

AT THE HALL TO THEATRE HOOD RIVER

Friday, Mar. 27
Thief of Bagdad
If you did not see this picture, don't miss it.
FRIDAY LAST DAY

Sat., Mar. 28 Only
"Single Wives"
Starring
CORINNE GRIFFITH
AND
MILTON SILLS

A drama here that reveals the married life some people lead—and gives a hint that will make you think.

Comedy is
"Please, Teacher"
Starring
BUDDY MESSINGER
Prices 10 - 35 - 50

Sun., Mar. 29 Only
"K" the Unknown
with
Virginia Valli and Percy Marmont

A pistol shot from a jealous boy forces the big decision. Did the doctor dare reveal his past? If he saved his rival he would betray his own secret, lose the woman he loved and put himself behind the bars. Yet there was his oath to humanity.

What would YOU have done?
For the Comedy
"Trailing Trouble"
Prices 10 - 35 - 50

Continuous Sunday 2 to 10 p. m.

Mon. and Tues., Mar. 30-31

MARY PICKFORD
IN
"Rosita"
A Spanish Romance
with HOLBROOK BLINN

You will see your own Mary Pickford in a new roll with her curls of gold coiffed on her head. A capricious Mary Pickford, coquettish, beguiling, intriguing, vitally alluring and intensely appealing.

The Spat Family also in
"Hot Stuff"
Matinees, 10 and 25 cents
Evening, 10, 35 and 50 cents

Wed. and Thurs., Apr. 1-2

"In Every Woman's Life"

Featuring an All Star Cast
and BOBBY VERNON
in

"French Pastry"
a Riot in 2 Reels
Fox News, Too
Matinees: 10 and 35 cents
Evenings: 10, 25 and 50 cents

FAREWELL BIDDEN TO ISLAND PARADISE

At Sea, March 4, 1925.
We sailed from Honolulu at 10 a. m., with regrets at leaving this land of perpetual summer, its wonderful surf bathing, its beautiful flowers, its dreamy Hawaiian serenades; and with deep appreciation of the hospitality of the acquaintances we have made on the islands.

Steamer day is an institution at Honolulu that does not grow old or commonplace. Incoming boats are met by hordes of friends to greet the voyagers with leis made of flowers and yellow and green paper, while a native band plays the Hawaiian songs, interspersed with our own popular airs. The departure of the guests is likewise made pleasant with the same program. The streets surrounding the piers are lined with women selling leis, and they do a thriving business. In fact, few leave on the boats without being smothered with leis made of various kinds of flowers and leaves, while the colored paper ones may be kept as souvenirs after the flowers have withered. It is also the custom as the boat slowly leaves the pier for the passengers to throw back to the friends on shore one or more of the leis. Tears of gratefulness or sorrow may be seen glistening in many eyes at the parting—sorrow at severing of ties of companionship and separation of dear ones, or the overflowing of the fulness of the heart of the stranger when newly made acquaintances come to give them Godspeed with offerings of flowers. We deeply appreciated the courtesy of H. L. Kelly in driving us to the pier in his car, hanging the leis around our necks at parting. Mr. and Mrs. Amos Benson, who are spending the month at Honolulu, were also at the pier and added to our collection of leis.

We left the harbor in fine weather, with a fair breeze blowing and sunny skies, while the native boys surrounded the boat and dived for coconuts. We lingered on deck getting a last look at the green hills, with Waikiki soon fading in the distance. Rounding Diamond Head we changed course and swung to the northeast around Koko Head, with its powerful lighthouse towers and the lighthouse at Makapu Point in plain view. The faint outline of Molokai, about 25 miles away, were visible for a couple of hours and then the mountains of Oahu faded also and we were alone on the vast Pacific.

Saturday morning at breakfast time we were half way over and passed the Maui, the sister ship that runs opposite to the Matsonia. We left the dining saloon to wave greetings as the boats passed almost within speaking distance.

We have encountered stiff headwinds all the way over and there has been more sickness than usual, all the boat is loaded to full capacity with coconuts, pineapples and bananas and does not roll very badly. Mrs. Moe and I have been among the sufferers, so have not enjoyed the trip so far, but have been fairly regular attendants at meal time. The crowd seems more sociable than on the way over.

Tuesday morning we were routed out for an early breakfast, so there would be no delay in quarantine inspection and the final arrangements for leaving the ship. We sighted the Farallone Islands before 7 o'clock and the rugged cliffs of the mainland made a dim outline beyond. The day was clear and the sun added a cheer to the bracing atmosphere.

Inspection of baggage for plants and seeds that might carry the wheat terribus fly is very rigid, as this pest is prevalent on the islands and the most dangerous to fruit and vegetables of any kind. Should it get a foothold in California it would practically wipe out the fruit industry, as well as some of the vegetables.

We have to make a declaration as to what fruits, seeds or plants we have in our baggage, besides having the baggage searched. An old Scotchman aboard being asked by the inspector what he had in a small package said:
"I have two lumps of sugar for my coffee and two for my tea."
The exasperated officer hit him a couple of raps over the head with his stick and said:
"And here are two lumps for your coco."

We dock at 10 a. m. and will leave today for the south by way of Santa Cruz.
Honolulu as a tourist resort has possibilities only limited by the facilities and comforts of the ocean voyage of 2080 to 2350 miles from the mainland, depending upon the port of departure. To the majority it has an appeal that is greater than any of the resorts of California or Florida. Yet, some object to the warm weather, with much more humidity than California. To us the climate seemed ideal, while the tropical setting added a charm not to be found in any place on the mainland. It is different in many ways. There is very little variation in the temperature from day to day. The prevailing winds are the northeast trades that blow across the islands, coming from the cooler expanse of waters and tempered just right by the time Hawaii is reached. These winds bring the clouds that strike the high mountain peaks and are condensed into rain, an almost daily occurrence at certain elevations, but falling moderately along the coast line. There were but few showers in Honolulu during our stay, at the beach, although very frequent at the head of the valleys in the foothills.

The tourist bureau maintains a very efficient organization and keeps open house during business hours, for tourists, furnishing literature and information. Twice a week stereopticon views and moving pictures are shown of the principal points of interest in the islands. Last year over 12,000 tourists were registered, mostly of the wealthy class. Several high class hotels furnish accommodations at \$5 to \$20 a day, and the best of these are not good enough for many of the visitors, and a movement is on foot to build a hotel in the class of the de luxe establishments on the mainland. Only one golf course in Honolulu is a disappointment to many, as it has become overcrowded. Land for another golf course is very hard to obtain, as the narrow strip of land from the foothills to the beach is being built up solid as a residence section, except quite a few large estates occupying plots of an acre or more in extent, walled in by tall flowering hedges, and which are not for sale. Military reservations also surround the island and bottle up several thousand acres of land. But a small portion of these reservations is being used, but cannot be used or

leased by the public.
Waikiki beach is limited in extent and property becoming very valuable. A better beach exists on the windward side of the island, but a few miles away, but has not been developed for lack of roads and transportation facilities. In fact, there are several good beaches along the east coast, which will no doubt be developed when necessary. Bathing is the greatest attraction for the tourist. Conditions are ideal, the water is always at a uniform temperature, around 75 degrees. The beach is protected by outer reefs, so that the heavy rollers break those reefs and come rolling into shore gently through shallow water on the coral sands. There is no undertow and no danger. The reefs also keep out the sharks, which are very plentiful in deep water on the outside. The surf breaking on the reefs makes possible the use of the surf board and outrigger canoe, two forms of sport not seen in our coast surf bathing on the mainland.

The tourist bureau advertises but one class of accommodation and slight seeing trips—the highest priced, which is a compromise between what the wealthy class would prefer and the poorer class with limited means can afford. Steamboat rates between Honolulu and the mainland have doubled since the war, and are higher than like distances elsewhere. Rates on the small inter-island boats are less than by the larger liners making the trip to the volcanic island, yet are pretty high, averaging over five cents a mile. Hotel accommodations on the other islands are limited. Hilo has two good hotels and some poor ones. The island of Kauai is very popular. The best one at Lihue, the county seat, is a very cheap, barlike affair, with high rates, but good table service. Of course, they get a two-day crowd once a week with a few scattering parties and stay-aways, and no doubt their charges are justified.

Auto charges at the different islands are based sufficiently high that a large equipment can be maintained to handle large parties once or twice a week for one or two days.

Yet those who have a little time and wish to spread out limited funds to the best advantage, may save considerably by getting up a party to fill a 5- or 6-passenger car, and hire the car by the day, with or without driver. The island of Hawaii may be toured in three to six days in this manner at a very reasonable expense. Living expenses in Honolulu are as cheap as or cheaper than any of the Southern California resorts, and any class of accommodation may be had to fit the purse or fancy of the tourist. For those who have apartments for light housekeeping, the islands afford a great variety of fresh vegetables and fruits grown on the island. Fresh fish is higher than in our coast towns.

Practically the entire big business of the islands is in the hands of a few corporations, who have a monopoly of the business. The "big five" control most of the land, the sugar and pineapple business, steamboats, wholesale houses, newspapers, banks and the best of the pineapple plantations. The corporations interlocking directorates see that all business works in harmony. It is practically impossible for an outsider to break into business here. The Los Angeles steamship line is able to carry a full passenger list but gets little freight, the Matson Navigation Co. being connected with the sugar and pineapple interests, and having a contract with the big companies. Sugar plantations, which are the bulk of the freight back to the mainland.

The retail business is controlled by the Japanese. A few American retail stores are doing a good business, but competition from the Oriental stores is very keen and many articles are sold cheaper here than on the mainland. Thousands of Japanese and Chinese stores are scattered throughout all parts of the city, most of them small shops conducted by the family, which lives in the rear of the shop.

The native Hawaiian is gradually being crowded out, or absorbed, as it were. He is intelligent and peaceable, good natured and easy going, but does not work on the plantations to any extent. Less than one-tenth of one percent own their own homes or small farms. Inter-marriage with other races is merging them into the melting pot. Civilization, with the wearing of clothes and confinement in the towns, makes them susceptible to contagious diseases, especially tuberculosis, flu, etc., and is having the same effect as upon our American Indians. They are gradually becoming less in numbers.

Honolulu, with a population of 100,000, probably has no more than 20,000 whites. The younger generation of Japanese growing up, who have become American citizens by reason of birth under our flag, will be in control of the ballot. In fact, with the natives and Filipinos, the whites are now outnumbered at the polls. The legislature and county offices are now in control of the natives, but business interests still exert an influence for the good of the commonwealth. I found many of the business men opposed to statehood on account of the uncertainty of the future. A governor appointed by the president, with the veto power, is regarded as a safeguard to be held onto. Another argument would be to have a commission form of government appointed by congress or a military government.

The younger Japanese who have been educated in the schools are showing every indication of becoming good American citizens and severing the ties of the land of their fathers. Statistics show that the old Japanese are losing their hold upon the old customs in business, the younger generation adopting American methods. While many feel confident that the younger Japanese will become loyal American citizens, even in the event of war with Japan, there is also a feeling of distrust in other quarters. To provide employment for the educated colored population is a problem of serious concern. There is no color line in business on the islands, as there always will be on the mainland. The educated young man will not go to work on the plantation, but wants a job in town. To provide employment, therefore, it is necessary to establish factories and industries here and an effort is being made to do this.

Perhaps the control of big business, and especially the land, by wealthy corporations is a good thing under the circumstances, as it will keep business in the hands of the whites. Were the plantations for sale they would soon be in the hands of the Japanese and Chinese. At present practically no land is for sale. Vacant tracts are owned by estates of those who acquired them through marriage into royalty during the monarchical days, or purchased them from the king. These estates are now managed as trusts, leasing the land only. Large

parcels of land in the city are owned by these trusts, which will give land leases only for building purposes. Farming land not in the hands of the trusts is owned in large blocks by the plantation corporations. There is practically no middle class in Honolulu, such as independent business men owning their own business enterprises and owning their own homes. The big business operators are very wealthy, while the proprietors of the small business houses are Oriental. Most of the white population are employees of the big concerns, many of them of marked ability and drawing large salaries, and these are largely the home owners in the restricted white residence sections. Of course, a few of these are professional men or have succeeded in establishing businesses of their own.

Difficulties in Electrifying Farms
The farms of the United States some day will be electrified. The labor of farming will be made less burdensome through the use of electric power, and while it seems that this power is now being furnished to 23 percent or 164,347 of the 6,000,000 farms in the country, the problem of supplying rural districts has by no means been solved. There are many difficulties in the way.

The farmer is potentially a heavy user of electric power. But he and his neighbor are widely separated, and so far it seems that the expense of getting electric power to him will be considerable.

Long steel tower electric transmission lines are built across the country to those not familiar with electrical developments, it is a matter to every farmer they happen to cross, to supply the farmer with power.

The lines carry a voltage of from 6,000 to 300,000 volts. In the majority of cases it is most impractical and too expensive to tap a line and reduce the voltage to a degree it can be used on a farm. The cost of reducing it would be prohibitive and in the process of reduction more current would be lost in the transformer than would be used by the farm.

The only feasible plan evident so far seems to be in building of low voltage lines extended from a transformer substation in a nearby town.

At present, too, the rate is not one to encourage a liberal use of power for light housekeeping. In the experimental areas it has been found that three rural users of power to a mile use less electricity than the average city customer.

That the farms shall be supplied with electric power there is no doubt, but that the use of it on the farm will be greater than in a small business in the city cannot be ascertained. It will be employed for lighting and small power in the home; on the farm to pump water, saw wood, grind feed, milk cows and churn.

Comments on the Union High School
Hood River, March 23, 1925.

Editor Glacier: Will you give the writer space for a few lines in regard to the much talked of union high school proposition? A number of the school districts in the lower part of the valley are being urged by taxpayers in the several districts to form a large union high school and to build a large and expensive high school building in the town of Hood River, District No. 3. This may be what District No. 3 wants, but it isn't what a big majority of the taxpayers of District No. 2 (Frankton) want, as will be proven later, if we are compelled to become a part of the proposed union high school as is now under consideration.

Six or seven years ago the Frankton school district was asked by District No. 3, the Hood River district, to scrap our rural high school and transport our high school students to Hood River and pay the Hood River district the necessary tuition. They wanted to enlarge their territory, to building and take care of our high

school students. This we have done and are still doing and the taxpayers of this Frankton district do not intend to be forced to bond their district for \$50,000 or \$60,000 dollars just because some into district or districts may want us to do so.

The contract made by the two districts as above stated was made a matter of record and is still in force and effect and the big part of the taxpayers of the Frankton district are satisfied for it to remain so until something better than a \$50,000 bond issue on the district comes up.

Following is a copy of a statement that is being signed by taxpayers of the Frankton district and is respectfully submitted by the writer to all whom it may concern. M. R. Noble.

In the matter of annexing School District No. 2 into Hood River Union High School District.
Whereas, School District No. 2 in Hood River county, Oregon, known as Frankton, and School District No. 3, known as Hood River, heretofore entered into and made a valid contract wherein and whereby said District No. 2 agreed to abandon the high school therein conducted and transport its students to the high school in said District No. 3, and wherein said District No. 3 covenanted and agreed to receive said students from District No. 2 and to educate them in the high school in Hood River, Ore.; and

Whereas said contract is still existing and has ever since been carried out by the said parties thereto, and should so be observed and carried out hereafter; and

Whereas, it is now proposed to form a union high school district wherein the students must be transported to Hood River city the same as now and to include said Frankton District No. 2 therein at great additional cost and tax burden;

Therefore, we, the undersigned taxpayers and patrons of School District No. 2 aforesaid, do hereby present and insist that said contract so made and existing be enforced as heretofore and that in event of refusal on the part of District No. 3 to carry same out, proceedings be taken to enforce the same with recovery of damages which might result.

Further, we protest and remonstrate against the formation of the proposed union high school district with location of the high school in the city of Hood River, Oregon; the great expenditure not now being needed and the taxpayers not being able to now assume greater taxes in said district and it now having ample provision for the education of its high school students under the aforesaid contract.

COUNTY HEALTH NOTES

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Hood River County Health Association will take place Friday, April 3, at the Columbia Gorge hotel. This meeting is open to all members and friends of the association. Mrs. Sadie Orr Dunbar, of Portland, executive secretary of the Oregon Anti-Tuberculosis Association, and Mrs. Glendora Blakey, of the State Nursing association, will be the speakers. Reports will be heard from Miss Julia Whiteaker, county health nurse, and officers of the association.

Each district is urged to send a full representation of delegates and all friends who care to attend. Luncheon will be served at 12:30 at 75 cents per plate. Reservations to be made with Mrs. Roger Moe, telephone 1894.

Jakku Home Robbed
While the Odell family of A. E. Jakku was away Sunday visiting relatives, someone entered their home, stealing a valuable radio set, a camera and heirloom jewelry. Apparently the thieves entered with a pass key, as no doors or windows had been molested, and the theft was not discovered until the family missed the radio.

Officers were unable to gain any clues to the theft.

KEIR CELEBRATES 20TH ANNIVERSARY

A. S. Keir this week is celebrating his 20th anniversary of starting in the drug business in Hood River. Mr. Keir and C. A. Cass were partners for many years. Several years ago Mr. Keir purchased the entire store. Last year he bought the building, constructed by the late E. L. Smith, in which his store is located. Mr. Keir takes an active part in the affairs of the city. He is now a member of the city school board.

A Correction
Gaylord Metcalf is the director of the Belmont orchestra and teacher of cornet and violin to several of the young players. I have directed it for a short time only while Mr. Metcalf was in Portland.
James R. Fordes.

Notice to Creditors
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed Executor of the estate of James S. Simonton, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same at the office of A. W. Outbank in Hood River, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.
Dated March 19, 1925.
James C. Simonton, Executor.

No. 420
Notice of Administrator's Sale
In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Hood River County.

In the Matter of the Estate of Ruth E. Ray, Deceased.
I, John Baker, the duly appointed, qualified and acting administrator of the estate of Ruth E. Ray, deceased, hereby give public notice that I, as administrator aforesaid, shall on Friday, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1925, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the County Court House in Hood River City and County, State of Oregon, under authority of an order made on the 3rd day of March, 1925, by the above entitled Court, proceed to sell at public auction to the best and highest bidder for cash in hand,

the following described real estate, belonging to said estate of Ruth E. Ray, deceased, situated in Hood River County, State of Oregon, to-wit:
The undivided one-sixteenth interest owned by said estate in Lot Fifteen (15) in Block Four (4) of Stranahan's First Addition to the City of Hood River, Oregon, according to the plat thereof duly filed and recorded, subject to the courtesy interest and right of H. W. Chapman.
Dated and first published and posted this 12th day of March, 1925.
John Baker, Administrator.

No. 1437
Summons
In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Hood River County.
William B. Fondren, Plaintiff, vs. Wilda Key Fondren, Defendant.
To Wilda Key Fondren, defendant above named:
In the Name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled Court and suit, within six weeks from the 19th day of March, 1925, said date being the first day of the publication of this summons, that is to say on or before the 1st day of May, 1925; and if you fail to so answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for relief demanded in his complaint filed in said Court and cause, for to-wit: A decree of divorce dissolving the marriage contract existing between the plaintiff and defendant above named and for the care and custody of the minor children of said parties, namely: Albert Neal Fondren and Luella Fondren; and for such further relief as to the Court may seem equitable in said cause.
This summons is published and is served upon you by publication by virtue of an order of the Honorable H. I. Hasbrouck, County Judge of Hood River County, State of Oregon, dated the 19th day of March, A. D. 1925, which order provides six weeks and for seven insertions as the time for which this summons shall be published.
Dated and first published at Hood River, Oregon this 19th day of March, 1925. Last publication will be April 30, 1925.
E. H. Hartwig, Attorney for Plaintiff,
Post Office Address: Hood River, Oregon. m19a30

OH! YES!
Here We Are Again!

SATURDAY SPECIALS
2 lb. Jelly Beans for 35c
No. 1 flat cans Chinook Salmon 23c each

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Announcement to Growers

DUTHIE & COMPANY

Will furnish Cash Advances, Supply Spray Materials, and requisites necessary for the producing and marketing of your 1925 Apple Crop.

With our exceptional Export and Domestic Connections, we are in a position to give growers a service second to none.

We cordially invite correspondence or personal visits from Growers to ascertain our policy for next season, before signing their tonnage elsewhere.

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APPLE EXPORTERS

Our References: Any of Our Last Season's Shippers

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