

# BEAVER STATE HERALD

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**A**n outcry is now being made in some sections of the country against the penny daily because there is no money in it for the publisher. Second because it is not appreciated by the readers. The man who gets a paper for a penny does not stop to think that the penny he pays does not in many instances even repay the publisher for the paper exclusive of the work on it. Unless he has unusually good support as an advertiser he will lose out. The average person has little notion of what it costs to get a paper out and attend to all the details incident thereto. When the publisher attempts to economize on time and increase his income in some other way it must be at the expense of the paper. More liberal support would ensure better values and better satisfaction. One of the mistakes of the present day is that people take too many papers. On an average they also take too many magazines. They skim them through and get a little or no benefit from the matter they have in their rush to cover all that comes. Less material, better digested would give better satisfaction. Of course in the attempt to cut down material it is difficult to decide what to drop out. No one wants to drop his local paper, if he has a speck of interest and local pride. The dailies seem to be a necessity, if we live near the city. Monthlies have come to be relied upon for most of the entertaining reading matter and more substantial instruction, yet we find the tendency is to over do in all these lines, except the local paper. Moreover the financial support accorded that paper is out of proportion to its cost and income. The great magazine that sells its advertising for \$500 to \$1000 per page is on a pretty substantial basis and can afford to pay out practically all of the subscription price to secure the subscription. That is not true of the home paper, and yet we find a lot of people who seem to think the home paper should come to them, delivered, for nothing. Just where the publisher is to get off has not been explained and if anyone thinks they can make that clear we would like to have them call around and try the job.

The following quotation is to the point and may assist in making this matter clear:

Why is it necessary to sell a paper for one cent a copy? Everyone knows that is throwing the paper into your hands for worse than nothing. As a matter of fact, you can't make a newspaper, nowadays, and deliver it on the street or in the homes for one cent and not lose money. Take, for instance, the forty-four or forty-eight pages of the Kansas City Star's Sunday edition. That much paper is worth more than five cents, even if you bought it for the pantry, and didn't read a line.

Think of the Sunday edition of the Los Angeles Times with its 140 or 160 pages, the year round, for five cents! Remember, too, that big advertisers don't base their advertising rates on street sales. But General Otis doesn't sell his daily paper for a cent. He charges three cents, and thereby saves for himself what hundreds of publishers are losing from their advertising revenues. The man who won't pay for a good paper ought not to have one.

**T**he department of Agriculture at Washington has just issued its 1911 Agricultural Year Book—a bound volume of several hundred pages containing much interesting and instructive information regarding agriculture, horticulture, stockraising, etc. Each Senator and Representative has copies of this book for distribution and any farmer can secure a copy by sending to one of the members of the Oregon delegation.

It contains thirty-one articles, sixty-seven full-page illustrations, of which nine are colored, and twenty text figures. The department's appreciation of his portrait as a frontispice, and in printing his biography as the first article in the volume.

Closely connected with this work, and especially interesting to the residents of many parts of the West, is the cultivating of the arid and semiarid soils of that region; hence the papers relating to dry farming and irrigation, entitled "Some Misconceptions Concerning Dry Farming," "The Water economy of Dry-Land Crops," "Possibilities and Need of Supplemental Irrigation in the Humid Region," "The Value of Snow Surveys as Related to Irrigation Projects," and "The Present Outlook for Irrigation Farming," will prove of value to farmers and other dwellers in that section of the country.

The two papers on the "Primary Principles in the Prevention and Treatment of Disease in Poultry," and "The Handling and Marketing of Eggs," with the articles on "The Reduction of Waste in Marketing," and the "Commercial Methods of Canning Meats," will prove of interest.

**T**his week closes the contest that has been running in the Herald for sometime. Just what the final outcome will be is as yet far from certain. Several hundred names have already been added to the list, and the work of this week will add probably as many more. Last week proved to be a bad one, as the weather and the Rose Show both prevented the results that would have been obtained under better conditions. The situation was unfair to all the contestants and as a result the end was delayed a week. We regret very much to say that several of the contestants are lagging in their efforts. No one knows nor will know till the last vote has been counted how the result will stand. Those who think it is not worth the while might prove it otherwise with a little extra effort. Several seem to think themselves safe with a little effort and as a consequence may have cause to regret. In this as in most of the experiences of life it pays to bear firmly to the front from start to finish, never lagging, and never losing a chance to gain a point. We hope that the right person will land the prizes, and no doubt they will for there does not seem to be any chance for laggards in this enterprise.

The following have been selected as judges to make the final count:

W. P. Swope, Rev. W. B. Moore, H. E. Bloyde, of Multnomah Bank.

**T**he very satisfactory result of the Meier & Frank Educational contest, so far as Lents contestants were concerned is a

## FIGHTING GRUBS IN STRAWBERRY BEDS

Corvallis, Ore., June 15—Two distinct but closely allied species of grubs are at work on the roots of the strawberries grown in the Free-water-Milton district, according to Assistant Entomologist A. L. Lovett of the Oregon Agricultural College crop pest force, who recently returned from a visit to the vicinity.

"I found the *Otiobrychus sulcatus*, the larger species, more limited in its range, and the *Otiobrychus ovatus*, the smaller, in greater numbers, in a much greater area, and decidedly more destructive," says Mr. Lovett. He spoke at some length on the latter species, to which fundamentally the same statement held true as regarding the larger and less destructive type. He found the growers there especially interested in small fruits and horticulture generally, having five and ten acre tracts. All, he said, were wide awake, intelligent, and ready for suggestions and cooperation with the college in experiments. Prof. H. D. Scudder of the agronomy department is to assist them in soil difficulties.

"The adult of the pest, commonly known as the strawberry-root weevil, is a beetle, elongate, about three-sixteenths of an inch, and dark brown. The head has a distinct beak, and the wing covers are pitted. The new brood emerges early in May, and are busy laying small, round, shiny, white eggs in the soil at the base of the plants. These eggs hatch 5 to 9 days after as small grubs which seek at once the fibrous rootlets about the crown of the plant and feed upon them. When mature they form an earthen cell, contract, and slowly transform to a pupa, showing the developing legs, beak, and wings of the mature beetle.

"The adult beetle feeds on the foliage of the strawberry, as well as of the blackberry, loganberry, sweet clover, and certain native grasses. The grub, too, feeds as well on the roots of the blackberry, dewberry, loganberry, clover, native grasses, and sorrel."

thing of which people of this locality should be proud. To think that a worthy Lents boy captured first prize is something to consider with pride. Then to have the satisfaction of feeling that the prize was won honorably, that merit mainly was the motive for the wonderful support given by friends and acquaintances and even strangers. The element of sympathy may have had some part, and admitting that it did, it would almost be worth the misfortune to discover so many friends and kind hearted sympathizers.

Arrangements are being made so that Mr. Bradford may use the prize in attending a local institution, Reed Institute most likely. Just what line of work he will pursue has not yet been determined, but it is probable that some branches will be taken up that will be best adapted to his limitations, and the range for that is yet quite large.

Those readers who may want information about the pending road legislation would do well to study the article on page three of this issue of The Herald. While this may be somewhat lengthy, and a little dry it will give you several ideas that have not been presented anywhere else in the state. No one can well consider these ideas without concluding that the quickest, cheapest, and fairest way to construct roads is to levy a tax and do it and then be done with it.

### M. E. CHURCH

Preaching 11 a. m. and reception of members. Preaching at Bennetts, 3 p. m. In the evening. Evangelistic services. Don't miss any of these services.

W. BOYD MOORE.

### NOTICE OF ESTRAY

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has taken as estrays in that part of Multnomah County, Oregon, lying west of the Sandy river, the following described animals, to wit:

One two year old heifer, light red, slightly white on the belly, probably of short horn grade.

Said animal is now at the corral belonging to Clyde Van Blaricom, about a mile and a half east of Lents and a couple of blocks north of Foster road on Lenox Avenue. Owner may recover the same by paying publication and other charges incident to taking up.

CLYDE VAN BLARICOM.

Dated at Lents June 15th 1912.

## THE CHERRY AND PEAR SLUG

BY G. R. MOZNETTE

This insect has been, for nearly a century and a half, a noteworthy enemy of the cherry and pear. In some sections of the country it has also been reported as a pest on the quince and plum. During recent years the "slug," as it is commonly termed, has become exceedingly prominent as destroyers of foliage. Its work is now quite common throughout the cherry and pear-growing sections of Western Oregon, and has also been reported from the northeastern portion of the state.

The term "slug" is applied to this insect on account of the slimy black exudation with which the larva surrounds itself. As the time is now approaching when this pest will resume its depredations, it might be well to describe the nature of the injury. The leaves of the attacked plants are skeletonized, turn brown, die and fall to the ground in midsummer, and the new growth of the foliage which is afterward thrown out is often similarly destroyed. Trees thus denuded are much checked in growth or greatly injured, if not killed. This applies particularly to young trees and nursery stock.

The parent fly of the slug is a jet black insect, and when seen on a leaf, might be taken for a house fly except that it is smaller. The adults may be seen on the cherry the third week in May or the first of June. The eggs are deposited singly, just beneath the epidermis of the undersurface of the leaf causing a slight convex surface to appear.

The eggs soon hatch and the slugs escape to the upper surface of the leaves where they begin to eat by gnawing small holes in the leaves. As the slugs near maturity they eat away large patches from the upper, and the writer has also observed the meaning the lower surface, and when very abundant will leave nothing but the veins.

The characteristic features of the larva are its swollen anterior segments and its olive-colored slimy covering, which last is probably a protection furnished by nature against the attacks of parasitic insects. It is very sluggish in its movements, but has an enormous appetite. When fully mature the slugs turn yellow, drop to the ground and crawl into any crevice in the soil or among leaves or other rubbish and spin their cocoons. These are small cells, the sides of which are moistened with saliva, and the subsequent drying makes them of firm texture and more or less impervious to water.

The second generation of insects appears during the heated season of July and August, and the slugs of all stages may be observed on the foliage until late in October. The transformations of this brood are quite rapid. It is the progeny of this second brood of flies that is particularly disastrous to the trees, although the spring brood of larvae is often sufficiently abundant to do very serious injury. The last stage of the second brood is the winter condition of the insect and gives rise to the spring generation the next season.

This is an easy insect to control and should not be allowed to continue its serious depredations to the cherry and pear as it has been doing in past years.

The slug is an insect which is easily distributed with the soil about the base of plants which it infests, and it has been so carried to many portions of the globe. For this reason care should be exercised in the transportation of nursery stock.

### REMEDIES.

The most efficient method for exterminating this pest is to apply some arsenical wash as Arsenate of Lead or Paris Green. Arsenate of Lead diluted at the rate of one pound to fifty gallons of water is the most easily prepared. This should be thoroughly applied to the upper surfaces of the leaves when the insects are observed feeding.

Another remedy is simply a soap wash. This to be effective must be applied to the foliage at a strength of one-half pound of soap to a gallon of water. The soap, preferably whale oil soap, should be dissolved, by boiling in a small amount of water.

When a few plants are to be treated simply apply White Hellebore by dusting it lightly upon the plants with a bellows when the foliage is wet with dew.

As to the application of such materials as dry dust, ashes and lime the treatment is not satisfactory as the larva usually merely sheds the incumbered skin and starts in life afresh with a new coat.

### ADVERTISED LETTERS

Letters remaining uncalled for in the Lents Postoffice week ending June 15 1912.

Anderson E. P.; Austin Dr. Myata L.; Cummings John; Foster Clifford; Holman Wm.; Horn Miss Blanche; Kimball Mr.; Meehan W. W.; Pullano Mrs. Mary; Ramesbotham Mrs. E.; Rowe J. L.; Sovereign Mrs.

GEO. W. SPRING, Postmaster.

FOR SALE—5 room house and lot one block from Lents station, \$850 cash. Inquire 122 First Ave., Lents.

## The Elite Dress Making Parlors

All kinds of Dressmaking, Alterations Ladies' Tailor Suits made to order. Fit at home if desired.

Williams & Hitchings

LOST—On streets between Lents Sheet Metal Works and corner Beech and Main Sts., Ladies gold pin. Return to this office. Reward. 11

### Horses and Mares

Light and Heavy can be had in Lents. Call and look them over. Prices will suit. Trial and Guarantee. Inquire of Kennedy & Kineman, Real Estate or at Grange Store F. J. Ward



**VARICOSE VEINS**  
are oftentimes dangerous and should not be neglected. Our **SILK ELASTIC HOSIERY** if constantly worn will relieve at once—often cure. Free measurement blank on request.

WOODARD, CLARKE & CO. PORTLAND, OREGON

Read The Herald ads.

For Painting, Tinting, Paperhanging and Decorating, reasonable prices and work guaranteed see

R. J. Steffy

Estimates furnished. Residence, 203 Gilbert Road, one block east of Lents School or leave orders at Mt. Scott Drug Store.

## Lents Cleaning and Dye Works

Dyeing, Steam and French Dry Cleaning. Pressing and Repairing.

All Work Guaranteed First-Class

Ross Building

Main St., Johnson Ave.

AUTO FOR HIRE—Home phone 3921 Pacific phone, Tabor 3336. Day or night service. Stand, corner Otto's barber shop, Lents. Reasonable prices. 14

## State Supervision

It means that the affairs of this bank are carefully examined twice a year by the Superintendent of State Banks and every little detail checked up and verified. In addition to the State's examination, our board of directors—every one of them an experienced banker—is compelled by law to meet once a month and also check up the bank twice a year and to verify all book under their signature with a report of such audit to the State Superintendent. If rigid supervision by an efficient board and a careful and intelligent system is employed by its officers, the bank should merit your confidence to such an extent that there would be no room for hesitation when looking for a safe and sound custodian for your money.

On the strength of our banking policy we invite your business large or small, your own and your friends.

## THE MULTNOMAH STATE BANK

AFFILIATED WITH SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN BANK, PORTLAND, OREGON

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

LENTS, OREGON

## INSURE NOW

In Oregon's Most Reliable Association

Oregon Fire Relief, Oregon Merchants Mutual Fire, American Life and Accident Insurance of Portland

PROTECTION AND BENEFITS MODERATE RATES

John Brown, Gresham, Ore.

## Kilborn & Sines

Owners

LENTS PLANING MILLS AND WOOD WORKING FACTORY

Manufacturers of Door and Window Casings, Moldings, Columns, Screen Doors and Wind ws, Wood Ornaments, Etc.

Contracting and Building Give Us a Trial Order

Foster Road

Lents, Ore.

## Standing of Candidates In Herald's Contest

### DISTRICT NO. 1.

Miss Ruth Dix.....	Lents.....	27,170
Miss Dorris C. Meyer.....	Lents.....	34,720
Miss Myrtle McNeil.....	Lents.....	25,900
Miss Elsie Bright.....	Lents.....	20,640

### DISTRICT NO. 2

Miss Marguerite Boland.....	Lents.....	58,960
Miss Carol Hand.....	Woodmere.....	30,620
Miss Opal Hand.....	Woodmere.....	47,480
Miss Ruth Richards.....	Lents.....	37,940
Miss Della Stanfer.....	Lents.....	21,320
Miss Loree Rayburn.....	Lents.....	31,320
Miss Ruth Howe.....	Lents.....	56,860
Miss Irma Fish.....	Lents.....	22,860
Miss Evangeline Nicholson.....	Woodstock.....	41,540

### DISTRICT NO. 3.

Miss Clara Lasley.....	Corbett.....	24,140
Miss Lina Vane.....	Welches.....	27,340
Miss Bertha Stucki.....	Eagle Creek.....	13,120
Miss Emma Chitwood.....	Damascus.....	23,840
Miss Irene Douglas.....	Sandy.....	31,940
Miss Lydia Zinzer.....	Lents.....	18,620
Miss Miriam L. Brown.....	Gresham.....	27,860