

## To The People of Hood River County:

"While the attention of the country has been centered recently upon the Liberty Loan, we must keep constantly at heart the success of the War Savings movement.

"Individual economy and the conservation of labor and material is an absolute necessity for the financing of the war on a sound basis. In order to bring this necessity home to the people of this country, there will be conducted under the direction of the Treasury department a campaign for pledges culminating on June 28th, designed by the President as National War Savings Day, when loyal Americans throughout the country will be asked to commit themselves to saving and economy.

"Unfortunately the impression is held in some quarters that only the poorer classes and children are expected to save and invest in War Savings Stamps. It is necessary that all classes—men, women and children, rich and poor alike—shall save and eliminate unnecessary expenditure and waste. The Government desires that every man, woman and child in the country shall pledge themselves to save to the utmost of their ability and to invest definite amounts in War Savings Stamps during the remainder of the year."—Extracts from W. G. McAdoo's letter of June 5th, 1918.

THE County Solicitors for this campaign will no doubt call upon you within the next few days. As they are giving up the time from their own work for the purpose of assisting the Government in raising the quota for Hood River County, the Executive Committee requests that you help the solicitors in their work as much as you can by having definitely determined in your mind how much you can afford to pledge and be ready to sign the pledge cards when they call upon you. We want Hood River County to be the first county to send a complete report to headquarters advising that the allotment has been filled.

---Executive Committee, Hood River County War Savings Committee.

Courtesy of Hood River Garage and Cruikshank Company

### INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN FOR APPLE THINNING

(By Gordon G. Brown)

Most recommendations given out by myself here, during the past season, have been mainly directed towards quality in fruit. The aim in this article is to discuss orchard practice from the same standpoint. Again I wish to emphasize the absolute need of high quality in fruit this year, particularly with reference to sizes. Various selling organizations this past spring have repeatedly urged that small-sized apples will not be acceptable in quantity this fall. This fact was closely reflected in returns for the 1917 crop, prices being low for small fruit. The grower should keep in mind constantly that temporarily our export market, which heretofore consumed a large percentage of our small fruit, is gone and that our fruit crop this year must be sold at home and apparently as it now seems with keen competition. The Eastern apple crop is large and there have been unmistakable rumblings from Eastern growers that their market belongs to themselves. Where then does the Western fruiterer "get off," who produces small fruit the market doesn't want and won't pay for when the apple crop is large, especially in view of the alarming advance in freight rates?

The writer urges the grower to take no chances upon this point this year. Better be safe than sorry. The importance of irrigation and cultivation has been discussed in previous articles. Their relation to the point in question is evident.

Just now the problem of thinning is at hand. First, let me urge that there is nothing to be gained in further delay in this work. The longer it is put off the more energy of the tree will be wasted in apples which finally will be thinned off. This is not to suggest, however, that those who do delay thinning beyond the normal season should let it go altogether. There is much evidence to show that thinning as late as August 15 may do much in improving sizes and color, but such thinning could scarcely be expected to accomplish as much as where early thinning had been done. It is quite evident now what fruit will remain upon the tree so that thinning may be safely done.

The first question to be considered is: How much fruit should the tree carry? This cannot be answered in any definite number of boxes. The age of the tree will have a good deal to do with this. There is a big

acreage coming into bearing in this valley. Trees of this age will naturally produce larger fruit than old trees, hence the necessity of heavy thinning is less urgent. This is especially true with the Ortleys. On the other hand, most of these young trees are located at higher altitudes with a shorter growing season than in the lower valley. The more this is true the greater the need of thinning. With old trees, most of which are in the lower valley, the problem is different. They may be expected to bear anywhere from 10 to 25 loose boxes per tree and more. Where trees are vigorous, fertilizer applied and considerable cultivation given, a higher yield of desirable sizes may naturally be expected than from trees of lower vitality caused from lack of proper stimulation. The amount of thinning to be done will have to be decided by the grower who knows what his trees have been doing. If the tendency has been for fruit to run small with a given load of fruit the chances are it will continue so unless changed by different orchard practice.

With reference to spacing fruits, this can often be done to advantage where a heavy bloom has set well. This will tend to distribute the weight and make propping easier. On the other hand this often cannot be done without an undue sacrifice of fruit. With some of our old trees, especially Spitzenbergs, many of the fruit spurs are non-productive on the larger branches or have been broken off. Consequently the fruit is borne further out near the end of branches. Assuming that in this manner there is borne approximately the same number of fruits as where well distributed along the whole branch, what then should be the practice? Thin out only sufficiently to insure enough light and air. Beyond that point so-called spacing as first suggested would result in overthinning and reduce yields abnormally. On the other hand, where the natural drop of fruit has been heavy little or no thinning is required.

Lastly, let me emphasize that thinning pays. It pays in higher quality fruit. It saves much picking and grading at harvest. It saves your boxes for high-grade fruit. It helps to preserve shape in young trees. It saves in net value of fruit per acre.

#### Whooping Cough

In this disease it is important that the cough be kept loose and expectoration easy, which can be done by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Mrs. P. H. Martin, Fern, Ind., writes: "My two daughters had whooping cough. I gave them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it worked like a charm."

### MORE ABOUT TOBACCO AND SOLDIERS

Hood River, Ore., June 14, 1918.

Editor Glacier: The Hood River Glacier of June 6 claims that the demand for tobacco at the front is unanimous. There is good authority existing that this is not the case, although there are those who are addicted to the use of tobacco who might suffer intensely for a time if deprived of their accustomed privilege; there are others, mere boys from our schools and colleges, who have been taught that tobacco is injurious to the human system. Thirty years ago I was compelled by law to teach my pupils that tobacco was extremely injurious. The same laws have existed ever since, and today in Washington, the minor who receives tobacco in any form, as well as the man who sells or gives it to him, is subject to the penalty of the law prohibiting sale of tobacco to minors. Are not our boys in France still American boys, protected by American law? What about the individual in Washington who sends him a package of the weed? What about the minor who receives it? Are they not both defying the laws of our government? Should they not be subject to the same penalty as though the transaction occurred here?

One young man of 18, in an American cantonment, wrote home to Hood River that he had received 12 packages of smoking tobacco from various sources last Christmas. Is it sufficient to keep on with our feet set down hard against the cigarette as puffed by our immature schoolboys, only to tell them the day they don the olive drab they are immediately old enough to repudiate the laws that governed their training, and favor if they choose, their individual inclinations?

About the time congress declared a state of war existing between the U. S. and Germany there was much perturbation concerning the crippling of our tobacco industry. I have been unable to find anything in regard to the matter of date.

Presuming that food is not overly abundant, nor facilities for transportation unlimited, I conclude that it might be not only legitimate but advantageous to the general welfare if some means were adopted to discourage minors abroad, as well as at home, from forming the tobacco habit, at least while present conditions prevail. Minnie J. Vonder Ahe.

The Glacier did not say anywhere or at anytime that the demand for tobacco by soldiers in France was unanimous. That is something we do not know anything about. We do know, however, that large number of the men, perhaps the majority, want tobacco, and they should have it. If the government did not realize the necessity of supplying these men with tobacco, it most certainly would not have commandeered the output of a number of prominent manufacturers.

### GIBSON URGES SUGAR AND FLOUR SAVING

To the people of Hood River County:

A severe shortage in sugar has made it necessary for the Federal Food Administration to restrict city purchases to two pounds and rural purchases to five pounds. This does not affect the buying of larger quantities on the sugar card for canning and preserving. This sugar card should be read closely before it is signed. Those who use sugar bought for canning and preserving for general family use violate a serious pledge. Guard your sugar consumption.

The government is anxious that all white wheat flour shall be returned at once. Do a christian duty by taking any stocks of flour you may yet have, back to your local grocer. On account of this returning of flour Oregon released last week 7,000 barrels of flour for shipment abroad. Don't that a large and strong service to our armies over there? When our boys come marching home we'll have a jubilee and eat white wheat biscuit and chicken gravy, but in the meantime while we are hammering the Hun we'll eat alfalfa meal if necessary and say our grace to God over our alfalfa muffins. Bring back your flour for the boys over there. It will pay you in a feeling of duty done.

Sincerely,  
L. B. Gibson.

#### MR. APPLE GROWER

Don't place your order for a grading machine until you have seen the 1918 model CUTLER. A new sorting table is used, which will reduce your cost of sorting by 40 or 50 per cent. The fruit is moved across in front of the sorters and is revolved slowly so that the sorter can easily see any defects and only picks out the culls and lower grades. The predominant grade passes automatically into the grader without any handling by the sorter, and it is this fact which results in the maximum output per sorter with minimum cost per box.

Don't buy a machine just because its first cost is low. It's very easy to drop \$100 in wages by using an inefficient grader. CUTLER GRADERS pay for themselves in a short time.

We will have a demonstration in Hood River in the near future, notice of which will be given in the paper. CUTLER MANUFACTURING CO.  
Rubber Stamps at Glacier office.

## THE BEEMAN WALKING TRACTOR

will make your garden produce to the maximum.

This little giant will do anything that one horse can do, and it doesn't eat expensive feed. Ask for demonstration. USE THE

SAMSON TRACTOR FOR ORCHARD WORK



Now is the time to turn that old car in on a new one. We have urgent calls for second-hand cars. Most any old boat will bring money now days. We can fix it or make it, or you can find it in some one of our many departments:

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HOOD RIVER, OREGON

### SUBSTITUTE DEMONSTRATION PLANNED

The making of yeast bread with a minimum of wheat is the housewife's problem these days. To render all assistance possible, Mrs. W. H. McClain, director of home economics for Hood River county, has arranged for a bread-making exhibit Saturday, June 22, in the vacant room east of the Red Cross rummage sale.

Mrs. H. J. Fredericks and Mrs. Ed. Lage will make bread, and the ladies may see how the dough as well as the baked loaf will look. Mrs. Fredericks will use oat, rice and gram flour. Mrs. Lage will use cooked rice, barley and white flour. A sample of entirely wheatless bread, with the recipe, will also be exhibited.

Ladies making bread with any of the other substitutes will be doing a patriotic work by bringing a sample and recipe with exact measurements which will help others.

The demonstration will begin promptly at 2:30 p. m. When in Portland stop at the modern Palace Hotel, at Washington and 12th streets, in center of shopping and theatre districts.

## Butler Banking Company

ESTABLISHED 1900

Total Resources May 10th, 1918 . . . \$904,926.93

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM