

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

SALEM, OREGON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1915

PRICE TWO CENTS. ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS, FIVE CENTS.

Only Six Americans Are Left in Foreign Legion

With the French Army in Champagne, Oct. 22.—(By mail.)—The Americans in the French Aviation Corps are making good, the air fleet commandant here told me today. There are six of them left; one, Jimmy Bach, of Utah, having recently been taken prisoner by the Germans.

Among the others are Elliott Cowden, wealthy Bostonian, and a good polo player; Bert Hall, of Texas, lean, lank and good natured; Billy Thaw, of Pittsburg; Norman Prince and some others. I saw Hall and Cowden today. Both are "fast cruisers," flying the swiftest machines in the squadron. Georges Carpentier, the famous French middle-weight youngster, is a member of the same group.

RIFT IN NAT'S FIFTH MATRIMONIAL LUTE?



Mrs. Nat Goodwin No. 5. Indications that a rift has appeared in the fifth matrimonial lute of Nat C. Goodwin, who in May, 1913, married Marjorie Moreland, have become apparent.

Did It Ever Happen to You?



Pacific Northwest Prune Culture Is Reviewed

Prune culture in the Pacific Northwest has had a very checkered career, says a recent O. A. C. bulletin. The early pomologist took a great deal of interest in plums and prunes, because of the magnificence of the products produced, and the ease with which they were grown. This interest increased up to the early nineties, when the prune reached a boom period. Thousands of acres were planted in a few years. They were planted on all kinds of soils and exposures, and a great many varieties were tried. Towards the latter part of the nineties, there was a tremendous production of the fruit, mostly of a questionable value. Few men knew how to evaporate prunes properly. Much of the product decayed in transit, while some was evaporated so hard as to be practically inedible. There was little or no market for the dried fruit; consequently, there was but one inevitable result; namely, a collapse and in a few years thousands of acres of trees were taken out. The United States prunes in 1910 there were nearly a million less prune trees in the state of Oregon in 1910 than were growing in 1900. About 1905 the industry began to pick up. Those growers who had good locations and proper varieties, and who had mastered the process of evaporation began to find a market. This market has steadily improved, until in the last seven or eight years, the prune has proved to be a very profitable crop, either shipped green, or evaporated. The increase in acreage the next four years has been very large, and the industry now seems to be thoroughly established.

Some growers claim that an extremely rich soil, twenty-five feet is a more desirable distance. The tillage given prunes is very similar to that given other deciduous fruits grown in the northwest. In all young orchards the tillage should be very thorough in the early spring. With trees not in bearing, tillage should cease by the middle of July. In many of the bearing orchards, where the tillage has been very thorough in the early spring months, sufficient vigor of trees and size of fruit is often obtained so that tillage can be discontinued by the middle of July or the first of August, but in many of the orchards it will be necessary to continue later, varying from the first of August to the middle of September. Formerly, the trees were all headed from thirty to forty inches in height. In more recent years, however, many growers are heading from twenty to twenty-four inches and producing very satisfactory trees. The same general principles which apply to the pruning of apple trees also apply to the prune. Care should be taken to have the main scaffold limbs spaced as far apart as possible. Strong heading back is necessary the first few years. With many orchards, summer pruning can be concluded advantageously, the pruning being done largely in June and consisting of a cutting back of the terminals to the point where it is desirable to force out new laterals. Occasionally a little thinning out of the laterals is practiced. When the trees reach their heavy bearing, which is about the seventh year, it is desirable to give the trees moderate pruning annually, the aim being to keep the trees well supplied with strong one and two year old wood as the large plums are found almost invariably on the vigorous wood. When orchards have been allowed to run down somewhat, it is often found desirable to thin out the spurs with hand shears, and in this way reinvigorate the remaining spurs. When trees are very much run down, the most satisfactory treatment will probably be to do them over, forcing out a new vigorous top which, in from three to four years, will produce commercial crops of fruit. Very little hand-thinning is done with plums and prunes in the Pacific Northwest. The Italian prunes generally thin themselves. Some varieties of plums, however, must have hand-thinning.

Industrial Accident Plan of Interest to Farmers

Farmers of Oregon are coming to realize that insurance for their workmen against accident is desirable, there fore the state industrial accident commission has established a rate for different lines of farming operations under authority of section 51 of the amended act passed by the last legislature and which became effective July 1st. The great interest manifested by farmers is shown by the fact that up to date about 200 farmers have availed themselves of the benefits of this act, although the commission has up to this time been so busy putting into operation the new amendments to the law that no effort has been made to notify farmers of their privilege to take advantage of the act. This information is becoming widely disseminated and has caused a number of unfortunate instances in the commission office during the past few weeks. In a number of cases men have been injured on the farm and the employer has then made application to come under the act and sent in remittance to cover his premiums with the hope that by so doing the injured man would be cared for by the state. This, of course, is important as will be realized by all readers. It is similar to insuring a building after the same has been burned down and then expect to collect insurance on the building. Similarly a great many applications have come in from farm hands who have been injured, for benefits under the act. They thinking that as long as they have not rejected the act they are entitled to its benefits. However, no protection can be extended to workmen unless accepted by application of the employer.

Whether or not Erle's claim, which is at best only a technical one, is of sufficient weight to allow him to call himself a champion, there is a general expressed opinion in ring circles that the first man who gets a crack at the Kid over a championship distance will be the new champion. When the news trickled in from Philadelphia not long ago that Louisiana had whipped the Kid in six rounds, fans generally took it with a portion of salt. Then came his disqualification in his bout with Erle when, according to reports, he was going bad. And lastly comes this victory of Moore's. Williams' manager can howl till Gabriel toots his tub that they were all "native son" decisions, but it will not alter the fact that Moore knocked Williams off his feet with clean punches. Williams has been a great little champion—a slashing, tearing little two fluted demon who knew nothing when he got in the ring but fight. He never was a great boxer, but as a fighter he was a pocket edition of the Terrible Terry. He won the championship in a clean

CLOUDED SITUATION IS MORE HOPELESS

BY GEORGE R. HOLMES. New York, Nov. 13.—It never rains in Flaccianina. There's a deluge. To that already hopelessly clouded atmosphere enveloping the middleweight situation is now added an equally murky condition of affairs in the bantam division. The championship is now claimed by three boys—all of whose claims are of sufficient weight to merit attention. Kid Williams, the logical champion lost on a foul to Kewpie Erle, St. Paul's entry, in a ten round bout. Taken along comes a little southerner named Pal Moore—not the old legweight Pal—with a decision over the Kid in eight rounds at Memphis. Sam'l Harris, the Baltimore Kid's clarion voiced manager claims that both reverses were "home town" decisions, and that the little Dane was robbed, victimized, rolled, stung and various other things. The photographic mutterings of Sam, however, do not alter the fact that the little champion who for two years has knocked 'em all dead is going back—if he hasn't already gone. Looking over Williams' record the past year proves it. Knockouts are conspicuous by their absence. The Kid hasn't been fighting with that old swing and rush that characterized his work when he lifted the crown of Johnny Coulon's head several years ago. Whether or not Erle's claim, which is at best only a technical one, is of sufficient weight to allow him to call himself a champion, there is a general expressed opinion in ring circles that the first man who gets a crack at the Kid over a championship distance will be the new champion. When the news trickled in from Philadelphia not long ago that Louisiana had whipped the Kid in six rounds, fans generally took it with a portion of salt. Then came his disqualification in his bout with Erle when, according to reports, he was going bad. And lastly comes this victory of Moore's. Williams' manager can howl till Gabriel toots his tub that they were all "native son" decisions, but it will not alter the fact that Moore knocked Williams off his feet with clean punches. Williams has been a great little champion—a slashing, tearing little two fluted demon who knew nothing when he got in the ring but fight. He never was a great boxer, but as a fighter he was a pocket edition of the Terrible Terry. He won the championship in a clean

EVERYBODY NEEDS PURE, RICH BLOOD

Pure blood enables the stomach, liver and other digestive organs to do their work properly. Without it they are sluggish, there is loss of appetite, and of the intestines, and, in general, all the symptoms of dyspepsia. Pure blood is required by every organ of the body for the proper performance of its functions. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood, and this is why it is so successful in the treatment of so many diseases and ailments. It acts directly on the blood, ridding it of scrofulous and other humors. It is a peculiar combination of blood-purifying, nerve-toning, strength-giving substances. Get it today.

A year ago a sensation was caused when a Maxwell, under observation at Yale university, made a record of 33.2 miles to the gallon. This record was shattered by three of the cars in the recent tour, including the one driven by Miss Cunningham. Nor had the 1916 model Maxwell been given any preparation for the test; all were new cars getting their first run after leaving the factory.

An Industry Worth While. The Newcastle, Ind., Courier places the town's factory payroll at \$57,000 weekly, of which the Maxwell Motor Company's plant contributes \$32,000. At this plant the Maxwell Company maintains a great forge shop, containing more than 60 power hammers. The Newcastle plant also builds all Maxwell front axles and transmissions, besides maintaining a large machine shop which produces service parts for obsolete models.

Hardy Motorists These. When motorists start for an outing in the semi-arid southwest, they fearlessly tackle anything in the line of a trail. The El Paso Herald's staff recently decided to picnic at Dripping Springs and started in a fleet of automobiles, but one of which, N. M. Vezey's Maxwell, made the trip without mishap.

Takes Truck In Tow. Sacramento, Cal., was recently amazed by the sight of a new Maxwell touring car towing a five-ton truck-load about the streets and suburban hills. The truck carried as part of its load another new Maxwell, and a lecturer who orated eloquently on automobile power.



Dilly—What's his attitude towards drink? Dally—He's always staggering with it.



Nell—Ho wis your dollie? Belle—All well, since father had her legs ostracized. The Rescuer—How did you come to fall in? The Rescued—I didn't come to fall in. I came to skate.

Seattle-Renton Railway Is Hopelessly Bankrupt. Seattle, Wash., Nov. 12.—Ending more than three years of litigation over the receivership of the Seattle, Renton & Southern railway, the road was declared hopelessly insolvent today and was ordered sold outright to pay claims of \$1,600,000 owing to its bond holders. Superior Judge Kauffman, of Kittitas county, who heard the arguments from the beginning of the long legal battle which started in April, 1912, entered the final order over the strong protests of W. R. Crawford, former president of the road. Superior Judge Frazer will have jurisdiction over the execution of Judge Kauffman's order. It is understood that an appeal will be taken, although no definite notice was given today.