

VOLUNTEER ONIONS PROTECT YOUNG PLANTS

Protection Thus Accorded Weakens Attack of Young Plants in Regular Crop.

Volunteer onions left in the field reduce the injury from onion maggots by 90 per cent in the encouraging report of A. L. Lovett, entomologist at O. A. C. experiment station.

"It is the common practice in commercial onion production," says professor Lovett, "to go over the fields in the spring and remove all volunteer onions. Observations show that where these volunteer plants are left in the field they prove very attractive to the fly and it is on these plants they center their attack, leaving the young plants practically free from the maggot injury."

"Such striking results were obtained in tests carried forward in British Columbia by Canadian entomologists and it is urged that our growers give the practice a trial.

"Leave 2 to 3 volunteer plants to every 100 feet in the row. Plants of a rather bushy growth at the surface are most attractive. Supplement this with a late thinning, removing at thinning time any young plants showing an infestation.

"After they are once thoroughly riddled by maggots the volunteer plants should be removed, the adjacent soil examined and all maggots destroyed. In the absence of volunteer plants the seeding of one row of 'multiplier' onion about every 100 feet is suggested."

OREGON'S EDUCATIONAL CRISIS.

This state of Oregon faces an educational crisis. It is of vital interest to the state that the crisis be averted.

President Campbell, of the University of Oregon, and President Kerr of the Oregon Agricultural college, in a presentation of the situation to the city club at the last Friday noon luncheon, made an indisputable showing of facts and figures. That showing left no other possible conclusion than that the people of Oregon must either vote the funds that will be available by the passage of the millage tax bill, or the extended functioning of these two state institutions of learning, and the State Normal school as well, must cease. There is no other alternative.

Enrollment in either the university or agricultural college has increased since the pre-war years more than 100 per cent. Revenues, as expressed in dollar terms, have increased barely 3 per cent. The dollar of today is worth in purchasing power but little more than 50 per cent of the pre-war dollar.

In cost per student, Oregon is at the foot of the list among all the states of the Union. The cost in Oregon as compared with the cost in state educational institutions of other states is approximately \$300 per annum as against \$900. In overhead Oregon is also at the foot of the list. The overhead cost per student in Oregon University is about \$240 a year, while in the state colleges and universities of other states it runs from \$300 to \$650. There is no charge to be made or entertained of inefficient or extravagant management.

The demand for higher education in the Oregon Institution is a constantly increasing factor. On the existing revenue basis it cannot be met. If the funds as provided in the millage tax bill are voted, even then the provision will be \$70 less per student per year than the normal pre-war average of other state colleges and universities. Without that provision the increasing demand on the part of Oregon boys and girls to get a higher education must be denied in this state. In that event, if that education is obtained by that young man or young woman, it must be obtained in some other state.

The university and agricultural college are rendering not only academic but practical service to the people of Oregon. It is cited where in by the service of applied science under the agency of agricultural college activities a half a million dollars has been added to the wealth of a single county in the state.

But that is not all. There is another angle and a most important angle to be considered. The men who direct this service that is of such value to the people of the state are specialists in their respective lines. Their services cannot be retained at the salaries now paid and higher salaries cannot be paid because there is not available money with which to pay them. Competition among educational institutions for this class of men is keen. They are bid for by colleges and universities outside of Oregon at advance salary figures all the way from 50 to 100 per cent better than they receive.

These are some of the compelling and convincing facts to be considered and understood with reference to the pending millage tax measure.—Portland Telegram.

Fred Lucas, who recently purchased the Jane Penland farm near Lexington from E. Nordyke and his son Guy Nordyke, has undertaken some extensive improvements. Among these are included the plans for remodeling one of the houses on the ranch where the Lucas family will live. Certain fences will also be torn down, as Mr. Lucas is getting ready for the Heppner-Willow creek highway, which will run within a few feet of his doorway.

M. D. Tucker of Lexington, who's specialty is carpentering and general contracting work, is assisting the Walla Walla Concrete Pipe company in their work of erecting buildings near the depot, for the manufacture of their pipe.

War Trucks for Road Builders.

To date the War Department has turned over to the United States Department of Agriculture approximately 24,000 motor vehicles, as provided in congressional legislation empowering the latter department to distribute this war material among the state highway commissions for use in road building, allotments of which are to be based on the amount of Federal aid for roads which the states receive. This is practically all the vehicles which the War Department has to release. Of this total 12,000 have been delivered to the states. The remainder will be distributed as fast as the railway cars can be secured for their transportation. Representatives of the Bureau of Public Roads, in charge of the matter, believe that within two or three months all of the vehicles will have been delivered to the states. This equipment promises to be a great aid in carrying out the large road building program for 1926.

The State highway commissioners are also interested in securing allotments of tractors, steam shovels, locomotive cranes, automotive cranes, industrial railway tracks, dump cars, and industrial locomotives which remain to be disposed of by the War Department. A measure known as the Kahn Bill, directing the Secretary of War to release this material for the State highway commissioners, has passed the Senate and has been reported out of committee in the House. Until the committee of War has been directed by Congress to turn over this equipment it is not likely that it will be available for State distribution.

Fifty Thousand Farmers Own Trucks.

At least 50,000 farmers in the United States own motor trucks which they use on their farms. This is shown by a preliminary survey of the ownership and use of motor trucks by farmers undertaken by the office of Farm Management and the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture. The data secured by this inquiry answer many questions which have been asked repeatedly in recent years regarding the extent to which motor vehicles are used for farm hauling.

The figures on which totals for the Nation and the several States based were secured from approximately 35,000 selected crop reporters of the Bureau of Crop Estimates. These cooperators were asked to report the names and addresses of farmers they knew who own motor trucks for farm use. Pleasure cars and trailers for use with pleasure cars were excluded, and the reporters were asked not to take account of trucks which are used primarily for general hauling, or on regular established routes.

This survey can scarcely be considered a complete census for it is probable that in some localities the crop reporters were not acquainted with all the truck owners but it is certain that a very large per cent have been listed. It is believed that in no state were less than 75 per cent of the trucks reported. If not complete in every respect the figures show the relative distribution very satisfactorily.

The exact number of motor trucks reported is 49,195, divided among the States as follows: Alabama, 847; Arizona, 95; Arkansas, 721; California, 1,019; Colorado, 894; Connecticut, 357; Delaware, 109; Florida, 359; Georgia, 1,898; Idaho, 329; Illinois, 2,261; Indiana, 1,548; Iowa, 2,773; Kansas, 1,732; Kentucky, 818; Louisiana, 319; Maine, 435; Maryland, 596; Massachusetts, 2,651; Michigan, 1,636; Minnesota, 2,555; Mississippi, 957; Missouri, 2,065; Montana, 359; Nebraska, 2,739; Nevada, 41; New Hampshire, 283; New Jersey, 862; New Mexico, 194; New York, 3,171; North Carolina, 1,459; North Dakota, 591; Ohio, 2,261; Oklahoma, 723; Oregon, 369; Pennsylvania, 2,760; Rhode Island, 152; South Carolina, 1,190; South Dakota, 1,708; Tennessee, 978; Texas, 1,668; Utah, 173; Vermont, 282; Virginia, 1,128; Washington, 682; West Virginia, 465; Wisconsin, 1,465; Wyoming, 174.

Potato Wart Under Control.

In the war against potato wart the United States has done in less than two years what other countries had not succeeded in doing in decades. Wart has been for a long time a destructive disease of potatoes in Europe, and the belief always was that once a garden or field became infected there was no way of eradicating it. An infected area, even when no potatoes were planted in it for a number of years, would show the disease still virulent when again planted to potatoes. The potato wart disease was discovered last year in gardens in some small mining towns in Pennsylvania. The United States Department of Agriculture quarantined the infected areas and the specialists of the department began experiments in control. They have now announced that a field or garden infected with potato wart can be thoroughly disinfected by the use of steam and formaldehyde. The cost of the work, however, is high, and it will be used only when absolutely necessary in cleaning up the infected areas.

The investigators of the department, who have worked in cooperation with the State authorities of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, have also discovered varieties of potato that are immune to the wart disease, and steps are being taken to assist gardeners in the infected regions to purchase varieties of seed known to be immune. The department specialists now believe that further losses from the disease can be practically eliminated.

CARD OF THANKS.

To our many friends and kind neighbors who were so generous in their kindly sympathies and helpful assistance during the illness and last hours of our wife and mother, we extend our heartfelt thanks. F. M. GRIFFIN AND CHILDREN.

MRS. DORA TAYLOR IS DEAD AT WALLA WALLA

Word was received in Heppner on Friday of the death of Mrs. Dora Taylor at Walla Walla, following pneumonia. Mrs. Taylor passed away at 9 o'clock last Thursday morning. She was thirty four years of age and leaves a large number of friends in Heppner, where she lived with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Prater, for many years. The family later moved to Pendleton where she became the wife of Gary Taylor, well known business man of that city. Besides the husband and parents, three brothers and two sisters survive.

Insane Man Decapitated By Train.

M. Michels, a patient of the State hospital at Pendleton, was decapitated by a freight train near the Young ranch last Friday. The man placed himself on the track, and was run over by an east bound train about seven o'clock Friday evening.

Two workmen who were walking to Echo found the body and reported to the John Young ranch. The undertaker and officers from Echo went

FROM TIP TO TOE SHE BREATHEES OF SPRING



The hour of the spring coat is at hand. And here is shown a miss dressed from tip to toe in all that is new for spring. The broad straw with its bands of foulard; the short, full coat and the big checked skirt. It's all for outdoor wear, but pleasing in every line. Please notice the big coarse mesh bowing veil to halt the chaf from spring winds.

to the scene and took charge of the body. An inquest was held the following afternoon, and the jury reported a verdict of suicide.

Michels had been discharged from the state asylum a week before. It was evident that he had made preparations methodically for his death. The head was completely severed from the body.—Echo News.

Black Leg Reported Here.

County Agent Hunt reports several cases of black leg among cattle in some sections of Morrow county. We should lose no time in seeing that our cattle are properly vaccinated, says Mr. Hunt. "There is certain vaccine that can be had upon application which is supposed to render the animal immune for life. The local vaccine will render the animal immune for about six months and then the action will have to be repeated. It is very satisfactory and will always give good results and if you prefer to continue the local regular treatment, well and good. If however, you would care to undertake the more expensive treatment, which will

do for the life time of the animal, we will help you get in touch with this serum.

"Blackleg is certainly a very contagious disease and does not need much explanation to the farmers of Morrow county. The germs will lie dormant on the ground for as long as six years and then may be taken up in gathering food from the ground and will develop black leg in the animal. "This disease, while highly contagious, does not seem to affect men, horses or hogs, but cattle and sheep are its victims. All stockmen are cautioned against this disease."

Lexington Local of Farm

Bureau Will Meet in March

The Lexington local of the Morrow county Farm Bureau will hold its meeting in Lexington on the first Saturday in March. A program of interest is being prepared for presentation at that time. Lexington has one of the five locals of the county.

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THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Commonwealth Ave. & St. Paul St., Boston Mass. New Subscription Received at this Office.

FOR SHERIFF

To the Democratic voters of Morrow county: I hereby announce that I am a candidate for the nomination of sheriff, subject to your will and decision at the primary election to be held in May, 1926. If nominated and elected I will conduct the office upon strict business principles.

C. B. SPERRY, Lone, Oregon.

FOR CLERK

To the Republican voters of Morrow county: I hereby announce that I will be a candidate for the nomination of the office of county clerk, before the primary election to be held in May, 1926.

J. A. WATERS (Incumbent.)



Surely there must be better glasses for near and far vision

If you are tired of scowling over reading glasses; if you are tired of fussing with two pairs of glasses (one for near vision and one for far vision); or if you dislike to wear ordinary conspicuous bifocals that make you look old, you should investigate Kryptoks.

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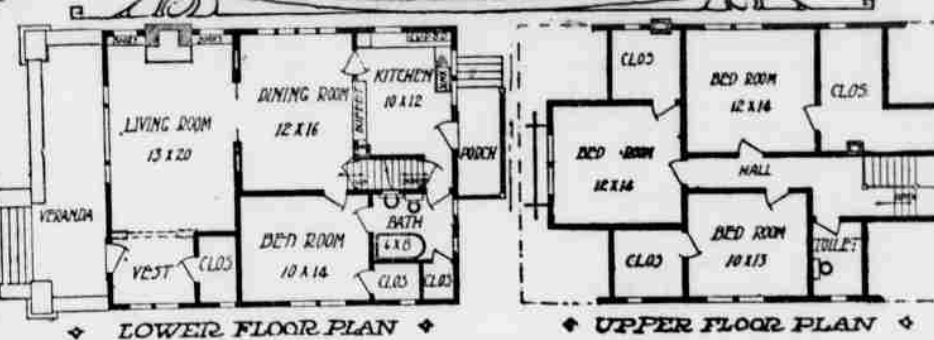
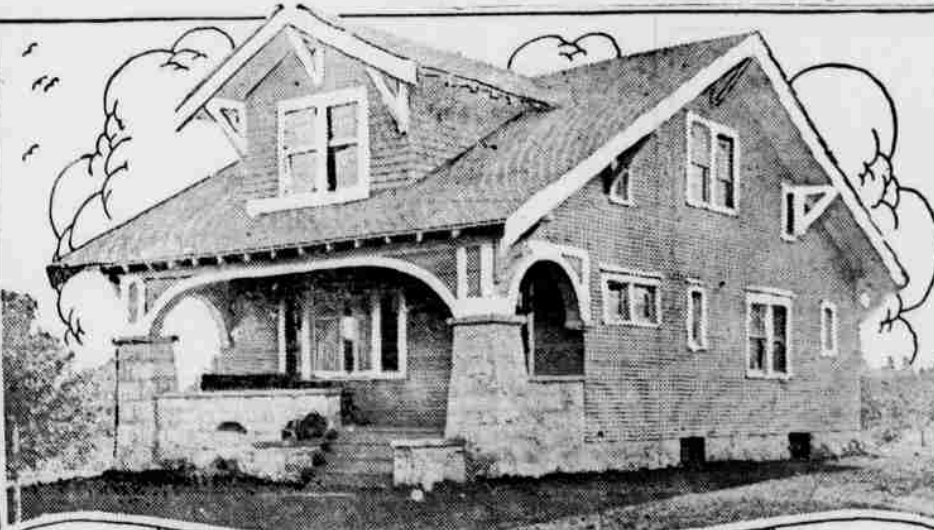
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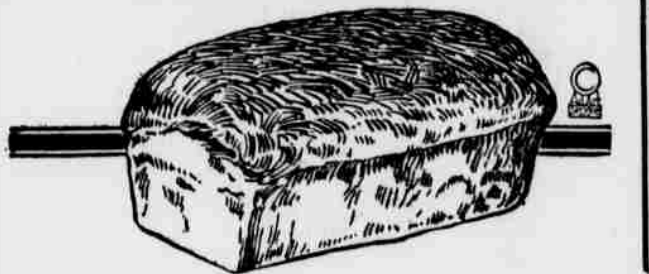


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