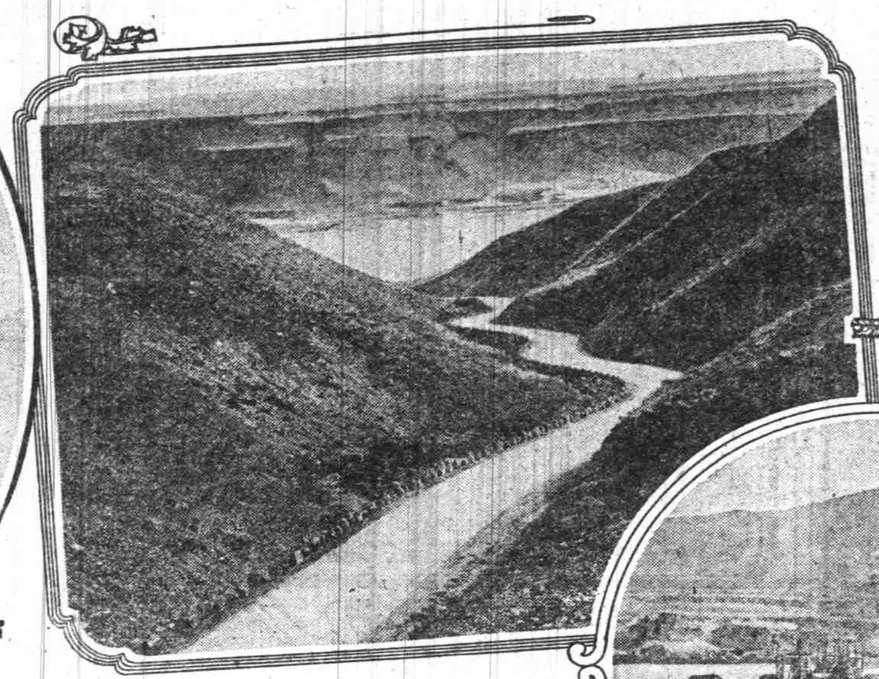
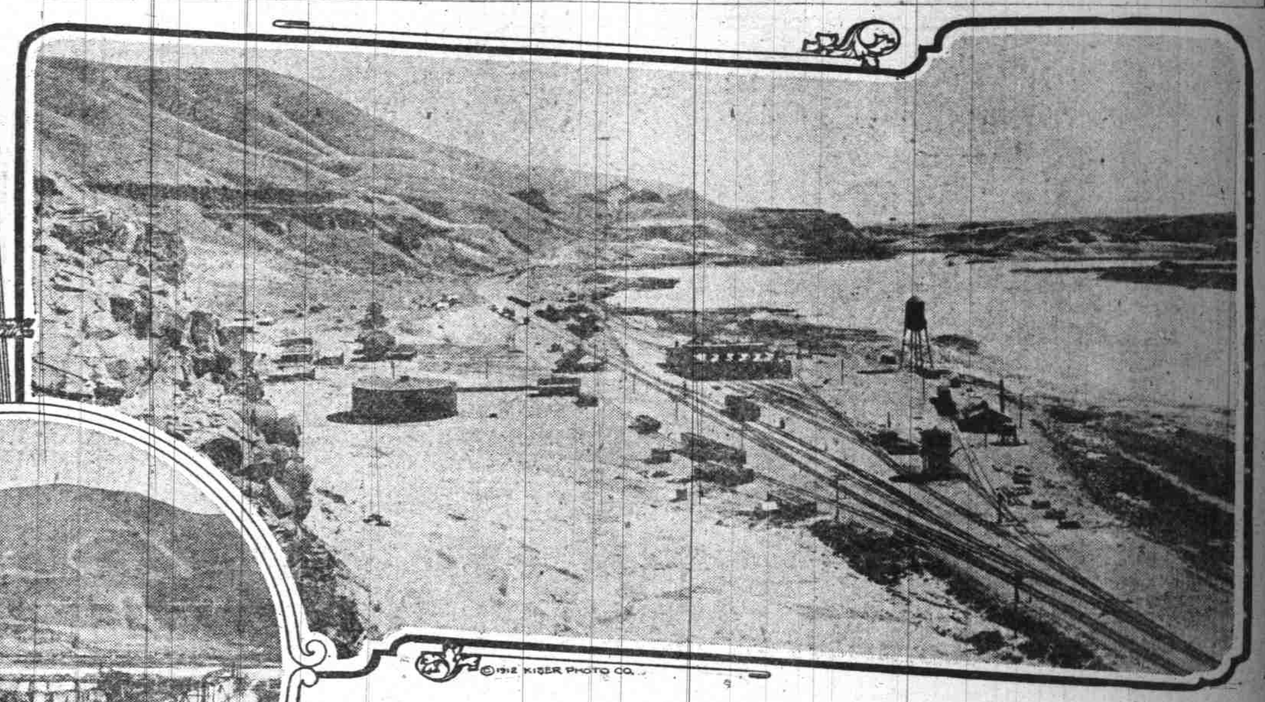
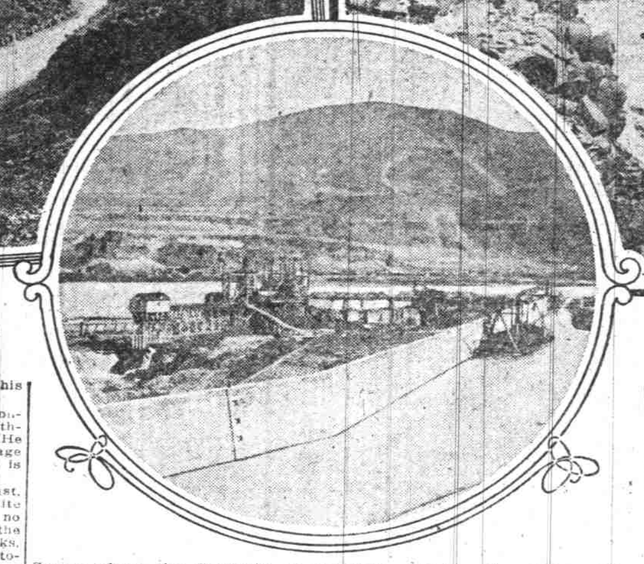
WONDERS OF THE UPPER COLUMBIA THAT A TRIP BY BOAT REVEALS







Scenes along the Columbia in the Celilo district. Top, left to right—A blast on the Celilo canal during the construction period; section of improved highway at Maryhill built by Samuel Hill; general view of the Columbia from Fallbridge. Bottom—Dredge at work in the upper end of the Celilo canal, clearing it of refuse.

The Section of the Great River for a Distance of More Than 50 Miles Beyond Celilo Is Replete With Historic Interest.

Description of a Voyage From Lewiston to the Sea, the First Part of Which Was Published Last Sunday, Is Continued.

By Marshall N. Dana.

SOMETIMES I speculate on what must have been the state of affairs east of the Cascade mountains before the Columbia worried and cut its way through the range. How the water must have been gathered into astonishing depths, backing up incredible distances, pressing persistently and powerfully against the great wall between it and its mother sea! What lakes there must have been millions of years ago! The country in its ages of construction had no historian to set down the facts with ink on paper, but God has written with the rivers on the mountains his own unchangeable account for the understanding eye to read.

Nature's ebb and flow of life and time's chisel on the peaks and in the valleys, have created the conditions of today and have established in its course the great Columbia and its tributaries. The river has cleared away the obstructions that men could not have shaken; men are clearing away the hindrances to commercial navigation and from May 3-8 we celebrate the completion, dedication and opening of the Celilo canal.

Last Sunday we embarked, in imagination, off the celebration fleet of steamers that is to move from Lewiston, Idaho, to Astoria at the Pacific ocean, having as guide Frank J. Smith, and endeavoring to point out, for the interest of those who will actually make the wonderful trip, the points made attractive by legend, history and commercial possibilities. We arrived last week at Island No. 10, where the graves of the Simcoes and Yakimas are found.

On the north shore of the river in this vicinity is Alderdale, an old trading post. Two miles away is the ancient battle ground where the allied Simcoes and Yakimas met the resolute Nez Perces in a fight that was waged stubbornly for many days. Now the winds blow upon the sandy graves and reveal the skeletons of the warriors. Strangely enough, on this old battlefield are also found quantities of beads of many colors and of ancient design.

The Willows is near the mouth of Heppner creek and we give it a second look only upon being told that the tiny streamlet has the capabilities of flood and devastation, when cloud bursts send sudden deluges down the stream bed. At one time, our guide informs us, the city of Heppner was wiped off the map by one of these cloudburst floods and many lives were lost. The clump of willows from which the little town on the shore has its name, has been a landmark for travelers since pioneer days.

In the Arlington Neighborhood.

The town of Arlington, 50 miles above Celilo, furnishes food for discussion. It is at the vent of the canyon which gives the railroad access to the wheat lands of Gilliam county and the flocks of Wheeler. Once it was Gilliam's county seat, but Condon, by superior voting power, won from it that honor. Its first name was Big Bend, later changed to Alkali, and it was under the latter name it became the county seat. Before the construction of the railroad it was an important distributing point. It has now nearly 1000 population, a people who are public spirited and active in local improvements. Just across the river is Rooseveit, a shipping point.

Blalock is the home of W. J. Mariner, who is best known in the open river campaign, and just below is Rock creek and we hear Captain Smith explaining:

"On the banks of this stream Indians of no known tribe or allegiance have lived since the coming of the white man. Here the onward rush of civilization seems to have paused and to have withheld the stern hand that has crushed out of existence the primitive life and rites of the Indians.

"Up the rocky stream, marked here and there by hieroglyphics on boulders and facings of the abutting cliff can be found the red man of many years ago, living the life of fishing and hunting and the tilling of small crops, but still clinging to his weird dances, his medicine men and a religion very much like that of the worshippers of the sun."

Out in the river near the mouth of Rocky creek is the rock that wrecked the Frederick K. Billings in 1890, one of the causes that prevented the completion of what was called the Paul Mohr portage on the Washington bank of Celilo rapids.

If our fleet had descended the river a few years ago the swift waters of Squally Hook, John Day and Indian rapids would have created much apprehension. Now, thanks to the work done by the government, the channel has no particular hazards. Squally Hook got its name because the winds would lurk at the curve of the river sweeping down on boats and forcing them to tie up. Indian rapids received its name because two Indians working for Captain Eph Baughman on a sailing scow, were drowned at this point.

Between Grants and Rufus, three miles above, natural coulees have made it possible to reach the interior towns over good country roads. The same interior section is reached by the O-W. R. & N. branch which runs south, from Biggs.

On the Washington side of the river is Maryhill, once called Columbus. In pioneer times it was the shipping point, because of the splendid road that Samuel Hill, president of the Pacific Highway association, and good roads leader, has built at his expense from the river back. The excursionists leave the steamers at Maryhill and in automobiles provided by the citizens of Goldendale and others make a run up into the country, seeing as they go the agricultural resources of this rapidly developing district.

In spending a large sum of his own money in building a modern, permanent highway at Maryhill, Samuel Hill has done more than serve a locality. He has given an object lesson to the northwest and to the Pacific coast from which legislators, county judges and plain citizens have learned.

We will proceed down river. Please remember, good people, as we approach the next trip feature that the Columbia with its tributaries drains the lands of two nations comprehending approximately 300,000 square miles. And yet at Hell Gate, which we now pass through, the basaltic strata so compress the current that two steamers cannot safely pass, and boats approaching the narrow cut—either from above or below—always whistle until satisfied the way is clear.

And the banks are high as the river is narrow. They tower, great basaltic cliffs, hundreds of feet above the water. Below, the water is deep—so deep that the force of the current is only realized as upbound steamers turn full power into engines in order even to maintain steerage way.

Nature's Bigness Impressive.

The impressive beauty of this place brings from our guide a burst of eloquence:

"The sky here has a clearness that no other sky ever possessed, and against it, in grand relief, are silhouetted the quaintest and oddest of nature's statuary.

"Chief among these is a huge basaltic figure, about 70 feet high, towering and isolated, to which Captain Tom Stump in 1863 gave the title of 'Indian at Prayer.' The heroic, but not ungraceful figure is in a sitting posture, facing the west, and with his stony, sightless eyes upturned to the sky.

"The war plumes are fastened in his hair; his jaw is strong and massive; his cheek bones are high.

"Around him he wraps his blanket, for the air is chilly, especially at his dizzy height.

"For ages he has sat, a lonely monarch on a throne made by earthquakes, fixedly gazing into space. He seems to meditate and if ever image of stone inspired reflection, this is the one.

"He has turned his back to the east, and his face was away from the white men when they came, for he had no dread of them. He looks toward the west, through the serrated peaks, across what was once a wilderness, toward the sunset sea.

"He is a dreamer of stone undisturbed by perishing years and passing centuries.

"He is a silent worshipper and his prayer ascends to the Great Spirit in the howl of the winter wind and the rattling crash of the summer's thunder.

"The snow melts from the mountains of Manitoba and seethes in flood beneath his feet.

"A new commerce of rail and sail and steamer passes below him and his upturned face rebukes the petty things of earth. He never looks down. His is the royalty of eternal years."

There is much to be seen in Hell Gate, but happily, the passage is quick. An Indian burying ground on Miller's island follows.

Once it was popular for funerals and well populated by the dead, but Columbia river freshets swept many of the timber tombs away.

In a rocky inlet of the island is a cave with walls inscribed by birds, animals and fish—the salmon and the elk predominating. Since the island was abandoned by the Indians it is a favorite place for curio hunters.

Just to the south of Miller's island is the mouth of the Deschutes, the greatest power stream in the west and the gateway to interior Oregon. Once the mouth of the Deschutes was the upper terminus of the portage road over which wagons trundled carrying the freight that had been brought by boats on the middle river to The Dalles. Pioneer boats were built here, boats that ran on the hilly waters of the upper Columbia and Snake rivers. Such flat boats as the James Buchanan, Humming Bird, Victorine, Torrent, Quinn, Mount Hood and Sarah F. Gray at this point received and discharged cargo. Here the famous steamboat Colonel Wright was built to be launched October 24, 1858, making a trial trip during the spring of the next year, ascending the Snake river as far as Palouse in 1859, and in 1861 running up the Clearwater, which empties at Lewiston, as far as the forks of the subsidiary stream. It was in May of 1861 that Victor Trevitt and a party on board the Colonel Wright gave to the confluence of the Snake and Clearwater the name of Lewiston, thus honoring the name of Captain Meriwether Lewis of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

Any old river man could entertain you for hours with tales of the early days of navigation and of boat construction at the mouth of the Deschutes.

"In 1863 when the O. S. N. company built its steam portage through the Celilo gorge," says Captain Smith, "the incline and wharfboat were placed between the head of the fall and old Deschutes landing and at this latter point the fleet that was used after 1862 was built. The old piling may be still seen just below Miller's island where thousands of tons of freight were handled. The story of those boats and the men who operated them would fill many pages of history. There was a time when Okanogan netted her owners the sum of $26,000 on a single trip. The Tenino in May of 1862 netted $18,000 on one trip and the bars on the boat frequently had an income of $1200 a month. The ticket sales on the Tenino from The Dalles offices for one trip leaving Deschutes, May 13, 1862, amounted to $10,945. These reports and many others are taken from the books of the company by E. W. Wright and can be verified by the old, but still intact records.

A mile below the old and abandoned Deschutes landing is Celilo. First to be seen is the incline and wharfboat of the Oregon State portage, the roundhouse and portage station and the fishery of I. H. Taffe, one of the pioneer citizens.

The Indian camps are scattered along the base of the rocky bluff and they are little changed in appearance from the time of their first discovery. And the Indians still fish for salmon as they did when starving expeditions of the whites begged for a share in the catches.

The whistles of our fleet trumpet joyously. Ahead of us we see the entrance to Celilo canal. The steamer that Captain W. P. Gray, admiral of the fleet, once navigated, would have waited for high water and swept over Tumwater falls. Ours is a new privilege, an initial opportunity. We enter the locks so painfully and devotedly built through many years of construction, inspired by citizenship and vision that should now be applied to the commercial development which offers.

We enter the canal—and next Sunday we shall see what this waterway holds of interest and fascination for the voyagers, before they move on their way down the lower river to Portland, Astoria and the sea.

WHY DO WE BECOME BALD?

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

and specialists as to the actual percentage of baldness are entitled to some consideration as estimates, and it is both interesting and consoling to find that none of them runs beyond a possible baldness under the age of 45 or 50, of 10 per cent; and that their general opinion is that only about 20 per cent more become obnoxiously denuded of their hair even after that age.

One stray count made of a metropolitan theatre audience showed 13 men out of 140 partly—seven slightly—bald, but not yet gray, and 20 more both more or less bald and gray or white.

What Is Cause?

In other words, it is pretty safe to conclude that the hair of the human scalp, even in civilized man, is from 75 to 85 per cent to the good. Last of all comes the intensely practical question—What is the cause of this premature falling of the hair, and what can we do to prevent it?

As to the cause, we must frankly admit that we are as much in the dark about the individual as we are about the race. But that, unfortunately for our hopes, far the heaviest factor appears to be heredity, i. e.: the young man who is beginning to thin out on top at 24 or 25 years of age will very frequently be found to be exhibiting a tendency which has already manifested itself in earlier generations of his family. Fortunately, however, for our racial peace of mind baldness does not appear to be, in Mendelian phrase, a dominant character.

Selection of Mate Makes Difference.

And if an individual who happens to possess this disfiguring and somewhat annoying tendency marries into a family which doesn't exhibit that defect, the chances are that the great majority of his children will have abundant and enduring locks and tresses.

So that there is hope of breeding out even this tendency by careful selection, and from the fact that most individuals are exceedingly apt to admire in the opposite sex those qualities which they do not possess themselves, it is probable that a certain amount of selective mating of this sort is already going on, or at all events would be quite easy to initiate.

While this origin of baldness in one sense is not particularly cheering with respect to its possible relief, it does, however, at least clear our consciences of the burden of feeling that we, ourselves, have been personally to blame for our loss of hair vigor, by careless habits of life, or the contracting of improper diseases or other factors for which we were personally responsible.

So far as we can judge, nothing that can be done directly to the hair or the scalp itself in young life, that is to say under 20 years of age, has any effect in either improving or lowering the vitality of the hair.

Certainly those races which give the hair the least intelligent attention, which keep it in the filthiest and most vermine infested condition, which rub ochre and grease and clay and all sorts of horrible composition into it—pile it up into birds' nests of such elaborateness that it can neither be brushed nor cleansed oftener than twice a year, or cover it with the filthiest of mats and skins in the way of head dress, have the most abundant, luxuriant and enduring hair of any class of humanity.

Early Care Not Helpful.

Never was there a time in the history of humanity when both the hair and the scalp were kept healthier, cleaner, freer from vermin and disease germs, better ventilated, better lighted than they are at the present day, under civilized conditions. The supposed pressure of the brim of the hard hat, whether of the stovepipe or derby variety, is a pure fairy tale. For the arteries supposed to be pressed upon by the brim of the hat are precisely those which do not supply the areas where baldness first makes its appearance; viz., along the hair line of the forehead, on the top of the crown, or at the occiput, or extreme back of the head.

So far from the hair of city dwellers being kept under more unfavorable conditions than that of country dwellers, just the opposite is the case.

The average farm hand doesn't wash his head oftener than half a dozen times a year; and while he spends more of his time outdoors, his head is scrupulously covered, save in July and August, with some kind of absolutely waterproof headgear, often of the most heating description, and usually worn until it is ready to drop to pieces with wear, or shiny with grease.

On the other hand, there is this much hope to be offered: That, while in those cases which are due to family tendency, and which begin to make their appearance under 20 or 25, there is comparatively little hope of curing, in the sense of restoring the hair that is already lost, there is hope in a good many of them, by intelligent treatment under expert advice, of checking the process and preventing it from going to its bitter and logical extreme, billiard baldness. For those cases in whom the hereditary tendency is weaker and more retarded, so that the baldness does not appear until after 25 or 35, there is still more hope.

In fact, the majority of these, while there is no use in their weeping over spilt milk in the form of hair already lost, can, by careful attention to the scalp and to the general health, check the process or so far delay it that it may be prevented from becoming unpleasantly conspicuous and noticeable.

Contrary to popular impression and much to our keen disappointment as a profession, germs, bacteria and parasites, as such, have comparatively little to do with the production of permanent and extensive baldness.

Disease Common Cause.

The hair, for instance, will be shed sometimes completely, not merely of the head, but of the eyebrows and beard as well, after a severe fever and blood infection, like typhoid, pneumonia, yellow fever, or blood disease, on account of the poisoning of the hair bulbs by the toxins of the disease, causing them to shed their standing crop.

But 99 times out of 100 the hair comes back again, although at times it is somewhat lighter and of slightly different texture or color from what it was before the disease.

People who have had curly half often have their hair come in perfectly straight after typhoid, while those who have had straight hair may show in the new crop a tendency to curl.

But these general infections, even the last mentioned, play almost no part worth mentioning in permanent baldness.

There are one or two parasitic infections, particularly of the ringworm class, which will produce great thinning of the hair and in some instances patches of shiny baldness from the size of a nickel up to the palm of the hand.

But after a period of a few months, or even occasionally a couple of years, the hairs gradually begin to come back, and the patches, eight times out of ten, are completely covered again. Naturally in our crowded and often ill ventilated conditions in city life, the bacteria floating about in the air in dust, etc., fall into and find lodgment in our scalps, producing dandruff scaliness and other forms of scalp discomfort and disease.

But not one of these has ever been proved (and thousands of experiments have been made) to have any definite connection with the production or even aggravation of permanent baldness.

Remedies Ineffective.

So that all remedies, professional or advertised, which claim to cure baldness by destroying the "baldness germ" are utterly inefficient and valueless.

The same is true of 99½ per cent of all the different hair renewers, hair restorers, scalp tonics, scalp cleansers and hair washes which are so profusely advertised on every hand. Medical science is compelled to lift up its hands in helplessness and declare that it knows of no remedy whatsoever which will increase or promote the growth of hair, whether upon a healthy or a thinning scalp.

The only way in which any effect can be produced is by the crude and uncertain method of applying more or less vigorous irritants, from mild ones like camphor and alcohol, to strong ones like oil of mustard, Spanish fly (cantharides), turpentine or kerosene.

The friction used, the massage given in rubbing in these remedies, may be of some slight benefit by increasing the flow of blood through the scalp. But most scalp tonics and hair renewers will produce more decorative effect if rubbed on the shiny knob at the top of your bed post than upon your unfortunate scalp.

Keep your hair well brushed, wash it at least two or three times a month, avoid public towels or brushes and other people's hats, feed yourself well, take plenty of sleep, plenty of exercise and you have done eight-tenths of all that can be done to ward off possible baldness or to check the progress of it when it has already begun. Baldness, like teh devil, is not so black as it is painted.

Very, very seldom does it go to the point of complete denudation, so that even if the worst strikes you, you will still have a few wisps of hair to make a halo out of.

As it probably does not attack more than one man in twenty under the age of 35, or one man in five after that, your chance for avoiding it altogether are at least six to one; and if it does come, it can usually, under skilful care, be held within tolerable bounds. If the worst comes, assume judicial dignity and wear a wig. At the very worst, it is merely an annoyance, no serious disadvantage of any sort, and its sole injury is to your vanity. It simply makes you a better weather vaner, a trifle more sensitive to changes of temperature and drafts; but that you really catch cold—that is, inhale influenza bugs—any easier or oftener than before is extremely doubtful.

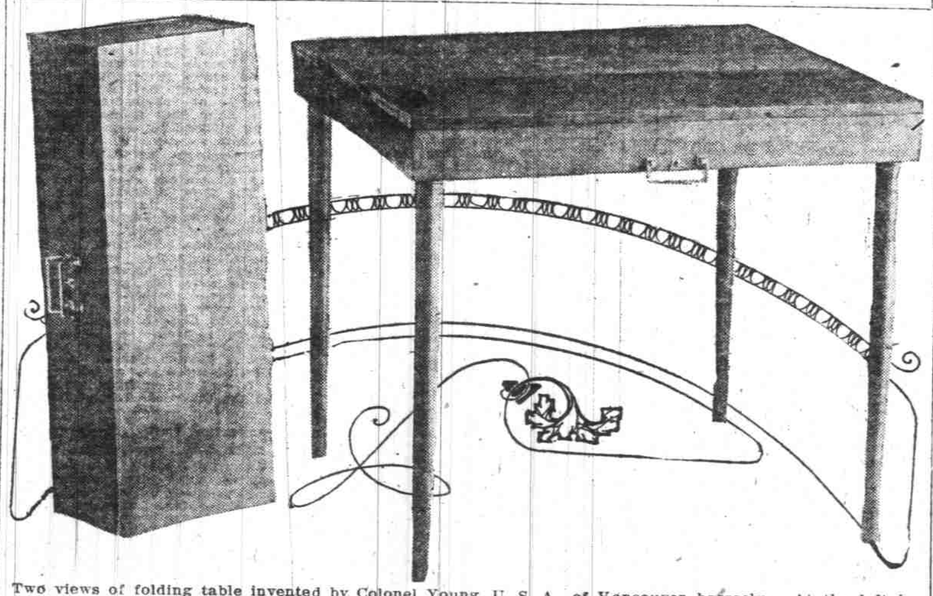
These are the figures for men.

Women practically never become bald; and not more than one in firty suffers a degree of thinning which amounts to a real disfigurement. Besides which with her habit of wearing her hair long, she has all the resources of art and of civilization at her disposal for concealing such trivial defects as may occur.

There is no earthly reason why, if a woman has not as much hair as she thinks she ought to have, she should not go and buy some, provided she makes a good match in color and texture, and that she keeps her new head covering scrupulously clean and aseptic.

Half a pound or so of extra hair on the scalp has no appreciable effect whatever upon its nutrition, provided it is not allowed to interfere, with proper washings and cleansings. Our prejudice against false hair is almost purely moral, that is to say, conventional.

COL. YOUNG INVENTS FOLDING TABLE



Two views of folding table invented by Colonel Young, U. S. A., of Vancouver barracks. At the left is seen the table folded for carrying; at the right it is shown extended.

Colonel George S. Young, commanding the Twenty-first infantry stationed at Vancouver Barracks, has invented a handy folding table for automobilists and campers that is soon to be placed on the market by the Wolverine manufacturing company of Detroit.

As a table it is unique in the history of furniture design. Not only are its parts so arranged as to fold into compact form but the body, when the legs are folded within, resembles an ordinary suit case in which dishes and other campers' or motorists' necessities may be carried. A handle permits its easily being carried from place to place like a traveling case and its compact form is such as to permit its being put behind the front seat or on the running board of an automobile.

The table surface of Colonel Young's invention measures 28 by 31 inches, about the size of an ordinary card table, and it weighs, empty, about, 20 pounds.

When shut the legs are entirely enclosed within the body, absolutely doing away with any possibility of injury. In view of the table's compactness, simplicity and strength Colonel Young feels that his invention will fill a long felt want on outings and will particularly recommend itself to army and national guard officers.

He has prepared another model with a drawer for blanks and plans which will be submitted to the war department for consideration.

The Quick Secret of a Lily-Like Complexion

And Other Beauty Formulas

Secrets of Beauty that No Woman Should Be Without, Made Public by Valeska Suratt, the Brilliant Actress, Famed for Her Self-Made Beauty.

By VALESKA SURATT

THERE is a garden in every woman's face, where roses and lilies can grow in all their purity and loveliness. The trouble is most of us do not realize how marvelously beautiful the skin may become by the proper meshod pursued, and how quickly it may become so. Years of time and effort are spent, with low-powered creams so extensively advertised, and with only one result, hope constantly deferred.

The simplicity and ease of the proper method of beautifying the skin are really astonishing. There are no half dozen things, steaming and rubbing and the wearing of masks, and what not, to be done. An example of what may be done to the skin is shown by the results of the following formula. This quickly turns a skin, peevishly muddy, sallow or spotty into one of exquisite loveliness, pure in its tint, spotless as a lily, soft as velvet, and nothing but the generous use of this formula is necessary.

Simply mix two tablespoonfuls of glycerine in half a pint of hot water and add one ounce of sulnone. Stir until cooled. It is then ready to apply. This should be used on the hands, arms, face and shoulders, liberally, every day.

"The Skin Quickly Assumes a Purity Which Rivals the Immaculate Lily."

* * *

MISS F. G. S.—There is no wrinkle eradicator ever known that has such prompt, visible results as the formula given below. It makes the skin youthful and plump and all lines of age, wrinkles and crow's feet disappear in a very remarkable way. Add two teaspoonfuls of glycerine and two ounces of eptol to a half pint of hot water. Stir constantly until cold. Use very liberally. The eptol you can obtain at any drug store. Mix the formula yourself at home and you will have a quantity of wrinkle cream which would cost a good many dollars were you to be able to buy it in the stores.

* * *

MISS HEADY—You will be surprised to see how vastly superior eggol is to soap, as a shampoo. It removes the scurf, grit and greasy film from the scalp and hair as nothing else can, and leaves the hair glossy and shimmery, as no soap could do. Dissolve a teaspoonful of eggol in half a cup of hot water. This makes a shampoo that cannot be excelled, for its lather and cleansing properties. For small cost you can get enough eggol at the drug store to last you several months.

* * *

MRS. M. V. L.—With all face powders there is a chalkiness which makes the powder visible. That's why I use my own face powder made after my own formula. No one can detect its use, yet it gives an extraordinary tint, and smoothness to the skin. I would be lost without it. This "Valeska Suratt Face Powder" can now be obtained at drug stores.

* * *

MISS FANNY T.—Your hair will very soon stop coming out on your comb or brush, and you will notice a tremendous difference in the lustre of your hair, in its fast increasing length and its fluffiness, if you will make up the following formula yourself and use it liberally. Mix half a pint of water with half a pint of alcohol (or take a full pint of imported bay rum, if you prefer it), and add to this one ounce of betaquinol, which you can obtain at any drug store. This makes up over a pint of the best hair grower ever known, and a quantity which would cost you many dollars if you could buy it at the stores.

* * *

MISS SPECKLED—Few realize that it is possible to rid the face of blackheads in a few minutes' time by simply sprinkling some powdered neroxin on a sponge, made wet with hot water, and rubbing this on the face or the parts affected with blackheads. There is no use pinching out these persistent blemishes, as this spots the skin.

* * *

MISS B. G. M.—By using many of the superfluous hair burners advertised, one can easily detect the fact that you are afflicted with wild hair. They leave a red spot or burn, or irritate the skin, and sometimes remove the hair unevenly. Use instead, simple sulfo solution, which almost magically dissolves the hair, leaving no mark or injury. If you cannot get the simple sulfo solution at the drug store, then get the sulfo powder, which is the same thing, except that you wet it with a little water before applying.

* * *

MRS. B. L. R.—Am sorry you couldn't get the simple sulfo solution at the drug store. In such a case, my secretary will get it and send it to you if you will address "Secretary to Valeska Suratt, Thompson Bldg., Chicago," and enclosing the price, which is one dollar.

* * *

FRIENDLESS—Try this for developing the bust. It is admitted to be the most effective for the purpose, though you understand it is at best a difficult matter to produce such development. Avoid mechanical instruments. Mix together two ounces of ruetone, half a cup of sugar and half a pint of cold water. This makes a safe mixture, of which take 2 teaspoonfuls after each meal, and at bedtime.

* * *

MRS. T. R. W.—You certainly can get rid of pimples in a hurry. I would not advise you to continue the blood tonic you mention. Use the following which is a powerful blood cleanser. Dissolve 12 ounces of sugar and one ounce of sarsene in a pint of water. Of this, take one or two teaspoonfuls after meals. Get the sarsene in the original package, by the ounce, at any drug store. (Adv.)