

PRINT BUTTER ADVANCES CENT EGGS ARE FIRM

Portland, June 18—Another advance in print butter has been announced by local creamerymen. Effective today prints are quoted a cent higher at 46 cents with cartons at 47 cents. Offers to country cream shippers are also a cent higher with bids out at 44 cents f. o. b. shippers' track in zone one.

The local butter market is firm at the advance with price or less a scramble among the dealers for supplies.

Cube butter on the dairy exchange is posted steady at the previous close.

No change was made in egg quotations on the dairy exchange yesterday afternoon and no session will be held today on account of the local holiday.

Country dressed meats are steady with choice light pork a fraction higher at 17 1/2 cents. Choice veal continues to hold around 12 1/2 to 13 cents.

Poultry is steady and unchanged.

All grades of flour declined 20 cents a barrel today in the whole sale market. Local millers are now quoting best family patents at \$9.60 a barrel.

LIVESTOCK

Portland, June 18—Hogs higher receipts 390; heavy weight (250 to 350 pounds) medium, good and choice \$12.00@13.25; medium weight (200 to 250 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$12.25@13.25; lightweight (100 to 200 lbs.) common, medium, good and choice \$13.25@14.00; light-hights (130 to 150 lbs.) common, medium, good and choice \$11.00@12.50; packing hogs smooth \$10.50@11.00; rough \$10.00@10.50; slaughter hogs (130 lbs. down) medium, good and choice \$10.00@12.75; common and stocker pigs (70 to 120 lbs.) common, medium, good and choice \$11.00@12.50. (Soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded.)

Cattle steady; receipts 390; steers, good \$9.00@9.25; medium \$7.00@9.00; common \$6.50@7.75; canners and culler steers \$4.50@6.50; heifers, good (550 lbs. up) \$9.00@9.25; common and medium, all weights \$5.50@7.50; cows good \$7.50@7.75; common and medium \$5.00@7.25; canners and cullers \$2.50@4.00; bulls, good and best yearlings excluded \$4.75@5.50; common to medium (canners and bolognas) \$3.50@4.75; calves medium to choice (180 lbs. down) \$7.00@9.00; and common (120 lbs. up) \$4.00@7.00; medium (120 lbs. down) \$4.00@7.00; medium to choice (130 to 200 lbs.) \$6.00@8.50; medium to choice (200 lbs. up) \$4.50@6.00; cull and common (120 lbs. up) \$3.00@4.00. Sheep and lambs steady; receipts 615; lambs light and handweight medium to choice \$9.50@11.25; heavyweight (50 lbs. up) medium to prime (120 lbs. up) \$10.50@12.00; common \$6.00@8.00; canners and cull \$1.50@4.00. (Above quotations except spring lambs on short basis.)

PORTLAND GRAIN

Portland, June 18—Wheat: hard white, bluestem, baart, soft white, western white \$1.58; hard winter \$1.57; northern spring \$1.59; west ern red \$1.52; B.H. hard white \$1.50. Today's car receipts: wheat 8, flour 5, corn 3, oats 6, hay 5.

BUTTER AND EGGS

Portland, June 18—Eggs: firm, current receipts 21 1/2@32; pullets 20@29 1/2; firsts 31 1/2@32; extras 23 1/2@25 delivered Portland.

Butter: firm, extra cubes, city 44; standard 44; prime firsts 43; firsts 41 1/2; undergrades nominal; prints 46; cartons 47.

Butterfat firm, best churning cream 44c net shippers' track in zone 1.

POULTRY

Portland, Or., June 18—Poultry week: heavy \$22; light 17c; broilers 20@25c; young white ducks 20c.

ONIONS AND POTATOES

Portland, June 18—Onions and onions nominal; old potatoes No. 2, \$2.25@3.50.

NUTS, HOPS AND CASCARA

Portland, June 18—Nuts steady; walnuts No. 1 28 1/2@32 1/2; filberts nominal.

Hops steady; 1924 crop 13 1/2@14c; 1925 crop nominal.

Cascara bark quiet; New peel 7@8c per pound; Oregon grape root 3 1/2c.

LOGAN GROWERS PLAN INFORMAL COOPERATION

Cooperation without an iron-bound cooperative organization is the plan of Red Hill loganberry growers who met in an informal session at the Liberty hall last night, discussed problems of the season, and called a general meeting of all growers of the district for Saturday night at the same place. Declaring the need for an organization where growers could discuss problems without cooperative marketing, the small group of growers who met last night laid plans which they hope will be adopted by other districts in this section.

Organization of plans to secure the aid of Willamette valley dealers and consumers, methods of advertising and marketing, and cooperation to secure pickers are some of the problems for which the district organization will seek solutions. There are some 200 logan growers in the Red Hill district and plans have been made to secure the attendance of a large majority of these Saturday night.

One of the needs mentioned last night is that of cooperation with the Humphrey Dispensary company of Cleveland, Ohio, who have started the installation of dispensary stations in the state but who have become somewhat discouraged by reverses here. Recently a dispensary of logan juice of their own was installed in the Lipman, Wolf company of Portland but recent changes in management of the Portland firm necessitated the abandonment of

the move with a loss of several hundred dollars for the Humphrey people.

The Cleveland company has indicated that it would be willing to install other of its process plants in several cities if arrangements can be made. The success of their new formula has been marked in Cleveland and it is the opinion of growers that if their business can be extended here the logan juice will become much more popular as well as much better known. One of the things planned for the new growers organization is cooperation with the Ohio firm so that this new deal will not be lost in the state.

When the organization of the Red Hill men is under way, it is hoped to organize similar associations among the growers of other districts in the valley with the aim of later securing cooperation between these.

Reports of the growers last night threw a ray of optimism around the prospects of the crop this year. The berries of the district are said to be of unusually fine quality, large and unusually sweet. Indications are that the season crop will go to the canneries at five cents and that the growers will again be paying 1 1/2 cents for the picking.

CHERRY FLEES NOW EMERGING SPRAY ADVISED

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, June 18—(Special)—The flies of the cherry fruit, worm are now emerging and Willamette valley growers who have not already put on the first sweetened poison bait spray are advised by the experiment station to do so once. The following formula is used and recommended by the station:

Lead arsenate, one-half pound; molasses—not honey—2 quarts; water 10 gallons. This is enough to deposit small droplets on the leaves and branches, where the fly will find and sip them.

The flies sport about the trees for 10 days or more before beginning to deposit eggs from which the worms are hatched. This gives the orchardist an opportunity to set the cherry traps before they reach the egg-laying stage. If allowed to place their eggs about the fruit, the worms are certain to enter by boring a small round hole through the skins. These worms or "maggots," make the fruit unfit for sale or use.

Expensive spraying equipment is not needed, as the application is now very resembles a regular spraying. For low trees a knapsack sprayer is advisable. From a pint to a quart of the solution is enough for one tree. Two later applications are generally necessary, the second 10 days after the first and the third one week after the second.

Strawberries are expected to continue the remainder of this week and in a few cases part of next. The loganberry crop is much heavier than that of last year, and is expected in a large measure to offset the cherry shortage. A year ago the canneries packed considerably more cherries than loganberries. A few cherries have already been picked here and there, the canneries report, and next week will see the cherry season in full swing.

The loganberry season will be well under way within a week, and is expected to continue near its height for some three weeks. Berries will probably continue to be picked longer than that time, growers say.

The customary small quantities of red and black raspberries are being handled. Most of the work of the canneries for the next month however, will be concentrated on cherries and loganberries.

In the fall season the prune short age is not expected seriously to affect the canning industry. Only a small proportion of the crop is ever handled by the canneries, and they expect to find little difficulty in securing as many, or nearly as many, prunes this year as ever. Prunes will be handled in large quantities in the fall.

Improvements calculated to effect increased capacity at several of the local plants have been effected during the winter, and the total pack for the 1925 season is expected to be greater than that of any previous year.

EXPERT COMES TO MAKE STUDY OF ETTERSBERG

Through efforts made by the Salem chamber of commerce, the Oregon Agricultural college has assigned C. E. Schuster, associate professor of pomology, to work in Marion and Polk counties, to learn just why the Ettersburg 121 strawberry variety in some sections and why not in others.

The interest of the chamber of commerce in the Ettersburg 121 is due to the fact that this berry is preferred by many canning plants in the two counties. In fact, with canning plants favoring the Ettersburg 121, there is always an assured market.

Prof. Schuster's investigations include methods of soil cultivation and soil culture. Work began early in April and will be continued during the summer, securing data as to just why some soils will produce the Ettersburg 121 and why it will not thrive in other soils.

From the survey work done so far, Mr. Schuster says that the Ettersburg 121 grows best in heavy clay soil. Next month he will classify the soils where this berry has been grown. This will include statistics on hill soil, heavy clay soil and light sandy soil.

Canning plants favor the Ettersburg 121 strawberry. Mr. Schuster says, on account of its many fine canning qualities. So far the best market in the two counties has been with the canning plants. Hence the efforts now being made to increase the acreage of this strawberry and to learn just why it has not thrived in certain sections of Marion and Polk counties. Also to learn just what fertilizers are needed in certain soils in order to make them adapted to the Ettersburg 121 berry.

2 TONS STRAWBERRIES FROM ACRE OF GROUND

Sidney, June 18—This has been a wonderful berry year here, so far. Fred Nichols, manager of the Pettyjohn place, reports marketing two tons of strawberries from a little over an acre of ground. He now has his pickers busy gathering loganberries for a Salem cannery. The loganberries are unusually early this year. Mr. Nichols delivered his first logans to a Salem store on the 10th day of June.

The new building, however, bears little resemblance to its American counterparts. It is devoid of all ornament, and reared in heavy, red brick. It is more like a forbidding medieval castle than the artist's structures which make up the famous sky-line of New York's water front.

SILVERTON CANNERY PACKS UPLAND BERRIES

Silverton, June 18—(Special)—The Silverton Food Products company is beginning work on the mountain strawberries after a short season of the valley berries. As the mountain berries have proved the better for this purpose the Silverton cannery will put up the largest supply of these. The cannery is looking forward to a large strawberry pack, as all other fruits are scarce this season. One hundred people are now employed at the cannery.

John Gopierud, the president of the company, reports that all of last year's pack has been sold and very nearly all that the company will put up this season.

FIGHTING CAREER ENDED



CANNERIES HERE COMMENCE BUSY PACKING SEASON

primary law, adopted by the Wisconsin legislature in 1904. He was elected to the senate the same year and resigned from the governorship.

As a presidential candidate Senator La Follette began an active campaign for progressive support in December 1911 but while speaking in Philadelphia the following February he collapsed after a long address and many of his supporters turned to Roosevelt. He continued his campaign, but it was a hopeless enterprise.

During his early service in the senate, he won prominence by repeated forays against "special privilege" and "special interests" in tariff and other legislation. He broke with President Taft in 1911 and opposed the administration's Canadian reciprocity treaty. He was an early advocate of woman suffrage, labor legislation and taxation of the wealthy classes. Later he advocated recall of judges and judicial decisions, and came out in favor of nationalizing the railroads.

Opposed War

Included in the long list of measures against which he fought stubbornly were the Aldrich-Vreeland currency act, the commerce court act, and the Payne-Aldrich tariff measure. He made a speech lasting four days advocating the unseating of Senator Lorimer of Illinois, and was prominent in the Hallinger - Pinchot conservation fight as a critic of President Taft and a supporter of Mr. Pinchot.

Opposing American intervention in the World War, Senator La Follette urged a peace conference of neutrals. He took a leading part in the spectacular filibuster against the armed ship bill, asked for by President Wilson, and accompanied its defeat early in 1917. He was among the famous "twelve willful men" named by President Wilson as obstructionists.

After voting against the American war declaration, Senator La Follette also opposed the selective draft act, but supported the enormous appropriations and other bills. He sponsored many "free speech" proposals, fought ratification of the treaty of Versailles, and in many long speeches after the war urged amnesty for those convicted under the espionage act.

During 1917 the senate received a mass of petitions demanding Senator La Follette's expulsion, principally because of a speech at St. Paul to a non-partisan league convention. The Minnesota public safety commission was among those demanding his unseating, and the Wisconsin legislature passed resolutions of censure. It was during this political period that Mr. La Follette was hung in effigy and denounced by resolutions of civic and other organizations throughout the country. An investigation of the La Follette speech, based on the war and America's part in it, finally was made by the senate privilege and elections committee. Senator La Follette submitted copies of the speech and other evidence, and charged that he had been misquoted, a charge admitted by some of the reporters, and the senate inquiry was dropped in February, 1919.

Always a champion of labor, the La Follette seaman's law designed to safeguard the interests of American seamen, probably is the most important measure bearing his name. Labor formed the nucleus of the support to his independent candidacy for the presidency.

FIGHTING BOB IS VICTIM OF LONG ILLNESS

Bolted Party Last Year

The republicans in convention at Cleveland having selected Coolidge as their standard bearer after rejecting the platform demands of the Wisconsin delegation, La Follette's adherents issued a call for a convention in the same auditorium several weeks later. Urged by delegates to this conference that he accept their endorsement as a presidential candidate, he sent word in a message which berated both the old parties that he would enter the field as an independent. Declaration of his candidacy came on Independence Day with the democrats in their New York convention still balloting for a presidential nominee.

His decision injected him into the campaign as a full-fledged candidate, with Senator Burton K. Wheeler, a Montana democrat, as a running mate, and President Coolidge as his republican opponent.

Born on a farm near Madison, June 14, 1855, La Follette was a contemporary of Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson and Harding, as well as "Czar" Reed, James G. Blaine and Mark Hanna.

Effective Orator

In stature he was a figure to attract attention. His build was short, heavy and exceptionally strong, with a broad chest, a wide girth and powerful arms. He wore a high, heavy pompadour above deep-set, sharp blue-brown eyes with overhanging brows; and had a broad, high forehead, prominent aquiline nose and mobile mouth.

In public address, senator La Follette's delivery was dynamic and dramatic always, with violent gestures and penetrating voice. When he warmed to an emotional effort, he had a habit of tossing back his pompadour with a quick, sharp flick of the head and running his fingers through his thick locks. His speeches often lasted for hours especially during his filibusters in the senate.

Senator La Follette derived his name from ancestral stock of French Huguenot refugees. His Kentucky father, John La Follette and his mother, Mary (Ferguson) La Follette, were pioneers in Wisconsin, where they went from Indiana. Their children were reared in the face of poverty, but all were able to attend the rural schools.

Robert was admitted to the University of Wisconsin by special waiver of entrance charges. He soon attained prominence in dramatic and debating classes, and also as editor of the college magazine. After his graduation, he was called upon to support his mother and sister while teaching a country school and studying law. He was admitted to the bar in 1880 and soon entered politics as a candidate for prosecuting attorney. Despite the opposition of what he termed "political bosses and machines," he was selected and subsequently re-elected. Again over the opposition of party leaders, he was nominated and elected to the forty-ninth congress in 1884, becoming at 29 years of age the youngest member of the house.

Fought All Graft

He was appointed to a place on the ways and means committee by Speaker Reed, and worked with William McKinley, then a member of the same committee, in framing the McKinley tariff law. His first speech in the house was against "pork barrel" river and harbor appropriations, and, by blocking or amending bills sponsored by the leaders, he early classified himself as an "insurgent."

Elected governor of Wisconsin in 1901 on a reform platform, he launched a fight against railroad influence in state politics, and also led the movement for the direct

PROMISES 400 MILE SPEED FROM PLANE

New York, June 18.—An airplane said to be capable of a speed of 400 miles an hour is being built and will be entered in the race for the Pulitzer trophy next October, according to Dr. Otto A. Koller, German aeronautical expert, now in New York.

Dr. Koller, inventor of the Albatross type of pursuit plane used by the Germans during the World war, says he expects to shatter the existing American record of 266 miles an hour. His biplane will be equipped with an 800 horsepower engine with a total wing spread of 36 feet, and a width of seventy feet from propeller to rudder.

GERMAN "SKYSCRAPER" HELD UGLY BUILDING

Cologne, Germany.—Cologne soon will have the highest office building on the continent of Europe. Though it will be only 19 stories high, the German press speaks of it as a "sky scraper on the American model," and tourists travel across the city to view it.

The new building, however, bears little resemblance to its American counterparts. It is devoid of all ornament, and reared in heavy, red brick. It is more like a forbidding medieval castle than the artist's structures which make up the famous sky-line of New York's water front.

START LONGEST ARCH SPAN

Sydney, Australia.—The foundation stone of a new Sydney harbor which, when completed, will be the longest arch bridge in the world, was laid recently by R. T. Ball, the New South Wales minister of railways. It is expected that the bridge will take about five years to build.

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MRS. J. P. MORGAN SERIOUSLY ILL

Glen Cove, June 18.—Mrs. J. P. Morgan, wife of the financier, is seriously ill of sleeping sickness at her summer home at Matinecock Point on East Island, her physicians announced today. Her condition was reported slightly improved.

Mrs. Morgan was stricken while attending church services last Sunday. Mr. Morgan, who was cruising in Long Island on his yacht, the Corsair, was summoned by wireless and reached her bedside some hours afterward.

He, with his two daughters, have been constantly at the bedside. Several doctors are in attendance.

Salem Markets

Compiled from reports of Salem dealers for the guidance of Capital Journal readers. (Revised daily.)

Wholesale Prices

Grain, No. 1 white wheat \$1.46; No. 1 red wheat \$1.41 (sacked).

Meats: Top hogs 13 1/4; sows \$9.50@10.50; dressed hogs 16c; top steers 6c; cows \$2.50@5.00; bulls 2 1/2@4c; spring lambs, \$9 lbs. and under 9@9 1/2c; heavier 8 1/2c; veal 7@7 1/2c; dressed veal 12c.

Poultry: Springers 16@20c; light hens 16c; heavy hens 15@20c; old fowls 6c.

Butterfat 43c; creamery butter 17@18c; eggs 26c; standard 25c; select 30c; milk 12.20 cwt.

Vegetables and fruits: Cantaloupes \$3.50; water melons 2 1/2@3 lb.; cherries, early eating, 3c lb.; gooseberries to lb.; oranges 47.75@8.25; lemons \$9.00@9.50; grapefruit \$7.75; bananas 8 1/2c lb.; pineapples \$2.50 per doz.; apples, extra fancy Wisconsin \$4.00; asparagus \$1.25@1.75 box; pepper 30c lb.; peas 8c lb.; new potatoes 4 1/2c lb.; spinach 7c lb.; bunches vegetables, beets, carrots, turnips, local 4@5@6c; beets, carrots, onions 30@60c; radishes 25@40c doz; bunches; tomatoes \$2.50 crate; Mississippi tomatoes \$2.50 lug; hothouse tomatoes 20c lb.; green beans 18c; lettuce dry pack crate \$1.25@1.75; doz. 40c; cucumbers per doz. hothouse \$1.15@1.75; rhubarb, local 4c; celery, California new crop per dozen \$1.25; old potatoes \$1.50; sacked vegetables, beets, 3 1/2c; new carrots 4 1/2c; rutabagas and turnips 3 1/2c; onions crystal wax, per crate \$3.75; California red, per cwt. \$5.50; local cauliflower \$2.00 crate; strawberries \$1.75@2.00; California apricots \$2.25 for 4 basket crate; canning \$2.00; plums \$2 for 4 basket crate; home grown cabbage 4c; new yellow onions, 1c by the sack; fresh parsley 60c dozen.



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