

BEAVER STATE HERALD

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

Next Tuesday settles it.

Be careful how you vote.

Vote down the Home rule proposition.

Support a governor that will support the laws we now have.

Vote No on the Constitutional convention.

Vote for one Normal school.

Put your X before the yes on 342 and 344.

Don't forget to support the annexation of a part of Clackamas County.

The really difficult problems to solve are the selection of judges and legislators. Take up your pamphlet and see where the candidates stand on the primary law, the initiative, the referendum, and see how they got their nomination.

It keeps a lot of us guessing just now about who to support for Governor. We republicans dislike very much to admit that our man is in the wrong. And we democrats would like very much to think that our Mr. West is just as good as we thought him before the mileage question was sprung. Now to be sure that we are not supporting a grafter whichever way we turn will be a problem indeed. But then when we understand the forces that are behind all this mudslinging we are not so much in doubt.

The campaign opened up with a determination on the part of a number of old line politicians to conduct the nomination and election of officers along old lines, regardless of existing laws. As a result of this determination the fixers got busy and what appeared to be a very fairly conducted state nomination convention turned out to be one the worst jobs of convention "fixing" the oldest and ablest grafter ever dreamed of. Indeed it was so bad that the chief organ of the machinists admitted it and about a third of the dupes turned on the fixers and supported other candidates. Mr. Browerman proved himself more than a match for all his co-adjutors, and yet they have not had the nerve to drop him entirely. His history in connection with the primary law, statement attitude, railroad connections, traveling on passes and at the same time collecting state money, etc. is still being aired. We are also apprised that Mr. West made a little mistake in drawing government money while serving the state. The latter report he has largely corrected. He, too may have made other mistakes trivial in nature,

yet when time has passed on and the opportunity seems to justify it they have grown in importance. There is a lot being said about Bourne and Chamberlain and the disruption of the democrat party. All this barking has a purpose, and that purpose is the distraction of the people from the real issue, which is the primary law, the initiative and referendum and the popular choice of United States Senators. On all these things Mr. Bowerman is against the people—at least he was up till the primary election. Is there any reason to suppose that he has had a change of views since that time? For all that has been said it seems to be evident that Mr. West is a good man. He has shown conscientious service. He stands with the people on these questions. The fact that he has senator Chamberlain's support is not bad argument. For all that you can say about the senator's mistakes, he made a good governor, and he is making a good senator. The men he put forward while he was governor have been good men. It is poor argument too to tell the democrats that Chamberlain has run the party for his own benefit. In a state like this, where a democrat has absolutely no chance with clean opposition and good men for candidates, a party does exceedingly well to sacrifice everything else if by so doing it can capture the executive's chair. The democrats should be proud of this. About two thirds of the republicans will probably support West. If the democrats play right they may again put a governor in the chair.

An Indiana saloon keeper has gone bankrupt, because the police drank all his whiskey and refused to pay for it. There is an argument here for the prohibitionists.

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STOPPED GROWING.
"One day after buying a paper from a very little chap a scientist thought he would test the lad's intelligence by putting a few questions to him. Accordingly he pointed to a pile of paving stones and said:

"How were these stones made, son?"

"They wasn't made; they grewed," replied the boy.

"Grewed? How do you mean 'grewed'?" said the man.

"They grewed the same as potatoes grow," the boy explained.

The man shook his head. "No, my lad, you are wrong," he said. "Stones can't grow. If you were to come back to these stones five years or ten years or twenty years from now they would still be the same size."

"Of course," said the little newsboy, sneering. "They've been taken out of the ground now and have stopped growin', same as potatoes would."

Feminine Curiosity.
Her husband was a merchant, and one day while downtown she dropped into his office.

"What are all those books on top of the safe?" she asked.

"Those are the daybooks, my dear," he replied.

"And where are the night books?" she queried.

"Night books?" he echoed in surprise.

"Yes," she rejoined, "those you have to work over at night sometimes when you are kept here until 2 o'clock in the morning."—Chicago News.

Reformed.
"My first wife married me to reform me."

"Of what?"

"Being a bachelor."

"Well, she succeeded in that, anyway."

"I should say. I've been married twice since."—Cleveland Leader.

Affectionate.
Mr. Head Stall—That horse you bought yesterday seems a vicious looking animal. Is he affectionate?

Mr. Crupper—Affectionate! I should think so. Why, when he came out of the stable he stood upon his hind legs and tried to embrace me.

WHOLE TOWNS DESERTED.

Places Where All the People Take a Vacation at the Same Time.

Americans unacquainted with the north of England and Scotland are often surprised during their visits to those countries to find whole towns deserted. Here only a few of us take our annual vacation at the same time, so that business is still carried on, but over there various weeks or fortnights are set aside for rest, when business practically stops.

In Lancashire these holidays are known as wakes, and beginning from about the middle of June one town after another takes its holiday, until early September sees the end. Liverpool and Manchester are about the only towns of importance that do not follow the custom, as they are too large to shut down in this manner.

Every town has its holiday fund, which in each case amounts to many thousands, Oldham saving between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000 for its outing, while Blackburn operatives have more than once saved some \$750,000 for the same purpose. At one time these thousands of workers on holiday seldom traveled farther afield than the Isle of Man, Blackpool or the Yorkshire coast, but now many of them go to Switzerland or France—on one occasion 700 men from Burnley paraded before the president in Paris—while great numbers visit all the English seaside towns.

Most of the Scottish towns take a week off in the same way. In July the visitor is often surprised at the crowded trains that pass him as he is journeying toward Edinburgh, and when he inquires why his train is an hour late he is told that traffic is very heavy as holiday week has begun. When Edinburgh's holiday is over Glasgow's turn comes, maybe, and so on until the season is over.

In the south of England there is one town that shuts down for a week. This is Swindon, the Wiltshire town that consists almost exclusively of Great Western railway workers. Naturally when some take a holiday all must follow, so about the beginning of July some 25,000 people leave Swindon on one day, Weymouth and Weston-super-Mare usually being the favorite destination. About two dozen trains are required to carry away this holiday crowd.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Stopped Growing.
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FIGHT AGAINST PEAR BLIGHT.

There is probably no enemy which the orchardist has to fight that is a more serious one than pear blight, commonly called a disease which attacks not only pear trees, but the apple, quince and loquat and wild members of the pome family, such as the mountain ash, hawthorn, service berry and others. The disease was discovered in New York more than a century ago, but it was not until the late seventies that its bacterial nature was discovered, and only within the past three or four years has a practical method been found for its eradication.

It is spreading over the west, and only a few sections in northern Oregon and Washington have not yet been visited by it. The United States department of agriculture has been waging a very effective campaign against the blight on the Pacific slope under the direction of P. J. O'Gara, expert pathologist of the bureau of plant industry. The disease works in the sap, affecting chiefly the cambium layer and bark, but in rapidly growing limbs also affects the adjoining sapwood to some extent. Infection, which is always brought by bees or other insects from holdover cases, which begin to ooze as soon as the warm weather sets in in the spring, usually appears first in the fruit spurs shortly after the blossoms have fallen. Later on the water sprouts may become infected from insects walking on them whose feet have been in the ooze. Wet weather, the use of fertilizers, heavy pruning during the dormant season—in fact, any factor which tends to cause rapid growth and an increased flow of sap aggravates the blight and makes it the more destructive. For this reason it works more rapidly in young and vigorous trees than in old ones. The infection may stop of its own accord when the base of a twig or shoot has been reached. On the other hand it may continue down a larger limb to the trunk and finally to the root, when the death of the tree is but a matter of a short time if the knife is not applied. The research work which has been done demonstrates conclusively that there is one and only one successful method of eradication. This is the cutting out of affected fruit spurs and twigs or other spots below or beyond the point of infection and disinfecting the pruning instrument and cut after each operation with a one-ounce solution of corrosive sublimate. This is most easily applied by a sponge kept moistened with the solution and fastened with a short string to the left wrist, so that it will be within easy reach. If the infection is spreading rapidly a slimy whitish ooze exudes from the bark, which soon changes to a rusty red or deep brown after exposure to the air.

In cutting out infected parts it is very necessary to cut well beyond the discoloration, as shown in the cambium layer, and also the more recently infected portions, which may show merely a clear or briny appearance. Some of the worst cases of the blight which the writer has noticed have been infections in the trunk or root systems communicated through insignificant fruit spurs or water sprouts, which quickly died and shriveled, the blight not being discovered until it had infected a considerable area and begun oozing through the bark. To guard against cases of this kind all water sprouts and fruit spurs should be cut away from the base and trunk of the tree and well up into the larger branches. Infection sometimes occurs through growth cracks, and this will necessitate frequent and close inspection and control of the orchard all through the growing season so as to head off infections at the start. As in the case of many rodent, insect and fungus pests, effective results can only be looked for where there is complete co-operation among the fruit growers of a given section. Their attention should be directed not only to a cleaning up of all cases of blight in commercial orchards, which are usually given the closest attention and best possible care, but in the family orchards on ranches where fruit raising is not the prime business. Where the outlying territory is wooded search should be made for any wild members of the pome family which may harbor holdover cases and are often the source of infection of nearby orchards, bees carrying the germs a distance of two miles or more from their hives. The spread of infection from place to place in a tree is often the work of ants that through them in search of plant lice, the destruction of which will greatly simplify the problem. Strangely, the Spitzenburg apple tree, the most highly regarded of all commercial varieties grown in the west, is especially subject to the disease, frequently being more seriously infected than the year itself. Of the pear family the Kieffer and Winter Nellis show greatest immunity. There is no injection, dope, spray or other method of treatment that is effective in controlling pear blight. Pear blight should not be confused with sour sap, which, though an affection of the sap, is brought on by unreasonable warm weather in the spring, followed by frosty nights, and is not the result of bacterial infection. Pear blight is a most serious menace in the growing of the pome fruits, but it can be kept in check and eradicated by persistent, vigilant and untied efforts along the lines indicated.

WEST SECTION LINE
J. C. Buckley returned recently from a two-months' trip to Canada and Missouri, where he visited relatives.

Mrs. Wm. Cummings is seriously ill at the home of her sister, Mrs. King of King's Heights, Portland.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Moll, a son.

H. Rodgers of Portland is living on the Stanton place attending to the clearing of his ten acre ranch in New Hunt park.

KELSO
Lewis Eri and family have moved to Portland.

John Nelson is having 16 acres of land cleared.

Miss Anna Jarl of Portland visited her mother over Sunday.

Albert and Clara J. usrud visited home folks over Sunday.

C. A. Lindell and family of Portland were the guests of Mrs. R. J. usrud Saturday and Sunday.

There is little danger from a cold or from an attack of the grip except when followed by pneumonia, and this never happens when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is used. This remedy has won its great reputation and extensive sale by its remarkable cures of colds and grip and can be relied upon with implicit confidence. For sale by Gresham Drug Co.

A WORTHY EXAMPLE.

Prizes Offered For Best Essays by Grange Boys and Girls.

Great interest is being taken in Cattaraugus and Chautauque counties, N. Y., in the prize offer made by Adelbert W. Cummings, a wealthy manufacturer of Dunkirk, to give a liberal cash prize for the best essay on practical farm problems written and submitted by a farmer's son or daughter and grange member in those two counties. The officers of the state grange are acting with Mr. Cummings in the judging, and the actual decisions will be made by members of the faculty of the Cornell College of Agriculture. The interest taken by Mr. Cummings in practical agriculture and how to interest the young men and women in that subject and his liberality in making this essay contest possible are an example well to do men throughout the state would be conferring a distinct public benefit in following, says State Lecturer Lowell.

Grange Apple Show.
At its next annual exhibition in September the Worcester (Mass.) Agricultural Society will offer over \$500 in premiums to the growers of Worcester county for best exhibit of apples. This is a fine recognition of the growers, and the interest is likely to be large in the competition, as the first premium is \$150.

Ohio Patrons of Husbandry.
The annual reunion of Ohio Patrons will be held at the state fair Sept. 7 and 8. Last year over 1,000 members registered, and many more are expected this year, as the growth in membership has been great. State Master Hull of Michigan and Past Master Ladd of Massachusetts will be the speakers.

MARMOI

Mrs. Yeom of Government Camp was in Marmot Wednesday on her way home from Portland.

Henry Helms is ill at his home here. The worst portions of the road between Sandy and Marmot has been planked and is now in good condition.

Otto Aschoff has gone to Portland to receive medical treatment.

Dr. Lupton and C. T. Shelley of Sandy were callers here Saturday.

L. Pierce, who has been employed on the Minsinger ranch for some time, has returned to Portland.

Henry Aschoff is visiting his family at the Harry Bramhall home near Troutdale.

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