

Editorial Page of The Daily Journal

By HOFER BROTHERS.

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REGULAR WINDMILL COUNTRY

California Spring Two Months Late in Some Parts

Old Mexican Methods of Farming Give Place to the Yankee and Modernity

(Editorial Correspondence.)

March 4: We have spent the past two days exploring the beautiful valleys where the great citrus fruit industries of Southern California have been developed, and have traveled over the hundreds of miles by rail and on wagon.

A Windmill Country.

One sees thousands of them here in town and country. Most of the water pumped out of the ground is warm. The deeper you go the warmer it becomes. Kept in a tank about ten or twenty feet from the ground it gets cool. For power the windmill is superseded by the gasoline engine, and that by electricity. In places the windmill and tank, the engine house and oil tank are displaced by a single electric wire. Electricity is carried on wires fifty miles and more, from the canyons to the city. It is the cheapest power of all, and is even used in pumping and drilling the oil wells. We were shown one place where a well was operated by windmill and steam engine, but had so much sand in the water, a better power was needed. The rancher got a heavy electric motor and set his pumps to work, and one morning he got up and the pumping station had sunk out of sight. The foundation had literally been pumped out from under it.

The Rains Are Late.

All through the San Gabriel and Santa Anna valleys the spring is two months late, and no rains have fallen to speak of. One man said it was too late to hope for rains but they might have some fog and had some hopes of good dews. Either would help out a great deal. But they really don't need much rain and really don't expect any. In spite of this the country is developing rapidly. At San Dimas six years ago there were three houses. Three years ago they began to pack fruit. Now they are shipping seven cars a day. A second bank has just been organized. There is a good background of mountain scenery to all these regions of tropical vegetation and fruit production. At the head of the valley are the San Bernardino mountains. Old Baldy and the Cucamongas are grand peaks. On further are the San Jacinto ranges.

Changing of Orchards.

Horticulture has undergone many changes and is still in progress of transformation. Various fruits have had their ups and downs. At present whole sections are being grubbed up and the ground cleared of everything but oranges and grapes, and even these are changed by budding from better varieties. Each generation makes progress. Even the markets are changing. The very cold winters in the east has depressed the orange market, and made lemons a drug. A snow storm in September and almost continuous cold and blizzards in the East has hurt the deciduous fruit trade. Lemon shippers are going in

Australia with their products, where it is summer. Seedling oranges are being thrown out by budding into navels. Prunes, apricots, plums and walnuts are being dug up. The prune crops for 1903 sold mostly for 2½ cts. The year before they sold for 1½ cts. They do not yield as they do in Oregon, which must take the lead in that fruit.

Fine Country Roads.

In driving along the country roads one sees many water-tanks with windmills, erected by the county to enable them to sprinkle the roads in the dry season. Now that oil has been introduced the mills are given up, as one or two coats of oil make a road dustless. I rode a hundred miles in an open democrat wagon, and did not get as much dust as you would in one hour on some Oregon country roads. This has been the driest spring on record in many years and there is not dust enough to make it necessary to brush a black hat after riding all day. You can tell how smooth the roads are when I tell you that several of my letters were written on my knees as we rode along over the country highways.

The best oil roads are graded about twenty feet wide, rolled, and then oiled about twelve feet wide, covered with a sharp sand and become as smooth and hard as cement, but are dustless and noiseless. On a warm day the oil shows up and they look as if sprinkled.

The Old Agriculture.

is being rapidly displaced. The Mexican, Spaniard and old Californian rancher could not do anything without from six to a dozen mules or horses to a plow or drag, and still keep it up. They sowing the grain by hand on top of the ground and then scratched it in trusted to luck to get a volunteer crop. The modern farmer uses disk plows, rolls the crop, runs one-horse cultivators, allows no weeds along the fences of fine wire mesh to keep out rabbits and squirrels, hauls sixty to 100 boxes of fruit to the packery with one horse, plows with a Stockton engine guage-plow. On the old Lucky Baldwin ranch you will see three or four six-mule teams plowing around a field full of old oak trees. When a Mexican stops to light a cigarette they all stop. The modern farmer clears out the trees, cuts them up for stove wood, clears away the hedges and even cultivates and crops the right of way of the railroads. He will have an oil burner engine running a centrifugal pump down in the dry bed of a stream and water in forty acres of alfalfa off which he will take six crops a year and make more money than the old-timer did off from four hundred acres.

Progressive land owners take out the hedges and roadside trees and put in cement curbs and paved gutters to keep the irrigation water from cutting gullies. The old ways of using water wasted about as much as was utilized.

E HOFER.

A Newspaper Mix Up.

Editor Harryman, of Long Creek, is held in \$500 bonds for his appearance in circuit court in Canyon City on a charge of writing an anonymous letter to Editor Coe, of the Ranger, in which the lives of Coe and his family were threatened if they did not leave town. Coe's office was dynamited a few weeks ago and entirely wrecked. Indignation against the dynamiter is strong and if Harryman was guilty of sending the letter an editor will probably leave town—and it won't be Coe.—The Dallas Chronicle.

CASTORIA. The Kidney and Bladder Regulator. Sold by Dr. J. C. Plummer.

X-RADIUMS

Why not organize a Geer club and be done with it?

The Revizan was built in America and from the way she put her nose in the mud, probably Langley built her in his air-ship yard.

In the concert of the powers, Russia occasionally strikes up a tune on the Jew-harp.

John Barrett is now minister to Panama, and Oregon could bear it cheerfully if he was minister to Patagonia and Somaliland.

And now the Mad Mullah is madder than ever, the English have been killing his soldiers and camels.

It cost Uncle Sam \$1,576,998.21 to furnish weather for the country last year, and, considering the quality they have had back East, it wasn't really worth it.

A San Diego, Cal., woman is going to exhibit butter at the World's Fair made in 1858. It must have had a strong constitution and a good head of hair, to have withstood the elements that length of time.

Young ladies, you shouldn't forget it is leap year, and more than two months of it is gone. The open season for bachelors only comes once in four years, and there some good catches in Salem. Delays are dangerous.

The Journal is asked to whoop it up for the organization of a Roosevelt Club. Salem already has two such institutions—the Salem Republican Club and the Young Men's Republican Club. Every member of each is a Roosevelt man, and there is room in these two big clubs for all the Republicans in the city—and they are all Roosevelt men.

Reading Table Talk

About the Newest and Best Books and Magazines

Exploring the Louisiana Purchase.

(Outing for March.)

Jefferson had arranged with John Ledyard of Connecticut, who had been with Captain Cook on the Pacific to explore the northwest coast of America by crossing Russia overland; but Russia had similar designs for herself, and stopped Ledyard on the way. In 1803 President Jefferson asked congress for an appropriation to explore the northwest by way of the Missouri. Now that the wealth of the west is beyond the estimate of any figure, it seems almost inconceivable that there were people little minded enough to haggle over the price paid for Louisiana—\$15,000,000—and to object to the appropriation required for its exploration—\$2,500; but, fortunately, the world goes ahead in spite of hagglers. May of 1804 saw Captain Meriwether Lewis, formerly secretary to President Jefferson, and Captain William Clark of Virginia, launch out from Wood river, opposite St. Louis, where they had kept their men encamped all winter on the east side of the Mississippi, waiting for the formal transfer of Louisiana, for the long journey of exploration to the sources of the Missouri and the Columbia. Their escort consisted of twenty soldiers, eleven voyageurs and nine frontiersmen. The main craft was a keel boat, fifty-five feet long, of light draft, with square rigged sail, and twenty-two cars and tow line fastened to the mast pole to track the boat up stream through rapids. An American flag floated from the prow, and behind the flag, the universal types of progress everywhere—goods for trade, and a swivel gun. Horses were led along shore for hunting, and two pirogues—sharp at prow, broad at stern, like a flatiron or a turtle—glided to the fore of the keel boat.

The Missouri was at flood tide, turbulent with crumbling clay banks and great trees torn out by the roots, from which the keel boat and pirogues sheered safely off. For the first time in history, the Missouri resounded to the Fourth-of-July guns; and round camp fire the men danced to the strain of the voyageur's fiddle. Usually among forty men is one traitor, and Liberty must desert on pretense of running back for a knife; but perhaps the fellow took fright from the wild yarns told by the lonely-eyed, shaggy-browed, ragged trappers who came floating down the Platte, the Oregon, the Missouri, with canoe loads of furs for St. Louis.

They Bound the Wrong Leg. A man in North Waldoboro, while cutting wood last week, had the misfortune to cut a deep gash in his leg,

which, owing to a very peculiar mistake came near being much more serious than the circumstances would warrant. His leg was corded and he was taken to Waldoboro village, a distance of six or seven miles, for surgical treatment. Upon arrival there the injured man was found to be at death's door from the loss of blood, and it was then discovered that the cord had been tied around the wrong leg. He is now recovering.

A Class Party.

Miss Bertha Andrethra gave a delightful evening to the boys of her Sunday School class and eight little girls who assisted in one of the Sunday school entertainments, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Winans last evening. It was a result of a membership contest in her class. The time was very pleasantly spent in playing numerous games and a "jolly good time" was had. Light refreshments were served. Mrs. James Allison assisted in entertaining the young guests. About 15 were present.

THE VARIETY OF SEEDS

As a general rule it is always safest to plant fresh seeds, but if seed is properly harvested and cared for many varieties retain their germinating power for several years. To keep the best they should not heat or be exposed to dampness—A dry, moderately cool, well ventilated place being ideal. Many varieties, like beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, lettuce, melons, squash, and tomato, retain their vitality under favorable conditions for five years or more. Peas four years; corn, onion, radish and saffron two years and parsnip only one year. Older seeds seem to push a less vigorous growth each season, and hence one is always surer of a better stand of more robust plants from fresh seed. For some purposes many gardeners prefer old seed—it is claimed that where leaf growth is not particularly desired but rather fruit (as melons, tomatoes, beans, corn, or cabbage that heads well), two or three-year-old seed is preferable. Other conditions, though, as soils and methods of cultivation, have much to do with earliness and prolificacy of fruiting. It is always well to test old seeds so as to be sure of their germinating power before risking a crop on them. This can easily be done by placing them between layers of moist cloth on a plate and covering with another plate or piece of glass. Extremes of temperature and moisture should be avoided and it is well to inspect them daily to permit exchange of air.

The Melon Patch.

Before the tomato, celery and flowers have been transplanted to the open a few cucumber or melon seeds planted in the center of the frames will occupy them to good advantage for the balance of the season, and give an early product that most people relish. Starting melon plants under glass and transplanting is not usually very successful. It can be done by planting on inverted sods or in berry boxes, the bottoms of which have been removed. They can then be transplanted without danger of a set back in growth. The most satisfactory way we know of obtaining an early stand of melons is to make three successive plantings of seed about a week apart, commencing to plant as soon as the ground is in good working condition. If one is killed by frost the next will soon come on and thus one is assured of the earliest possible stand. Ground for melons need not be very rich, as this encourages too much vine growth—the same is true of tomatoes. Like many other fruits, they need the moisture and stimulant after the fruit has set. The varieties we prefer for early melons are the Cole's early watermelon and Paul Rose muskmelons.

Starting Seeds Indoors.

Where there are gardeners in the vicinity many of the readers can secure their supply of early plants so reasonable that they prefer not to at-

HAIR NATURALLY ABUNDANT.

When It Is Free of Dandruff, It Grows Luxuriantly.

Hair preparations and dandruff cures, as a rule, are sticky or irritating affairs that do no earthly good. Hair, when not diseased, grows naturally luxuriantly. Dandruff is the cause of nine-tenths of all hair troubles, and dandruff is caused by a germ. The only way to cure dandruff is to kill the germ; and, so far, the only hair preparation that will positively destroy the germ is Newber's Herpicide—absolutely harmless, free from grease, sediment, dye matter or dangerous drugs. It always itching instantly; makes hair glossy and soft as silk. "Destroy the germ, you remove the effect." Sold by leading druggists. Send the stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

Daniel J. Fry, Special Agent.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

for the children. One dose at bedtime quiets their night coughs and prevents croup. Ask your doctor.

tempt to raise them. Starting seeds in the house is not the most satisfactory way, but where one only desires a few plants, it gives good results when an interest is taken in them. Cabbage requires cooler and different conditions than celery, tomatoes and flowers, and hence cannot be started to advantage in the same flat or box. Soil to be used in starting plants indoors should be allowed to freeze before using, as otherwise where taken up in the fall and stored in the cellar, the fungus growth that often exists proves fatal to the young plants. Soil of a sandy nature should always be used to start seed in, where possible, as this will not crust over as badly, seeds germinate better and water will seep through it more readily. Boxes or pans used should have openings in the bottom so all surplus water can drain away.

A Typical Bonaparte. Princess Mathilda was a typical Bonaparte. Beneath the skin of a grande dame there dwelt the soul of a vivandiere. She was generous and tempestuous. Something of a buff in her prime, as a certain rather pronounced passage in Lord Malinsbury's reminiscences shows, she was universally admitted at the same time to possess taste and a knowledge of the arts. It was to her credit, too, that she cared not a snap of the finger for dynastic disputes. She was on the friendliest terms with the Duc d'Angoulême, and is said to have tried but in vain to conciliate some of the stiffer branches of the puzzle-headed Bourbon family. Altogether she was a woman who lived every moment of her life.—London Outlook.



Captain N. Kachinavalero, commander of the American-built cruiser Kasagi, which has played a conspicuous part in the recent Japanese naval attacks on Port Arthur.

Straw Hat Famine. One peculiar outcome of the recent Baltimore fire may mean the entire failure of the "crop of straw hats" for the coming season. It is said that about five-sixths of the hats of the higher grade are or have been made in Baltimore, and it is understood that practically all of the factories located in the Monumental City were destroyed by the fire. None of the season's make of hats had been delivered, as the different firms have not been in the habit of sending them out until the first of March. It is reported to be almost absolutely impossible for a new supply to be made this season, and the result may be that straw hats will sell at a high premium this year, if they are to be obtained at all. The loss does not at the present appear serious to the ordinary individual; but to the dealers who appreciate the situation, it is bad news indeed.

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