

FARM HELP SCARCE; REASONS ARE GIVEN

With the warm weather during the past week, the strawberries have ripened rapidly and there has been a serious shortage of pickers. This, too, despite the fact that the Portland Y. M. C. A. has been co-operating with the local growers in securing pickers and packers from Portland to help out during the berry season.

This employment bureau has its local headquarters at the Apple Growers' Union. Mr. Van Vallin, who is in charge, says that the local fruitmen are facing a serious problem in securing enough help to harvest, not only the berry but the apple crop, and he gives it as his opinion that it is plainly up to the growers to improve their accommodations for caring for their extra help.

This opinion of Mr. Van Vallin's is concurred in by others who have been considering this problem. At the present time the great majority of growers expect their extra help to provide their own shelter and their own provisions, only wood and water being supplied. This naturally works a hardship upon those who help out during the harvesting seasons.

It has been the experience of the Y. M. C. A. this year that although there were numerous inquiries at Portland, the great majority, when informed that no shelter or food would be provided them, at once declined to consider coming under such circumstances. With most of them it was out of the question to buy a tent for use during so short a time.

"Indians will come and pick berries under these circumstances," said one man, "but white people won't do it."

There have also been complaints lodged that proper sanitary conveniences are not provided to protect the health and comfort of pickers. Mr. Van Vallin considers that the Y. M. C. A. is seriously handicapped on account of this condition and believes that it is for the good of local growers to let them know just where the trouble lies, in hopes that they will see fit to remedy it and to insure themselves against a more serious shortage in help in the future.

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MINNEAPOLIS FOLK SEE THE FESTIVAL

Minneapolis, which has quite a colony of live representatives in the Hood River Valley who have made a name for themselves as men who do things, showed her interest in Oregon and the Northwest by sending a distinguished delegation to the Rose Festival at Portland this week. The same party also attended the Northwestern Development Congress at Seattle.

The Minneapolis delegation included A. D. Albert, associate publisher of the Minneapolis Tribune; O. M. Corwin, of Wells Dickey Company; Alfred Force, photographer, of the Minneapolis Tribune; Olaf Bjorkman, of Bjorkman Bros.; O. T. Newhouse of the Loomis Benson Company; F. O. Orth, of the Goldstabeek Land Company; F. A. Gold, of the Marsh Valve Company; E. K. Pickett, sales manager of the Washburn Crosby Milling Company; F. H. Rowlands, of the Andrews Heating Company; C. C. Chote, of the United States Radiator Company, and C. E. Wyant, of the Metropolitan National Bank.

There is one man from Minneapolis accompanying the train to whom practical farming on a large scale is no experiment. D. W. McCanna, who has large real estate holdings in North Dakota and Minnesota, is the owner of a 2000-acre farm, all under cultivation at McCanna, N. D., and another comprising 3000 acres, all tilled, at Sarles, N. D.

APHIS ATTACKS GRAIN AS WELL AS FRUIT, REPORTED

Discovery was made at Salem last week that the aphids this season is not only attacking the gardens and orchards at the asylum farm, but also the grain fields, and the prediction is made that unless hot weather comes soon and stays the operations of the pest, the damage to the grain will be great. During past years considerable trouble has been experienced with relation to the pest attacking the gardens and orchards, but this is the first time in the history of the valley, as near as can be learned, when it has attacked grain. The pest is particularly prevalent in the vetch crop.

The News tells it all.

MR. DABNEY WRITES OF TRIP ABROAD

(Continued from last week)

The city has places of much interest of various kinds, and here, too, one will see many nationalities and places of worship, from the Jewish synagogue to the Greco-Russian. The cathedral of St. Peter occupies the summit of the hill on which Geneva, for hundreds of years lay closely huddled together, and was erected in the sixth century on the site of a Pagan temple. The edifice is quite plain inside with the exception of some of the windows, which are very fine. At the foot of the pulpit may be seen Calvin's chair, and the Maccabees' chapel at or near the main entrance is a marvel of Gothic art, and well worth a visit. Just across the street from the cathedral is the building in which Calvin started his school, and is still used for that purpose.

Geneva has a variety of schools and colleges and one will see students from many different countries. Lake Geneva is about 60 miles long and is fed by the turbulent waters of the Rhone River, where soon it becomes settled and blue as that of the lake. Its course may be traced in many places as it meanders through to the lower end of the lake, where it emerges over 15-foot falls, through iron frames looking like windows, and the water in rushing through is churned up into a snow-white foam; but a few hundred feet below it resumes again the deep blue color and goes on its peaceful way for a mile, when the turbulent River Arve from the eternal glaciers, pours its murky waters against her with great force, apparently trying to deprive her of her beauty and peaceful possession, but the Rhone, with her mighty strength, is unwilling to give way, and for two miles they run side by side as entirely distinct rivers, when the waters in the Arve become settled, and then they intermingle, and together run to the great salt sea.

From Geneva one can make some interesting excursions to the chateaux of Baron Rothschild, Voltaire, and Madame De Staël-Holstein. Neither can one afford to miss a trip to the Grand Saleve, from where he may get a view of Mount Blanc that will not soon be forgotten. Between the Saleve and the Grand Saleve there is a quaint little village near the center of sloping hills of perhaps 100 acres, most of which is in cultivation. The peasants cut the grain with scythes and sickles and bind in bundles in its tangled condition with willow wisps, and then either carry or transport it on burros to the village, where stands a mechanical arrangement, run by steam. It looked to have been used from the time of Noah, and it may have fallen out of the Ark when it passed over the mountains. Four women and two men would unbind the grain and throw it, with their hands, on to a platform where two men with forked sticks throw it into the jaws of death. With groans and squeaks the concern chewed up the straw into chaff and scattered it out around for a hundred feet, while the grain splattered out at the rear end, when the threshing was done. Every straw and kernel of grain was cleaned up and carried away to the various little store barns. If those people could see our modern thresher, they would be more astonished than the American Indians were at seeing the first steam engine crossing the western plains.

From Geneva to Paris. In going from Geneva to Paris one passes through a diversified country. Mountains, hills, valleys and plains, and the occupations of the people are as diversified. In many places the soil seems poor and the people have a hard time to make a living. Their only fuel is the limbs which they cut from the trees and stumps and bind them into fagots, and in some places one will see ricks or stacks of fagots larger than the houses that the people inhabit.

In some districts the land is more productive and the people seem well to do.

Paris, with its three million of people, lies on both sides of the River Seine and has many places of much interest to the stranger. The parks and boulevards could hardly be more beautiful. The base of the Eiffel Tower covers about five acres and it slopes to a height of 984 feet, and one can go up to within twelve feet of the top in an elevator, and if one weary in ascending he may stop about half way up for refreshment at a well-equipped restaurant. There is 12,000 pieces of iron and steel in the structure. Paris has many beautiful cathedrals and among them are the famous Notre Dame and the Magdalen, which are marvels of beauty. The Pere Lachaise is the largest and finest cemetery in the city and contains many fine tombs and monuments of celebrated people.

Horse and Mule Mart. There is a district in the city known as the horse and mule markets, where there is no kind of meat sold in the shops except that of the horse and mule, and those shops are designated by a sign of the head of one of them. The common people of Paris work very hard and work their horses hard as well, and nothing suits a horse driver more than to carry a whip that cracks.

It has been ironically said that bread is sold in Paris by the yard, and an observer would almost conclude that that is true, for one seldom sees a loaf less than 18 inches long and then all lengths up to six feet. The loaves are about as large around as a quart fruit.

C. W. Wilmeroth Here C. W. Wilmeroth, who was formerly manager of the Rogue River Fruit Growers' union, spent the last of the week in Hood River looking over the apple situation. Mr. Wilmeroth is connected with the commission firm of Steinhart & Kelly of New York, who have bought the fancy Hood River apples from the local apple growers' union for three years.

Neat and natty job printing quick executed at the News office.

jar, and one will see women with them on their backs and shoulders as they go along the street. The absence of children in Paris is very noticeable.

A visit to Paris would not be complete without seeing the Grand Opera, the largest in the world. In fact, there are so many places of interest in the city that one can spend much time with pleasure and profit. All commodities are higher in Paris than in any other city we were in, and they seem to think that the tourists "have money to burn." The palace of Fontainebleau is 25 miles from Paris. It was built by Francis I, and stands on the site formerly occupied by a fortified castle, erected by Louis VII, in 1102. It was a favorite residence of Napoleon I, and here he lived and ruled

as emperor of a great nation. And from here departed to the Isle of Elba a fallen monarch and a prisoner. In going through the palace, one is filled with admiration by the many beautiful paintings, tapestries, etc. that cover the walls and ceilings of the different rooms, and the elaborate furnishings of all kinds. At the rear of the palace is the pretty gardens, and the famous carp pond which covers several acres. In the center of the pond is a small stone house, and from it there is a secret passageway leading to the palace. The house was built by Napoleon for the purpose of secret communication, etc. The forest, connected with the palace, contains 40,000 acres, and is said to be the finest in France. It has many beautiful roads and driveways through

it, passing lakes, fountains and various pretty scenes. Versailles is about 16 miles from Paris and the palace is one of great historical interest. It covers many acres of ground and is built of stone, marble and imitation marble. It was built by Louis III and enlarged by Louis XIV, and was used by the different monarchs of France until the French Revolution, and since has been used more or less as a museum, until 1837, when it became a museum in French history.

As one passes from one room to another, he is simply amazed at its rich furnishings and decorative art. Josephine's gardens, which are connected with the palace, cover many acres of rare, beautiful flowers. Many fountains of various kinds decorate the

grounds, some of which are very costly. Neptune or the Grand Fountain, makes a great spectacle when in operation, but is only run on certain occasions, as it costs \$6,000 per day to operate it. There is 22,000 acres of forest connected with the palace, with pretty avenues and paths through it in different directions, and in some of the avenues the trees have been trained so as to form a complete arch 100 or 150 feet high, and in going through one almost feels that they are passing through a grand cathedral for a quarter or half a mile; all the lower limbs of the trees have been trained in a flat, drooping position, and then with white marble statues alternately placed on each side of the avenue, forms a picture rarely seen.

(Concluded.)

THE DAIN MOWER

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