

STATE MARKET MASTER MAKES REPORT

What will the nation's agriculture be too low prices to the farmer and too high to the family table.

Too low prices to the raiser result in farmers quitting the land and going to the cities for jobs. Too high prices result in the consumer's ruin in less consumption and demand.

If there could be a normal ratio between the producing and selling prices the whole country would be vastly benefited, and it would seem that an aroused people could work out one.

We have two great classes on the prosperity of which depend the welfare of our country—producers and consumers. The only condition that will really make an Oregon farm a real home, and one that will hold the boys and girls in a condition undisturbed by the owner or renter fees, is that the farmer should be able to sell his products at a margin of profit sufficient for him to make a home.

Statistics are tedious, but they are very enlightening these days. In 1900 60 of every 100 people lived on the farms, contented and happy. Today 60 of every 100 live in the cities and both the 40 and 40 per cent are dissatisfied and discontented.

In New England, New York and Pennsylvania there are today 75,000 unoccupied farms; four and one-half millions of formerly cultivated land abandoned.

In the middle Atlantic states there are 2,775,000 less acres of improved lands than there were in 1910. In the east, north-central states there are 16,000 less farms today than there were in 1910. In Indiana there are 10,000 less, in Illinois 14,000 less and 10,000 less in Michigan.

There are a comparatively few middle handling agencies that are taking the profits that should go to the producer and the lower prices that should go to the consumer.

From both producers and consumers should come organization to control production from the farm to the retailer. It would not be a formidable undertaking if they would act together, and in enough of them.

From both producers and consumers should come organization to control production from the farm to the retailer. It would not be a formidable undertaking if they would act together, and in enough of them.

From both producers and consumers should come organization to control production from the farm to the retailer. It would not be a formidable undertaking if they would act together, and in enough of them.

From both producers and consumers should come organization to control production from the farm to the retailer. It would not be a formidable undertaking if they would act together, and in enough of them.

From both producers and consumers should come organization to control production from the farm to the retailer. It would not be a formidable undertaking if they would act together, and in enough of them.

FOREST EXPERIMENT BILL IS ENDORSED

Unqualified approval of Senator McNary's bill before congress for a fully equipped forest experiment station for the Pacific northwest is given by Col. W. B. Greeley, chief forester, in a letter just received by District Forester Geo. H. Cook.

This bill was introduced by Senator McNary on December 8, 1923, and is known as Senate Bill No. 150. It provides for the establishment of a fully equipped station for conducting forest research in the Douglas fir region. Col. Greeley in sending his endorsement says:

"I regard the establishment of a well equipped forest experiment station in the Douglas fir belt of Oregon and Washington as the most essential development now needed in the whole forest research program of the forest service. The forest industries in that region now definitely recognize the necessity of reforestation as essential in their future development and stability. The great outstanding fact, from this standpoint, is the realization on the part of everyone that the softwood forests of the Pacific coast form one vast virgin field; that these virgin forests are exhausted there will be no other place to which the forest industries can migrate as they have previously migrated from one forest region to another; and that this constitutes a fundamental change in the course and development of our timber industry in the United States."

The forester believes that the time has come very definitely when these great industries must either provide for their future production of raw material or else pass out of existence. The forest industries of the northwest have a chance to work out this evolutionary process while they still have large supplies of virgin timber to draw upon and in time to provide for a regrowth of timber sufficient to insure at least a substantial degree of permanency.

Col. Greeley's opinion that the northwestern states afford the greatest experimental field in which this industrial evolution must and can be worked out; and it is incumbent upon the government to provide adequately the material data regarding timber growing that is a necessary factor in solving the whole problem.

Local federal forest officers state that while some forest research has been carried over since the district was established in 1903, the work has been greatly handicapped through insufficient funds and personnel which has been totally incommensurate with the importance of the Douglas fir region.

"Drop Careless Habits Here" "Before going to work drop all careless habits here." This is the significant sign attached to a large barrel at the entrance to the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. plant at Dupont, Wash.

One result of dropping careless habits in the barrel, a report just issued from the big explosives factory shows, is that the year has been completed without a single major accident; in fact, during the year no employee lost time because of an accident.

At the annual "safety dinner" of the employes and officers of the concern this record was celebrated. It also was shown that in the black powder division of the plant the fourth year of continuous completely accident-free work has been completed. In all those years no employe lost time from his work because of an accident.

According to T. E. Doreman, Pacific Northwest manager of the company, the employes passing the barrel started work each day with a "safety first" idea that remained uppermost in their minds throughout the day. The Dupont plant, near Tacoma, in Puget Sound, is the second largest explosives factory in the United States. It turns out about 40,000,000 pounds of high explosives and 12,000,000 pounds of blasting powder each year, and consumes \$750,000 worth of Pacific Northwest products, has an annual payroll of half a million dollars and pays \$50,000 in taxes.

Apples in Germany Thanks to the stable rentenmark, Germany now receives in American apples, and oranges from Spain and Sicily. The fruit harvest was bad last year throughout central Europe. As long as the mark was slumping day by day, the fruit dealers could not think of repaying the inland shortage by importation from abroad.

Tangelo is New Fruit It may not be new in the United States, but in Canada, where life is not so hectic, and where there is not the eternal search for something new, it is. What is it? The "Tangelo." It has appeared on the menu of the leading hotels of Montreal, Quebec, and it is described as Florida's latest. The Tangelo, briefly, is a cross between a tangerine and the grapefruit and has been produced after nine years of experiment, according to press agents. In taste it resembles a grapefruit, except that it has a little more decided bitterness.

Port Beets Prunes When the Wm. Campion sailed on the first trip in the new Oriental service of the Gardiner line, she carried wheat, sugar and prunes. A sufficient quantity of prunes was pruned by the traffic department of the Port of Portland to the commissioner of customs in Yokohama, Shanghai and Manila. This was done by this department in appreciation of the new service and in the hope of cementing more closely business and social relations between Portland and these ports of call.

COMMUNITY WORK CIVIC OBJECTIVES

(By E. H. Snow, commander Hood River Legion Post, at district meeting at Bend recently.) Of all the activities and interests of local American Legion posts one of the most important should be some form of community work, which should have as its object a betterment of conditions in the communities in which these posts have been located.

The American Legion exists primarily because a great number of young men, undergoing a common experience through service to their country in the world war, thus the foundation of the Legion has its source in the idea of fraternalism which was born in hand with this idea of fraternalism went logically the idea of better citizenship and service. We had served the country in time of war and this broader idea of patriotism which was instilled in us created a desire in us to serve our communities in time of peace.

The writer believes and presents it for what it may be worth, that the greatest purpose of the American Legion today should be that the individual posts do some good for the community in which they are located as it is only by giving something of ourselves usefully for a good cause, that we ultimately completely justify our existence.

The beneficial results to a post assuming responsibility, having civic objectives, are two fold; first the effect on the post itself, its own ranks is beneficial because it tends to increase the interest of the members in the post and because it gives the members that feeling of satisfaction which comes from doing some good for some body and giving something for which you do not expect material recompense. We must go on taking an interest in, and expressing our views on state and national questions under taken as a part of the Legion program by our state departments and by our national organization; we must continue to assist our fellow citizens in need who need help to foster a spirit of fraternalism toward each other; we must entertain ourselves and our families and friends in a manner which appeals to us; we must do all these things and they will contribute toward making us a live post closely bound together. But above all we must not neglect to attempt to do something for the general good of our city or town, thus giving the post a definite objective close at hand and thus deriving the personal satisfaction which is to be had from this kind of service. Secondly, the effect on the post from outside is that the reaction of the people in their attitude toward the American Legion. Due to the community work undertaken by various posts the public attitude, in some places, has changed from one of skepticism which said, when we organized five years ago, "There is an outfit which is going to be continuously sacking us for something," to one of commendation which says, "There is an outfit which is willing to give us something worthwhile." It is unquestionably true that the attitude of the great American public is in the main, one of commendation and it will remain thus just so long as posts generally continue to give their time and effort to community enterprises.

To see what form of community work has been done and is being undertaken by various posts you have only to derive the following benefits from a particular activity undertaken by the post and the Pacific Legion. Weekly and the Pacific Legion. We have seen in these mediums the wide variety of enterprises embraced in the sum total of this work, and in each instance the particular activity undertaken was actuated by a special need of that community. In some cases these needs are made known from outside sources and in other cases the Legion post itself has discovered a need, and in still others, the post has hit upon something that it thought the community ought to have and created a desire in that community to obtain it. It matters not in what way the enterprise is provided that it will be of benefit to the whole people or a substantial group of the whole.

It may be a community building containing a meeting hall, or gymnasium, or a swimming tank. It may be an outdoor playground for the children. It may be the gift of a gateway, fountain, statue or whatnot to beautify a park or other public property. Or it may be an activity which brings tourist business to the town or which advertises the town's advantages in a unique way. It may be one of a number of worthy enterprises and no post will derive the full benefits obtainable until it does undertake some such work.

The delegates present will realize that this paper emanates from one single post; that it makes no pretense at being an exhaustive treatise on this subject by a profound student of Legion ideals; but rather that it is expected to draw from the actual experience of the post from which it comes in pointing out some of the reasons for and benefits of community work.

Therefore you will permit a passing reference to some of the activities of the Hood River Post No. 22, not by any means as a manual for you to follow but as a means of emphasizing some of the general points mentioned above, and of adding other particular points which may perhaps contribute to the worth of the paper.

First and foremost the Hood River post is becoming known as the post that climbs Mt. Hood. You perhaps know that this enterprise began three years ago in a small way, has been carried on each successive year with increasing success until now the pattern of the climb are not limited to the residents of Oregon, but are drawn in part, from far distant localities. A trip to the mile high Legion camp, thence out on one of the great glaciers, on to the top of the mountain is provided by the post as a minimum of time and expense to the recreationalist, and many people are now able to enjoy a two day vacation in this wonderful land of Oregon's scenic assets, who for one reason or another were unable to make the trip before. Is this Legion enterprise of benefit to the community? Ask the Hood River business man. He may be a man who smiled at what he possibly termed a peculiar undertaking three years ago, but today he will tell you that he is proud of his Legion post for having helped advertise his community to the world, by a comprehensive and more or less successful effort to popularize this great playground country thereby bringing tourist business to the town. Singularly the Legion post is the one organization of the town that is best fitted to carry on this annual event, and this brings out the point that a post should undertake only that class of community work for which it is particularly fitted.

THE MOUNT HOOD LOOP HIGHWAY

(By Leslie Butler in Oregon Business.) After the completion of the Columbia River Highway, the citizens of Hood River, realizing the great benefit to be derived from a highway, cast their eyes longingly toward Mt. Hood, where they realized was destined to become one of the prominent playgrounds, not only for the people of Oregon, but for the entire coast.

After the completion of the Columbia River Highway, the citizens of Hood River, realizing the great benefit to be derived from a highway, cast their eyes longingly toward Mt. Hood, where they realized was destined to become one of the prominent playgrounds, not only for the people of Oregon, but for the entire coast.

The first reconnaissance located the road through Elk meadows and over Bennett's Landing. The route was finally decided upon. The route through Elk Meadows, however, was changed to follow up the East Fork of Hood River, and then to Bennett Pass. From Bennett Pass the road extends to the White River, which offers the greatest engineering problem on the entire route.

The highway is about a mile wide and is of a shifting sand formation. The White River itself comes rushing out of the Hood River glacier and tumbles swiftly down the wide sandy canyon. From the White River the road ascends to Barlow pass over the old migrant trail used by the early settlers coming through the Cascades. The route continues through Government Camp, Rhododendron, down the Sandy River and into Portland, through Gresham.

At the present time the road is surfaced to Horse-Thief meadows, 32 miles from Hood River. The road from Portland to Hood River follows the Camp on the south side of the mountain. There remains but 14 2-10 miles to be completed during the summer of 1924. Ninety per cent of this has been graded but there are two extensive bridges to be built, one across White River and one at Sahale falls on the headwaters of Hood River.

Upon leaving the city of Hood River the Mt. Hood Loop Highway follows up the Hood River valley to Government Camp. Here is obtained at intervals along this route. The highway pierces the heart of the orchard district and then swings in graceful curves over the hill dividing the Upper and Lower Valleys. There are many attractive side-trips from the Lower Valley—the Punch Bowl and to Lost Lake and other beautiful points.

The Upper Valley, also a splendid orchard district, extends to the base of Mt. Hood. Twenty three miles from Hood River is Mt. Hood Lodge on the old toll-gate road to Cloud Gap Inn. It is but a short distance to the forest boundary from this point. Just inside the forest boundary there is an excellent camping place on Tilly Jane creek.

The new Coopers Spur Lateral road, will leave the Mt. Hood Loop Highway perhaps a mile beyond this point and ascend past the Homestead Inn, Cloud Gap Inn and the American Legion camp to the timber line at the base of Coopers Spur. The forest service will establish a camp at the end of the road and but five minutes will be required to reach the land of perpetual snow and ice. This road will be completed during the summer of 1924 and will enable the motorist to ascend to an altitude of 7,000 feet on high ground.

The Mt. Hood Loop road descends into the East Fork of Hood River before crossing Sand canyon and follows this alluring mountain stream to Horse-Thief meadows, cutting through the timber to Hood River meadows where the climb really starts for Bennett pass, with an elevation of 4675 feet. The road then descends into the White River canyon and climbs again to the summit of Barlow pass, an elevation of 4,100 feet, passing through the immense body of big timber—mammoth trees of fir and cedar. The highway descends to the government camp through an open country abounding in huckleberries. The new highway

Why does the True Blue Oakland Six appeal to every member of the family? Because it has so many new features which add to the pleasure and safety of driving. HEIGHTS GARAGE True Blue Oakland SIX PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

CLARKE AND BAKER RETURN TO CITY

W. J. A. Baker and Chas. N. Clarke, who left here last fall plotting advertising trucks of the Apple Growers Association, have both returned after having covered a wide area of country. Mr. Baker, who journeyed to the California points, traveled a total distance of 6,000 miles. He left his truck at Spatsburg, S. C. Mr. Clarke, whose truck is stored at Fort Worth, Tex., traveled a total of 8,800 miles. He made the journey west by way of Denver and Kansas City.

VARSITY ENDOWMENT COMMITTEE FORMED

The University of Oregon Varsity Endowment committee, which will endeavor to raise a substantial sum in this country, has been completed, according to an announcement made Tuesday by E. W. Kelly, chairman. A concerted campaign will be launched about May. Other members of the committee are: Miss Helen V. Curson, secretary; Judge A. J. Derby, Wm. P. Allen and Edwin A. Johnson.

Explosives for Contractors, Ranchers and Lumbermen. WE are carrying in stock, or can obtain quickly, any quantity of the following brands of DU PONT EXPLOSIVES: RED CROSS—A low-freezing ammonia dynamite widely used by contractors, quarries and for other purposes where this kind of an explosive is required. DU PONT STRAIGHT—With a nitroglycerin base, and also low-freezing, it is a most effective explosive for hard-shooting rock and excavation work. For ditching, it is very satisfactory in all seasons. PACIFIC STUMPING—A new du Pont explosive for land-clearing, tree-planting and other blasting work requiring stumping powders. There are about 142 1/4" x 8" sticks to the 50-pound case—1/2 more sticks than in a case of other standard stumping powders. Pacific Stumping will not freeze and—you will not get a headache by handling the powder. Let us fill your orders from our ample stock of DU PONT EXPLOSIVES, caps and fuses. Prompt service and right prices. Hood River Spray Company, Hood River R. J. McIsaac & Co., Parkdale, Oregon Byrckett Powder Co., White Salmon, Wash. A Pacific Northwest Product DU PONT DYNAMITE E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., INC. PORTLAND, ORE.