

North Santiam Pass Offers Easy Access to Central Oregon

Detroit Route Now Complete

Travel not yet Entirely Comfortable; Fishing, Recreation Abound

This newspaper is co-operating with the Oregonian and the Oregon State Motor association in presenting a series of motorings designed to attract travel to Oregon and the Pacific northwest.

By LAWRENCE BARBER

Uncle Sam's road builders are gradually trying together the last links of the new North Santiam and South Santiam highways, fast sister roads over the middle Cascade range, designed to clip 50 miles from the motoring distances between Willamette valley cities and the sparkling lakes and colorful plateaus of central Oregon.

This summer, for the first time, motorists are already driving the entire distance of the North Santiam highway on the new permanent grade. They encounter clouds of dust, busy road-building machinery and bumpiness of rough grading, but these inconveniences are considered minor to the average motoring Oregonian, who thrills in the exploration of new highways, new mountains, new rivers and new lakes.

Starts at Detroit
The new North Santiam highway starts at Detroit, 60 miles east of Salem and Albany, and rises with easy grades and sweeping curves up the North Santiam river valley 32 miles to its junction with the South Santiam highway at Little Nash junction.

The South Santiam highway starts at the mountain climb near Cascade, 45 miles southeast of Albany, and rises 35 miles up the Santiam river to the junction at Little Nash. From that point the combined highway sweeps up the west slope of the mountains to Hogg pass, dips over and drops down to the sparkling Suttle lake and the tall pines of the upper Metolius.

But the South Santiam highway is not yet opened to traffic. A section of several miles about midway between Cascade and Little Nash is to be built this summer, and the remainder, although unsurfaced, will be opened for the public next summer. Meanwhile, Oregon's unostentatious exploring motorists will use the summer detour road through the timber.

Little has been published about these two new roads, because the United States bureau of public roads does not wish to encourage travel upon uncompleted highways.

There is always the inconvenience, discomfort and danger of driving in clouds of dust, which heavy traffic stirs up on unopened roads," explained H. D. Farago, highway engineer in charge of forest highways in Oregon. "Persons driving in dust fog face the danger of head-on collisions or of running off the road."

So the North Santiam highway is not yet being recommended as a travel artery for the general public.

Wide as Portland's Broadway, the new grade lacks much of man's finishing touch. Ten miles of it were oiled during the last two weeks, while about 16 miles between Detroit and Marion Forks are scheduled for surfacing and oiling late this year and early next.

The South Santiam route over Hogg pass has long been designated by the bureau of public roads, the forest service and state highway commission as a future commercial route over the mountains, but the North Santiam route was not officially "discovered" until 1928, three years after a narrow, one-way road with turnouts was constructed from Niagara, eight miles above Mill City, to Detroit, to serve people who previously had only a logging railroad for their connection with the outside world.

Began in 1931

As soon as the preliminary investigation of the route was made, the North Santiam was added to the state system, and construction was started in 1931. From that year to this the federal government has allotted about \$100,000 annually for construction, adding three to ten miles of grade each year, and now and then a bridge or two.

With the completion of the last bridge over the river this month, the North Santiam grade will be entirely completed and the last detour above Detroit will be eliminated.

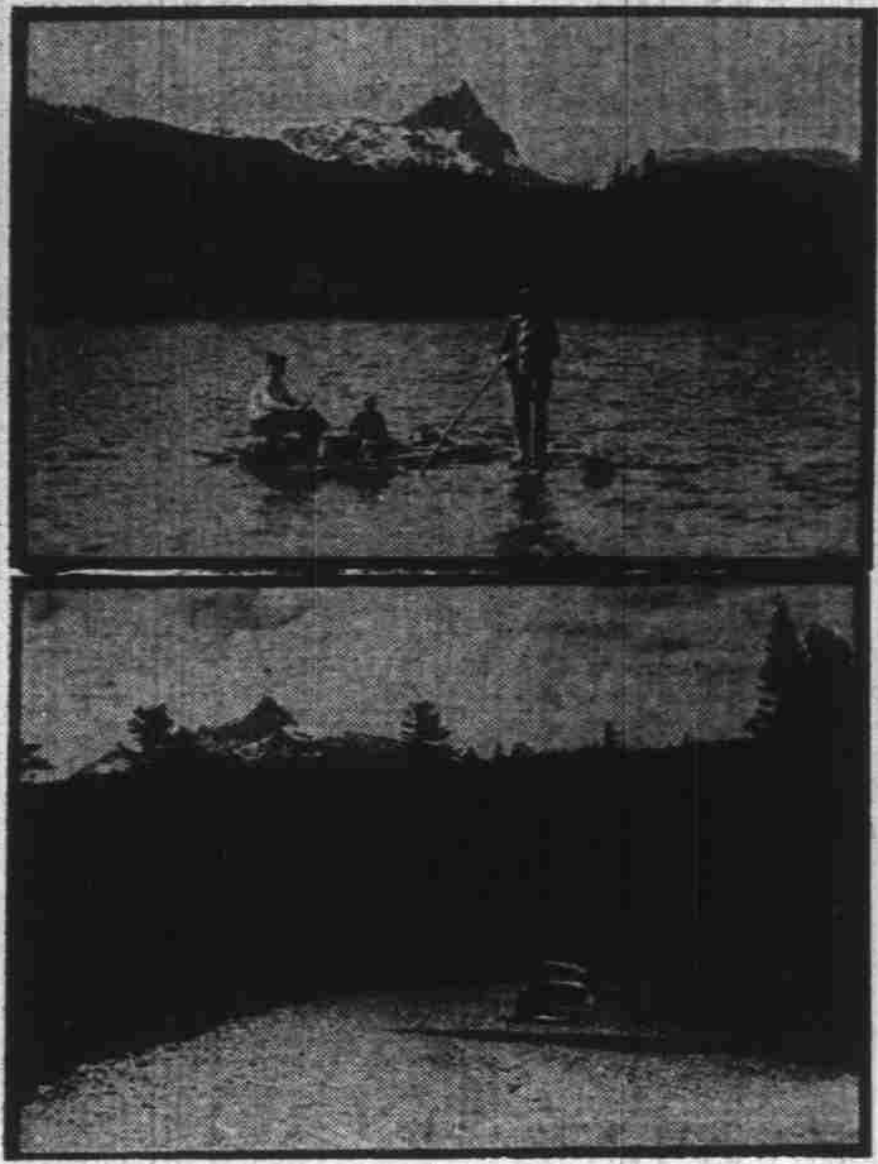
But there still remains the 25-mile bottleneck below Detroit, the narrow, one-way dusty road chiseled out of the rocky slopes of North Santiam canyon 13 years ago. The United States bureau of public roads contemplates replacing this within a few years with a wide, smooth, well-graded highway, but this project must wait until the United States engineers definitely decide upon the location and height of a dam they propose to erect in the canyon below Detroit as a part of the Willamette valley project. If the dam is high, it will force the highway to an expensive and difficult location high up the canyon side.

Advantages of the Santiam road route are confined largely to reduced distances and driving times as compared with other routes. From Portland, Bend is virtually as far by this route as by the Wapinitia road, but Suttle lake and the Metolius resorts are brought 55 miles closer to Portland via a paved short cut through Woodburn, Silverton, Stayton and Detroit.

The distance between Salem and Bend is now only 140 miles via the North Santiam route, compared with 190 miles via Eugene and the McKenzie highway.

Highway engineers expect the Hogg pass route will be more readily kept clear of winter snow than the McKenzie pass. They experimented with snow clearing on the new route during the first half of last winter and found the job

Pass Route Wide as City Street



Above, fishing on Square lake, one mile north of Santiam highway at Hogg Pass summit, is done usually from rafts like this one. Below, the new highway grade, which the motorist found to be "as wide as Portland's Broadway," with sweeping curves and easy grades. Three-Fingered Jack in distance.

Among the New Books

Reviews and Literary News Notes

By CAROLINE C. JURGEN

PIUS XI, APOSTLE OF PEACE. By Lillian Brown-Olt. Macmillan \$2.50.

Catholic and non-Catholic alike share admiration and respect for Pius XI, one of the church's great popes of all time. And Catholic and non-Catholic alike will enjoy Mrs. Browne-Olt's fascinating biography of him. The first part takes up young Achille Ratti's birth in the little Italian town Desio, in view of the Italian Alps. It was here, too, that he spent his early boyhood in an environment "which provided suitable and richly satisfying for the normal healthful development of his unique personality."

His father was part-owner of a silk-mill. Achille was ten when he completed his studies under the guidance of the parish priest. Later he was ordained priest in St. John Lateran.

We are given pictures of his joy in mountain climbing and his interest in his post of librarian at the Vatican. The first part ends with his election to Papal dignity.

The second part concerns his achievements as pope, his relations with Mussolini—"two personalities, Pius XI and Benito Mussolini, so opposed in training, education and outlook" but "predestined actors upon the stage of Italy" and perhaps the world's future,"—the Roman question, and the Lateran treaty.

Throughout the biography, the pope's love of peace is the central theme. His influence on the future of European national

not difficult. They learned, however, that danger of snow slides at Hogg road made the construction of detours at that point desirable, with the result that such work is scheduled for this season.

Rivers Scenic Streams
The Santiam route is attractive, too, from a scenic and touring standpoint. Both the North and South Santiam rivers are scenic streams, rushing down from the mountains through deep canyons of rock and timber.

As the joint highway climbs over the summit, fine views of Mount Washington, the Three Sisters and Three-Fingered Jack are played before the motorist in an endless panorama.

Dropping down the eastern slope, the motorist gets a striking view of Blue lake and Suttle lake, surrounded by deep pine timber far below. The road passes the entrance to the Suttle Lake lodge and forest recreation area at the eastern end of the lake. Two side roads passed in this vicinity lead direct to the Metolius springs, Camp Sherman and the springs from which Metolius river is born.

Beyond is Sisters, where the Santiam and McKenzie highways join, and where the road to Redmond, Prineville, Mitchell and northeastern Oregon separates from the highway to Bend, the upper Deschutes valley and southeastern Oregon.

Spring's Treachery

All winter long the quiet jeweled rain Glistened and slid along the dripping pane That frames the misty hills and dappled plain.

But fickle March, deriding winter gloom, Entices tree and flower into bloom, Only to trap them in an icy tomb.

Aghast to learn at length they came too soon, The trilliums droop beside the still lagoon, Rigid as glass beneath an icy moon.

Betrayed indeed, but undefeated still, The flowers spring again along the hill: Shall we confess a weaker faith or will?

With maple blossoms tussling the bough And furrows turning black along the plow, Spring cannot leave us, broken hedged, now.

—EDWIN T. REED.

Land Seekers Are Numerous

But Little Prospect for Homes on "Frontier;" Requests Pour In

WASHINGTON, July 2.—(AP)—Thousands of Americans are ready to climb into covered wagons and head for the frontier.

But unsettled land is getting scarce, and few of the wistful citizens are destined to become colonists.

Ever since the government moved 200 families from the midwest to the Matanuska valley in Alaska, it has received 150 letters a week from persons who want small stakes and join the colonists. Most of the 25,000 writers said they were down on their luck and wanted a chance to start over.

When the government announced it was going to colonize the tiny islands of Canton and Endebury in the Pacific, 300 persons volunteered to go. None went, since 11 Hawaiians already had been put on the tropical atolls—all the inhabitants there was room for.

A couple of years ago the interior department made a passing remark in a report on Alaska that there were two and one-half men for every woman. This started a rush of mail from 400 women, all claiming they were excellent cooks, charming companions and admirers of Alaska.

Thousands Write In
The farm security administration receives thousands of letters a year from citizens who want to make their homes in some resettlement community back in the hills.

The reclamation service receives 12,000 inquiries annually about its newly irrigated desert land, yet it can provide only about 400 new farm units a year.

Frontier opportunities for modern Americans can't meet the demand.

Matanuska won't accept any more colonists until those who are there begin to pay back their debt to the government, which averages \$5,000 each. The settlers from the national committee on the cause and cure of war. She recently spent three years in Rome making a study of the papacy and its history and rounding out the research which forms the basis of this, her first book.

WE DIDN'T MEAN TO GO TO SEA. By Arthur Ransome, Macmillan.

All young (and older) readers who have followed with enjoyment the adventurous careers of the Swallows in Arthur Ransome's well-known books "Pigeon Post," "Cool Club," "Swallows and Amazons," will welcome a new book about this popular band of young people.

The book is full of illustrations—34 in all—which will delight the reader. The story itself is fascinating, concerning Jim Brading who bought a little yacht, the Goby, and invited John, Susan, Titty and Roger to come aboard for a few days. Their mother consented on condition that they should not go outside Harwich Harbor. The young people were quite content to be crew, sleep in the Goby, and anchor her in a different place each night.

They meant to keep their promises, they did not mean to go to sea. But how they found themselves adrift and without Jim, and how they had to go on because they couldn't go back form the exciting adventure.

Mr. Ransome, who has been awarded the Carnegie medal, lives at Livingston in Suffolk, England. He devotes much of his time to fishing and sailing, writing during the remainder.

TEN HANDSOME ROAD. By Given Bristow, Crowell, \$2.50.
The author of "Deep Summer" has given the novel reading public a delightful, easily read book in this new one of hers. This new novel is also about Louisiana—in the sixties. Many of the same families appear—the Larnes, the Seranys, and so on.

In "Deep Summer" Given Bristow told about the people who built a luxurious, florid civilization, and in this new novel, she tells how that civilization was demolished and a different one made to take its place.

Given Bristow was born in South Carolina and attended Judson college in Alabama. A year at Columbia university and she went to work on the New-Orleans Times-Picayune. In 1929, she married Bruce Manning, a reporter on a rival paper. They moved to California, where she began to write about old Louisiana.

About Stamps

By DORIS HAROLD
Hello, Fellow Collectors:

July 11 will mark the first day sale of the new 4 1/2-cent stamp of the regular series. It will be an ebony gray and be the usual size. The stamp will bear a reproduction of the White House at Washington, DC, and will be mailed at Washington, DC.

I just received a cover bearing France's football commemorative. It is blue and pictures three French athletes playing football. It is the 1.75 fr. value and bears the date 1933.

France's Versailles issue, on sale now, will remain on sale until October 31. It is 1.75 fr. plus 75c, the surtax for the benefit of the Versailles Concert society. The stamp shows a view of the Palace of Versailles from the town side.

Also on sale until October 31 is the infantry monument issue. The two values are 45c plus 1.10 fr., greenish blue; 55c plus 70c brown violet. They both show an infantryman standing guard in a trench.

More new French issues will appear in the future.

How Does Your Garden Grow? Growing Bulbs for Market Entails Great Amount of Work and Much Money

By LILLIE L. MADSEN
Repiles to correspondence:
The strawberry maggot, do work on primroses, coral bells, and even rhododendrons. In recent years the beetles responsible for the maggot's have become very numerous, even coming into the house like ants during migration time. Their presence in the garden can be seen by the foliage. Beetles feed on the leaves, giving them a scalloped appearance. At the first sign of such beetles foliage should be sprayed with arsenate of lead. Usually the spraying should be done in very late June or early July. The beetles lay the eggs at that time. The gardener complaining of damage to primroses and coral bells had best lift the plants and closely examine the roots for maggots. Drop the maggots into kerosene. Raw naphthalene flakes dug in around the plants will also help.



Lillie L. Madsen

A small tree similar to the picturesque trees of Japanese paintings is the comparatively new Styax japonica. It will grow in an upright direction, something like a small crabapple, but its branches are more irregular, giving it the oriental appearance. Planted alone against a stone wall few things can equal it.

A gardener near Salem wants to know if it is "easy" to grow bulbs and things for sale, something like Cooley at Silverton. There seems to be a lot of work entailed in growing garden things for sale. The Cooleys at Silverton didn't reach their present success in a year or two. They have been growing saleable iris for over 10 years.

One of the members of the Cooley family has a list of things that he had put out this year cost \$7500 and that they had sent out by telegraph alone on them was \$300. Newspaper and magazine advertising this spring has amounted to \$1100.

The Cooleys, father and son, have unusual ability in their line, they have unbending patience, are willing to work long hours and truly enjoy their work. Without these assets, together with considerable business ability, starting a commercial venture in bulbs or other garden material "like the Cooleys" would be rather discouraging work, I would think.

The tall mock orange shoots may be pruned back now. Make a long slanting cut immediately above a leaf bud. If the bush is very old, cut out some of the heavy, old stalks in the center.

Madonna lilies are very subject to disease. But they can be kept growing nicely if spraying is done conscientiously. Spraying must be done each week and all parts of the foliage must be hit with the spray. Use either bordeaux or an all-purpose dust. Keep the spray off the blooms but as soon as the blooms are over cut off the heads (unless you want to save some for stalks) and burn. Do not cut the stalks down for awhile but continue your spraying process.

The yellow calla lily, to which D. R. of Salem refers, has spotted leaves and there is nothing wrong with the foliage.

An unusual interest has sprung up in out-door calla lily culture this year. A man who visited the Jack garden opening at Silverton a week ago wants to know if the calla lilies growing in Mr. Jack's lawn were left out all winter.

I have referred to these before in my column. Mr. Jack says they have grown out of doors a number of years without damage. He has quite a large colony of the lilies now and they bloom well. They do best in partial shade and they do need considerable moisture.

The shrub Althea must also have a great deal of water if it is to do its best during the summer. A mulch about its roots is beneficial.

The high bush cranberry is another shrub which needs irrigation if its berries are to be ornamental. Mrs. L. R. of Salem reports that the berries on her bush usually drop off during the summer. I am of the opinion that she does not give the shrub sufficient water. It is more important to let the water soak right down to the very tips of the roots in an infrequent watering than to sprinkle a little each day.

Tuberous begonias must have a lot of water. Give them a leaf-mold or peat mulch and water them each warm, dry day. Dust off their foliage with a gentle spray of water.

Certainly a summer lawn dressing may be used to encourage growth of grass. Use a fertilizer mixed with peat. If you are living where irrigation is plentiful, you will find that the lawn responds greatly to such a treatment now.

The small dogwood in bloom in June is likely the Cornus Kousa from central China and through Korea. It is perfectly hard. The flowers of this small dogwood are often six inches across and last for more than a month, turning pink before they fall. Strangely enough it is not planted as often here as might be supposed. There

Flea Beetle Bothers Mint

Pest Causes Serious Harm in Some Marion County Plantings, Report

The mint flea-beetle is causing serious damage in several of the plantings in Marion county, according to Assistant County Agent Robert E. Rieder.

The tiny, light-brown colored beetle feeds on the leaves and stems of the plant, and where they are numerous, soon skeletonize the leaves and cause them to dry up and die.

The insect wags its over in the soil as a tiny egg and as soon as new growth starts early in the spring, these eggs hatch into small larvae which make their way to the rootlets of the mint plant.

The young larvae rapidly reach maturity at the expense of the root system and along in June reach the resting stage of their life cycle. The insect is now emerging from the soil in large numbers as the adult beetle which feeds exclusively on the foliage.

Dust Helps Check
The insect can be checked to a certain extent, by the application of one of the various dust insecticides.

The State college is not in a position to recommend any specific control measure, since to-date little experimental work has been done with this particular flea-beetle. However, with other insects of almost identical habits such as the potato and cabbage flea-beetles, a good measure of control is secured by a thorough application of either rotenone dust containing .75 per cent actual rotenone, or one of the arsenate dusts.

Apparently only one generation of this flea-beetle matures annually so a dust application soon should materially reduce the amount of damage.

Ford Tire Right For Valley Motor

Exclusive franchise to sell the new Ford tires has been granted the Valley Motor company here.

The new tires, streamlined to eliminate tire noise, have been designed with no sacrifice of traction and non-skid safety.

Since the Ford motor company contemplates production of popular sizes only the local firm will continue as distributors of Kelly Springfield tires.

Romance - Mystery - Adventure

When East meets West... in THE STOLEN GOD

The Great New Serial by Edison Marshall beginning DATE



Far into the sinister lands of Laos goes Ned Holden, son of an American missionary, yet a man "reared in the arms of Asia." He is searching for the emerald Buddha which must be returned to Siam by festival time or revolution will ensue. Ned meets Virginia Griffin and her father, a St. Louis art collector. With their party is the strange Frenchman, Chambon, Virginia's fiance. Together they set out for Laos... and unpredictable adventure!

Begins Wednesday, July 6 in

The Oregon Statesman