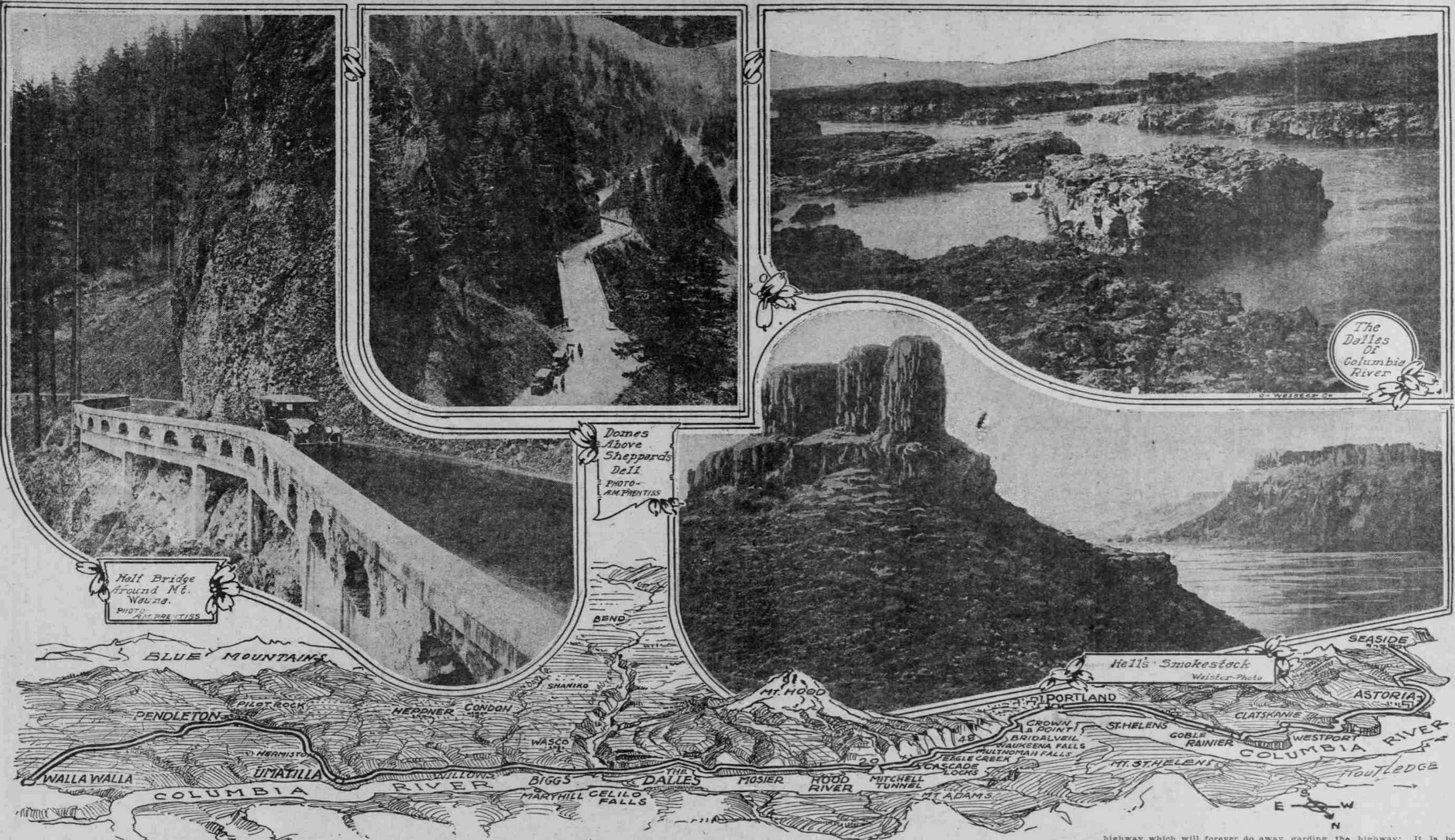


# UPPER COLUMBIA RIVER HIGHWAY COMBINES SCENIC BEAUTY AND BUSINESS

Carved From Basaltic Rock, Upheld by Dry Masonry, Spanning Canyons and Threading Its Way Along Famous Stream Through Mountain and Valley, Road Is Destined Greatly to Aid Eastern Oregon Section



The Dalles of Columbia River

Domes Above Sheppard's Dell PHOTO-AMPHIBIUS

Hall Bridge Around Mt. Wauzia PHOTO-AMPHIBIUS

Hell's Smokestack Wauzia Photo

MUCH has been written and said of the Columbia River highway as a scenic road, but it is more than that. Until the highway was carved from basalt cliffs, upheld by dry masonry, drilled through solid rock and made to span canyons, it was impossible for an automobile to negotiate the Cascade range. Only by means of boats on the mighty river could traffic move, or there was the alternative of the railroad train. Wagon road there was none.

When Multnomah county built the highway from Portland to its line touching Hood River county, the road was essentially scenic. But the people east of the Cascades wanted it extended and this extension transformed it into a commercial highway. Now it is possible to follow the Columbia highway eastward to the Washington and Idaho state lines. There are few gaps to be constructed, but these are fast receiving attention.

In eastern Oregon ranchers are talking of the day when the train crop will be trucked by interals to the Columbia highway and thence to the nearest water shipping point. The highway is bringing the river closer to the wheat ranches, is pushing forward the time when the wheat will be taken from the field by truck to the river and loaded upon barges to drift down to Portland, or on to Astoria.

When the highway is complete there will be nothing to prevent freight being hauled to Portland from the far reaches of eastern Oregon. Even in the imperfect condition of the road there has been steadily increasing a volume of travel. When the section between Mosier and The Dalles is finished, the link between The Dalles and Deschutes river, the main stumbling-block will have been eliminated. There is the soft, bumpy air and the foliage does not contemplate hard-surfacing the Columbia highway east of Hood River. Beyond that point the road will have a crushed gravel surface which will form a substantial base by the time that public demand and funds available make possible a finished hard-surfaced pavement.

Secenery is varied. One of the distinctive features of the Columbia highway is the variety of scenery it affords. This is due to the fact that the highway flows through the gap in the Cascades, and the Cascade range serves as a fence between two distinct climates. There is the soft, balmy air and the foliage ever green on the west side of the Cascades, while on the east is found the blazing sun, the sand and sage-brush—a typical out-door country. But for the speed limit regulations, a person could start from Portland in an automobile and in two hours be in Hood River, in a climate absolutely different. Lovers of perpetual sunshine need not leave Portland for southern California; the perpetual sunshine can be found by simply following the Columbia highway. Travelers over the highway, familiar with Portland and vicinity, will find themselves in a different country once they pierce the range of the Cascades.

Instead of forests, they will find orchards, then wheat fields extending as far as the eye can see, or extensive cattle and sheep ranges. Until it has traveled a great distance the highway follows the river, but the most scenic points are between Portland and the Deschutes river. Those who are only familiar with the scenery of the highway between Portland and Eagle Creek have no conception of the wonders which will be unfolded by the highway east of Hood River, and by east of Hood River is meant as far, at least, as the Deschutes. Contractors are now at work constructing this stretch of the highway which will forever do away with routing traffic over the steep and dangerous grades between Hood River and Mosier and between Mosier and The Dalles. Incidentally, this is some of the most expensive construction work that the highway commission has undertaken.

Construction is permanent. No one can lay claim to having seen the beauties of the Columbia highway unless a trip has been made from Portland eastward, and to appreciate the significance of this traffic artery one should journey its entire length from the metropolis into the wheatlands of eastern Oregon. Nothing less can do the highway justice. There is this, also, to be said regarding the highway: It is being built for all time. Each individual section has been carefully located so that when it was selected it was located right. Water grade has been adopted wherever and whenever possible. The location is not only logical and practical one for traffic, but the grades are few and never exceed five per cent, which means that any automobile can take them on "high."

There is just one change which will be made in the Columbia highway. Some time in the future, when the traffic justifies the step, the roadway must be widened, maybe to 30, 40 or 50 feet, but that change will not be for another generation.

## NUMEROUS RIVERS AND LAKES OF OREGON ABOUND WITH SPORTSMEN'S BEST

Record of Fifty Thousand Anglers' Licenses Issued in 1919 Attest Popularity of State's Offerings in Fishermen—There Are All Manner of Choice Places Now Easily Accessible to Those Who Would Try Their Luck

**By I. N. Fleischer, Member Oregon Fish and Game Commission.**  
MORE than 50,000 anglers' licenses were issued during 1919. When you stop a moment to think what it would mean were these to hit for the trout streams and lakes of "Oregon, the anglers' paradise," at one and the same time, you catch a glimpse of the inroads the seeker after beauties that abound in that state are making on the supply.

Combined with the fact that the automobile and the good roads are bringing the streams and lakes nearer to the fisherman, it is any wonder that we sometimes hear the grouchy, pessimistic outcry of "no fish in Oregon."

To one who, like myself and associates on the commission, knows the boundless possibilities for the angler; knows of the tremendous amount of work that has been and is being done by the state adequately to stock stream and lake, it is to laugh when one hears that old-time shout that the rivers and lakes are "fished out," a statement often made by well-intentioned, but none the less ignorant sportsmen. Nothing could be further from the facts.

To the contrary, there never was a time when so many millions of various kinds of trout were waiting for the angler in every section of the state of Oregon and never did this great commonwealth, of which we are all so proud, more deserve the title of the "fisherman's paradise."

There are good reasons for this statement, which is backed by facts. One is the policy of the commission in stocking our lakes and another big reason is that the once remote streams and lakes are now, in many instances, easily or more easily reached than they formerly were, and therefore good fishing spots once practically inaccessible are now quite accessible, thus widening the areas in which the sportsman may revel.

**Experience is Necessary.**  
If one goes fishing in Oregon and catches no fish it is, to my mind, fairly good evidence that he is a poor amateur. The fish, my experience shows, are there in abundance, only awaiting the fellow who knows how

to lure them from their hiding places in lake or stream. The fly is the principle lure, but the spinner is common and some even use bait. It is a poor fisherman who leaves the river with less than the limit. Around Portland there are many good fishing streams, including Sandy river, Clackamas, Bull Run, Molalla, Columbia and Clatsop counties during December, January, February and March.

In the summer, a popular excursion for the fisherman and one which takes him into a veritable paradise, is that which includes Klamath Falls and Medford. There are more fish and game in Klamath county than in the whole state and it is there that large numbers from California come to hunt and fish.

In this district are Klamath and Williamson rivers, Klamath, Diamond and Crater lakes. In the latter, fishing is too easy, if anything, as one may catch them with no trouble at all. On Klamath lake, the fish are so plentiful that if one sits in the bow of a boat, they are readily seen dashing hither and thither, among other things, trying to shake off the eels, with which this water abounds, there being millions of them. They tormented especially at Mapleton, on this way that the pelican, also haunting this region, makes his living. This bird will fly over the water, wait until a trout leaps high into the air with an eel attached and when the fish shakes off the eel open its huge bill and take in both Mr. Fish and Mr. Eel, storing them away until they are in a proper stage of storage to his taste, when he holds his feast.

Another feature which opens up great fields for the fisherman is the completion of a railroad line into Coos county, making an easy trip to Coos bay, where accommodations are good, especially at Mapleton, on the Siuslaw river. This region is growing in popularity and will continue to. I spent some time there recently, with Walter Backus, chasing rattles, as the fish seem to bite only when the rattle causes them to play about the surface of the water. It is calm there most of the time. This kind of fishing is rather laborious unless one has a man who can handle the boat and anchor.

On the bay there is splendid fishing and Smith's river and several other streams and good lakes in this region furnish ample opportunity for the angler. Lake fishing is becoming more popular among those who like to fish from a boat—thus eliminating the hardship of stream fishing. This is especially true in the southeastern part of the state, where the stocking of the lakes by the commission is now bringing wonderful results. Many of these bodies of water which were devoid of fish of any kind are now teeming with speckled beauties. More than 100 lakes in the Cascade range have been planted with various species of trout, many of them being located so they may be reached by automobile, and are now visited by thousands of fishermen.

Among those lakes which have been stocked and which are now attracting the most attention, there is Diamond lake, where rainbow were planted five or six years ago. The fish there have multiplied very rapidly, and specimens have been taken weighing as high as 15 pounds. This lake is located about 12 miles from Crater lake, and reached by road leading off of the Bend-Klamath road, between Fort Klamath and Cole creek, as indicated by a signboard at the confluence of the two roads. This road is fairly good to the top of the mountain, and by careful driving the lake can be reached without fear of accidents.

East lake, where steelhead were planted five years ago, has also been a great attraction for the sportsmen. Specimens of the original fish planted here have been taken in the past two years weighing as high as 15 pounds. This lake is reached by fairly good road from Bend, where eastern brook were planted, is also a mecca for the fishermen, as well as other smaller lakes in its vicinity. This is reached by a good summer road below Bend. The two Lava lakes are also showing results of stocking, and are on the road from Bend to the now well-known Elk lake.

**Elk Lake Develops.**  
Elk lake, lying directly south of the south "Sixty" and about 50 miles by fairly good auto road from Bend, is much smaller in area than many of the other lakes, but the eastern brook planted there five years ago have multiplied almost beyond belief, as well as having shown phenomenal growth. An employee of the commission recently visited this lake for the purpose of investigating the prospects of establishing an egg station, and reported that the lake was literally alive with brook trout ranging from four inches in length up to an adult fish of six to nine pounds. A more recent report from this lake shows that in one day's seining for spawning fish more than 10,000 fish—ranging from one to nine pounds—were taken and placed in the spawning pens.

Elk lake is now becoming so widely known as a fisherman's paradise that hundreds of machines from California and Washington—as well as many from our own state—visited it this last season. A number of prominent people of Bend have acquired sites from the Forest service, and contemplate putting up summer homes. Notwithstanding there have been thousands of fish taken out during the past season, the supply shows no sign of diminishing. The commission is now contemplating closing a portion of the lake in order to give these fish necessary protection.

A well known writer of national reputation, who is also an ardent sportsman, after spending several days visiting various lakes which have been stocked, is responsible for the statement that he had spent many years fishing throughout the United States, but nowhere had he found fishing so excellent as in the lakes in the Cascade range; and he freely stated that in this respect Oregon was superior to any other state.

**MORROW COUNTY SHOWS PROGRESS.**  
Illustrative of the progressive spirit prevailing in Morrow county is the rapid rebuilding of Heppner, the county seat, which was afflicted 18 months ago with a fire which destroyed \$550,000 worth of building property. New structures, modern in every respect, are replacing the former ones. Farmers and stockmen have adopted the latest approved methods of handling their business.

The John Day irrigation district, started in 1919, is an indication of the alert methods being pursued. This embraces 200,000 acres of fine land in Morrow county.

**KLAMATH IS BANNER GAME COUNTY.**  
In Klamath streams and lakes the famed rainbow trout thrives, specimens weighing as high as 25 pounds often being caught. Deer, bear and other wild game abound. Duck and geese hunting is excellent there. It has 1,200,000 acres of farming land, 1,000,000 acres of grazing land, 1,250,000 acres of timber and 374,400 acres of marsh land. Forty-five thousand acres are under irrigation, also being the most practical irrigated crop, 35,000 tons having been created in 1919. Cattle to the value of \$2,000,000 were shipped out in 1919.

**WHEAT AND LUMBER IN WALLOWA COUNTY.**  
One million bushels of wheat is the average annual yield in Wallowa county. The county is also a lumber producer on a large scale. In an effort to increase the amount of stock feed sunflowers were raised on 26 farms last season and were made into ensilage for winter feed. Many of the well known writers of national reputation, who are also ardent sportsmen, after spending several days visiting various lakes which have been stocked, is responsible for the statement that he had spent many years fishing throughout the United States, but nowhere had he found fishing so excellent as in the lakes in the Cascade range; and he freely stated that in this respect Oregon was superior to any other state.

**PATROLMEN IN PORTLAND BUREAU OF POLICE.**

1905.....124	1915.....225
1911.....237	1916.....233
1912.....237	1917.....233
1913.....237	1918.....233
1914.....210	1919.....208

will also soon be under construction about two miles below Mehama on the Santiam river, where trout will be hatched and cared for to restock the streams in that part of the Willamette valley.

Output is gratifying. The output of trout this year is very gratifying, as it shows an increase over last year's, not only in numbers but in size; the average age being four to six months, when liberated.

In addition there has been planted approximately 900,000 steelhead—most of these in waters which are not fished commercially, and all at the request of the sportsmen, who are a very small per cent of the cost of the production of these having been charged to the sportsmen's fund.