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CENTRAL POINT HERALD

THE HERALD

Will co-operate with you on any proposition for the betterment of Central Point and its vicinity.

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SUGAR BEET DAY

WILL CELEBRATE NEW INDUSTRY

Special Train To Take Our People to Grants Pass as Guests of that City

Saturday, Nov. 11th, will be Sugar Beet Growers' Day in Grants Pass. It will be the day when the people of the district celebrate the coming of the great industry that means a revolution in farming conditions and that will bring a new era in industrial development.

The general committee met Friday evening and made the preliminary arrangements for the day. Manager Nibley stated that the factory was now running in most excellent shape and that next Saturday would be the best time for inspection of the institution.

It is expected that a special train will be chartered and an excursion run from the upper part of the valley, while excursion arrangement will be made for the bringing of the people from the other directions.

The arranging of the special train or of excursions is in the hands of a committee headed by R. B. Miller aided by Preston B. Delano and J. M. Isham. Mr. Miller is in Portland today and will make definite arrangements while there. It is proposed that the trains be run free for all beet growers from Ashland to Sutherlin. The families of the beet growers will be invited, and for the day they will be the guests of the city of Grants Pass.

Following the arrival of the trains with the excursionists in this city the visitors will be taken direct to the sugar factory where they will be piloted thru and the working of the various machines and equipment explained by the factory people. The beet from the dumping bins to the sugar sack will be followed, and all the processes of manufacture explained.

Each lady visitor at the factory on that day will be presented with a souvenir sack of sugar. This souvenir will consist of a

sack made up just as the larger commercial sacks, with printing, etc., and will contain enough sugar to give every family a trial sample. The factory is giving half a ton of its best sugar for this purpose.

After an inspection of the factory, the visitors will be given lunch by the citizens, when a public meeting will be held, and Gov. Withycombe and other notables will be invited to speak. Chief Agriculturist Austin of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Co., will be urged to come from Salt Lake City, and the culture of sugar beets will be a subject for free discussion. Farmers who have grown beets this year will tell how they have succeeded, and the public will hear why some farmers have harvested 28 tons of beets to the acre while others have failed of profitable yield. The dissemination of information upon the culture of sugar beets will be the order of the day, and the experiences will be discussed.

The distribution of excursion tickets (free) will be under the direction of Mr. Austin and the field men of the sugar company.

Some very good beets have been raised here this summer. John Brenner had 9 acres which averaged 18 tons per acre. Part of this field went 24 tons, but a portion had no water so the average was cut down to 18 tons and at \$5.50 per ton the field yielded \$99.00 per acre, or \$891.80. We believe that will beat wheat.

Harvey Walters had 2 acres and harvested 40 tons which brought him \$110.00.

Howard Dunlap had three acres which brought him 24 tons \$132. Yet Mr. Dunlap says he wishes he had 100 acres to plant next year even if he got only 8 tons per acre. He had no water.

There is every reason to believe that this section can have a factory of its own if our farmers will first get water and then plant beets, and there hundreds of acres near this city that will clear the owner \$100 per acre, if they are willing to put the work on the beets.

Descriptive.

Small Tommy had just come from the back yard, where the cook was removing the feathers from a chicken.

"Have you seen anything of Jane?" asked his mother.

"Sure," replied the little fellow. "She is behind the shed busking a hen."—New York Globe.

Professional Tendency.

"What a squint that theatrical manager has."

"Don't you know managers always have more or less a cast in their eye."—Baltimore American.

ELECTION RETURNS

Central Point Returns Complete and Jackson County Totals

Table with columns: Candidate, Office, South, North, County. Lists candidates for President, U.S. Representative, Secretary of State, Justice Supreme Court, Food Commissioner, Public Service, Circuit Judge, State Representative, County Attorney, Sheriff, Clerk, Recorder, Treasurer, Assessor, School Supt., Surveyor, and Commissioner.

As to the Presidential race, it will take the official count in some states to determine who is elected.

Paper Making in Japan. Papermaking was one of the earliest industries of Japan. When Europeans were writing on the skins of animals and leaves of plants, ancestors of modern Japanese were recording their thoughts on paper made from wood or vegetable fiber.

Keep It Dark. May—Of course you know that our engagement is secret. Jane—Oh, yes; so I am told by everybody!—Pearson's Weekly.

The man who drops his anchor in the Slough of Despond never gets any farther.

He Got a Hough. The agricultural education that we hear about should not be confined to the country. The city needs it too. A man went into a Boston department store one day and asked for a hoe. The young woman at the counter passed him a trowel and, finding that it was not what he wanted, asked him to pick out a hoe from the pile of garden tools. He did so. Then the saleswoman made out the slip, "One hough, 75 cents."—Youth's Companion.

Putting Out Gasoline Fires. Experiments by the British fire prevention committee show that the best way to put out a small gasoline fire is to spread over the burning liquid a mixture of ten pounds of bicarbonate of soda and twelve pounds of common sawdust, free from chips and shavings.

JOHN MUIR AND HIS BREAD.

The Famous Naturalist Lived the Real Simple Life.

The naturalist and explorer, John Muir, was a curiously simple man—as simple in his tastes and appetites as in his views of life and conduct. On his trips through the Sierras he never carried a gun and never killed game, nor did he catch fish.

He lived almost exclusively on plain dry bread. "There is no waste in it," he used to say. "Every particle is of value. I also take along a small package of tea and a little tin cup in a stout canvas bag. I can sustain my strength on this diet for months at a time. I occasionally run across some wild berries or an edible root to chew on, but they are not important."

At dinners to which he was invited Mr. Muir would usually barely taste of soup or fruit, never touch meat or any fancy dessert, talk while others ate and nibble away between times at a slice of bread without butter.

Once while visiting Pasadena he was one of a party starting out to get supper, after which it was purposed to spend the evening in the rooms of one of the company. As they walked along the street they passed a bakery, and Mr. Muir stopped. "Why, friends, look here!" he said. "That is good looking bread. Why go any farther? Let's buy a couple of loaves and take them to the room with us." And he was quite in earnest.

Once a friend took him to luncheon at a famous restaurant in San Francisco. As they took seats at a table Mr. Muir was engaged in some discussion in which he was so absorbed that he was oblivious to everything else. His friend could not interrupt him, and so the talk flowed on until the time approached for closing the restaurant. The head waiter told the host that he must give his order without further delay. Taking advantage of the interruption, the friend suggested to Mr. Muir that he should give his order. He seemed startled. "I have all I wish," he exclaimed. "Order for yourself." For an hour as he talked he had been chewing bits of bread.—Youth's Companion.

in the extreme North the soil is more open than later in the season and offers a better seed bed.

The first consideration in making a new lawn is a suitable soil. This should be well drained and of good texture and should be thoroughly prepared. A good loam will need only enrichment.

This may be brought about best by a dressing of well-rotted barnyard manure thoroughly worked in. If manure is not available, 20 pounds of bone-meal for each 1,000 square feet may be substituted. If the lawn site is of stiff clay both sand and humus or vegetable matter must be worked in if a good turf is to be secured. There is little danger of using too much of either of these materials. Light sandy soils should have clay and humus worked in to increase their water-holding capacity. The humus may be supplied in the form of manure compost or soil from mushroom beds at the rate of one-half ton to 1,000 square feet of area. After the proper constituents are supplied the lawn soil should be thoroughly stirred and firmed. This preparation should begin several weeks before seeding time to allow sufficient time for the ground to settle and for weed seeds to germinate.

Kentucky blue grass is, in general, the most desirable turf-forming grass for lawn use in the northern part of the United States. For best results it usually made the predominate ingredient in mixtures containing also the seeds of several other grasses and white clover. A mixture found satisfactory by department specialist consists of 17 parts of Kentucky blue grass, 4 parts of reelected redtop, 3 parts of perennia, rye grass, and 1 part of white clover. Those planting lawns must not make the mistake of sowing their seed to thinly for a thick stand of grass is essential at the beginning. From 4 to 5 pounds of the above mixture should be sown for each 1,000 square feet of area. The seed may be covered over a small area by hand raking or on a large area by a weeder. After the seeds are covered the planted area may be rolled lightly.

Making a New Lawn

For some reason the following article was not finished last week so we republish.

The early part of September is the best time for seeding a new lawn in the States south of New England and north of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers according to plant specialists of the department. Likewise the repairing of lawn in this region is much more likely to be successful if undertaken in the early autumn rather than in the early spring. The reason late summer and fall planting is preferable where climatic conditions will permit is that young grass does not stool well in the spring and summer and is no aggressive enough during these seasons to combat weeds. In the northern tier of states and New England these conditions do not hold, and spring is the best time for lawn work. At that time

MARKET REPORT

(Prices paid the producer.)

Table listing market prices for various commodities: Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, Corn, Alfalfa baled, Grain hay baled, Butter, Eggs, Steers, Cows, Hogs, Sheep, Hens, Old cocks, Turkeys No. 1, Ducks (old), Ducks (young), Geese, Potatoes.

Advertisement for Martin J. Reddy, The Jeweler. Features a diamond logo and text: 'Reliability and Price', 'Diamonds, Watches, Jewellery and Silverware', 'Medford, Oregon'.

Advertisement for Mackinaws Clothing. Text: 'MACKINAWS', 'We have added to our "Made-to-Measure" Clothing the All Wool', 'Brownsville Clothing', 'CRANFILL & ROBNETT'.

Advertisement for Mt. Pitt Flour. Text: 'Use Mt. PITT', 'The flour of no regrets', 'Mt. Pitt Breakfast Wheatlets', 'Mt. Pitt Griddle Cake Flour', 'The Central Point Mills'.