

The Hood River Courier

VOL. XXV

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1913

By Historical News, 207 2nd St.

No. 29

Bank Advertisement No. 3

We are still mindful of the fact that this space is to be used for the purpose of telling you something of ourselves, but we have a quotation from Walter H. Brown that applies so well to our calendars for this year we want to give it to you.

"Sometimes in the hush of the evening hour,
When the shadows creep from the west,
I think of the twilight songs you sang,
And the boy you lulled to rest;
The wee little boy with the fussed head,
That long, long ago was thine;
I wonder if sometimes you long for that boy,
O little mother of mine."

You can have yours by calling at the bank, but please do not send the school children without an order for we cannot supply the demand if the little tots apply for them as freely as they sometimes do.

BUTLER BANKING COMPANY

... Ninth Annual Tour of ...

O. A. C. Cadet Band

HARRY L. BEARD, Director

30 College Cadets 30

Best Balanced Band in the History of the Institution

Famous Saxophone Quartette; Ross Johnson, tenor soloist; Solos; Quartettes; Duets

Heilbronner Hall, Wed. Evening, Dec. 24th
PRICES: 75c and 50c

Lessons of Youth

Youthful impressions are lasting, especially if they are forcibly applied, like mother's slippers used to be.

Teach the children that saving is a duty they owe to themselves. Old age comes to all, but it's often hard to make youth realize it. Early formed habits are the lasting ones. The child taught to realize the full value of a dollar is better equipped than the one whose head is stuffed with knowledge of a dozen dead languages.

Our bank will help your children to save. Open an account for them in our savings department.

HOOD RIVER BANKING & TRUST CO.

Seven Days More Until Xmas

See Our Complete Line of

Watches, Diamond and Jewelry

Whether your fancy leans toward Jewelry, Sterling, fine Silver-plate or Cut Glass or whether you don't know just what you want, you will have no trouble in finding something appropriate here. We have some fine white diamonds bought before the last raise in prices which will pay you to see before purchasing elsewhere. We do our own diamond setting and engrave all goods free bought here this week.

F. H. Coolidge

Hood River Oregon

Electric Theatre SPECIAL! SPECIAL!! "Nashville Students"

7 Colored People 7
SINGING, DANCING AND TALKING; ALL ARE MUSICIANS

One Night Only, Friday, Dec. 19
1st Show 7:15 2nd Show 9:00

ADMISSION:
Children 25c Adults 35c

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS

FROM
The Rexall Store

Eastman's Kodaks and Supplies. Complete Assortment—all Sizes and Styles. Prices from \$1.00 to \$50.00.
Liggett's, Johnson's and Guth's Famous Candles in Fancy and Plain Xmas Boxes.
Cigars—all the Popular Brands in Xmas Boxes of 10, 12, 25 and 50.
L. E. Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens—the ideal gift. Complete assortment.
Xmas Stationery—Symphony Lwan, the kind you read about in the Saturday Evening Post. "All Exclusive styles."
Pyralin Ivory Sets—Genuine French Ivory. Prices from \$15.00 to \$20.00.
Palmer's Perfume in Fancy Xmas Packages.
Pyralin Ivory Mirrors, Cloaks and Infant Sets.
Alcohol Stoves—\$2.00 to \$5.00.
Thermos Bottles—Pints \$1.50, Quarts \$2.50.
Ladies' and Gent's Purses. All the Latest Styles.
Pearl and Pyralin Manicure Sets. Prices \$1.00 to \$20.00.
Xmas and New Year Post Cards at Popular Prices.
Many other Beautiful Xmas Gifts to select from.

NOTE
FREE! DOLLS! FREE!
Saturday, December 13th
One Doll Free
with every \$1.00 Purchase

KRESSE DRUG CO.

The Rexall Store



The Home of
Quality
GROCERIES

Merry Christmas to All
If we are to have the pleasure of assisting you in
Getting Up That Christmas Spread

You would be justified in inviting Santa Claus himself! He is a great champion of Quality of the kind we sell! A fine meal is half the entertainment.

TRY THESE---THEY'LL PLEASE

Fresh Vegetables Fancy Cookies
Nuts, Dates Pickles, Figs
Olives Fruits of all kinds
CHRISTMAS CANDIES

ELITE GROCERY

J. R. KINSEY, Prop.

Phone 4451. Bell Bldg. We give 20¢ Stamps

FREE DELIVERY: East 9 a.m., 3 p.m.; west 10 a.m., 4 p.m.

What Have You Done About Your Xmas Turkey?

The Independent Meat Company has arranged for the best line of Christmas turkeys, geese, ducks and chickens the market affords. We carry a full and complete line of the choicest meats that the Packers can turn out. We have cut the price on some of the most expensive meats and as soon as the market affords another cut, we will give you the advantage of it.

Fancy Rib Roast - 20c	Fancy Pork Roast - 22c
Fancy Lamb Roast - 18c	Fancy Leg Lamb - 18c
Fancy T. Bone Steak - 25c	Fancy Loin Steak - 25c

Our motto: prompt and accurate service, fair dealing and honest weights to all our customers. Come and be convinced. We are always glad to see you whether you buy or not.

INDEPENDENT MEAT CO.

STANDARD BOX BILL ENDORSED

BY STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Meeting in Portland Better Attended this Year—Next Meeting Will Be Held in Southern Oregon Town

The attendance at the State Horticultural Society in Portland last week was better than for the past two or three years, about 150 being present. Much interest was taken in the discussions and papers presented, and much good was accomplished. In order to stimulate more interest around the state in general, and get out a good attendance from orchardists from the different sections, it is proposed to hold the annual meeting in a different part of the state each year, thus giving many an opportunity to attend the meeting who would not come to Portland. This plan has been followed in Washington with good success, and the attendance at their meetings is several times as large as the crowd brought out to Portland. The meeting will be held at Medford next year, the home of C. E. Whisler, the newly elected president.

Perhaps the most important business accomplished at the meeting this year was the framing of a standard box bill by a committee of nine, selected from the fruit districts of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana. This bill, which follows below, will be sent to all the horticultural meetings in the apple growing sections for endorsement, and then introduced in Congress as a measure which will meet the demands of the apple grower, as well as protect the consumer.

The dimensions of the box, as defined in Section 1, is the measurement of the present Oregon box, which is now in use and has been legalized by the legislatures of Oregon, Washington and Montana. The markings on the end of the box, as defined in Section 3, have been adopted by Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana. The bill will not conflict with any state laws.

E. H. Shepard, who was on the program at the meeting, and who led the discussion of the new bill on the floor, says that the Oregon box is the size which will take all of our packs, Colorado and Utah are the only states which have a special size box, and they are going to do away with the "jumble pack," which will compel them to use this size box.

The bill as adopted follows:
Section 1. That the standard box for apples shall be of the following dimensions when measured without distortion of its parts:
Depth of end, 10 inches. Width of end 11 inches. Length of box 18 inches, all inside measurements, and representing as nearly as possible 217 1/2 cubic inches.

That the box in which apples shall be packed and offered for sale, which does contain less than the required number of cubic inches as prescribed in section one of this act, shall be plainly marked on one side and end with the words "Short Box," or with words or figures showing the fractional relation which the actual capacity of the box bears to the capacity of the box prescribed in section one of this act. The marking required by this paragraph shall be in block letters of the size not less than 72 point block Gothic.

Section 3. Standard boxes when packed, shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, or which shall be sold or offered for sale within the District of Columbia or the territories of the United States of America, shall bear upon one or both ends in plain figures the number and variety of the apples contained in the box, unless the variety is not known to the packer, in which event the box shall be marked, "Unknown." A variation of three apples from the number designated as being in the box, shall be allowed.

Section 4. That the apples contained within the said standard box when so packed and offered for sale, shipment or delivery in interstate or foreign commerce, shall be well grown specimens, apples of one variety, reasonably uniform in size, properly matured, practically free from dirt, insect pests, diseases, bruises and other defects except such as are necessarily caused in the operation of packing.

Section 5. That standard boxes packed in accordance with the provisions of this act may be marked "Standard."

Section 6. That boxes containing apples marked "Standard" shall be deemed to be misbranded within the meaning of this act.

When the size of the box does not conform to the requirements of section one of this act, and when the markings on the box and the contents thereof do not conform to the requirements of section three and four of this act.

Section 7. That any person, firm, company or organization who shall mark or cause to be marked boxes packed with apples for sale, shipment or delivery in interstate or foreign commerce, in violation of the provisions of this act or offer for sale or delivery in interstate or foreign commerce in standard boxes apples other than those originally packed therein, without first completely obliterated the original markings and labels on such box, and mark the box to conform to the provisions of this act, shall be liable to a penalty of one dollar for each box so marked, sold or offered for sale or delivery and costs, to be recovered at the suit of the United States in any court having jurisdiction; provided that the penalty to be recovered on any one shipment shall not exceed the sum of \$100, exclusive of costs.

Section 8. That this act shall be in force and effect from and after the first day of —, 191—.

STRONG MARKET IN NEW YORK

With New York receipts since Sept.

over 350,000 barrels less than in 1912, apple men are patiently waiting for a period of steady selling. The percentage of cost for selling on Pier 17 since Sept. 1, has never been so high per barrel as this year, nor has there ever been such a long period in which fruit has been sold at so close a margin as has been the case this season. So far as the trade is concerned it has been mainly a matter of swapping dollars, with the buyer having all the advantage. The weather, general business conditions and the general indifference in all lines have all combined to maintain this condition. Salesmen say it will only break up with the advent of stiff, freezing weather.

Generally speaking there has never been a more optimistic feeling in the apple trade than today. Not that there are many who expect to make big money, but all who have any appreciable amount of fruit in cold storage expect a fair profit in spite of the early predictions of experienced operators who have been certain all along that the orchard price was entirely too high. There has been unquestionably much more fruit put away in western New York that cost over \$3 than under that figure, so that those who are selling around \$4 and \$4.25 today are simply flirting with chance. Until this fruit gets above \$5 there is no safe margin. Under the most highly organized distributing system, fruit delivered to the western New York market costs practically \$4 on the pier or \$4.25 on Pier 17. If it is handled once or twice through the store another quarter in cost is added, so that the cost price of \$4.25 and \$4.50 is easily proven even by an amateur.

No matter what the first or even the final cost of the fruit may be, salesmen say it is now largely a matter of educating the buyer up to paying the price. So far as any attempt to talk \$4.50 and \$5 on anything under extra fancy grade has resulted in the most limited sale. It is only when fruit gets down to a price which the public considers fair that jobbers or retailers can do any large volume of business, so that it looks like that the apple men will have their hands full from now on waging a campaign of education directly among the consumers if they expect to get rid of their fruit. They agree that the market is not their hands full to work out the 1913 problem. The season is not over yet by a long sight.

Where there were 6,000,000 barrels in storage on Dec. 1, 1911, and 8,000,000 on Dec. 1, 1912, experienced apple men do not in the deal this season but who have followed conditions closely, say that the Dec. 10, 1913, report will probably show holdings equal to at least 60 per cent of the 1912 storage. This would make about 4,800,000 barrels. There are some operators who believe there are 5,000,000 barrels put away. The most extreme low view is 4,500,000. The lightest year in the past five years was 1910, when around 4,000,000 barrels were put away, while the five-year average shows 4,200,000.

It will be recalled that the increase in common and cold storage of boxed fruit last year was about 425 per cent over 1911 on common and 75 per cent on cold. On this basis if the western fruit is anywhere near 60 per cent of the 1912 storage, it would naturally be 200 per cent greater than that of 1911 on common storage. All of the western reports, however, show that there has been a steady selling and that the movement into consumptive channels has been far heavier for the same period than any previous season. All western reports hold that there are 50 per cent today of the Dec. 1, 1912, storage of boxed goods.

Western New York apple men are equally as certain that there is still a greater shortage in barreled fruit. York state shippers claim that they have moved more cars of apples for the same period than for any previous year, but that the fruit has gone directly to buyers in the south, southeast and middle west, hence it has not made an appearance in the larger markets so that there will be general surprise when the December report gets out. These shippers expect the first report to give the apple market a big boost. They agree that the winter market has hands, hence the largest operators are advising steady selling even where the profit is small.

COST OF SURVEY EXCEEDS ESTIMATE

Judge Stanton and Commissioners Hawkes and Hannum held a conference with the state highway engineer, H. L. Bowly, in Portland last Friday with a view of coming to a more definite understanding regarding the Columbia river highway survey now under way in Hood River county. Bills had been presented against the county aggregating over \$2500 which were not in conformity with the original estimate of the cost of the survey as understood by the county board.

From Engineer Bowly's estimates of amount of work now finished and cost of work still to be done it appears that the total cost will amount to about \$5100, of which about \$1100 is for the instruments and equipment purchased for the work. This latter item will be refunded to the county immediately when the state appropriation for the use of the State Highway Commission becomes available next April. Mr. Benson, who paid for the road work at Shell Rock, has agreed to donate \$500 toward the general survey through the county. As a result the cost to the county will be approximately \$3500 and Engineer Bowly assured the court that the county would be reimbursed by the state provided the construction of the road was begun, by paying for labor performed thereon.

Engineer Lancaster, who was present at the conference, stated that 18,000 automobiles passed over the Mount Rainier highway this season, a road that will not compare with the Columbia river road. From standpoint. He further asserted that if the road was opened for use of tourists in 1915 it would return its cost from that year's business alone.

C. A. Bell, A. I. Mason, N. C. Evans, W. L. Clark and E. O. Blancher were also present at the conference and expressed themselves as favorable to the completion of the survey through Hood River county as soon as possible.

THE COUNTY SHOULD PAY

FOR HIGH SCHOOL PRIVILEGES

In Contention of Two Contributions in Answer to High School Question

Editor Glacier: In your last week's issue, "Tax Payer" tells us that Hood River school district is carrying outside high school pupils at a considerable loss and concludes with the question, "Who should pay the cost?"

I believe it is a fact that there are some families who really live in the county, move into the city principally for school advantages. If they move in before November 25, their children, over four and under 20 years of age, are enumerated in the town district and consequently this district draws the public school funds, amounting annually to a little more than \$9. Some of these pay no taxes in the city district at all, and the district is taking care of them at very heavy loss. (Tax Payer did not comment on these.) Then there are those who move in and pay the \$30 tuition, which is also at a considerable loss to the district, and in addition to these there are a few who come that are unable to pay any tuition.

There are three ways by which this could be overcome and the item of expense equitized. I am not, at the present time going to say which is the best plan, but briefly outline each and see if we can get together on something that will be better.

One method would be the creation of a county high school fund, another by forming a union high school and still another by uniting all the school districts of the Lower Valley into one district for all purposes.

In order to create a county high school fund it would be necessary for the county court to submit to the voters of the county at a general election, or a special election called for that purpose, the question of creating a county high school fund and allow them to vote upon it. If a favorable vote resulted then the fund would be under control of a board composed of the county court, the county treasurer and the county superintendent. This board would have power to contract with any high school in the county for the attendance of any and all high school pupils in the county. The board must, annually, furnish the county court an estimate of the necessary expenses for the purpose of carrying on the work and under a board of five directors. The county high school fund may be discontinued in the same manner as it is created.

A union high school may be created by uniting two or more districts for high school purposes. This is done by a petition from each district to the district boundary board and the boundary board of the various districts to ballot upon the question. The board of control is made up of a member selected by each district. The board has authority to levy a tax upon all the taxable property of the union district to be collected in the same manner as other taxes.

Under the last named plan, the district boundary board could unite the several districts into one, upon the petition of voters presented to that body. This would unite them for all purposes and would be under a board of five directors elected by the voters. In other words, it would make a district of the first class, giving several privileges not given to other districts.

C. D. Thompson,
County Supt.

Dec. 16, 1913.
Editor: Replying to an article in the Glacier of Dec. 11, entitled, "Who Should Pay for Outside Pupils?"

The announcement made in the columns of the Oregonian by A. P. Armstrong, superintendent of Multnomah county schools, referred to therein, was no doubt called forth by the proposed exclusion from Portland high schools of non-resident pupils.

High schools should be county institutions. Does it seem reasonable to legislate against children living on the farms outside of the town district, thus depriving them of high school privileges? If the various school officials should not be generously inclined? Suppose they were not, the greater percentage of children living in the county would be deprived of an education above the grammar school on account of lack of means to pay their expenses at a private institution, which would be the only alternative. Children living in the country are just as ambitious for an education as those in the cities, and as a rule, parents have no desire to shoulder the expense of educating their children out to anyone else, and would gladly pay the extra tax necessary to make the high schools county institutions.

Education is the salvation of the world. The laws governing the schools should not be optional, thus leaving the matter of equal educational privileges to the decision of a few. I have labored in the ranks of the pedagogy in two states of this Union, and have resided in six. In my experience I have found school officials very just, but the stand that the Portland school officials are proposing to take in regard to the high schools would seem to indicate the necessity for a revision of the laws.

"The world advances and in time outgrows
The laws that in our fathers' day
were best."
An Educational Promoter.

Commandary and Council Install Officers

The following officers were installed Tuesday evening at a joint installation of Hood River Commandery No. 12, K. T., and Mount Hood Council No. 2, S. R. & S. M.:

Commandary—A. D. Moe, E. C.; H. L. Dumble, G.; D. McDonald, C. G.; E. A. Harris, P.; E. O. Blancher, Treas.; H. D. W. Pincus, Rec.; C. K. Marshall, S. W.; W. F. Laraway, J. W.; J. K. Carson, W.; C. H. Jenkins, Sw. B.; H. T. DeWitt, St. B.; M. M. Hill, C. of G.; W. Walters, Sen. Council—H. L. Dumble, T. I. M.; D. McDonald, R. I. D. M.; W. F. Laraway, P. C. W.; C. K. Marshall, C. G.; A. D. Moe, C. C.; E. O. Blancher, Treas.; G. W. Dimmick, Rec.; C. H. Jenkins, Stw.; W. Walters, Sen.