

A NEW YORK HOP DEALER

Visits Oregon to Study the Situation in This State

HE PREDICTS HIGH PRICES, AND SAYS THAT MANY BREWERS HAVE CONTRACTED FOR HOPS WITH GROWERS—LOCAL CONDITIONS—VINES DAMAGED.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Mr. Harris, a prominent hop buyer of New York state, arrived in Salem last evening, on a tour of the Pacific coast states for a few days' visit with several friends among the local dealers and incidentally to view the conditions of the crop on his own account. In speaking of the conditions in New York, Mr. Harris said that the latest conservative estimate places the yield for the state this year at between 30,000 and 40,000 bales while others place the figure as high as 45,000 bales. The growers, he said, were pretty hard hit this year, but instead of being melancholy and dependent over the matter, they are inclined to take a very philosophical view of the situation with a realization of "fewer hops, better prices," and are resolved to make the best of it. It has been stated that the crop in New York has been so heavily damaged that the growers would not pick a hop, but Mr. Harris asserts positively that, on the contrary, the growers will pick every burr and every semblance of a burr for with only one-half of an average crop the home consumption will demand home product to such a degree that a fancy price is looked forward to by the grower and not without good reason. He would not be surprised if the growers were to realize eight cents or more in advance of the market price.

Mr. Harris says that the brewers, in anticipation of the shortage in supply, got into the field early this year and contracted for sufficient stock to tide them over a possible panic and he does not look for a demand to make itself until the season has somewhat advanced. He only arrived in Portland on Thursday and has not as yet had a glimpse of the condition of the hops in Oregon, only from the car windows which is a very unsatisfactory observation and knows nothing of the conditions except what he has gleaned in his associations with the dealers. He is very much infatuated with the country and is anxious to visit some of the extensive fields of which he has heard and read so much. "It is a very difficult matter to make an intelligent forecast of the yield in New York," he remarked, "on account of the fields being in such small tracts and the conditions in no two yards are the same."

The local dealers have been very active of late in explaining around through the different districts to view the conditions anew and to make new estimates. A number of them were seen last evening by a Statesman reporter, and the substance of the opinion which was formed from a summing up of the information gained was, that the hops as to development were very uneven in all the yards in this district, and that if the growers became too hasty in picking their hops would be a badly mixed lot and the value of same would be impaired very materially.

The report is that in all yards, so far visited, in some spots, the burrs had developed to the size of the end of the thumb while in other spots in the same yard they were just beginning to form and in still other spots the vines are still in bloom.

The hops can be seen in almost all spots of development in one yard, a very rare occurrence, and the dealers claimed, for a grower to pick his hops before they had arrived at a more even stage of maturity would be a serious mistake and they are of the opinion, judging from the present condition, that growers who are making preparations to begin the harvest by the first of September, would do well to begin not earlier than the eighth if not later.

The report has also gained circulation that the hop lice, which so infested the vines before the warm weather set in, had survived the recent hot spell by taking refuge in the burrs, but according to the latest report, this rumor is without foundation. A thorough inspection of the vines and burrs in all localities has failed to reveal the presence of this obnoxious pest, and so far the hops are safe and free from louse or mold.

The yield for the state is estimated at between 30,000 or 40,000 bales, but the yield depends entirely upon the condition of the hops when they are picked and it remains for the grower to either increase or diminish the prospective yield by the picking.

The severe windstorm of four weeks ago whipped the arms in the majority of the yards, which were put forth on the lower extremities of the vines, so badly that they have shrivelled up and died and will not produce a single burr, but fortunately the tops of the vines had not put forth any arms at that time to be damaged and upper arms are now putting forth a very vigorous growth and whether the strength from the lower arms will concentrate in the development of the top ones remains to be seen and therein lies the uncertainty of the yield.

Valentine Lewis & Sons Company, of New York, the pioneer hop company of that city, in the Producers' Price Current of last Saturday, say of the hop market and its conditions:

Receipts for week.....	896
Receipts from Sept. 1.....	84,622
Receipts same time last year.....	123,590
Exports to Europe for week.....	None
Exports from Sept. 1.....	42,019
Exports same time last year.....	70,494
Imports for week.....	None
Imports from Sept. 1.....	6,380
Imports same time last year.....	6,251

The market continues to present a very dull appearance here; very little doing with dealers, while brewers are showing scarcely any interest, still complaining of a comparatively small output of beer, owing to the generally cool weather prevailing most of the

season so far. We notice a parcel of 1921 hops sold here at a dealer at 25c, and another lot in the interior at 24c, both small lots, but the prices realized are the highest since 1911. The state crop is improving a little; there has been some talk of blight in some sections, but the so-called blight is probably a red rust on the vines, the natural result of the hot sun on the water soaked vines and it is not hurting the hops a particle. The fruiting appears to be heavier than usual which offsets the smallness of the vines. It now looks as if the state crop would easily reach 35,000 bales, and probably 40,000 bales. The Pacific Coast crop looks excellent in all three states both as to quantity and quality. No new contracts are making, but it is probable fully 50 per cent of the Coast crop had been contracted earlier. Continental advices continue very favorable for a large and excellent crop, conservative estimates placing the yield in Germany and Austria fully 150,000 cwts. larger than last year. German hops have been offered to brewers here this week by German dealers at 25c. England is still complaining, and it now looks as if they would not raise 40,000 cwts. In fact England is the only weak spot as regard crop reports. Prices show little if any quotable change here.

State, 1901, choice, per lb.....	25	@26
State, 1901, prime.....	23	@24
State, 1901, lower grades.....	21	@22 1/2
State, 1900, choice, per lb.....	17	@18
State, 1900, lower grades.....	14	@15
Pacific Coast, 1901, choice, lb.....	24 1/2	@25 1/2
Pacific Coast, 1901, prime.....	22 1/2	@23 1/2
Pacific Coast, 1901, low grade.....	21	@22
Pacific Coast, 1900, choice, lb.....	17	@18
Pacific Coast, 1900, low grade.....	14	@15
State and Pacific Coast, old olds.....	6	@10

HUNT FOR FIRE ITEM

HOW A SUBURBAN TELEPHONE LINE PLAYS ITS PART IN NEWS SERVICE.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

About 9 o'clock last night the telephone bell in the Statesman office rang and the party answering the call was informed by a kind and thoughtful patron, that there was a great reflection in the northern sky and that no doubt the source of the reflection was a great conflagration possibly in the North Salem neighborhood. The machinery of newsgathering was at once set in motion with a determination to locate the supposed fire and to get the details upon the same so that the Statesman's informant would be gratified with the particulars concerning it at the breakfast table this morning. Accordingly a glance at the telephone list of subscribers at hand prompted the news detective—the only cleft in hand being the supposition that the fire was in North Salem district—to have Dr. Eppley's residence rung up, he being a resident of the central portion of that neighborhood, which is commanded by the "Central" part who, by the way, is a very accommodating personage, and after several attempts on the part of "Central," Dr. Eppley's voice, which, by the way, was as husky as himself upon this occasion as though aroused from a deep slumber, sounded through the receiver and after the proper salutations and introductions were passed, he was informed that there was a fire in his neck of the woods and when asked for its location he remarked, between yawns, "All go see." A moment or two later he returned and said that as near as he was able to locate it, it was near the Fair Grounds store. He was thanked, of course, and bidden an affectionate good night.

The next place tried was the Fair Grounds store, but while "Central" was putting forth a vain effort to secure that number, a party happened along from out that way and stated that the fire was about three miles north of the Fair Grounds. This call was abandoned then and the next was given for the home of T. F. Walker, a prosperous and up-to-date farmer residing about five miles from this city and a wideawake subscriber on the "Suburban" line. It took several efforts upon "Central's" part who, by the way, was very accommodating, and as persevering as the searcher for news, to rouse Mr. Walker from a sound and refreshing sleep after a hard day's work in the harvest field, but his efforts were finally crowned with success and "Tom's" cheery, though very sleepy, voice rang out, "Hello." He was likewise informed that there was a fire somewhere in his neighborhood and information as to its location and nature would be gratefully received. He said, "Fire in my neighborhood, 'give to the situation a moment, 'ax the McBebe it's my barn. Hold your 'phone and I'll look and see!" His hurried footsteps as he left his receiver down, could be plainly heard at this end of the line, retreating and returning, and he soon imparted the intelligence that, as nearly as he could discern, the fire was on Howell Prairie, about three miles east of his place, and his "Good-night" was interrupted with a deep yawn.

Nothing daunted by this disappointment, another glance at the printed list showed that the next point of vantage for telephone work was the Howell store and a call was issued for this number. After some tedious moments of weary waiting, during which interval "Central" was again getting in her "good work," the anxious ear on this end of the line was greeted by the familiar voice of F. T. Ott, the genial agent, merchant, postmaster, etc., of Howell. The same explanation of the late call was given to Mr. Ott, who, after a little hesitation, exclaimed, "Here out here! Do you mean to say that my house or store could burn down and me be none the wiser and my people in Salem could wake me up and tell me of it? I'll go outside and see how much of it is left, and come back and tell you about it." Several moments elapsed before he returned to take up the receiver, but when he did, he gave the startling information that the cause of all this trouble and worry was "a burning strawstack on the Ike Durbin place."

The above narrative illustrates two points very clearly, one is, the valuable and indispensable office which the telephone fills in this advanced stage of civilization, and the other, the great amount of trouble and expense involved in running down an item of news and the tenacity of purpose which is adhered to securing it. As to how much an item of this or any other nature is appreciated by the public, which has not the faintest idea or conception of how much energy was expended in procuring it, the reader can best judge.

EDITORIALS OF THE PEOPLE

Why Salem Does Not Absolutely Need a High School

THE PRESENCE HERE OF WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY MAKES IT THE DUTY OF SALEM PEOPLE TO AID AND PATRONIZE THAT INSTITUTION.

(The Statesman is pleased to print communications upon topics of general interest, at any time. There is scarcely any limit to the topics of general interest. It is asked only that correspondents refrain from personalities and use care that nothing be written of a libelous or unworthy or untruthful nature.)

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Editor Statesman: I wish not to engage in controversy over the Salem schools. I have no personal interest to serve involved in the question, and consider it only with reference to the community and the schools. It cannot be controverted that Salem has as good a school system and as good schools of their degree as any in the state, and as good as generally exist in other states. This, as far as they go, they stop short of a high school. There are at least two good reasons why they should do so. The district is heavily in debt with its consequent interest charge. How it became so is not pertinent to this discussion. It has a uniform district levy of seven or eight mills tax, in addition to the five mills county school tax. Portland has less than half—perhaps not more than one-third that levy. The city of Salem, which is comprised within the school district, has a uniform levy of ten mills, against Portland's six to eight mills, and our combined levies are in the neighborhood of forty mills, sometimes a fraction over. A four per cent tax is a heavy if not a crushing burden. Not a few new comers have in the past and present been turned away from us by it, and not a few will seek other localities on account of it. A high school cannot be established and maintained without increased taxation. The higher grades cost a proportionate expense. But a very small proportion of the children go higher than the grades of the common school. A small per cent only continue the higher course, and the parents of such as do go are without exception able to pay the added expense, and, with very rare exception, cheerfully do it. The Willamette University, fortunately located in our midst, like all our colleges and normal schools, has an academic course to which all have access. It is not only the privilege, but in a large sense the duty of the town and surrounding country to give support to its University. Forced to compete with the numerous free state colleges, it is struggling for its very life. It is able to give better service than a high school can. Under its new management it gives promise of new life and growth. It is a factor in local life and business, affording material aid, standing and character.

SALEM AND SURROUNDINGS.

Where Do the People Come In?

Editor Statesman:

The "Note and Comment" man in the Oregonian rises to remark that if Governor Geer could locate it, it would hold down his immense popular vote of nearly 45,000 for United States Senator into a sufficient number to secure a election in joint convention, he would probably have the pot ready for the fire at once, adding, however, that his popular vote is "to unsubstantial for insipidation."

It might be remarked, though, in passing, that there are a great many old fashioned people yet left in Oregon who are watching to see what the few who think they have the disposition of the Senatorship especially consigned to their hands, will do with that vote, cast under one of the laws of the state. The party managers first crowded the Governor off the ticket and then off the campaign, and when, under these circumstances, in spite of the open opposition of all other Republican candidates, it might be well to remember in time, that the people do not vote "mechanically." In the frantic grabbing for political prizes in sight it might be well to remember that here is a case where the people have spoken in a manner that was even more deliberate than usual.

Considering that every voter in the state was watching for months the effort to defeat the Governor for renomination, that he took no part in the campaign, and that these facts were well known to every voter on election day, the Governor's vote was about the most substantial endorsement one could imagine.

Mr. Wood, the Democratic candidate for Senator, received 32,637 votes, which was more than any other Democratic candidate running for any state office, excepting Judge Bonham, whose vote exceeded his by less than one hundred.

Before going too far, it might be well for the managers to stop long enough to remember that ninety-five per cent against five per cent of the popular vote presents a case of "implication" that is substantial enough for all practical purposes. A caucus nomination by the people, overwhelmingly given, cannot be trifled with safely.

ONE OF THEM.

Salem, Aug. 16, 1922.

Higher Learning.

Editor Statesman:

Ancient "School Question," your correspondents would have us infer that the defects of our public schools are supplied by the advantages of "Old Willamette." This may be right. One might further infer that Willamette is the only school of higher education for Salem. This is an error. And if our public schools are working in the interest of our private institutions of learning, then let us not forget the Academy of the Sacred Heart, conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Names. The Academy is one of the old schools of

Salem, our most beautiful building. It is the best kept and best equipped school within the limits of our fair city. The Sisters are thoroughly qualified, and have consecrated themselves for the work of their profession. Hundreds and thousands of ladies throughout the state bear testimony to the efficiency and superior education given at this school. The Sacred Heart Academy shows signs of prosperity and success and the merchants of Salem could say what it means to the commerce of our city. I was not surprised when a prominent merchant remarked not long ago: "Let the Sacred Heart Academy call for ten or fifteen thousand dollars and we will see that they get it." Those then, who would keep the public schools where they are in the interest of the private schools will remember "that the presence here of the Sacred Heart Academy makes it the duty of Salem people to patronize that institution."

OLD SALEMITE.

Salem, Aug. 16, 1922.

Favors Improvement.

Editor Statesman:

Since "Salem and Surroundings" brought up the matter of a high school for Salem in this morning's Statesman, I feel that a friendly discussion of some of the points he mentions would not be out of place and might prove interesting to the many people in the school district who are anxious to have a high school established.

Your correspondent states that Salem schools are as good as any in the state as far as they go. This is true, but why should they not go just as far as any in the state? Are the people going to be satisfied with public schools that do not go as far as other schools in the state? Ought they to be satisfied with "good as far as they go," when the very best is easily in reach and can be had with small if any additional expense? When most of the towns in Oregon, all except Portland much smaller than Salem, are supporting high schools, does it not seem strange that Salem cannot?

"Salem and Surroundings" urges that the presence of Willamette University makes a high school unnecessary. The following cities of Oregon have schools or colleges doing the same grade of work covered by the course of Willamette University, yet are doing high school work in their public schools: Albany, 10 1/2 grades of public school work; Ashland, 11 grades; Eugene, 12 grades; McMinnville, 10 grades; Corvallis, 10 grades; Newberg, 11 grades and following cities have good academies, while they are perfectly willing to support high schools: Pendleton, 12 grades; Portland, 13 grades; Astoria, 12 grades; Medford, 11 grades; Milton, 11 grades, and The Dalles, 11 grades of public school work.

We are told that Portland's school tax is very much less than the tax at Salem, but since valuations are so widely different, this does not show a true result. At Portland it costs \$28.00 to carry a pupil through a year of school. At Salem the cost is \$19.26, a saving of \$8.77 for each pupil. This makes a saving of \$11,839.50 in Salem over Portland. Taking this into consideration we find that the schools in Salem are run much more economically than in Portland where we are told the taxes are much less.

We are told that only a small per cent of pupils who enter school attend the high school, and that the parents of this few are able to pay the expense of a higher education. I am willing to admit that this is true, but it is the large number who do not attend and whose parents are not able to pay for secondary education that we want to reach by the high school. Following this reasoning that "only a small per cent enter the high school," since only 25 per cent of pupils who enter school get beyond the fourth grade, the fifth sixth and seventh and eighth grades should be dispensed with. No one would for a moment advocate the leaving out of these grades, and why should the high school be omitted since it is admitted a necessary part of the common school course by the most progressive people in the country.

CHAS. H. JONES, Salem, Or., Aug. 16, 1922.

Discusses Christian Science.

Editor Statesman:

In your issue of August 12th, under heading of "Christian Science in Boston," reference is made to the recent death of Mrs. Mary Baker, of Dorchester, Mass., a sister-in-law of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, and in connection with other remarks on the subject it is stated that this unfortunate occurrence "has revived in Boston discussion of the efficacy of the Christian Science treatment."

Having been an interested reader of the Eastern press comments, regarding this matter, I would say that the question involved seems not so much one of the "efficacy" of Christian Science treatment as a desire for accuracy of statement, and justice in behalf of Christian Science.

It had been erroneously announced by the press that Mrs. Baker's death was due to failure of Christian Science treatment, and to correct this wrong impression, and also silence other gossip associating Mrs. Baker with Christian Science because of her relationship to Mrs. Eddy, the facts of the case were given publication. The gentleman at whose house Mrs. Baker died made the following statement which has been given general circulation by the Eastern press:

"Mr. William B. McLean, of 24 Elm-street, Dorchester, Mass., last evening (July 16) denied the story in the afternoon papers of Boston to the effect that the death of Mrs. Mary Baker, which took place June 9th, at his residence, was due in any sense to a failure of Christian Science treatment. Mr. McLean asserted that Mrs. Baker was attended by Dr. Howard S. Deering, of Dartmouth street and had not submitted to Christian Science treatment."

Mrs. Baker, Mr. McLean said, though a sister-in-law of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, and one of Mrs. Eddy's admirers, was not a Scientist. She had been for fifty years a devout member of the Polk Congregational church, and up to the time of her death was deeply interested in the Scotch Presbyterian church on Warren street. To this latter organization, he said, she had left a bequest of \$4,000.

"Dr. Howard S. Deering stated that he was in attendance on Mrs. Baker at the time of her death."

This straightforward statement from one in position to speak with authority would seem sufficient to quiet false rumor and misstatement.

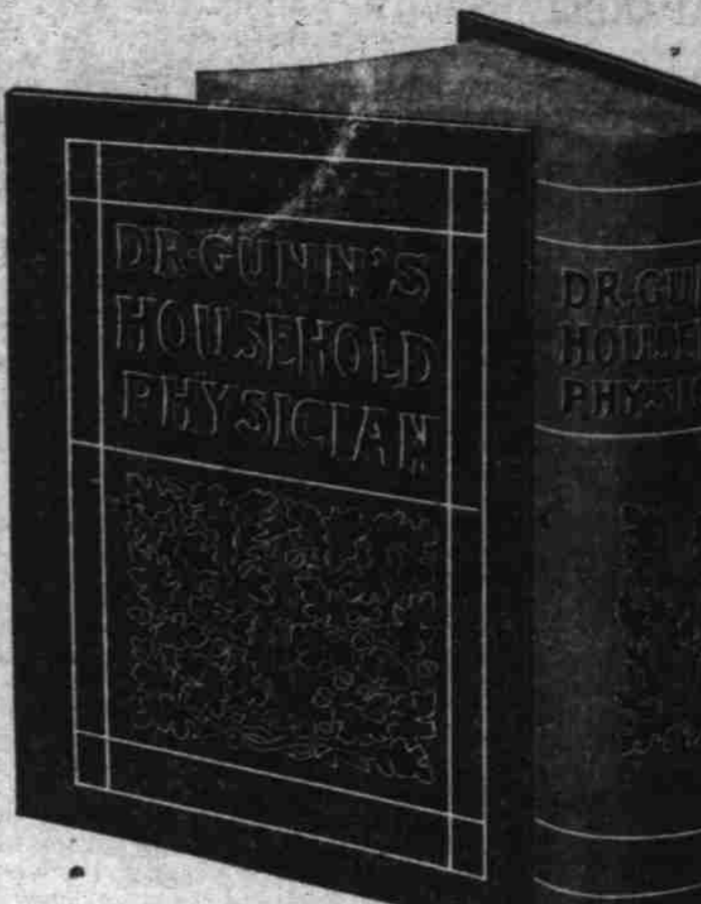
In the article published by the Statesman it is asserted that "the Scientist

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claim that the Divine Healer can cure any of the ill flesh is heir to," and to this the Scientist will freely assent if by "Divine Healer," Deity—Omnipotent God—is meant, for in common with all Christianism he accepts the Bible declaration, "with God all things are possible," and as a rule he has reason to rejoice in practical fulfillment of the promise. However if the assertion is meant to imply that the practitioner of Christian Science considers himself infallible such impression is most erroneous. In so far as the student of mathematics understands the law governing the science of numbers can be demonstrated this for the benefit of himself and others, and likewise only in so far as man understands and is in accord with the unchanging law of God can he demonstrate it for himself or his neighbor.

The Bible affirms "the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death," and Christian Science has practically proven that this law is in gracious operation today by the sick that have been healed and the sinful that have been reformed. A visit to any Christian Science service will show an unbiased observer many living witnesses to this fact.

The theory is not advanced that "prayer may change the purpose of Deity," but heartily does Christian Science agree with the former statement of your article that "the divine purpose cannot be changed by human efforts." The teaching of Christian Science is emphatically in accord with this sentiment.

In this connection the following brief quotation from the chapter on "Prayer" in "Science and Health with Key

to the Scriptures," by Mrs. Eddy, is pertinent:

"God is not moved by the breath of praise to do more than He has already done; nor can the Infinite do less than to bestow all good, since He is unchanging Wisdom and Love."

"Prayer cannot change the Science of Being, but it does bring us into harmony with it."

"Who would stand before a black-board, and pray the principles of mathematics to work out the problem? The rule is already established, and it is our task to work out the solution. Shall we ask the Divine principle of all goodness to do His own work? His work is done; and we have only to avail ourselves of God's rule, in order to receive the blessing thereof."

Trusting you will accord this space in your esteemed paper and thanking you for your courtesy, I am, respectfully,

DAVID B. OGDEN, State Correspondent, Portland, Or., Aug. 15, 1922.

M'BRIDE PEOPLE LOST.

WHATCOM, Wash., Aug. 16.—Nearly complete returns from the Republican primaries, held in this county today, show that Governor McBride's friends, who demand the creation of a State Railway Commission, have been overwhelmingly defeated.

Miss Ola Snedcor and Mrs. Lena Snedcor, nee Miss Lena Breyman, of Birmingham, Ala., are visiting at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Breyman. They will remain in Salem for a couple of months.