

OREGON LAND SETTLEMENT

"A thousand-a-day" has been the slogan of the land settlement department of the Portland and State Chambers of Commerce during the past week. It takes that many letters to answer the flood of inquiries coming to W. G. Ide, who directs this work and who sends to every prospective settler a personal reply together with descriptive literature on Oregon's farm lands.

That this expenditure of effort is justified no one can doubt who reads the many spontaneous expressions of gratitude coming daily from those satisfied settlers already placed through the efforts of this department.

"I feel it is a duty to acquaint you with our doings," writes a former resident of the Canadian prairies. "It is almost two years since we arrived in Portland and through your fatherly interest in us we were made so welcome. As you know, we came with great enthusiasm and ambitions. We still feel the same. Life on the prairies was not all sunshine—our hardships were too great to bear at times—bu there we

have all the joys one could wish for. I must admit these have been the two happiest years in our married life. The people as a whole are so neighborly and congenial and we have found a host of friends.

"We have not seen anything we like any better than the Willamette Valley where our ideal is a forty acre farm with eight Jersey cows 500 white lekhorns and a few turkeys."

DR. JORDAN AGAINST RELIGION TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS

Palo Alto, Cal., April 10.—(United News)—David Starr Jordan, chancellor-emeritus at Stanford University, has gone on record as opposing all attempts to teach religion in schools.

"Religion cannot be taught and school instruction in mere religious forms is useless and even harmful," the noted educator declared before the regularly weekly gathering at his home here.

"I don't believe in compulsory chapel any more than I believe in compulsory military training. Compulsory anything is wrong."

CROSSLEY TOURS EASTERN OREGON; MEETS PLAIN FOLK

Off on a swing through nearby Eastern Oregon cities James J. Crossley will visit Arlington, Condon, Fossil, Moro, and Wasco, in the furtherance of his campaign for U. S. Senator, returning home Tuesday. Everywhere he is going, according to reports coming back to J. G. Crawford, campaign manager, he is being welcomed warmly and making votes.

Crossley has a different method of campaigning than the usual candidate, attempting to meet all the people and not spending his time with the political war-horses or so-called leaders.

His faith in the average voter is shown by his advocacy of the primary system and his opposition to any modification of it, according to Crawford, for in Iowa 25 years ago he championed the Iowa primary law and drafted, introduced and obtained passage of the primary law of that state.

WOMAN'S LEG IS TORN BY SHARK ON HILO BEACH

Honolulu, April 9.—Mrs. Leonard Carlsmith, daughter of Mr. David Snedding of Columbia University, while swimming in Hilo Bay yesterday, was bitten by a shark which tore the flesh of one leg from the heel to the thigh, exposing the bone of the calf.

Carlsmith, who was swimming with his wife, went to her rescue, and aided her to shore, she swimming part of the way. Mrs. Carlsmith retained consciousness until the hospital was reached. Physicians say her condition is serious.

This is believed to be the first authentic case of a shark attacking a human in Hawaiian waters. The attack was made 25 yards from shore.

NATURALIST GIVES LECTURE

William L. Finley, nationally known naturalist lectured Friday night in Central library auditorium on Oregon bird life, illustrating his

lecture with the motion pictures he has taken over a period of many years in making his story of the fauna of the Pacific Coast. Finley's lecture will be one of a series, arranged during the winter and spring months under the auspices of the outing clubs of the city.

Superintendent Thompson of Crater Lake National Park was to have spoken but his appearance has been postponed for several weeks. The lecture by Mr. Finley was for the public and free.

MUCH ACREAGE IS DEVOTED TO MINT

Longview, Wash., April 10.—Alexander brothers have completed planting .70 acres of mint on their place in Diking District No. 5 near Woodland, and D. Teach is planting 25 acres there. W. E. McKewen and Egbert Martin of Portland have

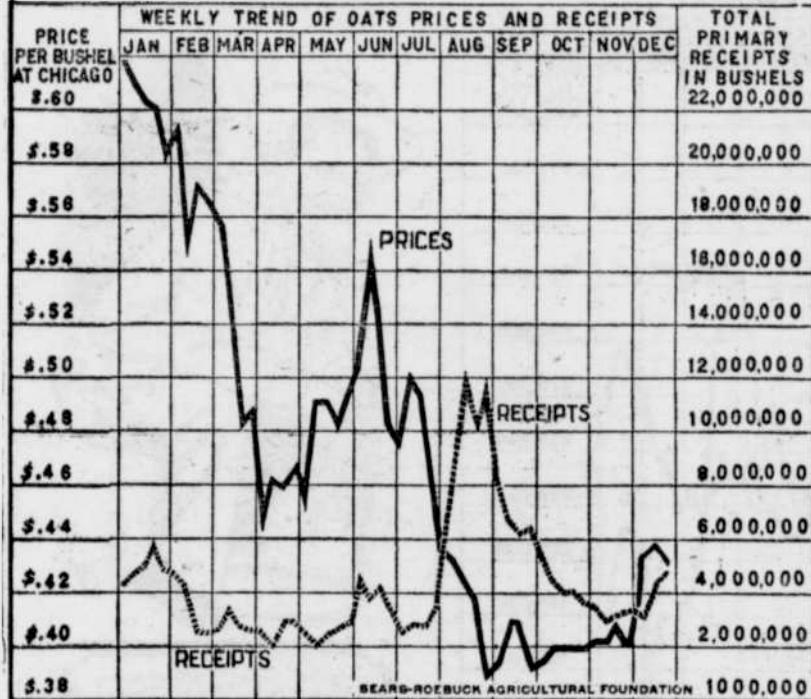
leased 20 acres of the J. H. Harvey place, near Woodland and are planting it to peppermint.

On the Oregon side of the Columbia, Or. M. Hirtzel of Rainier and his nephew T. E. Hirtzel of Portland are planting 40 acres of the Dibblee place in Clatsop county. P. R. Meredith and Fred Love of Rainier are each planting about 12 acres in mint. Hirtzel is installing a peppermint still.

Jimmy was crying brokenheartedly over his dead collie when Billy, his chum, came along. "Aw, what you crying for?" said Billy. "You didn't see me crying when grandma died last summer." "Yes, but that's different," sobbed Jimmy. "you didn't raise your grandma from a pup, neither." "What would the world be without young boydom?"

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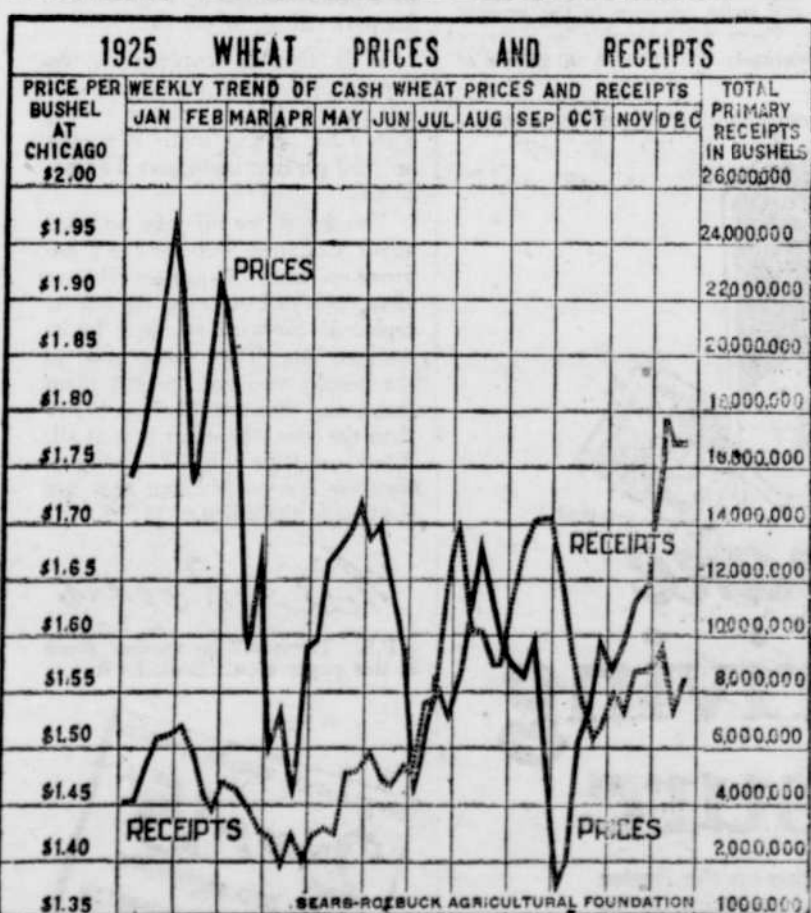
HOW THE OATS MARKET ACTED IN 1925



EARLY in 1925, oat prices were so high, reports the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation, that consumption was actually checked. Then the market began to decline and with large stocks coming on through commercial channels, reached a low level in April, went up again in June, fell to less than 40 cents in August and stayed at that low level. The 1925 crop was 1,501,000 bushels and the carry-over from 1924 was larger than usual. Total supplies of oats in all sections were only 20,000,000 bushels less than in 1924 when the crop of 1,522,005,000 bushels was harvested.

Prices started to go down in February and March, went up somewhat during June but came down again in August and have maintained a general low level. Oat prices are likely to advance toward spring as commercial stocks are reduced and the consuming sections of the country draw more extensively on the terminal markets.

Wheat Crop of 1925 Shows Lowest Average Since 1904

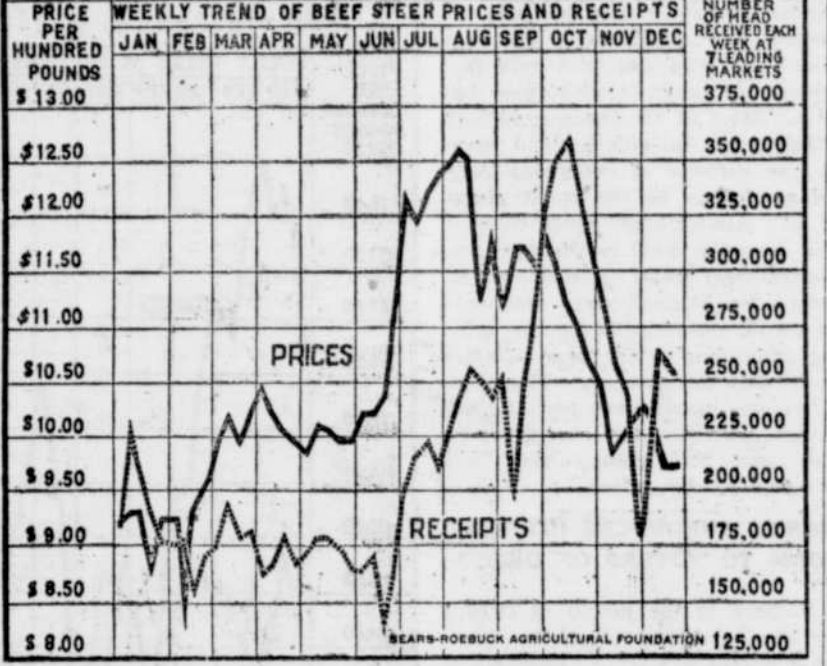


THE 1925 wheat market has been one of many surprises. Of both winter and spring wheat, states the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. Owing to unfavorable weather conditions last winter, which caused a large abandonment of winter wheat acreage due to the winter killing of nearly ten million acres, or 22 1/2 per cent of the area sown in wheat, the total crop production in 1925 reached only 608,365,000 bushels as compared to 802,627,000 bushels the year before. With the exception of 1917, this is the heaviest abandonment of wheat area on record. The final harvest averaged only 12.8 bushels per acre, which is the lowest average since 1904. Spring wheat, which looked very promising at first, also lost heavily through injury from rust. The yield per acre was cut down to 12.9 bushels, which is 3.3 bushels below the 1924 average.

The carry-over of wheat from 1924 was moderate. From 635,000,000 to 600,000,000 bushels are required for domestic consumption. Exports up to the end of December were nearly 60,000,000 bushels, and the remaining exportable surplus is small. Both winter and spring combined production totaled 1,018,262,000 bushels less than in 1924, making it the smallest wheat crop since 1917 in terms of production, and in proportion to population, the smallest wheat crop since 1880.

Because of a belief in a world shortage, wheat prices early in 1925 reached a high level, going up to \$1.95. When it became evident that the apparent world shortage had been exaggerated, the market declined rapidly and went as low as \$1.45 in April.

HOW THE CATTLE MARKET ACTED IN 1925

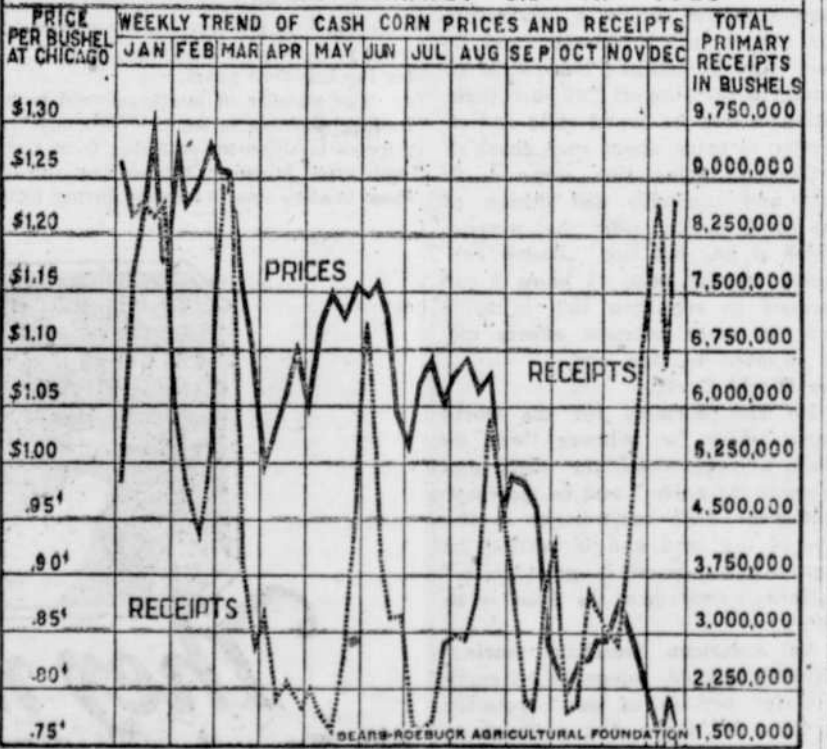


THE large demand for both feeder and fat cattle, finds the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation in its cattle marketing investigations, has inspired a much greater confidence in the future of the industry. The first recovery of the beef cattle market came early in 1925 with a steadily progressing trend of prices from February to August. The average prices paid to farmers, states the Foundation, in the first ten months of the year ran 65 cents higher than the prices of last year and the highest since 1920. Chicago prices were also the highest for that period for the last five years.

Liquidation of western cattle herds was much less noticeable in 1925 than in any year since 1919, showing that the cattle industry is gradually getting back to a state of normalcy. The total number of cattle, slaughtered under federal inspection in 1925, was 5 per cent greater than in 1924.

Baby beef, made from young cattle that have been pushed to a desirable market weight of around 1,000 pounds at an early age, brought the highest prices. Public demand for smaller cuts of choice beef have made the half-ton baby beef popular on the market.

WHAT THE CORN MARKET DID IN 1925



THE 1925 corn crop was produced in 1925 (ann in 1924, according to the corn survey of the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. An increased production of 587,890,000 bushels brings the 1925 figure to 2,900,581,000 bushels. This, plus the carry-over of 1924, makes the general marketable 1925 corn crop of 2,061,581,000 bushels, the largest in five years. While the corn crop was nearly a failure in the Southwest and the average yield was low in almost the entire cotton belt, the corn belt itself, in practically all sections north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, produced an excellent crop of the quality.

The large excess production, however, and the fact that there is fewer live stock on the farms and some curtailment in feeding operations, have made corn plentiful and low in price. Prices dropped steadily from the top price in January of \$1.82 to 82 cents in November in Chicago. Receipts fluctuated violently with an up-turn grade beginning in October.

The United States is the corn nation of the world, producing 70 per cent of the entire crop. New uses for corn promise to increase consumption of this grain appreciably. Particularly significant is the manufacture of corn sugar, which is increasing in commercial importance.

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DAILY

| | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. | A.M. | M.P.M. | P.M. |
|--------------|------|------|--------------|------|--------|-------|
| Portland | 2:00 | 6:20 | Lv. Estacada | 8:00 | 4:30 | 8:30 |
| Clackamas | 2:30 | 6:50 | Eagle Creek | 8:15 | 4:45 | 8:45 |
| Carver | 2:40 | 7:00 | Barton | 8:25 | 4:55 | 8:55 |
| Barton | 3:05 | 7:25 | Carver | 8:45 | 5:15 | 9:15 |
| Eagle Creek | 3:15 | 7:35 | Clackamas | 8:55 | 5:25 | 9:25 |
| Ar. Estacada | 3:30 | 7:50 | Ar. Portland | 9:30 | 6:00 | 10:00 |

* Daily except Sunday (A) Saturday only.
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