

# The Hood River Gazette.

VOL. XXVII

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1916

No. 45

## The First National Bank

Hood River, Oregon

Savings Department 4% Interest.

With a record of ten years of safe, conservative banking we insure safety for your deposits.

ASSETS OVER \$550,000.00

Members Federal Reserve System



### Write It on the Film--at the Time

Make the Kodak record accurate, authentic. Then there will never be the question, "How old was baby when this was taken?" or "What Summer was this made?" You can write the who, when and where permanently on the margin of the negative at the time the exposure is made if you use an Autographic Kodak.

### Kresse Drug Co.

EASTMAN KODAK VICTOR VICTROLAS AND SUPPLIES *The Rexall Store* RECORDS  
COME IN AND HEAR THE LATEST APRIL RECORDS

## Exclusive Styling

When you want one suit of clothes or several more, call on Dale & Meyer, as we have said before, their goods are thoroughly shrunken and ready for use. Why you shouldn't order your Spring Suit there is not an excuse, for their garments are style perfect in every way, that being the case, why put off until tomorrow what you can do today. You should consider your local tailors, Dale & Meyer, whose services are prompt and efficient, and their workmanship considerable higher.

Our Absolute Guarantee Protects You

## Dale & Meyer

108 Third Street

Tailors to Men

Tailors to Women

## WE FURNISH Fishing and Hunting Licenses

We are showing a full line of the famous hand made Shakespeare Fishing Goods. Don't cost you any more than the other kind.

A large assortment of new and second hand rifles offered at wholesale cost.

The Franklin air cooled car eliminates nearly 200 parts as useless, except to create repair bills. Easiest riding car made. Most economical in gasoline, 32.8 miles to gallon. 1050 on 1 gallon oil. 12,000 miles on set tires.

### Sporting Goods

Lawn Tennis, Baseball, Croquet, Golf--the proper goods for any game. Tennis and Baseball Shoes. Wading Boots.

### Lubricating Oils

We carry 30 kinds of oil. The correct oil for any purpose--ask for the right oil for it is often one-half the price of a kind not suited to the need.

Our Furniture Department was never so full of bargains 5% allowed for cash on lowest market prices.

## Stewart Hardware & Furniture Co.

### STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

## Butler Banking Company, Hood River, Or.

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, ON OUR 16th ANNIVERSARY, APRIL 4, 1916.

### RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts.....	\$400,805.56
Bonds, Warrants and Stock.....	27,588.80
Savings Department Loans.....	60,404.20
Office Fixtures and Furniture.....	5,500.00
Real Estate.....	10,186.82
Cash on hand and in other banks.....	119,834.26
	\$624,319.64

### LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock.....	\$100,000.00
Earned Surplus and Undivided Profits..	29,762.74
Notes and Bills Rediscounted.....	26,132.95
Deposits.....	468,423.95
	\$624,319.64

Deposits on April 4, 1915.....	\$392,695.70
Deposits on April 4, 1916.....	468,423.95
Increase during the year	\$75,728.25

## Curtis Ripe Olives

Are the black kind and have much food value. Small Tins 10c, contains about 18 olives. Pint Tins 15c, small standard pack. Fancy Pint Tins 25c, contain 50 olives. Fancy Quart Tins 45c, contain 100 olives. Extra Black Quart Tins 60c, contain 160 olives. Ask for Curtis Quality Olives

## The Star Grocery Perigo & Son

"GOOD THINGS TO EAT"

## RECORDS OF FIRST FARMER

EXCERPTS TAKEN FROM OLD DAIRY  
Twelve Votes Cast in Congressional Election 60 Years Ago--Tragedy Of an Indian Doctor

(This is the fifth and last of a series of articles written by H. C. Coe, son of Nathaniel Coe, Hood River's first permanent settler. The articles appeared in the *Glacier* April, 1908. Many of Hood River's pioneer residents have pasted the stories in their scrap books. Early files of the *Glacier* having been burned, these articles were reprinted through the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Clark.)

Our meteorological record commences February 1, 1857, but no family record was kept until June, 1858. I read from the record:

"Sunday, October 15, 1857.--Thermometer broke by the first frost that touched it."

This was a serious loss, as we were unable to obtain another one until the following June.

Almost the first entry I find is on June 3--"Took 19 bushels potatoes to Dalles; sold for \$2.50 per bushel."

Farm hands came high those days. From an old account book I read:

"William Paige, by work commencing May 1, 1857, to October 22--5 mo., 22 days--\$238" for \$40 per month and board. This man Paige was an old English sailor whom my father picked up in Portland and hired for a year at \$40 per month and board. He afterwards obtained unenviable notoriety by his connection with the noted gruder murders near Lewiston, Idaho, about 1864 or 1865. Paige, with three others, brutally murdered a packer named Magruder and his entire party of five or six, for their money, and escaped to California. They were captured in San Francisco and taken back to Lewiston. Paige turned state's evidence and saved his neck; his three companions were hanged. He was afterwards shot in a saloon brawl.

August 1, 1858, a young man by the name of Arthur Gordon, who, with his cousin Henry, had been at work on the river, took up the claim afterwards known as the Peter Neal place, and my brother, Eugene, took up a claim he afterwards sold to Jesse Neal, a son of old Peter.

August 15, I read, "Peaches and plums begin to ripen." And on the 20th, "Took two bushels peaches to Dalles; these brought 25 cents a pound."

Sometime during the summer S. B. Ives and family and A. C. Phelps moved up from the Cascades. Ives located on what we called Round Prairie, west and north of the Belmont church, and Phelps directly west, on the creek, later known as Phelps creek, Patton creek and Fall brook. Later an old sailor named Cowperthwaite took up the place south of the Ives place, afterwards owned by W. H. Whitcomb, and others. Amos Underwood and John M. Marden also located on what is now known as the Hayes-Morton farm, and a man named Wilson on the Barrett place.

N. Benson, who went east in the early fall, to get him a wife, returned in November, bringing, also, Miss Maggie Williams, J. M. Benson's fiancée. These new arrivals made a welcome addition to our little neighborhood. J. M. Benson had taken up a farm on Indian creek, so called from the Indian village of some ten or twelve houses built of split cedar boards and used during the winters.

January 22, 1859, from our record I read: "Killed two hogs; weight 220 pounds; 14 cents, or \$29.20."

There was money in raising hogs then.

"February 14--Sold one yoke oxen to John Day; price \$150. This was the man for whom the John Day river was named."

Our record does not tell of the first postoffice and postmaster, but it must have been opened in 1859, with Mrs. Bertha Benson P. M., as postmaster. The N. S. Benson place, just east of the Lost Lake Lumber company's saw mill. This was a great convenience, as before that time the mail came through the pursers of the boats and was frequently delayed.

"Tuesday, February 22--Steamer Mary sunk at Horn's landing; ran on submerged stump." This landing is on the Edgar Locke farm. Broke thermometer again, and it could not be replaced until June 1.

In March, Mr. and Mrs. Butler and Mr. and Mrs. Whiting came. Mr. Butler took up the place afterwards known as the Odell ranch, and Whiting took a place adjoining on the west.

"Monday, June 8, 1859--Commenced papering the rooms; won't they look nice with such pretty paper?" This is in mother's handwriting.

"Tuesday, June 7--Walker and Maxwell, road makers, came to supper. This was the party that opened what was known as the Walker trail to the Willamette valley via the west fork of Hood river and Obitwood lake.

"Monday, June 27--Election returns, precinct of Hood River: Congressman D. Logan, rep., 8; Lansing Stout, 4.

Some time in the spring of this year a man named Stadden took up the place now known as the Turner farm and built a log cabin on it. This cabin was used by Butler and Whiting as a store room while they were building their houses; Stadden assisting them. On returning to the Stadden house one evening, they were surprised to find that some person or persons had broken into the cabin and stolen the bulk of their provisions. Inquiry at the cabin of the Gordon boys elicited the fact that a band of Indians had passed up the valley that day by way of Stadden's. Of course it was the Indians that were guilty, and on the return of the band they were accused of the theft. This they indignantly denied, and opened their packs for inspection. They then demanded that the cabin of the Gordons be searched, and declared they would do so if the whites did not. So the only thing to be done was to go and prove that a white man was incapable of violating the Gordons' commandments. The Gordons declared they would not have the cabin searched, but seeing it was useless to resist, they stood by and witnessed the indignation searches haul out the missing provisions from under

the floor and out of the bunks. The two young men could well have thanked their lucky stars that they did not grace the limb of an adjoining tree; but more moderate counsel prevailed. They were shown the trail and advised to "hit it" without undue loss of time. And, needless to say, they took the gentle hint without unnecessary delay and made themselves scarce.

An incident or two that occurred about this time will illustrate the peculiar ideas of Indian justice and the dangerous character of a medicine man's job. The head man or chief of the Hood River Indians was a tall, dignified man named Sa-al, who was the proud possessor of two wives. One of them having offended her liege lord and master, was very promptly and vigorously disciplined, the result being a broken arm and serious internal injuries and her ejection from the regal mansion into an adjoining, unused shack, where she was left with little or no care. A brother of the woman, hearing of her pitiable condition, came and at once ordered a notable medicine man, named To-a-lip, to attend the injured woman. His skill, however, was of no avail, and the ex-queen died.

The camp was located on the ground now covered by the Mount Hood hotel. Next evening after the squaw's death, as I was driving my cows home past the camp, I heard the report of a rifle. Going to see what had happened, I found the old doctor face downward in the fire, with a bullet hole in the back of his head. He had been sitting with his back toward the entrance, when the brother, Jack Wal-lu-pi-ke, concluding that the doctor alone was to blame for his sister's death, stole up behind him and blew out his brains. As I felt a little lonesome, not knowing just how far Jack's idea of vengeance might go, I took my departure with as much dignity as I could muster, and flatter myself that I did well, considering the creepy feeling up and down my spinal column. The incident was closed, however, the wrong man killed, and honor and vengeance satisfied.

Another case was that of one of Chief Mark's tribe, of the Dalles, who was killed in a drunken brawl by one of Chief Wal-lu-chin's men. Wal-lu-chin ruled half a dozen camps located about three miles west of Hood River. Chief Mark at once demanded satisfaction either by delivery of the guilty party or a satisfactory number of horses. Both demands were refused on the ground of contributory negligence. Mark, without further delay, marshaled his warriors and started for Wal-lu-chin's camp on a strictly business proposition. About 10 o'clock on the right spring morning the beating of tom-toms notified us of their arrival. They had crossed Hood river near its mouth and marched single file down the entire length of the sandbar. There were 50 or 60 of them on horseback, armed with flint-lock muskets, bows and arrows, etc., and made a procession one-half a mile long. It is needless to say that old Wal-lu-chin capitulated at once, and in the afternoon they returned with the blood-money horses, leading them away in triumph.

In the fall of 1860 Peter Neal visited Hood River valley and decided to locate on the abandoned Gordon place, and in the spring of 1861 moved down with his family, including his son-in-law, Jerome Winchell. If I remember rightly, Hardin Corum came to Hood river the same spring and built the saw mill for Neal. The East Side then abounded in magnificent pine timber, and the Neals made use of it, cutting it wherever found, regardless of location. Uncle Sam then made no kick at those who despoiled his forests. Neal's lumber business was run very much on Uncle Sam's protective tariff plan. We paid \$10 and \$12 per 1000 for his lumber here, though he would ship better lumber to The Dalles and sell at \$6 and \$8 per 1000 there. That is, we could buy identically the same lumber at The Dalles, and pay freight back to Hood River as cheap as we could get it at home; but that was one of Uncle Pete's little ways, and we could buy it or let it alone, just as we chose. Jesse Neal, son of Peter Neal, took up a place adjoining the Butler place, which was afterwards purchased by John W. Hinrichs, and a year or so later Corum took a farm west of Jesse Neal's and built a saw mill on a branch of what is now known as Odell creek.

I must not forget to mention a well known character of these early days, known as George P. Roberts, later Hog Roberts, the squaw man. I think it must have been in the fall of 1857 or the spring of 1858 that Roberts located on the land where the town of Frankton was afterwards laid out, and built a shack on the little hill where the Smith cemetery now is, and some years later took up the place on which now is the little town of Veneta. Roberts was then the most notorious liar east of the Cascades, and he had no equals and no superiors west of them. It was simply impossible for the man to tell the truth, and no one expected it of him. A sample yarn which afterwards became famous in the country, was told me first by Roberts. Up to the fall of '61 he had collected quite a band of cayuse ponies. These, as the winter came on, were driven onto the mountains east of Hood river, where the grass was abundant and high. The ensuing winter was noted for its severity, bitter cold weather and deep snow covered with a heavy crust which at one time was strong enough to bear up a small pony. Roberts never saw hide nor hair of his band of horses after January 1 until near the first of March, when he found them on the banks of Hood river in fairly good condition, and not one missing, although the snow must have been fully five feet deep. According to his story he had spent many days looking in vain for them.

Truman Butler, who left for Chicago last week to arrange finances for the Hood River Canning Co., wired from that city Tuesday that negotiations had been concluded that would enable the cannery to double its capacity. The cannery company has already completed excavations for an addition to its building, and the new structure, it is stated, will arise at once.

The Hood River Canning Co., which is headed by H. H. Larkins and E. B. Cloud, has for the most part during the past two years of its existence handled only small quantities of cherries, pears and apples have been canned. The output of the cannery last year reached 6,000 cases.

Belmont Mill Starts  
The mill of the Hood River Forest Products Co., located in the west Belmont district of the valley, began the season's run Tuesday, cutting a daily average of 25,000 feet. The lumber will be transported to Ruther in a flume that extends from the Great Point mill of the Stanley-Smith Lumber Co.

The latter company will start its mill, which has a capacity of 100,000 feet daily, in about two weeks. At present the snow in the forests is so deep to permit logging. The two concerns will employ about 250 men.

The consideration and adoption of resolutions characterized the Monday night meeting of the Commercial club. The club members took measures to effect a recent resolution adopted by the Portland Chamber of Commerce, whereby that body endorsed the action of Portland lumber manufacturers in their fight to secure from the Interstate Commerce Commission a parity of rates to Utah and intermountain points with those from points east of the Cascades.

In the resolution adopted by the local club, Charles D. Mahaffey, a Portland attorney, is asked to present the document to the Interstate Commerce Commission on behalf of the organization. The resolution calls for a freight reduction for all mills east of the Cascade equal to any that may be granted to the Portland mills.

Attention is called to the fairness of some rate basis that has formerly existed, the topography of the country north of the mountains as compared with that on the west slope and the difference in the quality of the lumber: J. E. Robertson addressed the club members on behalf of the lumber interests, stating that every mill man of the Hood River valley, manufacturing as much as 5,000 feet daily, as a member of the newly formed Hood River Lumberman's Association. He declared that if the Portland demands were granted existing commercial relations in the east Cascade districts would be disrupted.

A communication from the Salem Commercial club, which asked that the local body endorse a resolution providing for the publishing of elementary text books for the state schools at home, was read. Prof. McLaughlin, after a motion was made by W. L. Clark, seconded by Leslie Butler and Dr. Brosius, that the motion be endorsed, took the floor in opposition.

"I believe in doing all we can at home," said Prof. McLaughlin, "but the failure of California's attempt to print its text books at home, shows the inadequacy of our Pacific coast print shops to handle matter of this kind. In California the home published books lowered the cost to the public very little, yet a very poor quality of work was produced, both in text and in workmanship. The buy at home movement, in my opinion, can be overdone, and is sometimes not the best economy. Very few men on the Pacific coast really understand the business of text book making."

Dr. Brosius took the opposite view. "Granted that the work may not be quite as good," he said, "as a matter of policy I think we should print the books at home. Having a little girl in school I have recently become very interested. Personally I am disgusted with the text books we have in use today. Except for the individual efforts of teachers I do not see such advancement over the books used when I was in school."

President Cruikshank also stated that he considered some of the text books as not equal to the old books.

While the vote of the club members conformed with a former action taken by the board of directors and refused to endorse the Salem request, it was stated that the capital city's commercial body would send further detailed information at the request of the local club.

Leslie Butler expressed the opinion that Oregon had men capable of issuing as good text books as those produced in the east, provided the matter were placed in the hands of a capable commission and kept out of politics.

It was stated at the club meeting that Robert E. Smith, of Grants Pass, of the Oregon National Tax Reform League, would be in Hood River the latter part of this week. Mr. Smith will attend a meeting at the club rooms tonight.

The club endorsed the Chamberlain Oregon-California Land Grant bill, now before congress. A resolution was adopted urging Oregon congressmen to stand by their guns and demand the per cent of the fund from the great area of grant lands be given to the Oregon school funds. Another 40 per cent will go to roads, while 20 per cent will be given the general reclamation fund. An effort has been made to amend the Chamberlain bill, so that only 20 per cent, instead of 40, will go to the state school funds.

Oregon's representatives in congress are all endeavoring to secure passage of the Chamberlain bill as originally introduced. Mr. McLaughlin read letters he had received from Congressman Hawley and McArthur. Congressman Sinnott is taking a very active part in the land grant legislation, having appeared before committee meetings, appealing for the 40 per cent school fund.

The resolutions adopted by the club have been drawn by Judge Derby.

Through a combined move on the part of the Commercial club, business men of the city and the county court an effort will be made to open the Columbia river highway in this county before the apple trees of the valley have blossomed. The work of the club at the Monday night meeting was placed in the hands of a committee composed of Leslie Butler, E. W. Birge and W. L. Clark. The club has suggested to the county court that an engineer be sent to inspect the line of the road to secure specifications of the work necessary for clearing the road, and that the work then be let to contractor. It was declared that too much delay will result if supervisors of road districts through which the highway passes are allowed to complete the task.

## CLUB ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS

NEW LUMBER ASSOCIATION BACKED  
Chamberlain O.-C. Land Grant Bill Endorsed, but Salem Club's Text Book Petition Is Not Favored

The consideration and adoption of resolutions characterized the Monday night meeting of the Commercial club. The club members took measures to effect a recent resolution adopted by the Portland Chamber of Commerce, whereby that body endorsed the action of Portland lumber manufacturers in their fight to secure from the Interstate Commerce Commission a parity of rates to Utah and intermountain points with those from points east of the Cascades.

In the resolution adopted by the local club, Charles D. Mahaffey, a Portland attorney, is asked to present the document to the Interstate Commerce Commission on behalf of the organization. The resolution calls for a freight reduction for all mills east of the Cascade equal to any that may be granted to the Portland mills.

Attention is called to the fairness of some rate basis that has formerly existed, the topography of the country north of the mountains as compared with that on the west slope and the difference in the quality of the lumber: J. E. Robertson addressed the club members on behalf of the lumber interests, stating that every mill man of the Hood River valley, manufacturing as much as 5,000 feet daily, as a member of the newly formed Hood River Lumberman's Association. He declared that if the Portland demands were granted existing commercial relations in the east Cascade districts would be disrupted.

A communication from the Salem Commercial club, which asked that the local body endorse a resolution providing for the publishing of elementary text books for the state schools at home, was read. Prof. McLaughlin, after a motion was made by W. L. Clark, seconded by Leslie Butler and Dr. Brosius, that the motion be endorsed, took the floor in opposition.

"I believe in doing all we can at home," said Prof. McLaughlin, "but the failure of California's attempt to print its text books at home, shows the inadequacy of our Pacific coast print shops to handle matter of this kind. In California the home published books lowered the cost to the public very little, yet a very poor quality of work was produced, both in text and in workmanship. The buy at home movement, in my opinion, can be overdone, and is sometimes not the best economy. Very few men on the Pacific coast really understand the business of text book making."

Dr. Brosius took the opposite view. "Granted that the work may not be quite as good," he said, "as a matter of policy I think we should print the books at home. Having a little girl in school I have recently become very interested. Personally I am disgusted with the text books we have in use today. Except for the individual efforts of teachers I do not see such advancement over the books used when I was in school."

President Cruikshank also stated that he considered some of the text books as not equal to the old books.

While the vote of the club members conformed with a former action taken by the board of directors and refused to endorse the Salem request, it was stated that the capital city's commercial body would send further detailed information at the request of the local club.

Leslie Butler expressed the opinion that Oregon had men capable of issuing as good text books as those produced in the east, provided the matter were placed in the hands of a capable commission and kept out of politics.

It was stated at the club meeting that Robert E. Smith, of Grants Pass, of the Oregon National Tax Reform League, would be in Hood River the latter part of this week. Mr. Smith will attend a meeting at the club rooms tonight.

The club endorsed the Chamberlain Oregon-California Land Grant bill, now before congress. A resolution was adopted urging Oregon congressmen to stand by their guns and demand the per cent of the fund from the great area of grant lands be given to the Oregon school funds. Another 40 per cent will go to roads, while 20 per cent will be given the general reclamation fund. An effort has been made to amend the Chamberlain bill, so that only 20 per cent, instead of 40, will go to the state school funds.

Oregon's representatives in congress are all endeavoring to secure passage of the Chamberlain bill as originally introduced. Mr. McLaughlin read letters he had received from Congressman Hawley and McArthur. Congressman Sinnott is taking a very active part in the land grant legislation, having appeared before committee meetings, appealing for the 40 per cent school fund.

The resolutions adopted by the club have been drawn by Judge Derby.

Through a combined move on the part of the Commercial club, business men of the city and the county court an effort will be made to open the Columbia river highway in this county before the apple trees of the valley have blossomed. The work of the club at the Monday night meeting was placed in the hands of a committee composed of Leslie Butler, E. W. Birge and W. L. Clark. The club has suggested to the county court that an engineer be sent to inspect the line of the road to secure specifications of the work necessary for clearing the road, and that the work then be let to contractor. It was declared that too much delay will result if supervisors of road districts through which the highway passes are allowed to complete the task.

Belmont Mill Starts  
The mill of the Hood River Forest Products Co., located in the west Belmont district of the valley, began the season's run Tuesday, cutting a daily average of 25,000 feet. The lumber will be transported to Ruther in a flume that extends from the Great Point mill of the Stanley-Smith Lumber Co.

The latter company will start its mill, which has a capacity of 100,000 feet daily, in about two weeks. At present the snow in the forests is so deep to permit logging. The two concerns will employ about 250 men.

The consideration and adoption of resolutions characterized the Monday night meeting of the Commercial club. The club members took measures to effect a recent resolution adopted by the Portland Chamber of Commerce, whereby that body endorsed the action of Portland lumber manufacturers in their fight to secure from the Interstate Commerce Commission a parity of rates to Utah and intermountain points with those from points east of the Cascades.

In the resolution adopted by the local club, Charles D. Mahaffey, a Portland attorney, is asked to present the document to the Interstate Commerce Commission on behalf of the organization. The resolution calls for a freight reduction for all mills east of the Cascade equal to any that may be granted to the Portland mills.

Attention is called to the fairness of some rate basis that has formerly existed, the topography of the country north of the mountains as compared with that on the west slope and the difference in the quality of the lumber: J. E. Robertson addressed the club members on behalf of the lumber interests, stating that every mill man of the Hood River valley, manufacturing as much as 5,000 feet daily, as a member of the newly formed Hood River Lumberman's Association. He declared that if the Portland demands were granted existing commercial relations in the east Cascade districts would be disrupted.

A communication from the Salem Commercial club, which asked that the local body endorse a resolution providing for the publishing of elementary text books for the state schools at home, was read. Prof. McLaughlin, after a motion was made by W. L. Clark, seconded by Leslie Butler and Dr. Brosius, that the motion be endorsed, took the floor in opposition.

"I believe in doing all we can at home," said Prof. McLaughlin, "but the failure of California's attempt to print its text books at home, shows the inadequacy of our Pacific coast print shops to handle matter of this kind. In California the home published books lowered the cost to the public very little, yet a very poor quality of work was produced, both in text and in workmanship. The buy at home movement, in my opinion, can be overdone, and is sometimes not the best economy. Very few men on the Pacific coast really understand the business of text book making."

Dr. Brosius took the opposite view. "Granted that the work may not be quite as good," he said, "as a matter of policy I think we should print the books at home. Having a little girl in school I have recently become very interested. Personally I am disgusted with the text books we have in use today. Except for the individual efforts of teachers I do not see such advancement over the books used when I was in school."

President Cruikshank also stated that he considered some of the text books as not equal to the old books.

While the vote of the club members conformed with a former action taken by the board of directors and refused to endorse the Salem request, it was stated that the capital city's commercial body would send further detailed information at the request of the local club.

Leslie Butler expressed the opinion that Oregon had men capable of issuing as good text books as those produced in the east, provided the matter were placed in the hands of a capable commission and kept out of politics.

It was stated at the club meeting that Robert E. Smith, of Grants Pass, of the Oregon National Tax Reform League, would be in Hood River the latter part of this week. Mr. Smith will attend a meeting at the club rooms tonight.

The club endorsed the Chamberlain Oregon-California Land Grant bill, now before congress. A resolution was adopted urging Oregon congressmen to stand by their guns and demand the per cent of the fund from the great area of grant lands be given to the Oregon school funds. Another 40 per cent will go to roads, while 20 per cent will be given the general reclamation fund. An effort has been made to amend the Chamberlain bill, so that only 20 per cent, instead of 40, will go to the state school funds.

Oregon's representatives in congress are all endeavoring to secure passage of the Chamberlain bill as originally introduced. Mr. McLaughlin read letters he had received from Congressman Hawley and McArthur. Congressman Sinnott is taking a very active part in the land grant legislation, having appeared before committee meetings, appealing for the 40 per cent school fund.

The resolutions adopted by the club have been drawn by Judge Derby.

Through a combined move on the part of the Commercial club, business men of the city and the county court an effort will be made to open the Columbia river highway in this county before the apple trees of the valley have blossomed. The work of the club at the Monday night meeting was placed in the hands of a committee composed of Leslie Butler, E. W. Birge and W. L. Clark. The club has suggested to the county court that an engineer be sent to inspect the line of the road to secure specifications of the work necessary for clearing the road, and that the work then be let to contractor. It was declared that too much delay will result if supervisors of road districts through which the highway passes are allowed to complete the task.



In your search for clothes that will give you the clean, live, up-and-doing look of youth ASK FOR

## Kuppenheimer Clothes

Their size graduation, held to fractional exactness insures a perfect fit. Their fabric value guarantees their wearing quality.

At \$18, you can get a suit you would be proud to wear, and the degree of service correspondingly at \$20, \$22