

Twenty-Fifth Year

MEDFORD, OREGON, SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1930.

No. 92

## PUBLIC AID IS ASKED TO CURB FOREST BLAZE

### Scientific Help Also Sought—Six Contributory Ways to Fires Listed—Fire Control Held Imperative.

EUGENE, Ore., June 21—(AP)—Declaring that the wholehearted public support in the prevention of forest fires has not yet been attained, in spite of their destructiveness to forest reserves, E. I. Kotok, director of the California forest experiment station, urges that scientists of the nation lend their best efforts to the problem of forest fire control. He spoke at the annual meeting of the Pacific coast division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

An "annual crop" of 158,000 forest fires in the United States, he said, explains why American foresters devote much of their time to the problems of fire control. He spoke of investigations of the Sequoia, Washingtonia, which carry forest fire history as far back as 245 a. d.; quoted Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast," in which the writer vividly describes a blazing forest fire on the mountain sides near the present site of Santa Barbara a hundred years ago; and remarked that Mark Twain, "in his own impish way, recounts his setting fires in the Lake Tahoe region just to enjoy the spectacle."

There are six ways in which fires contrive each year to destroy the forest resources of the country. These are, according to Dr. Kotok: By burning trees at the base of the trunk; by burning the mechanical stumps placed upon them; by killing of the cambium layer; by burning part of the crown and reducing the vigor and rate of growth of the trees; by reducing vigor, thereby increasing susceptibility to insect and fungi attack; by completely wiping out younger stands of trees in seedling and sapling stages; by reduction of the site quantity through removal of organic material and accelerating process of erosion.

Even the lightest fire, Kotok said, may produce some of these deleterious results. In intense fires, he said, complete destruction may be expected.

But the destruction of timber alone and the effect of fires on the total growth of timber is not the only problem, Dr. Kotok explained.

"In the western United States," he said, "where forests have a peculiarly significant bearing on water resources, a single fire by the removal of the vegetable cover may produce disastrous results to dependent agricultural lands. Our experimental data show that by running through fire the litter, humus and organic material in the forest, there will be an increase of immediate runoff one hundred-fold, and the eroded material one thousand fold.

"Where a forest becomes an important watershed," he concluded, "it is obvious that every fire is a threat to dependent agriculture." Dr. Kotok summed up his paper with the conclusion: "Until the forester is able to secure reasonable fire exclusion the development and use of our western forests will be delayed for untold centuries."

SALEM, Ore.—(Sp.)—Over fifty-eight per cent of the total amount of damage by fire in the state of Oregon, outside of Portland, was sustained by rural properties in 36 of 48 per cent of the total number of fires during the month of May, as revealed by the estimate given out by State Fire Marshal Clarence A. Lee. The total state losses amounted to \$677,106, the greatest May losses in the past seven years, of which \$296,551, represented rural losses, including \$49,026 in farm properties. The major item of \$359,000 involved the sawmill plant at Leona in northern Douglas county, reported to have been of suspicious origin.

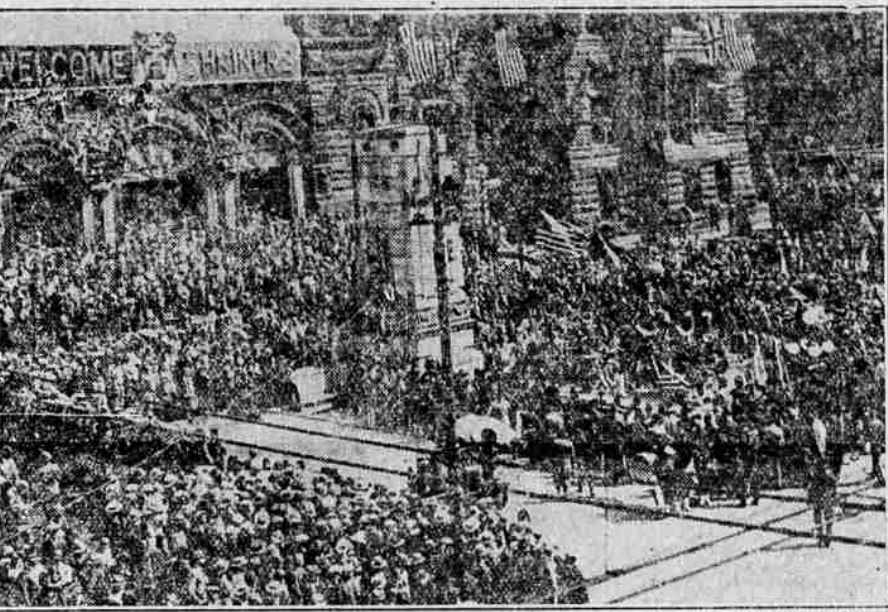
Of the aggregate of damage inflicted by 74 fires industrial Oregon suffered to the extent of \$445,185 or 66 per cent and merchant establishments and merchandise in storage \$10,550.

Eighteen fires in city dwellings and contents inflicted \$19,470 in damage, an average of \$1,082 per fire and 28 fires damaged farm dwellings, barns and contents in the amount of \$49,026, an average of \$1,429 per fire. Brooder houses, chicks and other contents were burned to the value of \$1,040.

Incendiary heads of the list of alleged causes in damage inflicted in the Leona sawmill loss of \$359,000; explosions of inflammable and volatile liquids are charged with seven fires entailing aggregate losses of \$12,970, and overhead and defective stoves, ranges or flues are held responsible for 11 fires causing \$11,590 in property losses. Five fires caused by electricity and defective wiring burned \$6,000 of property valuation and 24 fires of unknown or undetermined origin involved \$284,751 in losses.

Big Sandy and Friendship, Tennessee towns, have the same population in 1930 that they had in 1920—603 and 457, respectively.

## SHRINERS HOLD ANNUAL CONVENTION IN TORONTO



Shriners from all parts of the United States gathered in Toronto, Canada, for their annual convention. Picture shows thousands gathered around the Cenotaph when shriners laid a wreath at its base in tribute to the unknown soldier.

## GRASSHOPPERS NO LONGER NUISANCE IN KLAMATH AREA

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore., June 21—(AP)—For the first time in many years the farmers of the broad basket of the Klamath empire, the famous Tule lake region area in southern Klamath and northern Siskiyou and Modoc counties of California, will not be troubled by grasshoppers.

Eradication of the blight after three years of intensive poisoning will save between \$50,000 and \$200,000 a year to the farmers in that area.

For three years habits of the grasshoppers were switched and in 1925 more than a million pounds of poisoning was spread over the ground at hatching time. A check of the field covering a five-mile front in 1928, which was the worst year, showed a strip of grasshoppers five miles long and 500 feet deep with 500 dead hoppers to the square foot. More than 1,500 acres of crops were ruined that year. Loss in 1929 was less than 100 acres, and this year it will be nothing, C. A. Henderson, county agent, said.

In 1928 more than \$12,000 was spent to kill grasshoppers and at one time there were 50 men employed by the county, the reclamation bureau and the land owners. In 1929 about \$1,000 was spent in that area and this year less than \$100 will have been spent.

## JOSEPHINE CROPS HAVE BEEN BETTER

GRANTS PASS, Ore., June 21—(AP)—Crop conditions in Josephine county are reported to be below normal on account of a late spring. Much of the early plantings of garden vegetables had to be reseeded. The strawberry crop was slightly under normal, but indications point, it is said, to a good black and raspberry crop. It is too early to credit anything on grapes, one of the greatest crops of the county.

There are reports of blight in pear orchards.

NICE, France, June 21—(AP)—Sea urchin pate, sealed in glass jars, has been put on the market here and the entire output of the new delicacy has been taken locally. Fishermen have hitherto regarded the sea urchin as a pest.

Larval parasites are being bred by thousands in Philippine laboratories to combat the Leaf-Miner pest which damages the coconut crop.

Albany — Albany "Bake" Auto Paint shop purchased by Young & Lee.

Lebanon — Construction work resumed on new electric line east of this town.

### VACATION LAND—

Partly Furnished Houses for Rent—Seaview Cottages for Sale  
HUNTING, OCEAN AND FRESH WATER FISHING, BOATING, BATHING—SADDLE HORSES FOR HIRE

### BROOKINGS TOWNSITE

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On the Oregon Coast Highway at Mouth of Chetco River in Southern Curry County, Oregon.

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W. J. WARD Write Brookings, Oregon

## KMED PROGRAM OF TOGGERY BILL TUESDAY EVENING

The spirit of the Spanish dance will be a feature attraction of this week's Toggery Nunn-Bush program over station KMED on Monday night from 8:30 to 10 o'clock in the Nunn-Bush orchestra's interpretation of two dances by Moszkowski.

This will be followed by "An Old Italian Love Song," sung by William Pohlmann, tenor, during which an interpolation of one of the most famous of all Italian songs, "Santa Lucia," will be given by the Nunn-Bush Singers. Mr. Pohlmann, now a radio favorite, has had considerable experience in the musical world. Following production of "The University of Chicago," he studied in Chicago, and Asheville, North Carolina, doing opera roles in "Carmen," "Faust," and "Madame Butterfly." Mr. Pohlmann served overseas in the World War and studied in France following the armistice. At the present time he is teaching music in Chicago in addition to radio work over many prominent stations in the middle west.

The third musical treat of this program is a special arrangement for Joseph Gallichio and the Nunn-Bush Singers, of the "Intermezzo" from the "Cavalleria Rusticana." The musical accompaniment, by the Singers of Mr. Gallichio's violin blends into the beauty and charm of the number, and at no time are the notes of the violin lost to the radio listeners.

Program  
Lied  
Two Spanish Dances, Moszkowski  
Nunn-Bush Symphony Orchestra

An Old Italian Love Song  
Mr. Pohlmann, tenor, assisted by Nunn-Bush Singers, who will give an interpolation of "Santa Lucia" during the above number.

Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana" — Mascagni  
Joseph Gallichio, violinist, accompanied by Nunn-Bush Singers

Lied  
Nunn-Bush Singers  
Few operas offer so bright a dance as the "Dance of the Comedians" from "The Bartered Bride," by Smetana, to be played by the Nunn-Bush Symphony orchestra. This number is followed by Tito's "Serenade," played by two great masters of the flute and French horn. Both Mr. Furman and Mr. Du Franse, who star in this number, are now soloists with the Los Angeles Symphony orchestra and the Chicago Civic Opera Company, respectively. Their interpretation of this number is most interesting, particularly as this selection was writ for two instruments as far apart as possible on the musical scale.

One of the special features of

## FARM CONDITIONS IN UMATILLA NOW BEST, MANY YRS.

PENDLETON, June 21—(AP)—Agricultural conditions, along with sheep and livestock in Umatilla county, look good this year and some good crops are in prospect, although wool men have not been receiving the best prices possible.

Wheat in general over the county has benefited heavily by general rains during the stalling period, and some sections of the wheat belt will cut a larger crop than last year. In the Pilot Rock district and reservation regions the stand is excellent. Other districts report good stands.

In all about a quarter million acres have been planted and a near normal crop is expected. In the west end of the county the asparagus crop was good this year, and fairly good returns were realized by growers.

The alfalfa cutting has not been so heavy for the first cut, but the moisture of the past several weeks may be a boon to second and third cuttings.

This program will be "Moonlight Waters," sung by the Nunn-Bush Singers, with Walter Stevenson, better known as the "Manx Larcenizer," who will give his interpretation of this popular number.

Following Mr. Stevenson, the popular trio, Miss Ruth Lyon, soprano, Eulah Cornor, contralto, and William Pohlmann, tenor, will conclude this program with a special arrangement of this number.

The program is part of a coast-to-coast broadcast sponsored by The Toggery every Monday night at 8:30 to 10 o'clock.

Program  
Lied  
Nunn-Bush Singers  
"Dance of the Comedians," from "The Bartered Bride," Smetana  
Serenade and flute duet, by Louis Du Franse, horn; Julius Furman, flute.  
Moonlight Waters  
Walter Stevenson, bass, followed by Ruth Lyon, soprano, Eulah Cornor, contralto, and Wm. Pohlmann, tenor, in a special arrangement of this number.  
Lied

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## NO EXCUSE FOR SPRAY RESIDUE OR WORM FRUIT

### O. S. C. Expert Shows That Clean Product Can Be Placed On Market, at Low Cost—Tolerance Is Found Below Established Mark.

EUGENE, Ore., June 21—(AP)—Declaring that there is now no excuse for the marketing of any but clean fruit, free of either worms or supposedly poisonous spray residue, Dr. J. S. Jones, chemist of Oregon State college, told assembled members of the Pacific coast division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of progress made in the treatment of apples, pears and other fruit.

Admitting that wormy fruit is unmarketable, and fruit with residues of spray materials too much in evidence, is questionable in the eyes of the consumer, Dr. Jones said experience of the last five years has shown that spray residues of all kinds at the time of harvest and packing can be removed from apples and pears at relatively light expense and with sufficient thoroughness "to meet the most exacting requirements of pure food officials."

"In some respects it seems strange that after a half century of more of experience in combating insect enemies of garden, field and orchard crops, the producer must still rely upon the use of compounds whose elements are definitely associated in the minds of the public with virulent toxicity in humans," Dr. Jones said.

"In recent times the grower of apples and pears has been prominently before the consuming public because no thoroughly satisfactory substitute for arsenicals has been found for control of the codling moth. Whenever that pest has become firmly established, clean crops of apples and pears cannot be produced without frequent and liberal applications of arsenicals on the part of the producer throughout the growing season."

Dismissing the question of spray adhering to the skins of fruit, a condition that is easily eliminated by use of one of the several washing baths available, Dr. Jones spoke at length on the matter of arsenicals in the flesh of the fruit itself. Experiments indicate, he pointed out, that minute traces of arsenic, known as the "sublimates" element, are present in practically all organic cells. Publicity recently given to this fact has prompted a "scare" in some circles where it was not understood that the element in such minute quantities must be harmless.

Arsenic, he said, is present in practically all soils. Fruit taken from orchards known never to have been sprayed has been found to contain minute traces of arsenic, assimilated from the soil. Other orchards, principally those that have been sprayed with arsenic compounds, contain more arsenic in the soil, but none to such an extent as to warrant even passing uneasiness.

Dr. Jones pointed out that food products intended for interstate or foreign shipment must not contain arsenic, calculated as the trioxide, in excess of 1-100 grains per pound.

His analytical work shows, Dr. Jones declared, that pears and apples actually contain not more than 14-16,000 to 49-16,000 grains per pound even from orchards where arsenic deposits are great.

The maximum amount of arsenic then thus far found in the flesh of apples and pears in spray-

## GREEN SPRG. ROAD TO BE READY SOON KLAMATH IS TOLD

### Expectations that the work on the Green Springs highway would be completed this year, were voiced by C. E. Gates, member of the state highway commission, who was in Klamath Falls Tuesday.

"Bob" Gates, as he is so often called, was accompanied by W. C. Chandler, division engineer.

Both officials stated that the work is being rushed and is one of the most unique strips of highway work ever undertaken. At the present time, they explained, every type of highway construction work is being accomplished on that highway, something never before attempted. This is due to the fact that each section of the road is being completed as they go along. Grading, straightening, rocking, widening, filling, and everything is going on at the same time on the different stretches of road, including the new bridge which is being built at Keno.

When it is completed Klamath county will have a speedway of mountain road 50 miles in length that will be one of the best highways in the country. Tourist travel this way is only being held up a year instead of two, three, five or more years if the work had been started at the same time on the entire road instead of piecemeal, Mr. Gates explained.

Dangerous curves are being eliminated, points cut off and ravines filled in. Work on resurfacing into Klamath Falls is now under way. Construction work on this highway will aggregate almost \$500,000, Gates stated.—Klamath Falls News.

## JULY DELIVERIES ON MAJESTIC LINE

First deliveries on Majestic refrigerators, which have been awaited in Medford, will be made in July, according to announcement made Saturday by Clayton Isaacs, of the Palmer Music House.

Majestic refrigerators will be available in five and seven cubic foot sizes. The boxes are all steel with porcelain steel interior and Duo on the outside, and the rounded corners are an outstanding feature. The small box has two trays with 28 cubes of ice each, and the large box has three trays with 84 cubes. Two trays are for small cubes. Cubes in the small box equal six pounds of ice, and in the large box nine pounds.

There is no dead air space in the Majestic refrigerator, the cork or celotex insulation being three inches thick. Everything except the insulation material is to be made by Grigsby Brunow. The metal evaporator is ten inches wide and ten inches deep.

An average freezing time of two hours and ten minutes is allowed in the 80 degree room, but faster freezing may be obtained by adjusting the cold control. The Majestic has practically a lifetime guarantee and is to be handled by distributors or factory branch with no dealer service.

The compressor motor is automatically oiled with an oil that mixes right with the refrigerant in compressor chamber. Weight of the small box is 375 pounds, and the large box weighs 475 pounds complete but without crate. Models will be on display at the Palmer Music House early in July.

Laws in eleven states prohibit marriage between Mongolians and white persons.

## OREGON DAIRY INDUSTRY GAINS, PAST WINTER PRICE DECLINES, RECENT OBSERVATIONS REVEAL

CORVALLIS, Ore., June 21—(AP)—Oregon's dairy industry, responsible for about one-seventh of the agricultural income of the state, is successfully weathering serious depression that followed the disastrous slump in prices last winter, judging from elevations made in connection with the 1,000 mile tour of the state made by the dairy demonstration train of the Oregon State college and the S. P. & S. road.

This does not mean that every dairyman is prospering or that all are not still feeling the pinch of low prices that have in many instances wiped out the margin of immediate profit. What is indicated is that the Oregon dairy industry in the main is securely enough established on sound economic factors, that it has not been as severely shaken as in some other sections where boom conditions grew out of price inflation.

One of the factors favoring Oregon dairymen is that average production per cow is considerably higher than for the United States as a whole—in fact, is fifth among the states in this respect.

Oregon is fourth among the states in percentage of cows in cow testing associations, and the 12,000 cows under the test average above the 300-pound mark in annual butterfat production—a record not equaled in any other state. Part of the reason for this better production record for Oregon's 214,000 dairy cows comes from the fact that this state stands fifth in the country for the proportion of purebred sires used in the herds. As high producing cows are so born and not made by environment, this is one of the most important factors contributing to the average increase of some 30 pounds per cow in the last 10 years.

The state has been particularly favored in opportunity to build up quality dairy herds through the presence of many of the world's greatest purebred dairy animals. In the Jersey breed this advantage is particularly notable in that Oregon with only five per cent of the Jersey cow herd, more production records than all other states combined. Taking all breeds, Oregon has fewer than 1.5 per cent of the registered animals, but holds 5.6 per cent of the records and honors.

Thus from the production standpoint the Oregon dairy industry has been steadily advancing and is in a favored position. Good conditions this spring and summer have been favorable following an unprecedented dry fall in which pastures were practically nonexistent.

From the marketing standpoint, on the other hand, Oregon has not advanced to the degree shown in some other leading dairy states, and much of the territory traversed on the tour of the train is looking toward improvements in this respect. The lower Columbia region with the largest cooperative creamery development in the state is the notable exception.

Ten years ago Oregon had 89 creameries manufacturing an average of about 165,000 pounds of butter each. Today it has 108 creameries with an average production of close to 240,000 pounds of butter. While this is a real improvement, leaders in the industry are convinced that fewer and larger manufacturing plants especially among the cooperatives would materially increase the marketing possibilities with consequent higher returns to the grower.

Such a merger or federation of cooperatives is now being proposed—the plans being worked out in cooperation with the federal farm board representatives and the state college extension service.

The lower Columbia cooperative dairy association has been the first to use federal marketing service in this state and now includes a certificate of quality in each package of its inspected butter. The bulk of butter produced by other creameries, both private and cooperative, has failed to increase the outside market as rapidly as desired.

A definite improvement in average butter quality through the state is being noted in the last year or so and exports had increased proportionately. Oregon, in fact, increased its California sales by 75 per cent last year, which is more than twice the increase of any neighboring state.

In the portion of the state touched by the demonstration train bounded by Eugene on the north and Redmond on the east, there is no talk of leaving the dairy industry, but there is everywhere among the better farmers a confidence in the future of the industry in Oregon.

U. S. Machinery Exports Grow  
WASHINGTON, June 21—(AP)—Exports of American construction machinery in 1929 showed 19 per cent increase over 1928. They were valued at \$16,571,000.

Portland—Pacific-Atlantic Navigation company being organized here, with \$5,000,000 capital, to operate five ships in Atlantic-Pacific-Orient trade.

China will increase postal charges 50 per cent on letters and parcels mailed to the United States and Europe.

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