

OREGON ROADS GET FEDERAL SUPPORT

\$1,250,000 to Be Supplied for Work on Forest Trails During 1926

Oregon will get the benefit of nearly a million and a quarter dollars of federal money for forest roads and trails during the fiscal year 1926, according to word just received by district forester, C. M. Granger, Portland, Oregon.

The total road and trail appropriation amounting to \$1,243,805.83 is divided between four separate funds. This is direct appropriation by congress for Oregon, which with the addition of \$168,802.50 from the 25 per cent road and school fund, makes a grand total in these funds alone of \$1,412,608.33, to be spent in Oregon by the federal forest service, as compared with \$675,216.50 the total amount which the federal government took in last year from the sales of timber, grazing fees, and other sources from all of the 14 national forests in the state.

Two of these funds, the so-called section 8 and forest highway funds, amounting this year to \$718,555, are direct appropriations in the nature of compensation for taxes on national forests. The money is used on roads of primary importance to the state, county or local community.

The 10 percent fund which this year amounts to \$47,521.68 for Oregon, is also in lieu of taxes. It is made up of one-tenth of all the national forest receipts in the state from the sale of timber and other resources. The 10 per cent fund is used for smaller projects of benefit to local forest communities. This is in addition to the 25 percent fund which returns one-quarter of the national forest receipts directly to the state for roads and schools.

There has been a total of \$7,755,490.17 appropriated for Oregon under these various road and trail funds since they were established, according to the report. This is nearly one-eighth of the total for the entire country, \$59,588,329.54. Thirty-two states have participation in the distribution with Oregon second.

Through these road appropriations the forest service has been a very important factor in the good roads and community development, particularly in the national forest regions, according to forest officers. They point out that the state and communities have profited from these funds, and still have the forests to continue producing future wealth.

Forest officers emphasize the fact that local cooperation is required by the forest service for communities, counties, or the state in road work under the forest highway, section 8, and 10 per cent projects, usually on a fifty-fifty basis. On the forest development projects local cooperation is sought only where the road is largely for community development.

The bureau of public roads in cooperation with the forest service takes charge of location and construction of roads under the forest highway and section 8 acts and the more important of the forest development and 10 per cent projects.

Six Slated to Wield U. S. Power in New Arms Reduction Parley



William E. Borah



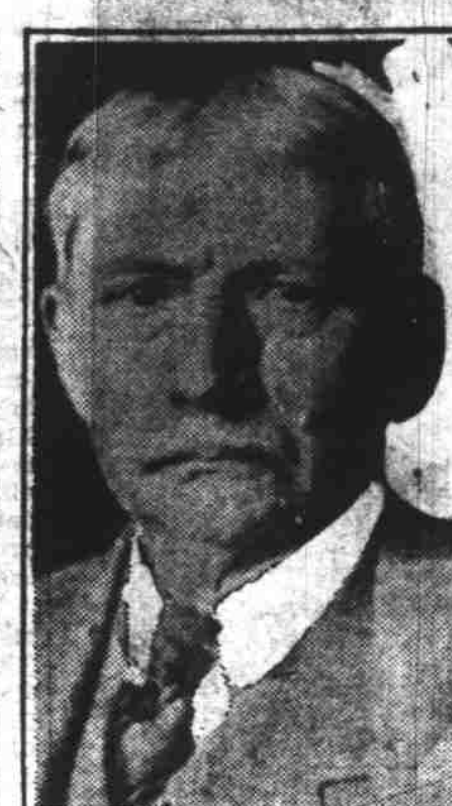
Oscar W. Underwood



Hugh Gibson



Edward M. House



Elihu Root



Charles Evans Hughes

The American delegation to the second world arms reduction conference, which the League of Nations is preparing to hold, probably will be composed of the following men, it is indicated in Washington: Charles Evans Hughes, former secretary of state, Elihu Root, former secretary of state and international arbitrator; Oscar W. Underwood, senator from Alabama; Edward M. House, adviser to President Wilson and an American delegate to the

Versailles conference; William E. Borah, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee. House and Underwood are Democrats and the others are Republicans. Hugh Gibson, the American minister to Switzerland, is representing the United States in the preliminary gathering in Geneva under League auspices to arrange for the new arms parley.

STORY OF WILLAMETTE RIVER LIFE HOLDS ACTION PICTURES

Changes in the River Channel and the Landmarks on its Side,
Featured Today by Captain Frank J. Smith

Near this point the channel of the river has undergone many changes since the advent of the white man.

The river at one time followed the east, or Marion county, bank along the hills, and Minto's island, now in Marion, was in Polk county on the west bank of the river. The channel kept shifting to the west until there were two islands in the river, with the main channel between them.

In 1868 Captain "Eph" Baughman on the steamer Success first navigated the present channel at the expense of placing new windows in his boat, caused by colliding with the branches of trees on route. It was termed Du Ran Chute, after a woodchopper by that name who started a wood yard on its banks.

The next city on the river is Salem, known by old pioneers as Cheneketa, an Indian word signifying burial ground. Next below comes Lincoln, Wheatland and Fairfield, in the order named.

Once thriving trading points, shipping as much in one month as they do now in a year by the river boats. Then comes Mission Landing, once known as the "Mission," an important point during the Hudson Bay days. A short distance below is the mouth of the Yamhill river, formerly a stream on which boats operated every month in the year, and the objective point of the first upper Willamette boat, the Hoosier. In this stream are expensive locks built by the government, but are only used to pass wood scows and rafts for the paper mills at Oregon City, the stream

having been abandoned by the river boats.

Ray's and Newberg are just below the mouth of this river. Five miles below Newberg is Champeog, a collection of scattered houses, the remnant of a prosperous town that was destroyed by the river in the flood of 1861.

Three miles below is Butteville, and eight miles further is the mouth of the Molalla river. A branch of this stream labors under the name of Pudding river, and was once navigated in February, 1860, by Captain John Kruse, grandfather of Captain Fritz Kruse of the Northwestern, on the sidewheel steamer Moose, an ungainly vessel. The story of the Moose and the Marion county incorporation, the return of the vessel from boat spirit land, and the origin of the name of Pudding river will be told as the story proceeds. Some two miles below New Era is a narrow winding channel cut through basaltic banks called Rock Island. The river bank is lined with high and rocky bluffs, while at the foot of these lofty sentinels immense boulders jut out into the stream. The current at all seasons of the year is very swift, and at times during freshets it was impossible for boats to stem the current.

An old tradition handed down from the Indians is that many years ago the river sank into this rock gorge to re-appear below, where the falls of the river are now located. As the tradition runs, during one high freshet this yawning whirlpool was obstructed by trees and debris of all kinds, which eventually caused the river to flow across this space of 3 1/2 miles, and pouring down into the old river bed has formed the falls at Oregon City. While this is given as a tradition handed down for probably several generations, it seems highly probable that it did occur. As a general rule these old tales are only believed when they seem to fit the case. The legend of Rock Island, Coalca Pillar and the falls will be published at a later date.

A mile and a half below Rock Island is the mouth of the Tualatin river. To a casual observer this small stream, pouring into the main river over boulders forming rapids at the mouth, it would seem impossible that at one time this insignificant stream was once the only outlet for Washington county commerce. Steamers have ascended and piled regularly this stream as far as Emmerich's bridge, ten miles above Hillsboro. This stream has a history, made when the Swan, Yamhill and Onward ran upon its waters, connecting through a canal to Sucker lake, now known as Oswego lake, at Oswego, on whose waters sported a side-wheel steamer of romantic name, the Minnehaha. The history of those boats, their trials, triumphs and defeat will be covered as the years they were operated are taken up.

Canemah, the sleepy yet suburb of Oregon City, situated at the head of the falls, was from 1851 the headquarters for all boats running on the Willamette. At this point the majority of the boats were built, and Canemah will live in history accordingly. Here all freight was received and discharged and returned onto

boats below the falls. On the opposite side of the river a company founded a town on the rocky banks, building steamboats, wharves and other improvements. This was done in 1853 by the Willamette Falls company. One of their boats blew up, one sank, and one was burned up while preparing to launch, and in 1861 their entire plant was washed away.

The locks located at this point were completed in 1872, but were not operated until January 1875, the Maria Wilkins being the first boat to pass through.

Opposite, at the brink of the falls, is Oregon City, one of the oldest towns in the state. Below are the Clackamas rapids, that once were considered a serious obstruction of the river, so much so that a canal was made in an Oregon City paper in August, 1851, for a mass meeting to provide means for improving the channel. It was suggested a dog fight be held to bring the folk together. The old portage landing on the west bank of the river bore the name of Willamette City.

Below is Oswego, and opposite the town was the village of La Roche, meaning the rock or what was afterwards called City of Rocks, but like many other hamlets on this stretch of the river, was of short duration.

Two miles below is Milwaukie, which at one time aspired to be the head of navigation for ocean-going vessels, and was a strong rival to Portland.

(To be continued)

HANDLE YOUR OWN MONEY; SAYS FORMER BLACKSMITH

Romance of George C. Will's Rise in Dramatic Story of "Handling One's Own Money," Sees Chance for All

Learning a trade and learning it thoroughly is the foundation of success in any business, according to George C. Will, proprietor of one of Salem's music concerns. Mr. Will started his business career working for a dollar a day. He came to Salem with but \$4,000 capital. Today he is one of the largest property owners in the city.

"I hesitate to tell my story," said Mr. Will when interviewed by a representative of The Statesman. "I never cared for bragging."

Many young men of today think opportunities for business success in this city have been exhausted by the older generation. Truth is, the city is offering to young men greater opportunities for success than ever before. To achieve such success, however, the men must be willing to prepare themselves thoroughly.

"It is against the best interests of the younger generation not to learn—and not to learn thoroughly—some trade to which they are adapted. The men must see that learning a trade not an end in itself, but a means to an end, the end being the business in which they can apply the knowledge of their trade.

"I attribute what success I have attained not so much to hard work or to careful investments as to having thoroughly developed my mechanical tendencies.

"I assured myself thorough knowledge of the music business by familiarizing myself with every part of a piano and of a phonograph.

"There is another place where I believe I have profited. I have always handled my own money. Bonds and stock may be all right. But I am more interested in my own money than anybody else is.

"Young men looking for investments should realize that too often the men who get hold of money are not as capable of managing it as those who make the loans. If they let their money out for bonds, the money is taken out of their sight. They are relying entirely upon their confidence in the one to whom it is loaned.

"If they invest their money at home, and see to it that they have a say in the management of it, they will help to promote their section and at the same time will be able to see that their money is being used properly.

"Now, how to get the money? Is there a man, not left an heir, who has not asked himself that puzzling question? I can say at the start that the first thousand dollars is the hardest to get.

"I did not attempt to make any money until I had learned my trade completely. My earnings were nothing until I was 21. Then I started to work at a dollar a day.

"The opportunity came to me to enter as a blacksmith at Aurora. Later, I was a gunsmith. The polish to my mechanical knowledge I had gathered at Aurora from these trades later was of positive help to me in the music business.

Mr. Will first started in the music business in Corvallis in 1878. Next he was in this business with his brothers in Albany.

of the city, as well as in West Salem.

As a consummation of his building projects in Salem, Mr. Will is now planning to erect an eight-story building on his property on the northwest corner of Ferry and Liberty streets. The principal part of the first floor will be occupied by the Phil Elker Auto company. The other stories will consist of office rooms, and perhaps some studios for the purpose of conducting musicales.

Most foreign developments also were bullish in character. Chief of these was the ratification of the Locarno treaties voluntarily entered into by Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and some of the new European republics for the purpose of guaranteeing the peace of Central Europe. The return of Great Britain to the gold standard and the funding of the Italian, Belgian, Czechoslo-

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RECORD YEAR SEEN BY STOCK DEALERS

All Totals for Volume in the
History of Exchange Is
Broken in 1925

NEW YORK—(By The Associated Press.)—Business prosperity in 1925 was anticipated and reflected by the great bull movement in the stock market, which broke all records for volume in the history of the New York Stock Exchange. The averages of twenty leading railroad and twenty leading industrial issues, compiled by The Associated Press, reached the highest levels ever recorded in the final quarter of the year.

Cheap credit, resulting from the accumulation here of huge stocks of surplus gold, provided the background for the advance in stock prices which continued, with only two major interruptions throughout the year. The outstanding features of the industrial situation, which also had a direct bearing on the price movement of securities, were the huge volumes of freight traffic, steel ingot production, bank clearings, building construction and automobile production, all of which establish new high records during 1925, the absence of unemployment and the increased purchasing power of the farmer.

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(Continued on page 4.)


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**"Purges" and "Physics"
Bad for Old Folks**

While Dr. W. B. Caldwell, of Monticello, Ill., a practicing physician for 47 years, knew that constipation was the cause of advancing age, he did not believe that a "purge" or "physic" every little while was necessary.

To him, it seemed cruel that so many constipated old people had to be kept constantly "tired up" and half sick by taking cathartic pills, tablets, salts, colonic and nasty oils every day or two.

In Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin he discovered a laxative which regulates the bowels of old folks. A single dose will establish natural, healthy bowel movement for weeks at a time, even for those chronically constipated. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin not only causes a gentle, easy bowel movement but, best of all, it is often months before another dose is necessary. Besides, it is absolutely harmless and pleasant to take.

It past fifty, buy a large 60-cent bottle at any store that sells medicine and just see for yourself.

**Dr. Caldwell's
SYRUP
PEPSIN**

**Science Uses New Force
in Battle With Insects**

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Science in its war upon destructive insects is using poison-laced airplanes, acids and even parasites. These and many other scientific subjects will be discussed in papers before entomological societies meeting with the American Association for the Advancement of Science here Dec. 28-Jan. 2.

Armies of parasites, mustered in the fields last season, are battling to save America's corn crops. J. H. Bigger and W. P. Flint of the Illinois State Natural History Survey, explain the parasites were sent out to check the ravages of the European corn borer.

The two entomologists, however, do not feel that America can depend on parasites alone to control the insect which has made marked progress westward in the lower peninsula of Michigan and southward from the lake in Ohio.

Wireworms, larvae of snapping or "skipping jacks" which also have continued their raids on germinating corn, despite the chemical warfare of scientists, cannot attack when the seed is soaked in mercuric acid, is the discovery of F. A. Penton of Florence, S. C.

**Lodge Gives Some Ideas
on Functioning of Insects**

LONDON—New ideas about the functioning of the brain were set forth here by Sir Oliver Lodge, the noted scientist, who contended that the popular theory that the brain feels is entirely incorrect.

"The brain does not see or hear or feel, nor does it plan or hope or love," said Sir Oliver in a lecture.

"These things belong to a different region, some link between mind and matter, which perhaps we have not yet begun to formulate."

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