

RECEPTION FOR NEWLYWEDS AT GURDANE HOME

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert French Entertained by Friends Following Marriage at Heppner.

Mention was made in last issue of the marriage at Heppner on Wednesday morning, August 19, of Herbert French of Gurdane and Miss Rose Hirl of Lena.

Miss Rose Hirl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Phil Hirl of Morrow county, and Herbert French, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. French of Gurdane, were married at the Catholic church in Heppner at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning.

For FALL



A costume of unusual charm for the cool days of Fall, worn by Laura La Plante. The full length coat is of stamped kid, with a flattering collar of gray fox.

"Who Comes There?"

Pendleton East Oregonian. In a notable address in Seattle Saturday evening Secretary Hoover spoke under the auspices of the Columbia basin project league but what he said was more applicable to the Umatilla rapids project than to the Columbia basin project.

The secretary stressed the need of improving our western rivers for the three fold purpose of irrigation, power development and navigation. That is exactly the purpose of the Umatilla rapids association. The power feature of the project is really the main thing because it is through power sales that the construction costs can be paid.

But navigation improvement is also vital, as the secretary shows. He presented a strong argument as to why we must bring our waterways into use for transportation purposes. His figures show that where a river is made suitable for barge navigation that the rate per thousand miles for a thousand bushels of wheat is from \$60 to \$70 whereas the rail rates are from \$150 to \$200.

In his Seattle address Mr. Hoover did not mention Umatilla rapids project by name yet his talk was a striking vindication of the fight that has been made by local people and others for the advancement of the enterprise. His remarks were not so applicable to the Columbia basin project because that project has no navigation feature nor does it call for developing any power on the Columbia, the great power stream of the northwest which must be harnessed if we are to have cheap power.

Rather Unusual!



No, this isn't a Follies beauty or the latest bathing contest winner, but it is an unusual picture of Mme. Amelita Galli Curci, famous Grand Opera song bird, about to hit the high "C's" at Atlantic City.

the state of Washington. Some power will be developed but it will be a minor factor and the project calls for elimination of rapids that now obstruct boat traffic on the Columbia. The Columbia basin project is a great irrigation dream that will some day be realized. The people of Pendleton have endorsed the project and nothing here is said in disparagement of the project.

All this is true yet we face a strange situation. In Portland the Journal is the only newspaper that seems to know about the Umatilla rapids project and its merits. The Morning Oregonian, unfriendly in the past, assumes editorially that everything Mr. Hoover said at Seattle applied to the Columbia basin project, which it did not.

Things like that do not happen by accident and it is time to ask "how come." Is there underway a well organized, well oiled conspiracy to retard actual development of the Columbia and to betray the people of the Oregon country? Are there forces at work that do not desire a lowering of transportation charges or do not wish to see the low electrical charges that will prevail if the Great-River-of-the-West is brought into use?

The Study of Brokentop Mountain.

I have said "study" for perhaps there is not a peak on the globe more interesting, and capable of being studied, than this one of the Cascades. It is not so well known as its companions for the same reason that aged people are not popular. The mighty upheavals of its life's activity have robbed it of its maiden beauty, and the marks of its shattered ruins speak indisputably of tragic days in the dim past.

But that is just why it is of unparalleled interest for the student. No, there is one other, and that in our region, Crater Lake, which, like Broken Top, permits our entrance into its very bowels, and reveals layer after layer its entire structure.

This approach to Broken Top is from the southeast. We had crossed an artificial canal by which has been diverted the water of the one glacier of this side of the mountain, directing it into the Tumalo irrigated district. Higher up we came to a log house erected by the construction crew, near which we found a spring, the only usable water to be discovered. It may sound hollow, but there is enough in such "camp furnishings" to endear such a place in one's memory for all time.

We had from this camp a fine view

into the interior of the remaining part of the mountain. To the right and left the two flanks of the once majestic peak show in their banded layers, vertical, sectional views of its structure, laying at about forty-five degrees dip toward the apex of the original mass. These represent the successive flows of lava which have poured forth from its crater.

After a night's sleep which only this mountain air can afford, at six o'clock we were off to conquer the peak. A two mile walk over the crater pumice brought us to the entrance of the circling crags. From the side of the cliff to the right a plat of green indicated water which proved to be a spring of clearest icy water. A fine place to refill our canteen. The climb from here onto the glacier was steep and over shifting talus rocks.

The fast receding glacier is leaving its lateral moraines of detritus. On the inner sides of these are revealed solid masses of ice, and running somewhat parallel across the bosom of the glacier are the crevasses—yawning gulfs, breaks caused by the unevenness of the glacial floor.

We chose the unusual climb up the inner slope to the northeastern rim, from where we looked down the perpendicular wall into the Bend Glacier on the northern slope. But this is not the highest point. Retracing, we crossed the foot of the glacier and climbed the talus to the western rim. The upper bands show different colors than the crags of the eastern flank. These proved to be glacial conglomerate, superimposed upon the lava flows, moraine material that had been deposited by glaciers of a remote antiquity when the mountain looked down upon its lesser "Sisters"—or perhaps it was the mother of them all.

Skirting this western rim we climbed its outer slope to the highest pinnacle, at a height of 9,153 feet. Here we found a record left by Prof. Hodge of the University of Oregon in 1924. To this we added our note.

Here we have a view of the entire remaining rim of the not truncated, but disembowled mountain. The inner vertical wall to the glacier is more than a thousand feet. It is a mile to the opposite rim. Cubic miles of lava have disappeared—blown, much of it doubtless to the four winds. The belch, if it occurred instantly, must have shaken the foundations of the continent. To the

south are isolated crags, presenting the same formation, showing its original length to have been from four to six miles. Mt. Batchelor, seven miles to the south is but a child at its feet. At this point we have the circle of the earth. There is no region from Alaska south that possesses such an array of volcanic cones, and terrestrial distortions. Line after line of folded ridges fill the view to the western horizon, clothed with a garment of pine. Nestled in the troughs of this expanse are ribbon lakes of emerald and azure fed by the mountain streams. How vivid are the lines of Bryant:

There, as thou stand'st, The haunts of men below thee, and around The mountain summits, thy expanding heart Shall feel a kindred with that loftier world To which thou art translated, and partake The enlargement of thy vision. Thou shalt look Upon the green and rolling forest tops And down into the secrets of the glens, And streams that with their bordering thickets strive To hide their wanderings.

It is a fearful thing To stand upon the beetling verge, and see Where storm and lightning, from that huge gray wall, Have tumbled down vast blocks, and at the base Dashed them in fragments, and to lay their ear Over the dizzy depth, and hear the sound Of winds that struggle with the winds below, Come up like ocean murmurs.

Board of Health Will Study Stream Pollution

The problem of the pollution of Oregon's streams and rivers will be considered in detail this fall by the State Board of Health, according to announcement made by Dr. W. T. Phy of the Hot Lake sanatorium, who is president of the health organization. The first step will be taken September 10, for which time the board of health has invited representatives of such commissions as the State Highway and Fish and Game to meet with it in Salem. Dr. Phy will preside.



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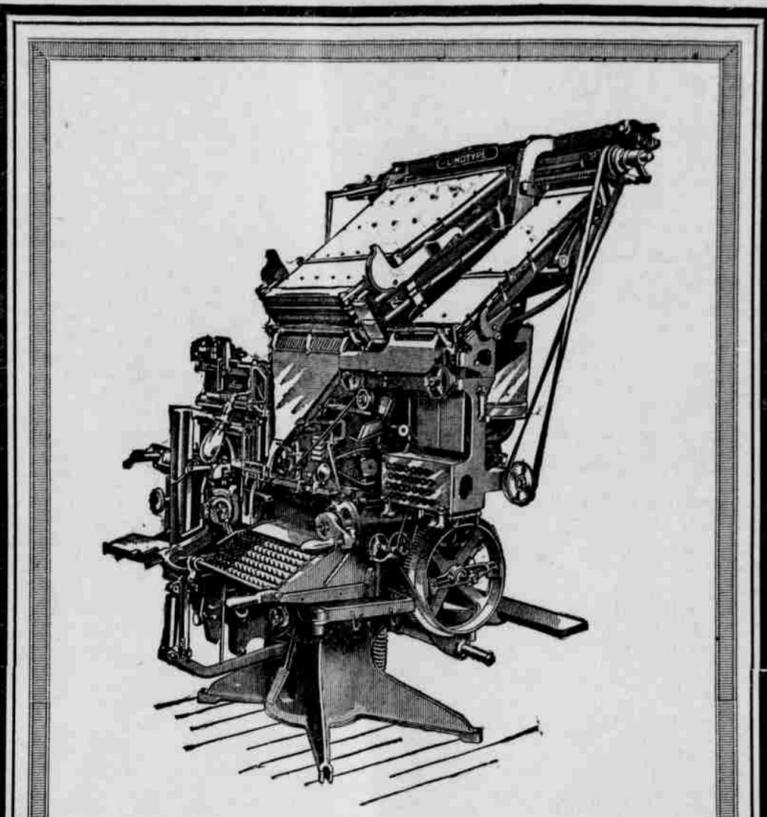
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