

MOSIER BULLETIN

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ADVERTISING RATES

Table with advertising rates: Professional Cards (per month \$1.00), One square (1.00), One-quarter Column (5.00), One-half Column (10.00), One Column (10.00). Includes note: Business locals will be charged at 2 cents per line for each insertion.

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Is cheaper because it makes more loaves of bread. Don't be fooled into buying the low priced flour thinking you are getting something cheaper than

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MOSIER VALLEY BANK Mosier - Oregon

A New Line of Gift Goods Have Arrived. and Get Prices.

The Mosier Book Store

Expert Automobile Repairing Fully Equipped Machine Shop Agencies for Fords, Dodge and Buick Automobiles for Hood River County

Columbia Auto & Machine Co., Hood River

MEAT MARKET Now Open for Business Huskey & Templemeier, Props.

C. L. Dunsmore in charge who will do the cutting. Good supply of Fresh Meats on hand. YOUR PATRONAGE APPRECIATED

Vulcanizing Auto Supplies Sporting Goods Cates & Co. The Dalles, Ore.

NEW HOME Sewing Machine advertisement with image of a woman and a sewing machine. Text: 'I'll get it for my wife'.

FRUIT SESSION NEXT WEEK

SERIOUS PROBLEMS SURE TO ARISE Apple Men Have Been Too Busy to Form a Set Program for Horticultural Society Meeting

(From the Hood River Glacier) While it is likely that the annual meeting of the Oregon Horticultural Society will be held here December 11, 12 and 13, will be more than a set program, than any such meeting in the history of the organization of fruit men, the sessions, it is predicted, will be characterized by a pervading seriousness. Because of the conditions surrounding the harvest and shipment of the northwestern apple crop this year, the lack of labor, the abnormally early cold weather and the shortage of refrigerator cars, growers of all apple districts have never been busier than during the past several weeks. It happens that the moving spirits of the Oregon Horticultural Society are actively engaged in growing apples. This fact accounts for the lack of preparation that has been made for the coming meeting. C. D. Minton, secretary of the organization, has been so busy harvesting and attending to the shipment of his own crop of apples that he has found the task of arranging for the program of the approaching sessions a difficult one.

Heretofore a large portion of the Horticultural Society's annual sessions has been devoted to discussion of methods of cultivation. The dominating features of the meeting of 1916 will arise out of the difficulties that fruit men have been facing during the past several weeks. The car shortage problem will probably come first in importance, and apple growers and shippers will endeavor to devise some plan of cooperation with railway systems to prevent such future contingencies of a lack of rolling stock. It is expected that that will receive the attention of the fruit men will be that of a lack of wrapping paper.

At the present time, sales agencies of fruit districts are finding it difficult to secure the material for the year's crop. Paper mills, it is said, are discontinuing in a large measure the manufacture of lighter weight products in demand for wrapping apples, declaring that the profit in making this material, even at an advanced price, is much less than where the stock is put into heavier weight papers. The price of apple wrappers, it is declared, may become prohibitive and next season northwestern extra fancy and fancy apples will enter the horticultural market club.

A partial program of the convention is as follows:

Address of welcome, Mayor Dumble; response, R. C. Washburn, of Central Point, president, annual address, President Washburn; "Sprays and Spraying," Leroy Childs; "Fertilizers and Results," Prof. Brown, of O. A. C.; address, Prof. Magnus, O. A. C.; "Pruning and its Relation to Fruit Spurs," Prof. Gardner, O. A. C.; "Orchard Inspection and Law Enforcement," H. S. Allen, of Medford; "Blight Resistant Pears," Prof. Reimers Tangent, O. A. C.; "Marketing," Wilmer Siegel, of E. H. Shepard; "Building up the Home Market for Fruit and Fruit Products," M. McDonald, president of the Oregon Nursery Co.; "Unwise Publicity," A. H. Hargram, staff writer of the Evening Telegram; "New Horticultural Legislation," A. P. Bateham, of Mosier; "Broccoli Growing," Dr. C. H. Bailey, of Roseburg; "Celery Growing and Marketing," C. M. Hollowell, of Mill; "The Vegetable Grower as a Phase of Horticulture," Prof. Boquet, of O. A. C.

SHIPPERS ADVISED TO LOAD HEAVIER

Heavier loading of equipment to relieve the freight car shortage is urged by General Agent J. W. McClymonds, of the Pacific Fruit Express Co. "It is now up to the shipper to help us reduce the shortage," says Mr. McClymonds. "The carriers have done everything they possibly could to relieve the situation. They have run empties in special trains from Chicago to California. They have even placed special agents at all large loading and receiving stations in an endeavor to get cars loaded and unloaded promptly. But they have reached their limit in this direction now.

"A great deal of this shortage can be avoided if shippers will load their commodities more heavily. In many cases, of course, they are not to blame for shipments being loaded to the minimum weight, as a large number of receivers of perishable commodities in ordering a car, simply request a minimum car. If eastern buyers in ordering will request shippers to furnish them with maximum instead of minimum cars, the benefit will be widespread.

As an example, take the spud business. The minimum weight is 30,000 pounds. Spuds in refrigerator cars can be loaded to 35,000 or 40,000 pounds without damage to the shipment. If this extra loading were indulged in, four cars could be made to do the work of five, or in other words, the potatoes could be handled in one-fifth less refrigerator cars than are now furnished.

The apple people also load 30,000 minimum apples, which are boxed, could very easily be loaded to 40,000 pounds or better. This in handling a crop which would take 5000 cars at a 30,000 pound minimum would enable the carrier to move it with about 1000 less cars. The same holds true of many other commodities such as casabas, sweet potatoes, celery and other vegetables.

Now is a good time to make your selections for Xmas presents, and have them set aside until wanted. A nice line of new gift goods in stock. Subscriptions taken for any magazine or paper at the lowest prices given by the publishers. Mosier Book Store.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MID-COLUMBIA INDIANS

(A paper by Capt. H. C. Coe)

Home Life of the Indian:—In their home life the Indians were kind and tender hearted. Cruelty to either man or beast was not tolerated. I do not think that the Indian is constitutionally lazy. When there was nothing of importance on hand, he would do an unlimited amount of sleeping, and the hours spent in daylight slumber in no way affected the quality or quantity spent during the silent watches of the night. He is a sociable being and loves company, spending the greater part of his time either visiting or being visited. His ever ready easiness was saddled, and chanting a weird song, he ambled along to a swap yarn, gamble or have a game of shinnny. The Indian was a great gambler either with horse racing or with bones.

This game, one of their own invention, was remarkable for its simplicity. A number of men, usually not less than eight or ten on a side, were seated opposite each other on the ground. A couple of loose boards on which they beat with short sticks, accompanied by singing. A man from each side was chosen as operator and took seats in the middle facing each other. Two pieces of bone were provided each, the bone being about an inch and a half long and half an inch in diameter. The bone was smoothed and dressed at the ends. One had a groove cut in the middle, around which black thread was wrapped. Choice was made and the winner started the game.

All bets had been previously made. Anything and everything of a personal nature was bet. One on one side would take off his blanket and challenge someone facing him. The challenged would promptly accept, pulling off his blanket and tying the two together throw them to the general heap at one side. Another would pull off his breeches, accepting a challenge from the opposite side, tie the legs together and throw the articles on the pile, and so on until all bets were made.

Then the music started on the side that held the bones. The man with the bones took one in each hand, put them in his mouth, keeping time to the music with his body and hands, hands sometimes behind him, sometimes in front of him, passing the black bone from one hand to the other until he thought he had his opponent puzzled and then with a slight nod the song ceased, and holding his clinched hands up in front of him his opponent would attempt to guess the hand holding the black bone. If correct the bones were passed over to him. I recollect to mention that about two dozen sticks of about six inches each in length were used in place of chips, a stated number being forfeited with each failure to guess the hand holding the black bone. Shinnny was played one side or the other of the maples and hickories.

The women were always busy, even when entertaining company. Their fingers kept time with their tongues. They were expert at basket weaving, moccasins making and beadwork. The basket was water tight and the larger ones were frequently used to boil roots in, hot stones being dropped into them. Some of their moccasins, with highly colored beads in various patterns in them, were gorgeous. They were faithful in their work in field and orchard. I never had to urge or hurry them. In fact the shoe was on the other foot, when, as I was starting home, some old woman with a load of fruit or potatoes would call out, "Hurry, hurry, hurry, you are awful slow!"

Some of the men were experts in making bows and arrows and covering them with sinew. Some of the obsidian bow and arrow points were of the most delicate workmanship. The bow of twisted sinew as perfect as though made with machinery. From childhood down through the years of manhood to old age I have known them intimately and have loved them, loved them for their simple manhood and womanhood, loved them for their wealth of humanity. As I turn in sickening horror from the lurid headlines of my morning paper, telling of the bloodstained shambles of the battle fields of the most Christianized, educated nations of the earth, whose lives and energies to the utter limit are employed in devising and inventing engines and diabolical contrivances to destroy their fellow man, my thoughts turn backward to the days of long ago, to scenes of peace and simple happiness, away from strife and struggles of modern civilization, to where indeed the simple life must be lived and let live, to the simple, untutored, God-fearing children of nature, far beyond the echoing scream of the locomotive whistle or the latest invention of science. For all these are we happier than they?

Lo, the poor Indian with untutored mind, is richer than we—richer in the joy of living—richer than we, for he is free from the fear of an avenging god or eternal punishment. His god sends the pearls of gladness wide to all and says "Come." The Happy Hunting Ground, with the deer roaming in the evergreen glades, is waiting. His bow and quiver of arrows is in his hand. Just ahead is the Great Divide. It is soon crossed. All is well.

The O-W. R. & N. Co. announces that it will put special reduced holiday passenger fares for the Christmas and New Year season. Rates of one and one-third fares for the round trip will prevail, between all points in Washington, Oregon and Idaho.

The usual holiday special fares were not allowed in 1914 or 1915. The plan will be tried out this year, however, and if it proves successful, will be continued hereafter. The tickets will be sold daily between December 21 and 25, good for return use until January 3.

MANY VISITORS SEE EAGLE CREEK TRAIL

The Eagle Creek camp grounds on the Oregon National Forest attracted 15,000 visitors from thirty states and a dozen foreign countries during the outing season, of 1916, according to T. H. Sherrard, supervisor of the Oregon National Forest. This is the first season these camp grounds have been easily accessible to the public. The grounds have been developed under a carefully devised plan of the forest service to make them both attractive and convenient to campers and visitors. Never one tumble down camp sites with safe fire places and other conveniences have been prepared. Excellent water has been piped to the grounds and a sewer system installed. A public comfort station is centrally located where it is accessible from all parts of the grounds. A short loop road from the Columbia Highway makes it possible for automobile parties to drive directly to a camp site, thus making the packing of equipment and supplies unnecessary.

A forest officer was stationed at the camp grounds during the season who assisted visitors in finding a satisfactory camp site and in getting place for their machine. He saw that the fire was kept burning in a large concrete stove for the convenience of transient parties in making coffee or cooking food without having to start a fire. A supply of fire wood was kept ready for visitors' use, and garbage cans were conveniently placed about the grounds. Among the 15,000 visitors at these camp grounds were parties from Alaska, Canada, China, England, France, Germany, Hawaii, Japan, New Zealand, Scotland, and Switzerland, besides 30 of the states of the Union.

In preparing for the winter, the pipe lines have been disconnected and the court station locked. The tent occupied by the ranger as a temporary quarters has been taken down. It is planned to build a permanent ranger station on the grounds the coming season.

A topographic survey of the grounds has just been made, and a large number of new camp sites on the west side of Eagle Creek are planned. An automobile bridge across the creek is part of the plan to make the new camp sites more accessible.

The trail up Eagle Creek has been completed for four and a half miles to a bridge site a mile and a half above the Punch Bowl. Here a bridge will be built 50 feet long and 125 feet above the creek. It is expected to complete this trail to Wahtum lake next season. The excellent cooperation of visitors in keeping the camp grounds in a neat and attractive condition is appreciated by the forest officers who have charge of the grounds.

"Because public camping grounds of this sort meet a real need," says Mr. Sherrard, "the forest service is planning to develop similar sites on the National Forests of Oregon and Idaho the most extensive development next year."

COTTON GOODS PRICE ADVANCES STEADILY

Prices on all kinds of cotton goods are advancing and will continue to advance for some time. The best authorities say there cannot possibly be a decline before a year from now and there is nothing to indicate a drop then. It seems, but a short while ago that cotton was very low, and every one was urged to "buy a bale," to keep the price up to ten cents a pound. Now the price of raw cotton is over 20 cents a pound and the predictions are that it will go to 25 cents.

The Dry Goods Economist says: "This last year the world's supply of cotton was two and a quarter million bales short of the amount consumed. Since the production of linen has been curtailed to a large extent, the use of cotton has increased accordingly."

The Textile World Journal says: "The week ending June 6, 1916, there was exported from the port of New York alone 10,382,442 yards of cotton goods, valued at \$1,543,127. As this was the amount shipped out of this country in one week, and from one shipping port, some idea of the magnitude of the export of cotton goods may be surmised.

"The supply is not equal to the demand now, it is for some time to come. This is the reason for the high cost of cotton. As to the reason for the supply being short, there are many. Not the least of these is the war, which so many people seem inclined to belittle, though it is the most terrible and gigantic calamity that the world has ever known. The effects of the wholesale destruction that is going on in Europe are bound to be felt throughout the world for some time to come.

"Wool and leather are in much the same position as cotton. Prices cannot help but advance and we must face this condition and prepare for it instead of trying to explain it away or dodge it. The old law of supply and demand cannot be sidestepped very easily."

Highway Needs Work, Says Howard

Frank Howard, Hood River county superintendent for the Pacific Telephone Co., declares that the Columbia River Highway from the Mitchell Point tunnel to Cascade Locks is becoming well nigh impassable from immense rocks that have dropped from overhanging cliffs on the road. "Unless the Hood River county court makes some provision for clearing the road," says Mr. Howard, "it is only a question of a few days until a car cannot get over it. I was down last week and found a great mass of rocks in the road at the Mitchell tunnel. A little east of that point the highway is fairly covered with great boulders. Near Starvation creek a great rock that weighed at least 10 tons has fallen on the right of way. It will require dynamite to get the latter obstruction removed."

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