GRANTS PASS DAILY COURIER

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1923.

OREGON WEATHER

Pacific Coast States: Normal temperature and generally fair but with probability of occasional showers on the Washington coast.

Generally fair tonight and Thursday.

Today's temperature, 87.
Water at bath house, 70.

SOUTHERN OREGON FRUIT

The height of the fruit season in the Rogue River valley is on in full force. Everywhere can be found ripening pears, peaches, apples, plums and many other varieties of fruit for which the southern part of the state is becoming famous. Fruit from this section is in demand in every part of the country where it has been sent and where the quality has become known, for there is a distinctive color and flavor to the Rogue product that defies competition. It finds a ready market wherever sent.

There is a way in which to increase the popularity of the fruit from here and in a few years the market must be made wider. This way is by sending small boxes to friends who live in places where the fruit cannot be grown successfully. They appreciate it and if the fruit is extra quality they show it to their friends and tell them that it comes from Grants Pass. It does not take long for the name "Rogue River" to become a symbol for good fruit.

A Portland man, prominent on one of the large dailies, writes to a local orchardist every year for his fruit. Last season several boxes of peaches and pears were sent to him. This year he again wrote, saying that he wanted fruit and sent a check to pay for it. The fruit was sent and on the return mail came another order from the same man for seven more boxes of peaches and four boxes of pears. A part of the latter shipment was for a friend who saw the first few boxes which had been shipped. The market price is paid without the necessity of shipping through a commission house.

A little later the Tokay grapes will be coming in. These are especially nice for shipping to friends. By seeing that Rogue River valley labels are on every box, the attention is directed to this part of the state. That is direct advertising for the valley and is the kind that brings results. All that is needed is to show the people of the nation what the district can produce and the market will be at our door, rather than in some distant city.

Daily News Letter

Gossip of Staff Correspondents at World Centers of Population

Paris, Aug. 22.—(I. N. S.)—French art is being stifled by aged professors in Paris art schools who are interested only in mythology, ignore all history since the birth of Christ and never visualize the future.

That's the charge of Maurice Prax, writing in Petit Parisien. Art school professors are an even greater menace to France's artistic future than are antique dealers who copy old works and sell them as originals, the writer believes.

"These professors put bandages over the eyes of their students," Prax charges. "'Avoid the light of day,' they cry. 'Turn to the time of Pericles and Oedipe. There is no present. There is no future. There is only the past, lost in the darkness of time."

Candidates for the "Prix de Rome" in sculpture this year had as their theme: "A muse brings to Apollo the knife with which Apollo is going to torture Marsyas," a subject which Prax finds laughable.

"It's hardly a subject calculated to inspire a young after-the-war artist, a sculptor of 1923," he says. "Why not a theme more modern, nobler, more touching. Why weren't the candidates for the 'Prix de Rome' asked to model a monument to the dead—to the dead of the great war? Marsyas could have waited.

"Certainly our academicans are free to understand and interpret art as it pleases them but they should remember that in instructing young artists they are shaping the artistic future of France. Certainly they are shaping it very shortsightedly."

Parisians, reinforced by American and English tourists, paid almost one million francs in entrance fees for the Grand Prix race day and wagered more than thirteen million francs on the day's events.

Official figures show the entrance receipts as 939,241 francs and the amount wagered as 13,163,945 francs. On the Grand Prix event alone the sum of 5,058,750 francs was wagered.

Five thousand stray dogs gave their lives to the cause of science in France during 1922. Of approximately 7,000 dogs turned over to the city pound during the year only 2000 could be returned to their owners. Scientists experimented upon the others.

Toy balloons, released by French children the same time the 15 man-carrying balloons entered in the Grand Prix race left the Tuileries Gardens, far outdistanced their professional competitors.

Out of 222 toy balloons released ten came down in Germany, five in Luxembourg and seven in Belgium. The winner of the Grand Prix, M. Moineau, descended in the Chalons sur Marne district of France, having traveled a distance of only 240 miles.

PORTLAND MARKET

Portland, Ore., Aug. 22.—(A. P.)—Livestock, eggs and butter, steady.

Choice steers	$7.25 @ $8.00
Hogs, prime light	$9.50 @ $9.75
Choice lambs	$9.50 @ $10.00
Butter, extra cubes	42½c @ 43c
Butter, prints	46c
Eggs, henneries	34c @ 36c
Eggs, selling prices	30c @ 35c
Wheat, soft white	$1.01
Wheat, hard white	$1.07
Wheat, western red	$1.00

Apples—Per box, Calif., Gravensteins, $2.25-$2.50; Ore., Medford, Gravensteins, $2.50; Jumble, $1.50-$1.75; cookers, $1.00-$1.50.

Bunched Vegetables—Per doz. bunches carrots and beets 35-45c. Radishes 30-35c. Onions 30-35c.

Cabbage—Oregon bulk per cwt., $1.50-$2.00. Fancy Danish Ball, $2.50-$3.00.

Corn—Oregon sacks, 6 doz. 75c-$1.00. Yellow Bantam, $1.25-$1.35.

Cucumbers—Per box, Oregon outside, 60c, mostly 40c-50c.

Egg plants—Ore., ped lb 8c-10c.

Lettuce—Per crate, dry 3 doz. $1.25-$1.50.

Onions—New crop per cwt., Walla Walla Yellow Globes, $1.50-$1.75, mostly $1.75. White Pickling, 9c-12c lb.

Peaches—California per box, Lovells mostly $1.00-$1.10; Oregon Early Crawfords, $1.00-$1.25; Washington, Slappy 75c-90c; Elbertas $1.05-$1.25, mostly $1.10-$1.15. $1.75-$2.25.

Pears—Calif., Wash. and Oregon, $1.75-$2.25.

Peppers—Per lb. Oregon 6c-8c.

Plums—Peach plums, 75c-$1.00. Damson, 6c lb. Oregon Bradshaws, 75c-$1.25.

Potatoes—Sacked per cwt., new crop Oregon white, best $1.75, poorer $1.25-$1.50.

Sacked Vegetables—Per cwt., Carrots and Beets $2.00-$2.50; Rutabagas, $2.00.

Summer Squash—Per standard crate, Oregon, $1.00-$1.25; bulk, per lb. 3c-4c.

Tomatoes—Oregon, per box $1.50-$1.75.

Watermelons—California, per lb., uncrated 2½c-3c; Ice Creams 3½c, Casabas, 4½c; Honeydews, 7c.

KNOWN AS 'ELECTRIC GHOSTS'

Scientist Explains Action of Electrons, Fastest Moving of All Terrestrial Objects.

In an address to electrical engineers in London a distinguished scientist thus defined an electron. An atom is ordinarily associated with a charge, and force is required to separate the charge from the atom. The atomic charge when separated is called an electron. In an electrolyte—i. e, a substance decomposed by an electric current—there is a bodily transfer of atoms with their charges; in a metallic conductor the charges are handed on as electrons from atom to atom. In the discharge through highly rarefied gases the electric current is in its most simple form, for here there is a flow of electrons, traveling by themselves, of disembodied charges or electric ghosts. Electrons, it should be added, are the fastest moving of all known terrestrial objects, their speed being one-tenth that of light, which is 186,300 miles per second.—Washington Star.

LIVED LIFE OF LONELINESS

Naturalist Isolated Himself That He Might Have Opportunity to Study Habits of Birds.

On a lonely island off the coast of Queensland for twenty-five years, Mr. E. J. Banfield, naturalist and author of "Confessions of a Beachcomber" and other books, has died at the age of seventy. The crew of the steamer Innisfail, passing the island, saw a woman waving on the beach. A boat was landed and Mrs. Banfield was found to be the only inhabitant of the island. Her husband was dead. The crew made a coffin out of ship's timber and the chief officer read the burial service. Mrs. Banfield refused to leave the island, and the captain called for volunteers to stay with her. Every man offered, and the captain selected one to remain. Some twenty-five years ago Mr. Banfield acquired under the land laws of the Queensland government Dunk island, off the coast of Queensland. This was an islet rather more than three square miles in area, inhabited till then only by the rapidly dwindling remnant of a once considerable native population, which has since, it would seem, entirely disappeared. There, with his wife, he settled down to live the simplest of lives and indulge in his cherished pastime of observing the ways of birds, beasts and fishes, and, while they remained, his black fellow men.—Montreal Family Herald.

BULGARIA
Land of Peasants

Bulgarian Peasant Girls Going to Market.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

Bulgaria, where the Balkan penchant for turbulence seems to have made its first important appearance since the World war, presents a paradox. It is a country very largely of peasants, scornful of idleness and pretense, yet producers of what is perhaps the world's best known symbol of luxury, attar of roses.

The country is often considered merely "one of the Balkan states." But whatever its faults and its virtues, it certainly is not colorless, and it fully deserves to stand on its own feet. The differences between the Bulgars and the Turks are obvious, and 500 years of domination by the latter did not serve to eradicate them. There is almost as much of a racial gulf between the Bulgars and the Greeks; and their differences are accentuated by an ancient enmity dating from the time when the Bulgars were a threatening spear-point against the Greek Byzantine empire, and later when for a space Bulgaria was tributary to that same Byzantium. The Rumanians to the north are Latins and they, too, are racially distinct from the Bulgars. The closest kinsmen which the Bulgars have among their neighbors are the Serbs and other Jugo-Slavs. But just as in smaller families feuds exist, so there is little love lost between Bulgaria and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

Bulgaria long suffered not only from the tyranny of the non-Christian Turk, but also from the diplomatic intrigues of the Christian powers of Europe. Russia liberated the country from the Turkish yoke by the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 and proposed to set it up as an independent nation with considerably more territory than it has today. But other powers, fearful of a strong state in the Balkans, compelled the transfer of areas to adjacent states, divided the territory that was left into Bulgaria and Eastern Rumelia, and placed both back under the suzerainty of Turkey. Bulgaria, a semi-independent principality, elected a German prince for its ruler and remained much as it was created for seven years. Then by a coup d'etat Eastern Rumelia was annexed to the principality, an arrangement accepted by Turkey. Full independence came only in 1908 when the then Prince Ferdinand proclaimed himself tsar like the Bulgarian rulers of the country's ancient golden age.

Acquires a Bad Name.

Poor leadership during the last decade has given Bulgaria a bad name with much of the outside world. After the war in which Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece defeated Turkey in 1912, there was a war over the spoils between Bulgaria and the other former allies, with Rumania finally intervening against Bulgaria. The responsibility for this conflict, whether rightly or wrongly, has generally been laid at the door of Bulgaria. During the World war, perhaps largely because of the Hohenzollern blood of the Bulgarian tsar, Bulgaria lined up with Germany, Austria and Turkey. But the late premier, Stamboulisky, was opposed to this step and was imprisoned because of his opposition. His attitude probably reflected that of his peasant party which is now opposing the new regime.

Though Bulgaria produces the usual grains, fruits, tobacco and live stock of its part of the world, it is best known for its extensive culture of roses for the manufacture of the famous and valuable attar of roses. The number of acres of roses cultivated for this purpose in Bulgaria has approached 20,000. An acre produces about 4,000 pounds of rose petals, but this great bulk of petals yields only about 20 ounces of attar. The salable product from a whole acre is therefore little more than one pound. This much-sought essence, however, is worth from $60 up per pound in Bulgaria and many times more than that in foreign countries.

Sofia Like a Western City.

Sofia, capital of Bulgaria, and scene of the chief acts in the recent coup d'etat, is an adequate expression of the Bulgars. It is a solid, businesslike, modern, thrifty capital, with little of the picturesque and artistic in its composition, and nothing of romance or sentiment. It is a matter-of-fact Western city, paved with smooth-squared blocks of asphalt, and its streets are lined with stone and brick and stucco buildings, of solid, simple architecture. As in most American cities, these buildings were constructed for the display of wares to the best advantage, for obtaining the greatest possible office floor space or the largest number of living apartments rather than for beauty or original effect. For the complexities of luxury, the Bulgarians have no time, nor have they learned to feel a need of them.

Their capital is a comparatively new city. Travelers who visited there before 1880 described it as a miserably poor place, "a concourse of red-tiled huts and of hovels of wood and plaster, of narrow, crooked streets, and of general filth and depression." This was the product of Turkish misadministration, which has nearly disappeared, the modern Sofia rising out of the Ottoman ruins. Sofia has 154,000 population and has been growing steadily. It is a commanding point upon the shortest trade route between Europe and Asia. Europe's railway freight for the Near East and the goods of Asia Minor, Persia and Mesopotamia for the West pass through its valley. The city early became important as a trade center, and, probably, would have developed into one of the great cities of Europe, had not periodical destruction, almost continual dangers of war, and centuries of misrule held it back.

The city lies in the midst of a broad plain, between the Vitosha mountains and the main Balkan chain. At the end of almost every vista in the city one sees these distant hill masses, and this fringing of mountains is the only thing that keeps modern Sofia from seeming entirely commonplace. Belgrade lies 206 miles northwest of Sofia, while Constantinople lies 300 miles southeast. The valley at Sofia is an upland plateau, 1,700 feet above sea level, and near the heart of the peninsula, which determines the climate as a sharply continental one. In August, the mercury goes up to 100 degrees Fahrenheit, and, in winter, it falls to four and five degrees below zero. The changes in the weather are often very sudden, though the climate is healthy.

Has Many Fine Buildings.

The rebuilding of Sofia began around 1880. It now has many creditable public buildings, electric light, an electric street railway, and good sewerage and water systems. It possesses the largest theater in southeastern Europe. The Bulgarian National theater, with a competent corps of actors and singers, and a seasonal offering of the best in opera and drama, is a revelation of the strides that have been made in the Balkans since the Turks were driven back a brief generation ago. The theater is a handsome modern structure, planned with greater luxury of detail than most buildings in Sofia, and it cost $400,000. Furthermore, Sofia has a public bath house which is one of the finest buildings of its kind in the world. It was built over a hot mineral spring, famed since the days of the Romans. This building, in Byzantine style, including in its interior appointments all of the most modern luxuries, cost the Bulgarians $600,000.

Their capital city is one of the peculiar prides of the hard-working, long-enduring, persistent Bulgarians. It typifies to them the promise of a great Bulgarian future, and they, also, look upon it as an earnest of their right to a respected place among the civilized nations of the West.

The few touches that bind Sofia to the past come when through a vista of modern business buildings—perhaps over the tops of clanging electric tramcars—one catches a glimpse of a slender minaret of some mosque that has survived the religious cataclysm that turned Moslem "Rumelia" into Christian "Bulgaria."

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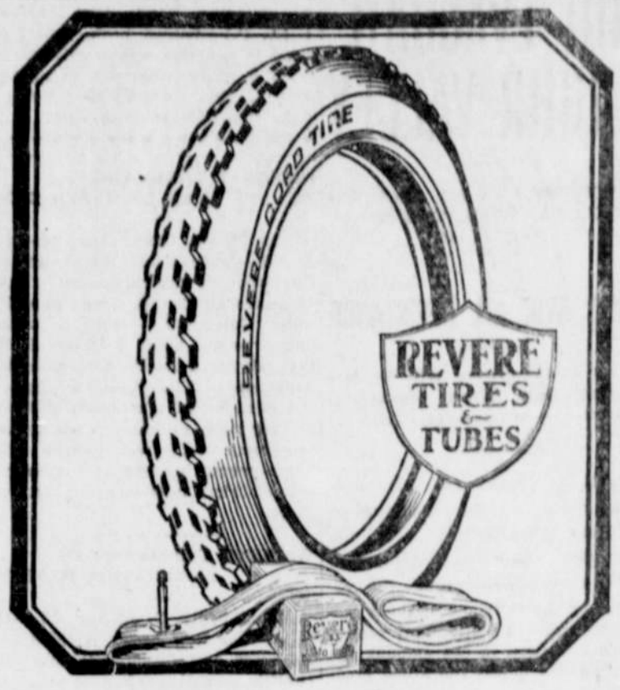

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Sparrow Continues Its Travels.

The ubiquitous English sparrow is forking its way around the world. t invaded Alaska last spring.

PEOPLE'S MARKET

Advertisements under this heading 5c per line per issue. All Classified ads appear under this heading the first time

FOR SALE—The only greenhouse plant in Grants Pass. Inquire of Barnes the Jeweler. 43tf

WANTED—Housekeeper for family of two. No children. J. R. Harvey. 73

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For light touring car, 2½-ton Gear-Six truck, in good condition. Valley Garage. Phone 87. 511 H St. 70tf

WICKER BABY GO-CART—Cost $18.50, will sell for $6. Phone 516-R or call at 423 E St. 72

FOR SALE—Sixty-acre improved farm in Illinois valley. Plenty of irrigation water. Seven-room house. Terms. R. C. Jones, Bonbonniere. 73

CRAWFORD CANNING PEACHES—Special prices at the Eureka Fruit Farm. Bring your boxes and help pick. J. H. Robinson & Sons, near Wilderville. Phone 617-F-13. 72

EXTRA LARGE burro for sale Corner I and Eleventh Sts. 77

FOR SALE—Ford touring car in good running condition; good tires, $125. 407 K St. 70tf

FOR SALE—Ford delivery in good condition. Also good used Ford parts. Call fire department. 77

T. M. STOTT—Automobile Insurance a Specialty. 58tf

FOR SALE—A 5-room house with bath, close in. Inquire at 315 E St. 73

FOR SALE, by any real estate firm—Beautiful home site, 3.16 acres on Savage street $1050, also 1 acre with house, fruit, well and outbuildings on Tenth St. $1000. Horace S. Hall, Turlock, Calif. 97

FOR SALE—One acre of A No. 1 Minnesota corn for sale in field. Mrs. O. W. Murray, Merlin Road. 73

FORD TOURING—$80. W. S. Maxwell Co. 73

FOR SALE—Seven-room house, corner Seventh street and Lee Ave., modern conveniences, garage; five-room house on Seventh partly modern; over one acre in two places; could be cut into several good lots; beautiful location; reasonable. Inquire Mrs. W. H. Quaif, 832 N. Seventh. 77

FOR RENT—Two modern apartments. Both have gas plate and wood range. These places are very close in. Phone 397 J, or call 710 J St. 63-tf

HOP PICKERS WANTED — Commence picking Aug. 27. Heavy crop. Free camp grounds and water. Make application at once. River Banks Farms. Phone 607-F-11. 72

YOUNG CHICKENS WANTED — State quantity, price and location. Address No. 518, care Courier. 67tf

APPLE CIDER FOR SALE 40c gal., also vinegar at 40c gal. Call at 924 South Fifth St. Bring your jug. 73

FOR SALE—Chevrolet heavy ton truck, with commercial body; A-1 shape. Priced to sell. F. R. Hyde, Murphy, Ore. 76

6% MONEY—Bankers Reserve System 6% loans are made on city or farm property to buy, build, improve, or pay indebtedness. Bankers Reserve Deposit Company, Denver, Colorado. WStf

CHILD'S SULKY, wicker. For sale at a bargain. Phone 516-R or call at 423 E St. 72

JOSEPH MOSS AGENCY—Insurance and bonds. High class companies.

E. L. GALBRAITH—Real estate, insurance and plate glass liability. Tufts Bldg. 6th and H. Phone 28.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Small stock ranch, 160 acres, with good outrange, on main road, mail twice daily, school ¾ mile, about 25 acres in cultivation, about 50 acres well fenced, fair house, two good barns. Small payment down, balance easy terms. Will consider good automobile or town property as part payment. Address H. P. Egger, Grants Pass. MWS86

HAVE NO. 1 sweet and real strawberries, tomatoes, summer squash, cabbage, green peppers, table onions, also No. 1 muskmelons for next week. A. Alberts, North Sixth on highway, Rd. 1. 73

WANTED—5 tons of No. 1 alfalfa hay, must be dry, give price delivered. A. Alberts, North Sixth on highway, Rd. 1, 15 rods from city limits. 73

Boys' Shoes

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES. RIGHT AT THE TIME OF YEAR YOU NEED THEM.

36 pairs of boys' mule skin and elk shoes, sizes 9 to 2, very special, to clean up ..... $1.45 pair

36 pairs of boys dress shoes, broken sizes, browns and blacks, sizes 9 to 5½, very special to clean up $1.95 pair

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