

**GAME ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING**  
**COMMERCIAL CLUB ROOMS**  
**Wednesday, January 3**  
 8:00 P. M.  
 Full attendance desired.  
 Election of Officers.  
**REFRESHMENTS WILL BE SERVED.**  
**BRING YOUR OWN SMOKES.**

Established 1869



As we approach this year's end and look forward toward the beginning of the New Year, it is our wish for the orchardists of Hood River that they may in retrospective mood feel a satisfaction in a realization that they have done their part in producing a portion of the nation's finest apple tonnage. May we tell Hood River orchardists that they should face the coming apple season with a spirit of confidence. The care they expend on their fruit trees deserves and will win ultimate success.

To growers who are our patrons, we wish to express our thanks. To all growers we express the hope that we may become better acquainted. We may, with pardonable pride, we think, point to the stability of our fruit sales organization. Our organization is based on the best business principles and integrity extending over a period of many decades. It is our hope to become a constant, honored and respected factor in the orcharding industry of the Northwest.

We wish you a Happy New Year.

SGOBEL & DAY

By J. Arthur Riggs and Paul Mc Kercher.

**Winter Car Comfort Is Possible**

Even though the wind may whistle from the East or snow flurries, mixed with drenching rains, may fall steadily.

If you have top troubles, just pay a visit to our top shop. We guarantee to make you satisfied.

**WARREN AUTO TOP SHOP**

**BATTERIES for your Car**  
**\$17.45 and Up**

Investigate and save money  
**Willard Service Station**  
 MAX L. MOORE  
 9 OAK STREET  
 Telephone 1122

**PARTS PLAYED BY WOMAN IN POLITICS**

(The following is the first installment of a paper recently read by Mrs. A. G. Lewis before the White Salmon Women's Club):

Up to the year 1840 a woman's prescribed place in this country differed very materially from the position allotted to man, but with her entrance into the industrial world, and now of her appearance in politics, the duties of citizenship as regards sex, are no longer marked.

Let us consider the status of women before that time. For the wife and mother her entire time and interest centered in the home, for the unit of the nation was the family and the care of the family was largely the woman's affair. Each family produced the bulk of its own food, clothes and often its own furniture. Educational and religious instruction was part of the daily program and even the amusements were home made. It has been said by a writer of that period that "Each home was a small solar system, of which the mother was the life giving sun."

For women who were forced to gain a livelihood there were but seven occupations open to them. These consisted of teaching, needle work, keeping boarders, working in cotton mills, at book binding and typesetting and household service. Looking backward from our present vantage ground we think of these women as living in an extremely narrow and stunted environment, and yet it was these women and mothers like them that produced the sturdy and far seeing pioneers who blazed the trail for the great America of today. Before 1840 then, America may be said to have been a hand made nation, but with the discovery of steam as a propelling power a great change was inaugurated and she became a machine made nation—an iron and coal and steam made nation whose chief motive power was in her industries. Swift moving trains opened up our vast western territories for exploitation; steamboats plied up and down the rivers and factories sprang up everywhere. What was the effect of this great change upon the women?

The first thing it did was to drag them from the home. Gradually the occupations which had been performed in the home, the spinning and clothes making, and much of the washing and the baking began to be done on the whole sale plan outside. With the opening of innumerable factories there was a great demand for unskilled labor and women were pressed into the service. The seven original occupations increased and multiplied into thousands, so that now it is no longer surprising to learn in the morning paper that a woman has been given a license as a marine engineer. With the appointment of police women in the cities, the hand that rocks the cradle rules the traffic of the business world. It must be noted as a fact, however, that women as a class did not willingly or eagerly leave their homes to fare forth in the industrial world. Women were then as they are now and always will be, more interested and more concerned over home and family than in anything less in the world. The fact is they came forth with dragging and reluctant feet, troubled and afraid, but the vast industrial stream had caught them and they had to swim with the tide or sink. Conservative preachers of that day admonished them from their pulpits, fathers scolded and mothers wept, but their daughters went out into the world just the same as youth always will. That was the transitive period of women in industry. Since then they have established themselves in the economic life of the nation; they have become experienced, resourceful and alert. They have made good, in a word.

This transitive period in industry by women is again being enacted, this time in the field of politics, and even as the women entered the industrial world not as aggressors or usurpers, but because they were needed in the great industrial march of the country, so now they are entering the field of politics in response to a clarion call of need, and after years of struggle on the part of its promoters, headed by such women as Susan B. Anthony, Lucretia Mott and Carrie Chapman Catt, the banner of political sex equality has been nailed to the American masthead and just two years ago Congress passed the 19th Amendment to the Constitution, which reads as follows: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the U. S. or any State on account of sex. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." And thus by appropriate legislation, and thus by the 25,000,000 women voters of the United States are no longer to be classed with children, criminals and idiots, but are subject to the same regulations regarding the franchise as are applied to men.

To some reactionaries, both male and female, it would almost seem as though the millennium had come. To prove that it has not, however, let us consider what the women may do and what the women have done with the ballot during the two years in which they have been able to use it. For the women who were actively engaged in seeking the vote it is to be hoped that they have learned enough of the needs of the people in general and of the masses in particular, so that they may be able to use the ballot intelligently and to some purpose, and it may be that some of the energies heretofore directed in the cause of suffrage may be used in the labor movement. Not so long ago many suffrage workers believed that the chief ills afflicting humanity were the gross inequalities of women. These adjusted they believed, with women having a voice in government, wars would be avoided, social evils remedied and the world a better place to live in, but after campaigning in cities, small towns and rural districts, she begins to see that just "Votes for Women" may not amount to much, but the votes of women cast intelligently in the struggle against the present cruel economic order may make considerable difference. Perhaps she has worked for suffrage in a mill town. Here it is one with a population of 14,000 and said to be a very rich town. The wealth, however, is in the hands of a score of families, while the vast majority of the people who work to produce this wealth live in poverty and dirt.

Sometimes the majority who, according to our Declaration of Independence, should have some say as to how their town should be run, have protested mildly against insufficient wages and unsanitary housing, but ugly things have been done to them by those in authority and they have relapsed into sullen endurance. Perhaps she enters the home of a mill hand and offers the overworked mother of seven a leaflet on "Better Babies," but the poor woman indignantly assures her that she could have better babies if she had a decent home, clothes and food for them. Is it not possible that even the so-called Americanization work among foreigners should begin

by paying these people wages that will allow them to cultivate American ways? Perhaps, too, the suffrage worker has learned something of the problems of her rural sister who arises at 4 o'clock in order to care for six children, four hired men, 10 cows and 75 chickens, all with her two hands. Perhaps in canvassing in the south the suffrage worker is brought face to face with the grave problem of gross injustice and cruelty to the negro. She is told that it is all right to talk of suffrage for white women, but the negro women must be kept from the ballot the same as negro men. She may even have witnessed the horrors of a lynching, and she realizes that votes for women on the ground of democracy is a force that democracy is denied to the colored man with a dark skin. Thus it is quite likely that many former suffrage workers will plunge deeply into the economic movement and there are doubtless many opportunities for service along that line.

But what of the great rank and file of women, the class that you and I belong to, not one of us perhaps who had any hand in winning the ballot or were especially anxious in procuring it, but who as conscientious citizens are willing to do our duty along political lines if the occasion demands it. In order to do our part in helping men to bring about a better order of things and to put a conscience in politics, it is necessary for us to inform ourselves on some of the fundamentals of good citizenship. Thus we need education, and education along practical lines. We must be taught the A, B, C of local politics which touch directly the welfare of our homes and our children's lives. Neither voting nor politics is complicated when they become familiar ground. Just as you become an efficient housekeeper by just mastering the simplest of household duties, so you can become a useful citizen by just learning how to use your ballot on primaries and regular elections without mistakes. Perhaps we have been prone to think of politics as something vague or remote, but this is not true if we begin, not at the top but at the bottom, and when we have concerned ourselves not with presidential elections or inter-allied conferences, but with such humdrum subjects as clean streets, good schools, pure milk and water supplies, decent environment and respectable pleasures for the young, and when we have put into practical demonstration these primer lessons in our own home communities, then we may begin to think of graduating into a higher class; we may begin to reach out to the wider vision of the nation, which is after all only the home community writ large.

In forecasting women's future development in the field of politics, a prominent writer has tabulated it thus:

1. Women will not become less womanly, less maternal by engaging in politics, and the reason is that woman's deepest interest, her eternal goal, the welfare of the human race, remains and always will remain unchanged. By entering into politics she does not change her goal but only makes it more attainable by the power of the ballot.

2. Women will not save America politically in five or ten or twenty years, and it is unfair to judge of their influence over a brief term of years.
3. Their greatest influence in the next few years will be in local and municipal affairs; the reason being that such affairs touch most closely the home.
4. Women will combine with the better class of men in driving out the machines.
5. In party organization women's influence in the future will tend to make these organizations more open minded to the will of the majority. Thus the power of bosses, male and female, will wane.

6. There will be no "Woman's Bloc" and any Woman's Party which divides along purely sex lines will not have a political success.
7. Legislation which concerns itself with the welfare of the race can always rely upon the strong support of the women. There is no subject which will appeal more to the women of this nation than the subject of child welfare. Let me quote a few statistics from a recent address of Secretary of Labor Davis. He informs us that there are approximately 250,000 infants who die every year from preventable causes. Half a million children are growing up almost totally neglected. A million and a half boys and girls of school age doomed to toil in mine and mill and factory, and of the 30,000,000 American school children not one in ten is gaining in our public schools an education that will fit them for the places they must occupy in life. You may ask what the women do to remedy these evils and I answer: Everything. First of all they create public sentiment against injustices of this sort, and secondly, they can organize their own sex to demand legislation which will remedy it. There are innumerable instances of the success of women in forcing moral issues, but let me cite one of the most notable ones. I refer to the Federal Sheppard Towner Maternity Act. There existed among certain of the politicians at Albany, New York, a bitter opposition to making the federal act effective in the state. The women were strongly in favor of it, however, and thus 29 powerful women's organizations sought to enforce its adoption. In former times women could only have coaxed and begged and plead for its adoption, while the wily politician would smile indulgently and in nine cases out of ten pay no attention to their requests, but with 2,000,000 voters back of it the case was different and a state measure, called the Davenport Bill, was passed. Senator Davenport himself gave the entire credit to the women who brought before the people the great need for maternal and infant care.

And thus the planning of this great forward march of women in politics is up to the leaders. Let us hope that they will be real standard bearers, unselfish, large visioned and unafraid. We shall be happy indeed if the American women of tomorrow can take as their motto these words of Franklin K. Lane, who in writing of the American spirit said: "We believe in ourselves and we believe in our kind, and believe in something not ourselves that makes for righteousness—slowly, stumblingly but as the centuries grow, surely."

In summing up briefly some of the big problems of today in which women may do much by her moral influence to aid America and thus the whole world, we might mention then, child welfare work, the continuance of prohibition, the abolishing of race prejudice, a fairer social and industrial order and last but not least, aid every way possible in abolishing forever that terrible form of legalized murder called war.

In attempting to do our part in the political field of tomorrow it would be well for us as individuals to adopt a pledge similar to the following on which was read at a woman's political meeting a short time ago. It reads thus: "Believing in government by the people, for the people, I will do my best. I will inform myself about public questions, the principles and policies of political parties and the

qualifications of candidates for public office. 2. To vote according to my conscience in every election, primary or final at which I am entitled to vote. 3. To obey the law even when I am not in sympathy with all its provisions. 4. To support by all fair means the policies that I approve of. 5. To respect the right of others to uphold convictions that may differ from my own. 6. To regard my citizenship as a sacred trust."

If the majority of 25,000,000 women voters were to take and keep even such a simple pledge as this, we should not only be ideal citizens but we should come near the "Kingdom of Heaven upon Earth." Let us not, however, be discouraged if the task seems beyond us or if we feel that our individual influence for good is so limited it is hardly worth the effort, and though we may fail in accomplishing all that we might wish for, let us take comfort in the words of that sweet New England poet, E. Dickinson, when she said:

"If I can keep one heart from breaking,  
 I shall not live in vain."  
 "If I can ease one soul the aching,  
 Or cool one pain;  
 Or lift one fainting robin  
 Into its nest again,  
 I shall not live in vain."

**Huge Icicles Form in Tunnel**  
 As the result of a peculiar phenomenon at Mitchell's Point tunnel on the Columbia River Highway, it was necessary for Highway Supervisor Nickelson to send a crew of men last week to the big bore and remove giant icicles from the roof. Mr. Nickelson feared that the huge particles of ice, resulting from water seeping down through the porous basalt, might fall as the thaw progressed, causing damage to a passing motorist. Some of the icicles, hanging seven and eight feet long, were 20 inches in diameter at the base.

**NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE**  
 In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Hood River. H. Harvey, Plaintiff, vs. Gilford D. Woodworth, Rose Woodworth, George E. Pineo and Amanda W. Pineo, Defendants.

By virtue of a writ of execution in foreclosure, to me issued and directed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Hood River County, Oregon, on the 22nd day of December, 1922, in a certain suit wherein H. Harvey is plaintiff, and Gilford D. Woodworth, Rose Woodworth, George E. Pineo and Amanda W. Pineo are defendants, wherein said plaintiff recovered judgment on the 25th day of November, 1922, against the defendant, Rose Woodworth, for the sum of \$1,250.00, with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum from December 22, 1918; for \$122.73 with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum from August 24, 1921; for \$200.00 attorney's fees, and for \$37.90 costs and disbursements, I am commanded as Sheriff to make sale of the property therein and hereinafter described to satisfy said judgment; wherefore,

Notice is hereby given, that I will, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1923, at the East front door of the County Court House in the City of Hood River, County of Hood River, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real property, situated in Hood River County, Oregon, to-wit: The South Half of the Southwest Quarter of Section 17 in Township 1 South, of Range 10 East of the Willamette Meridian.

Together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, or so much thereof as it may be found necessary to sell in full, with accruing costs. Said property will be sold as aforesaid subject to confirmation and redemption as provided by law.

Dated December 22nd, 1922.  
 THOS. F. JOHNSON,  
 Sheriff of Hood River County, Oregon.  
 428-325

**Real Raisin Bread**

Order from your grocer or your bake shop now.  
 Old-fashioned, full-fruited raisin bread with at least eight luscious raisins to the slice—the kind you like.

To get the best, in which the raisin flavor permeates the loaf, ask for bread that's made with

**Sun-Maid Seeded Raisins**  
 the best raisins for bread, and all home cooking uses.

**"SAVE A DAY" NIGHT SERVICE**  
 Effective December 27, 1922  
**Portland to Hood River and Way Points**

Lv. PORTLAND—Mon., Wed. and Fri. evenings—11:30 p. m. Berths ready at 9:00 p. m.  
 Ar. HOOD RIVER—8:00 a. m.  
 Lv. THE DALLES—Wed., Fri. and Sunday—7 a. m.  
 Lower Berth, 90c. Upper Berth, 60c. State Room, \$1.50.

**The Barkins Transportation Co.**  
 JACK BAGLEY, Agent.  
 Hood River, Oregon.  
 Boat Landing Alder St. Dock  
 Phone 4532 Bld. 6344

**FINEST LEATHER SUITCASES**  
 Handbags of All Descriptions.  
 No finer lot was ever shown in Hood River. They were ordered for Christmas trade, but were late in arriving. Some excellent buys in fine leather puttees.  
**WM. WEBER**

**A flexible engine for Winter motoring**



Your motor will start readily and operate flexibly, in winter, if you use an oil that stays fluid at low temperatures.

The battery troubles, worn bearings and scored cylinders, experienced in winter, are simply evidence that the motor is bound with congealed oil and deprived of lubrication.

**Zerolene Stays Fluid in Winter**

Zerolene No. 1, No. 3 and No. 5, which are good cold test oils, move freely in winter with the action of the motor. They give a continuous flow of lubricant of the proper "oiliness" to the pistons, connecting rods and crank-case shaft bearings, and save batteries.

For safe cold weather lubrication, consult the Zerolene Chart at garages and service stations.

**STANDARD OIL COMPANY**  
 (California)



**Happy New Year!**

WE WISH YOU ALL A PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR, AND MAY YOU RECEIVE ALL THE BLESSINGS YOU SO RICHLY DESERVE

**CONSOLIDATED MERCANTILE CO.**  
 HOOD RIVER—ODELL

**Happy New Year**

At this time of the year, our thoughts turn back to our friends and customers who have played their part in our Business in making it a Success. Therefore we use this space in thanking our Customers and wishing our friends and customers a Bright and Prosperous New Year.

**TUM-A-LUM LUMBER CO.**  
 Phone 4121. LUMBER BILL, Mgr.

**St. Mary's Catholic Church.**  
 Daily Mass, 7 a. m.; Sunday, 8 and 10:30 a. m.; On first Sunday, only one Mass, at 8 a. m.; first Friday, Mass at 8 a. m.; Saturday at 9 a. m., instruction for the children. General Communion Day, first Sunday; Communion day for children, third Sunday.  
 Parkdale Church—Mass and Communion Service at 10 a. m. each First Sunday. Franciscan Fathers, Tel. 3132, 709 Seventh Street.

**St. Mark's Episcopal Church**  
 Services will be held every Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock, Rev. Mr. DuBois officiating. Sunday School will be held as usual.

**Asbury M. E. Church**  
 Minister, Gabriel Sykes.  
 Epworth League at 6:30. Topic, "Partnership With Christ." Hahn Goodpasture, leader. Sermon at 7:30. Book of Revelations, "The Parties in the World Conflict."  
 The Glacier office carries butter paper