a meeting of the state highway commission to be held in Portland February 19.

Projects for which bids will be received follow:

Baker and Malheur counties—Construction of 33 miles of bi-

goats, horses and fowls being infected. Undulant or Malta fever, so-called in the human, is described by a European investigator as a disease of the future. It does not greatly concern us now as the transmission percentages are so low the death rate is called a veterinary rather than a public health problem.

The chances are one hundred and twenty times greater that a resident of Oregon will be incapacitated through an automobile accident than through undulant or Malta fever. Hence the health and injury comparison is of relative importance as far as the fever is concerned.

The report showed that in 6-053 herds tested in 1930 there were 1,710 with reactors and 467 with suspects. There were 60,744 free cattle, 2,960 suspects and 7,790 reactors.

"The cattle of the Oregon counties show varying percentages of infection," continued the report. "No counties have been entirely tested this year. Washington county tested 692 herds with 7,584 animals. There were 11 per cent of reactors. Clatsop and Marion counties tested approximately 4,000 each with nine and thirteen per cent reactors. Clackamas and Umatilla counties tested 4,000 each, with four and eight per cent reactors.

Douglas county—Bridge over Wenahler Creek on the Umpqua highway 11 miles west of Drain. Two bridges over Elk creek on the Umpqua highway 10 miles west of Drain.

Linn county—Bridge over the Santiam river on the Santiam highway 4 1/2 miles east of Cascade.

Washington county—Bridge over Rock Creek on the West Side Pacific highway 13 miles south of Portland.

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