

# Rogue River Courier.

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## APPLE PRICES ABOUT SAME AS LAST YEAR

**Hood River Growers Will Sell Their Entire Crop to the Highest Bidder.**

The following interview in the Portland Journal, given by O. L. Vanderbilt, a leading fruit raiser of Hood River, contains much information that is of value to the membership of the Grants Pass Fruit Growers Association:

"From offers already received the impression prevails at Hood River that prices for Oregon apples this year will be about the same as last year, when the highest prices ever known were paid and the entire Hood River crop was shipped to Eastern and European markets. The crop in the valley this year is variously estimated from 100,000 to 130,000 boxes, nearly double the amount of last year's crop."

"Already Eastern and European buyers have visited the valley. The Applegrowers Association has not made any contracts and has fixed upon August 20 as the date when the crop will be sold to the highest bidder. Sealed bids will be received by the cashier of the First National bank of Hood River and opened by the bank's directors."

"The association represents 90 per cent of the apple growers of the valley and numbers about 128 men. No grower is allowed, under the rigidly enforced rules, to pack his own apples."

"This work is done by experts employed by the association. A crew consists of four packers and an inspector. Every apple is inspected before being placed in the box. An association wrapper and box label has been copyrighted and is used exclusively by the organization for protection of buyers and consumers from apples that are grown elsewhere and labeled Hood River apples."

"This year for the first time the Hood River Valley grower has sold his Gravensteins, Kings and Wealthies, early varieties, to the European market. Of these there will be seven car loads from this valley. Two cars are from Beulahland, the largest apple ranch in the valley. Oscar Vanderbilt, owner of Beulahland, who was in Portland today, said:

"Conditions in the valley at present are almost perfect for the apple business. The three early varieties now sold to Europe will be picked and shipped in about three weeks. Picking of other varieties will begin in October. This year is the third in which the association has followed the plan of selling the Hood River apple crop to the highest bidder. It has worked successfully and this year the growers will realize the benefits of both a large crop and a good price."

"Mr. Vanderbilt said the increased acreage planted this year is not large, but a number of good sales have been made. Some of these are at prices that people might regard as fancy. But when compared with prices and earning capacity of Colorado orchards and elsewhere, Hood River prices are still conservative. Colorado apple orchards bring from \$1000 to \$300 per acre, while the Hood River prices do not range at half those figures, al-

though the latter orchards have shown the greater earing power. In a number of Hood River orchards a single acre has been known to yield as much as \$1000 gross in a year.

"Mr. Vanderbilt has purchased 30 acres known as the Vallalla orchard, now in full bearing, and added it to his Beulahland. This farm now consists of about 145 acres, and its bearing acreage is the largest in the valley. Last year the original farm yielded between 4000 and 5000 boxes. The ranch is cultivated to a high degree, bearing trees loaded with perfectly formed apples, the young trees looking thrifty. Every tree is trimmed and sprayed scrupulously. The land is cultivated and harrowed, and not a weed to be seen between all the long rows of trees."

"This year's crop of Beulahland is estimated at 14,000 boxes. The apples from this farm sold last year at \$1.75 as the lowest and \$3 the highest price per box. These prices amaze eastern apple growers, most of whom get less money for a barrel than Hood River growers receive for a bushel of apples. With the acreage of young trees that will come into bearing in the next two or three years the yield of Beulahland will be increased to upwards of 25,000 boxes annually. The entire farm is susceptible of irrigation, and has water at hand, but irrigation is little utilized at the present time."

## EXTRACTS FROM STATE GAME LAW

**Doe's Protected Until Sept 15th, Elk Protected Until 1907.**

Commencing Aug. 15 it is lawful to kill buck deer in Oregon until December 1 next. The season for does ends at the same time, but does not open until Sept. 1, at which time also it will be lawful to kill pheasants. The grouse season opened on the first of this month. It closes December 1, as does the pheasant season. The open season for quail is from Sept 1 to Dec. 1. Elk are protected until 1907. The season for trout, which opened April 1, closes Nov. 1. The following brevities, extracted from the Oregon game laws, will be of interest to sportsman. It is

**UNLAWFUL**  
To sell any game  
To kill more than 10 pheasants, grouse or quail in 1 day  
To catch trout less than 5 inches  
To catch trout other than with hook and line  
To catch trout by night fishing  
To hunt deer at night  
To hunt deer with dogs  
To kill more than 5 deer in one season  
To hunt game animals or birds without license except upon your own ground  
Black Bass—No law. Snipe—No law.

J. W. Tallmadge who resides on Rogue River avenue has left at the Courier office a sample of timothy that would do credit to Illinois, the great hay state. The stems in this bunch of grass are from four to above five feet long and the heads are from six to ten inches in length.

## UNIFORM NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS IN U.S.

**County Officers Cannot Give Papers After Sept. 27th, This Year.**

An act was passed during last session of congress establishing a bureau of naturalization and immigration and to provide a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States.

The bureau is under the department of commerce and labor and the clerks of the several courts must procure all the blanks required for naturalization from that source.

The attorney general of this state was notified by the commissioner general yesterday, through the governor's office, to advise the courts of this state that on and after September 27, this year, their naturalization jurisdiction will cease unless they comply with the terms of the act. According to the act only the following courts are given jurisdiction over naturalization.

"United States circuit and district courts now existing or which may hereafter be established by congress in any state; United States district courts in the territories; the supreme court of the District of Columbia and the United States courts of records in any state or territory now existing, or which may hereafter be created, having a seal, a clerk, and jurisdiction in action at law or equity, or law and equity, in which the amount in controversy is unlimited."

According to this the county court in Oregon will have no power hereafter to issue final papers of citizenship. The fees to be paid for naturalization papers are to be divided, one-half kept by the clerk of the court in which the naturalization is perfected and the other half to be sent to the naturalization bureau at Washington.

The work of "justifying" for naturalization will not be so easy under this law as it has been in the past. No person who is opposed to organized government or who teaches that kind of doctrine can be admitted to citizenship and all applicants who have not declared their intentions prior to the enactment of this law, must be able to speak the English language before being naturalized, unless they should settle on government land and make their home thereon.

The apparent intent of this latter provision is to encourage the foreigners, so that they may not accumulate in congested groups in the large cities, with the evil results which follow in many ways. The foreigner who gets out on a farm is not liable to become an anarchist, but soon learns the language of the country and becomes a good American.

There are many other provisions of the law intended to protect the citizenship of the country from undesirable and undeserving members of the ballot box form those who do not understand or appreciate its meaning and its legitimate uses.

Naturalization papers cannot be issued during the period of thirty days prior to a general election in the state in which they are applied for.

## TO HAVE EXHIBIT OF FRUITS AND PESTS

**Fruit Growers Arranging to Show the Good and Bad of Their Industry.**

The Grants Pass Fruit Growers Union will make a shipment of Bartlett pears East about next Wednesday and will accept merchantable pears for three boxes up, delivered in Grants Pass from growers whether members of the Union or not. Call at the Secretary's office in Courier building or on President Reymers for an acceptance and for rules for picking and hauling. 8-10 It

At the fruit growers meeting in Grants Pass on Monday, September 23, there will be present from abroad, in addition to the speakers, many strangers as well as fruit growers from Jackson county and other sections of Southern Oregon. It has been the current belief all over Oregon that Josephine county was only a mining and timber section and that the fruit growing section of Rogue River Valley was all in Jackson county. To prove to those attending the fruit growers meeting from a distance that this section of Rogue

River Valley is one of the banner districts of Oregon for growing high class fruit it is the plan of the Grants Pass Fruit Growers Union to have a complete exhibit at the meeting of all fruits that are in season in September. Even those not yet ripe are wanted as they will show the fruit men quite as well as ripe fruit their condition.

As many farmers do not know how to recognize even so general a pest as the San Jose scale it is desired that orchardists bring in specimens of every kind of diseased trees, fruit vegetables, plants, etc., that they can find. These pests will be identified by Prof. Cordley, entomologist at the State Agricultural College, who will be present and tell the farmers how to recognize the pests and how to successfully fight them. Thousands of boxes of fine apples and pears are annually lost in this county because the farmers do not know how to keep the pests off their trees. At these fruit growers meetings orchardists will get more practical knowledge and how to combat the pests than could be learned in six months spent in reading on the subject. It will pay every farmer who has even a dozen fruit trees to attend this meeting and learn how to grow fruit that will bring a profitable price in the market instead of being only fit for hog feed.

Fine commercial printing at the Courier office.

## PROF. CORDLEY IDENTIFIES PEACH DISEASE

**Tells Ashland Fruit Growers Association How to Destroy Fungus Disease.**

A new fungus disease has appeared to a limited extent with peach orchards about Ashland, and fearing that it might be a serious pest the Ashland Fruit & Produce Association sent a lot of the peaches to Prof. A. B. Cordley, entomologist at the State Agricultural college, for him to identify and to report as to its character. The following is Prof. Cordley's reply to the Ashland Association, which was published in the Ashland papers and the Courier herewith published it for the information of Josephine county peach growers:

Corvallis, Ore., Aug. 16, 1906.  
The Ashland Fruit & Produce Association, Ashland, Oregon.

Dear Sirs: In answer to your letter of the 2nd, which accompanied the letter are infested with the fungus disease known as peach fruit spot, which is caused by the fungus Helminthosporium Carpophilum, and also by the larva of the peach twig miner, Anarsia Lineatella. The presence of the fungus causing the spots upon the peach, which resemble those produced by San Jose scale should not in my estimation, be cause for condemning the fruit since it does not so far as known, injure the tree at all and does no particular injury to the fruit. The larva of the peach twig moth winters in small borrows which it makes in the bark of the tree, usually about the crotches of the limbs. Just as the leaf buds start in spring the larvae leave their winter quarters and burrow into the tips of the twigs where the first generation develops. From these larvae are produced small, grayish moths which deposit eggs for the second generation, the worms which are now attacking the peaches.

The best method of fighting this pest has been found to be to spray the trees in spring, shortly before the blossom buds begin to swell, with the lime, sulphur salt spray. This application would also serve as the first one for controlling the fungus and if this were supplemented with one or two sprayings with weak Bordeaux mixture, the first, say a week or ten days after the blossoms have fallen and the second two weeks later, the three applications would undoubtedly check both troubles.

Very truly yours,  
A. B. CORDLEY.

Mrs. A. J. Schrimpf arrived Wednesday from Santa Paula, Cal., to spend about six weeks visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Watts. She will also visit her brother George Elliott, and sister, Mrs. Harrington, at Myrtle Point before returning home. Mr. Schrimpf, who while here was engaged in farming is now engaged in masonry work at big wages, as ever since the San Francisco disaster masons have been in big demand.

The Courier has the largest circulation of any paper in Southern Oregon.

## CRUDE OIL USED ON SALEM STREETS

**Clouds of Dust on Capitol Streets May Be Eliminated Soon**

Sprinkling the Salem streets with oil has actually begun, says the Salem Journal of August 17. Portions of Court street and Liberty street in front of the property of Dr. J. H. Brewer, was treated to a coating of crude petroleum this morning. So far, the indications are that it is a success.

The work attracted a great deal of interest and hundreds of citizens passed around that way to watch the men lay the dust and grease the road.

The experiment may solve the problem of Salem's dusty streets, and the success of the effort will lead other property owners to adopt the same methods.

The oil was spread by means of the water sprinkler, and did not spread as it will when a regular sprinkler is constructed for the experiment to be conducted around the court house property tomorrow. The oil was forced directly onto the street by the sprinkler, and then the road was raked so as to spread the oil in better shape. The experiment was made on an area of 30x24 feet on one street 60x30 on the other.

Dr. Brewer has estimated that it would cost about \$9 to thoroughly sprinkle the distance of one block, and that an application of three barrels of oil would do the work on the streets

adjoining his property. Judge Scott, too, is optimistic at the interest manifested.

This experiment will be watched with interest for if it is a success in Salem oil will be tried on the streets of Grants Pass. A section of granite sand sidewalk will likely be given a trial of a coating of oil to try the effect of giving it a smooth surface and of eliminating the white glare it has from the bright sun.

**Will Instruct Canada Farmers.**

C. E. Stewart of Cottage Grove, formerly of Medford, has been engaged by the Horticultural Society of Ontario, Canada, to instruct the fruit growers of that country in Oregon methods of fruit packing. Mr. Stewart is well fitted by his long experience as a fruit grower to give the necessary instructions and has already left for the scene of his labors. He will be there about three months.

Mr. Stewart is the son of the late J. H. Stewart of Medford, who planted the first big orchard in Rogue River Valley and demonstrated that fruit raising when scientifically carried on was one of the most profitable industries for the farmers of this Valley. Mr. Stewart had a fine orchard near Medford, which he sold for \$15,000 three years ago, when he moved to Cottage Grove to engage in business.

Eastern orchardists and Eastern dealers concede that the Oregon fruit raisers lead the world in advanced methods in raising and packing fruit and for several years past Oregon apples and pears have brought a much higher price in the markets of New York and other Eastern cities than the same fruit from other states.

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 <p><b>Quart Glass Pitchers</b> fine heavy fire polished. 20c</p>	 <p><b>Wire Vegetable and Egg Bolders</b> 10c</p>	 <p>6 packages for 25c</p>
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### MY SALES for the past 30 DAYS

Elizabeth Jones to Fred Knight, cottage and lot.  
Edward Gouin to J. M. Newman, 2 1/2 acres of orchard with 3-room cottage.  
T. F. Croxon to Julia Pardee, 2 lots, 6-room modern cottage.  
Rose Weidman to Samuel Provolt, 1 lot, 5-room cottage.  
Lincoln Savage to Hattie Miner, 2 lots, 5-room cottage.  
F. M. Miner to Lincoln Savage, 1 unimproved lot.  
10 lots in Portland for Rose Weidman.

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