

English and Other Food Supplies Reach Germany

By Carl W. Ackerman (United Press Staff Correspondent.) Berlin, April 1.—So many unexpected supplies reach Berlin that a statement of Germany's food situation today is difficult.

So many different kinds of food stuffs are reaching Berlin today that one wonders whether the English blockade has gone out of business or whether Turkey and Bulgaria are yielding up their stores for Germany.

Whatever the cause, the result is apparent. Germany has more varieties of food on the market today and larger supplies than at any time during the winter. A good deal of food slips by the blockade.

For this reason it may safely be stated that the crisis in the food situation for this winter is passed. Spring and Summer with their garden vegetables and supplies will prevent any critical shortage then, unless it be in meats.

For several days there have been rumors that there would soon be four meatless days a week, but this was officially denied by the Lokal Anzeiger. The butter situation still is acute but the authorities are issuing butter cards so there will be no need for the thousands to wait hours in butter lines on the three days a week when that product is sold.

During the last week I have visited all the big markets and grocery stores. These visits brought two surprises. First, the daily increase in food prices; second the great quantities of French, English, Spanish and Norwegian food stuffs on the market.

Food is increasing by leaps and

bounds in price. For instance, I priced cocoa Saturday. The best Dutch brand was 1.85 marks per half pound can. On Monday it was 1.90, on Wednesday, 2 marks.

I priced oatmeal, too. A small package a week ago was 55 pfennings. Today the same amount was 85 pfennings and the best quality of oatmeal could not be purchased in most stores.

I went into several shops to get sardines.

"How much?" I asked. "Here are Norwegian sardines at 55, 65, 75, 85 pfennings a can. But here are some French sardines, the best on the market, at 2.40 for a large can."

"What," I said in astonishment, "French sardines coming in?" "Oh, yes, we have quite a large supply. We get a great deal of foreign goods," said the grocer.

"Here are cans of Italian tomato soup and boxes of Italian spaghetti. We have English salmon, too," he added with pride and a laugh and a wink for the "English blockade."

Afterwards I went to other markets and saw great quantities of canned goods bearing French and English trade marks.

During the last few weeks there have been great quantities of oranges displayed in the markets. Most of these came from Spain. They slipped by the blockade, too.

Dates, figs and nuts are coming in in substantial quantities, mostly from Turkey.

Last Saturday from "somewhere" came large shipments of pineapples. That's the food story day in and day out. Always something new and always dearer.

CONTROL POTATO SCAB; DISINFECT THE SEED

Agricultural Department Suggests Means of Eradicating Disease

The treatment of seed potatoes with formaldehyde or with corrosive sublimate has been recommended for many years as a preventive of scab and other diseases carried on the tubers.

Such treatment is, on the whole, profitable, but has several limitations which should be clearly recognized to prevent disappointment, according to the specialists of the department. The object of disinfecting seed potatoes is to destroy the germs of scab and other surface parasites which might otherwise be planted with the seed and infect the new crop.

Only surface infections are reached by this method. It is only partially effective against deep pits of common scab. Formaldehyde is less effective than corrosive sublimate against the black scab, or russet scab, and against powdery scab. Neither chemical, as ordinarily used, will destroy silver scurf. Either one will kill surface infections of blackleg, but neither will reach the internal infections common in tubers from blackleg hills. Neither fusarium wilt nor late blight infection in potato tubers can be reached by any seed treatment, nor can any of the non-parasitic diseases of potatoes, such as mosaic leaf roll, and curly dwarf, be prevented. See Farmers' Bulletin 544 for descriptions of these troubles.

Clearly, therefore, the most important precaution against these diseases is to select clean, disease-free seed potatoes from healthy, vigorous plants, as determined by field inspection during the growing season and at harvest. Seed treatment should then be applied as an additional precaution. It will not be effective, however, if the soil where the potatoes are to be planted is already full of disease.

Soil Conditions and Potato Disease. Soil conditions have an important relation to potato tuber diseases, and many of these are widely spread throughout the country, perhaps native to some soils. Common scab is favored by a neutral or slightly alkaline soil, and seldom gives trouble in acid soils.

It is therefore increased by liming and by fresh stable manure, wood ashes, and alkaline fertilizers, such as nitrate of soda and ground bone, while acid phosphate and sulphate of ammonia tend to diminish scab.

Rhizoctonia occurs to some extent in nearly all soils, but appears to attack potatoes most when the conditions are unfavorable to the best development of the potato plant. Bring the land to an ideal state of tilth to minimize loss from Rhizoctonia.

Powdery scab is worst on cold, wet, or poorly drained soils. Blackleg, on the other hand, is carried by infected seed. No potatoes showing a deep brown discoloration at the stem end should be planted.

Sulphur tends to prevent common scab. It is not a substitute for corrosive sublimate or formaldehyde, but is a good briar for seed. Applied to soil-infected soils at the rate of 300 pounds per acre it reduces the scab, but such heavy applications can not be generally recommended as profitable. Preliminary experimental trials are advised.

How to Disinfect Seed. The formaldehyde treatment consists in soaking the potatoes, before cutting, for two hours in a solution made by adding 1 pint of formaldehyde to 20 gallons of water. The solution can be used repeatedly. The gas treatment is no longer recommended.

Corrosive sublimate is used at the rate of 1,000 for one and one-half to two hours. Dissolve 2 ounces of the salt in hot water and dilute to 15 gallons. This is a deadly poison. Use with great care. It must also be kept in wood, porcelain, or glass vessels, as it attacks metal. It is more effective than formaldehyde, particularly against Rhizoctonia and powdery scab. Do not use the same solution more than three times, as the strength diminishes with each lot of potatoes soaked.

To treat large quantities, set several barrels on a slightly elevated platform. Fit a plug in a hole in the bottom of each barrel, fill with potatoes, cover with solution, let stand two hours, draw off solution, and pour into another barrel. Increase the number of barrels in proportion to the quantity to be treated. Another method is to use a large wooden vat or trough, into which the potatoes in sacks are lowered by a rope and pulley and later hauled out, drained, and dried on slatted racks.

Seed potatoes may be treated several weeks before planting, provided they are not reinfected by storing in old containers or storage bins.

Sprouted potatoes are injured by treatment, but will throw out new sprouts. In general, however, potatoes will not be injured by following the above directions. Many growers believe germination is improved by treatment.

Secretary L. H. Compton, of the U. S. C. A., returns this evening from Portland. For the past two days he has been helping the Rose City association wallow Seattle in the great inter-city membership contest.

DEATH OF NICK GOETJEN Nick Goetjen, who died last Thursday morning, March 23, 1916, was born in Stockton, Cal., September 16, 1866, being 49 years, 6 months and 7 days old.

He came to Oregon 33 years ago and had lived at Gress Valley, Kingsley and Dufur until two years ago he and his brother, John, and their families came to Gervais and bought out the business formerly owned by Ed Dupuis. A 14 months ago he was taken with what he supposed was rheumatism and grew gradually worse and after expert examination it was determined that bone was diseased; an operation was performed last May, removing a portion of the thigh bone, but he continued to suffer and in August the leg was am-

putated at the hip joint, as it seemed the only means of saving his life. But the disease had taken hold to such an extent that all efforts of medical skill could not save him.

He was a great sufferer but was patient and cheerful almost to the end. He had the constant care of a devoted wife and relatives and friends, and his physician, Dr. H. O. Hickman, although very busy on other cases, never ceased to give him extraordinary attention.

He is survived by his wife and mother, Mrs. Sarah Goetjen, of Riverside, Wash.; and six brothers, Henry, Fred and Charles of Riverside, Wash.; Albert, of Mt. Olive, B. C.; Dulp, of Mountain, Ore.; and John, of Gervais, — Gervais Star.

That useless article may mean money to you through the New Today column.

JOHN H. PATTERFON "STARS" AS AGENT IN BUSINESS DRAMA

President of N. C. R. Company Acts Leading Part In Salesmanship Play



JOHN H. PATTERFON He is one of the most remarkable of America's big business men. As a pioneer in practical welfare work, he has won international recognition. He is 71 years old, but has the physical vigor of a man of fifty.

Dayton, O., April 1.—(Special to The Capital Journal)—John H. Patterfon, president and general manager of the National Cash Register Company, is the "star" in a very clever six-act business play now being produced before audiences of salesmen.

This play, "The Evolution of a Store," is the latest plan of the National Cash Register Company for the instruction of its large force in new selling methods. But the most striking feature of it is, of course, the appearance of President Patterfon as the "star."

The president is noted for his originality of method in all things, more especially in developing selling talent. He founded the first "school" for salesmen, and he has made "teaching by the eye" an axiom of business training.

In every N. C. R. conference, his "chalk talks" are a feature. These consist of roughly sketched, hastily drawn by the president in black and colored crayon, to drive home various points brought out. Throughout the cash register plant, you will find large paper tablets on easels and an abundance of crayons, and a "chalk talk" is just as likely in the shops as in the conference rooms. The president is also a strong advocate of moving pictures.

In the staging of "The Evolution of a Store," he has resorted to dramatics as an effective means of impressing, as well as interesting, his hearers. The play is based on the troubles of a storekeeper. Mr. Patterfon takes the part of the cash register agent, and when the play had its severest try-out here recently, at the National Cash Register plant, he occupied the stage for a total of three hours.

More remarkable—his "lines" were entirely impromptu, and he gave a masterly demonstration of modern salesmanship.

In the first act, he made the "approach" to a retail grocer, inviting the latter's interest and confidence by suggesting in a friendly way improvements possible in store methods. In the second act, the agent had interested the grocer in the 1916 model of the National cash register, and had also succeeded in converting the grocer's wife in favor of the proposition.

Next, the agent visited the grocer's banker and the wholesaler, and "sold" them. Then, after the cash register had been installed, two acts were given to explaining "N. C. R. Service," a service, which is a feature of the company's 1916 advertising, included such subjects as the training of clerks, window displays and the like.

Of course, "The Evolution of a Store" has its "happy ending"—better business for the grocer, an improved financial condition and increased home happiness.

The play affords the opportunity to Mr. Patterfon to display those marvelous business traits which have made him a master of business. Both in his acting and in his "lines," he shows the supreme value of enthusiasm, sincerity, intelligence, kindness, courtesy and other factors of up-to-date salesmanship.

The play is intended for the benefit of the company's salesmen, and it will only be produced before audiences composed of salesmen brought to the plant for instruction.

JURY DECIDES COMMISSION CASE An action in Judge Brown's court held in the Good Templars' hall Tuesday afternoon, resulted in a verdict for both the plaintiff and defendant. W. L. Fry brought action against E. M. Morley for the recovery of commissions alleged to be due on five different transactions, also for money loaned the defendant. M. J. Van Valkenburg appeared as attorney for the plaintiff and C. E. Ross for the defendant. The commissions said to be due amounted to \$248, and the borrowed money amounted to \$750. The case was tried before a jury composed of A. A. Uvin, S. J. Comstock, Henry Schroeder and J. O. Phelps. An award of \$750 was made to Mr. Fry—the borrowed money.—Silverton Appeal.

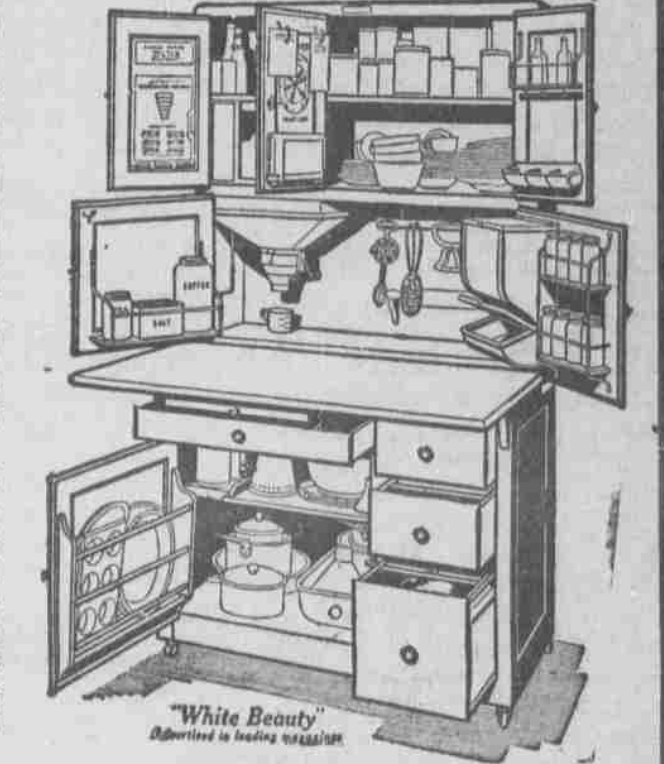
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The new all metal bread and cake box has double capacity, due to improved arrangement, and the work table is of pure aluminum. So many features to this cabinet that space does not permit of description of all. Built entirely of oak and a size and style to fit any kitchen.

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SOCIETY

ALINE THOMPSON (Continued from Page Two.)

the audience by storm; the vocal duet "O That We Two Were Maying" by Misses Marie and Catherine Campbell, was given in the singers' own delightful manner; while the piano duet, "La Gazza Laddra," by Rossini, with Misses Louise and Anna Berndorfer, piano A. Misses Gertrude and Catherine Campbell, piano B, and Misses Eleanor and Lena Hukestein, piano C, was a treat that delighted the heart of every music lover present. An exceptionally good feature of the program was the vocal solo, "Abide With Me," sung by Miss Gertrude Campbell, whose rich contralto voice is well suited to the devotional words and exquisite music.

The piano accompaniment by Miss Louise Berndorfer and the violin obbligato by Miss Marie Campbell enhanced the beauty of the piece. The other numbers of the program were equally well rendered. "April Morn" a delightful vocal selection gave Miss Marie Campbell a splendid opportunity of displaying the rare versatile qualities of her voice. The elocution numbers, (a) "Mr. Rival," (b) "Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star," by Eugenia Smith, (a) "Wynken, Blynken and Nod," (b) "Little Boy Blue" by Thelma Fowler, and a monologue, "The First Call on the Butcher" by Susie Sparrow were an added attraction and added being a treat to the auditors, serve as a complete triumph and have made another laurel for the already radiant wreath of their talented instrument.

Mrs. Blanche Liston Nieweyer, the last number, "The Song My Mother Sings," solos by Miss Gertrude Campbell, violin obbligato by Misses Marie Campbell and Mary Schoettie, harp accompaniment by Miss Louise Berndorfer, and choruses by the Academic vocal class, was perhaps the most appreciated of all. Filled as it was with the pathos and infinite beauty of Mother love and sung as only those who have known and lost that most precious of possessions, it gave to the recital the Master touch needed to make a musical entertainment a complete success.

Quartet, Believe Me if All Those Endearing Charms Academy Quartet. Violin, Lullaby. Margaret Barr. Piano, Valse Caprice. Englemann Willa Barnes. Piano, The Kangaroo. Wachs Mary Lebold. Vocal, Love's Awakening. Dangles Piano, June Twilight. Bennett Eugenia Smith. Vocal, The Sunlight Sea. Steelcl Clara Doerfler.

Readings: (a) "My Rival" Kipling (b) "Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star" Anonymous Eugenie Smith. Piano, An Arabian Night. Vincent Frances Doerfler. Vocal Duet, O That We Two Were Maying. Nevin Marie and Catherine Campbell. Piano, Caprice Humoresque. Bartlett Lena Hukestein. Vocal, Abide With Me. Wiegand Gertrude Campbell. Piano, To Spring. Grieg Doris Halverson.

Readings: (a) "Wynken, Blynken and Nod" (b) "Little Boy Blue" Eugenie Field Thelma Fowler. Piano, "Misericord" Il Trovatore. Anna Berndorfer. Gotschalk Vocal, April Morn. Balten Marie Campbell. Piano, Witches' Dance. MacDowell Catherine Campbell. Reading, Monologue, "The First Call On the Butcher." May Isabel Pike Susie Sparrow. Piano, Rondo in Capriccioso. Mendelssohn Claire Barr. Harp, Mazurka, by request. Schaecker Louise Berndorfer. Piano, Hark! The Lark.

PERSONALS Eleanore Hukestein. Schubert Piano Duet, La Gazza Laddra. Rossini Piano I, Louise and Anna Berndorfer; piano II, Gertrude and Catherine Campbell; piano III, Eleanor and Lena Hukestein. Vocal, The Song My Mother Sings. S. C. M. Solo, Gertrude Campbell; chorus, Academic Vocal class; harp, Louise Berndorfer; violin obbligato, Mary Schoettie and Marie Campbell.

E. L. Scott, of Liberty, is in the city. J. T. White, of Woodburn, is in the city. Attorney Ivan G. Martin was in Gervais yesterday.

Miss Marion Dunlap of Drain, was a Salem visitor yesterday. Mrs. R. G. Balderie was in the city yesterday from Dallas.

Professor Graham, a musician of Portland, is in the city. M. S. Pittmore was in the city yesterday from Monmouth.

B. W. Macy, city attorney, is in Dallas today on legal business. D. R. Moses, a business man of Gervais, was in the city yesterday. George Rose returned yesterday from a 10 day visit from Hot Springs.

Charles S. Piper, of the firm of Scott & Piper, went to Portland this morning. Attorney Z. T. Randall was in Woodburn yesterday attending to legal business.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark S. Skiff went to Portland this morning for an over Sunday visit. Hans Popp, from Concochy, was transacting business in Salem this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Hillman, of Wendover, Utah, were registered at the Bligh yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Luther J. Chapin were passengers this morning on the Oregon Electric for Portland.

L. Cavanaugh, a farmer living in the St. Louis district, was transacting business in the city this morning. A. L. Ryan and wife, of Portland, are guests at the home of A. H. Moore, Mr. Ryan, who is assistant superintendent of the Oregon Electric, is a brother of Mrs. Moore.

Bert W. Ford, an alumnus of the Salem high school, is home for a few days from the University of Oregon, on account of eye troubles. Mrs. B. I. Hardsbrook, who has been visiting for the past three months with her mother at Saldia, Colo., is expected home tomorrow. Mr. Hardsbrook will meet her in Portland tomorrow.

"Tom" Gerber, formerly employed in newspaper work here, but now manager of the United Press-Bureau at Portland, was in the city a while today. Tom is another example of a good boy gone—right.

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