



HOOD RIVER, OREGON

FOX WEEK

Fri. and Sat., Feb. 5 and 6

WILLIAM FOX presents

"Kentucky Pride"

A romance of the Kings and Queens of the Turf with J. Farrell MacDonald, Gertrude Astor, Henry B. Walthall and a host of the world's greatest race horses Man O'War, Negofol, Morvich, Fair Play, The Finn, Virginia's Future and Confederacy.

For Comedy

"The Great Decide"

NEWS — TOPICS — FABLES

Friday Matinee, 10 and 35 cents

Even'g and Sat. All Day, 10-35-50

Its Here Feb. 8th—"The Iron Horse"

Sunday, February 7

WILLIAM FOX presents

"Lazybones"

Owen Davis' New York Success of a Lovable Idler's Triumph with Charles (Buck) Jones, Zazu Pitts, Madge Bellamy, Leslie Fenton, Jane Novak, Edythe Chapman, William Norton Bailey and Emily Fitzroy.

Heralded by everyone who has seen it as the foremost rural drama yet seen in motion pictures. In addition to "Lazybones" we offer

Also a Dandy Comedy.

"Hello Hollywood"

Prices 10 - 35 - 50

Continuous 2 till 10

Mon. - Tues. - Wed. - Thurs.

Feb. 8 - 9 - 10 - 11

The Red Letter Days for Hood River

"Lo! The Iron Horse!" exclaimed Sitting Bull the famous war chief of the Sioux Indians when he first saw the white man's engine steaming across the plains. The phrase coined by the Indian chief is now used by all writers as a synonym for the locomotive. The authority for this historical fact is the famous scout Buffalo Bill.

WILLIAM FOX presents

"The Iron Horse"

Direct from one year's run in New York. Oregon's Own History, yes you bet—the building of our own U. P. Railroad, Prancing Pintos and Pillaging Pintos bring the Old West before your eyes in "The Iron Horse," starting Monday, Feb. 8 for 4 days.

Also

A Balmac Nature Production AND FOX NEWS

ADDED WED. AND THURS.

PRICES: Matinees, Lower Floor 50c, Balcony 35c, Loges 75c, tax incl., Evenings, Lower Floor 75c, Balcony 50c, Loges \$1.00, tax incl. Kids 25c anytime.

STAGE AND SCREEN

Beginning Friday and Saturday the Rialto will present the Fox weeklies each week. This weekly news feature is one of the most interesting being presented.

When Gertrude Astor was two years old, her blue eyes and golden curls attracted the admiring attention of the manager of a stock company in her native city, Cleveland, O. He persuaded her parents to let her appear on the stage, and drama, vaudeville, musical comedy and the screen have claimed her more or less continuously ever since.

Since 1914, when she entered the pictures, Miss Astor has been featured in many important productions. In "Kentucky Pride," the William Fox supreme attraction which will be at the Rialto theatre Friday and Saturday, she has the leading woman's role, the only woman's role, in fact; as the picture is mainly about horses and a beautiful chestnut filly, with black mane and brown eyes, claims the star part.

One of the novel, but very characteristic pieces of furniture used in the Tuttle home in the William Fox production of "Lazybones," to be at the Rialto theatre Sunday, is a little old cradle made from a clothes basket, mounted on a pair of rockers.

The idea for this cradle came from one glimpsed in the kitchen of an old house in Kernville, Calif., where the exteriors of the picture were filmed. Director Frank Borzage tried to buy the original model, but, since it had been in that particular family for three generations, the owners could not part with it. However, they willingly showed how the cradle was constructed and gladly gave permission to Mr. Borzage to have it copied.

"Lazybones" is a story of a typically American family in a small town, with all the homely humor usually found in such a place. The characters are such as you would find in any village throughout the country. All are exceptionally well portrayed by an all-star cast headed by Charles (Buck) Jones and including Madge Bellamy, Zazu Pitts, Edythe Chapman, Emily Fitzroy, Jane Novak, Leslie Fenton and William Norton Bailey.

It will take three years to complete "The Iron Horse," which will begin a four-day run at the Rialto Monday.

Members of the cast and approximately 5,000 extras lived through rigorous months on the Nevada desert and in the Sierra range, in tents and lean-to shacks, enduring the same hardships so far as the elements were concerned, as those experienced by the transcontinental pioneers they portrayed.

Two complete towns were built in a setting as picturesque as that which surrounded old Benton at end of trail in the days when eastern newspapers described the settlement as "hell-on-wheels."

Three tribes of Indians were used in the picture, one of Cheyenne, one of Sioux and a third of Pawnee.

When fine, hard snow swept down from the hard country ahead of a tearing wind, these Indians sat hunched in their blankets, grimly calm. They were the same in the summer months when a desert sun scorched all that it shone upon.

To feed the extras and the Indians it was necessary to employ 100 cooks and assistants.

When supplies ran low, a hurry call was sent, and until the necessities came in they lived on what they had.

The cast included all nationalities, with a preponderance of Irish and Chinese. To dress a regiment of troops in the garb of the old west required 1,000 costumes. The troops came from Salt Lake under command of Col. J. K. McGee.

In addition to these, costumes were provided for hundreds of girls who appeared in the picturesque hoop skirt and pantalette style of the times, and for cowboys, rail workers and scouts.

The engines which appear in the picture were the originals of both rail roads, having been loaned especially for the purpose.

W. C. T. U. NOTES

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the national W. C. T. U., spent a week in Hood River, returning to her home in New York January 7, the day of prayer. She spoke at a meeting of the Evanston W. C. T. U. The following Sunday evening she addressed a large audience in the First M. E. church of Englewood, a suburb of Chicago, and Monday evening gave an informal talk at the meeting of the Business and Professional Women's club, of Evanston, Ill.

The first moral significance of the eighteenth amendment lies in the fact that it registers the will of the great majority of the American people. It sets the standard of a dry nation. To permit one's thinking to become bogged over the matter of enforcement is to refuse to think straight and hard. All men admit that the Eighteenth amendment is not enforced always and everywhere.

Where on American soil is any law always enforced? How many uncaught and unpunished murderers are there today living in Chicago and New York? The moral quality of the will that voted the nation dry had its origin in a moral and social source. It was an honest desire to protect human life. This wish was made concrete and appealing through the lives of women and children.

The moral tone of any people rises or falls in accordance with its attitude toward the mothers and their young. As the race has evolved, womanhood and childhood have come to occupy more commanding positions. Today in the United States the moral sense of the people puts them first. What is good for them should become a law, so the voters were led to believe and so they acted. Men and women merely said, "The liquor business is a menace to our women and children. Let us get rid of it."

Cherry Growers Organize

Filing articles of incorporation recently, the Lewiston Orchards Cherry Growers' association disclosed that leading growers of Lewiston orchards have organized to handle cherry shipments on an extensive scale and to maintain the highest possible quality of fruit shipped and the highest standard of pack. Incorporators are George H. Baraka, J. W. Hensley, F. R. Gano, P. H. Mullarky, J. R. Sparks, O. Fallwell and H. A. Canter. The articles cite that 25 to 30 growers have agreed to handle their cherry product through the association warehouses.

Mrs. H. Unger now has charge of the Peacock Beauty Parlor in the Richard apartments. Special Prices—School girl manicure and hair, 75c. Paper curls by appointment. Tel. 2921.

OBSERVATIONS ON CROSS-COUNTRY TRIP

(By Joe D. Thomson)

One who remembers the rural negroes of the south of 20 years ago is disappointed today. The oldtimers, Uncle Jack and Aunt Samantha, who never ceased their prattle about the good old days of slave times, when old Mista and Massa took a kindly care of their black folks down in the Blue Grass sections of Kentucky and Tennessee, have passed on in the "Low-Swinging, Sweet Charlie." It has been a long, long time since the days of 1865, and the older generation of negroes still left are a little hazy about the ante-bellum days. I saw Aunt Aissa. She came to see me and hold me up for a Christmas present, and it was right willingly given, although I failed to provide the good old-fashioned drama that she desired. In the olden days the colored gentry, of a Christmas morn, used to sing:

"Old Massa gib me one dram, Ole Mista gib me two; And I was amaters the way I don't know what to do."

The newer generation of darkeys, and they want to be called colored folks, have deserted the farms and plantations for public works. You will find them engaged in railroad contract work in the mines and where new buildings are rising. Many have flocked to Florida for the gang labor. Northern cities have claimed others. The old-time negro cabins, such as you associate "In the moonlight" with, are falling to pieces. Instead of drawing their winter fuel from the plantation woodlot, they are in the cities, demanding that their houses be fitted with furnaces and running hot water.

They told an amusing story on my children. Aunt Henrietta was one of the first negro women that met. Later two of her daughters came up to engage in housework. The youngsters began calling the younger darkeys "cousin," and that little error made Aunt Henrietta fairly rosy.

A dandy belle in a southern town is something that causes one unaccustomed to the style of coiffure and facial makeup which they now effect to stop and stare. While their white cousins are all busy paying a dollar apiece for curls or waves, or whatever it is they have done at the beauty parlors, the negro women of that beauty doctors have the kinks taken out of their tresses. They desire more than anything else that style of bob, wherein the hair is plaited slick and glossy over the forehead and temples. And the paints they use! First, apparently, there is an underlay of white, and over that they smear as much of a red composition as ever graced the cheeks of an Indian brave.

And talking about negroes, it is hard to realize that 70 years ago they were chattels. One day while at the old home I opened an old wooden chest in the attic and in my search found a batch of bills of sale of slaves made out to my great grandfather. Invariably the slave was warranted to be sound, healthy, sensible and a slave for life. This section of Tennessee was settled up in the early part of the 19th century. In Revolutionary days adjacent to the state of Kentucky, the Carolinians had begun to push their way westward along the streams. Among the most interesting of the old documents that I discovered were old land grants issued by the state. One of them was given to my great grandfather in 1811, and I found another issued in 1824 and signed by Sam Houston, then governor of Tennessee, but later noted for his activities in Texas.

There has been an evolution in the old-time southern home. Through Middle Tennessee and the Blue Grass section of Kentucky, it was the ante-bellum vogue to build great brick houses. Servants were plentiful in those days, and the great kitchen was built usually with the smokehouse detached from the main residence, connected with a covered half-court. The dining room was frequently a huge half-basement place. There were fireplaces in every living room and every bedroom.

Later, one found the kitchen being brought nearer the dining room, and as servants became less numerous, the effect of another step toward compactness might be observed. The kitchen was transferred to the first story, and a new dining room made from the second living room. Today, many of the old homes have been equipped with furnaces. First there was a period of crystal chandeliers, bronze candelabra and candlesticks, and then the era of kerosene lighting.

Today one finds the old homes equipped with electric lights and systems of waterworks. The southern housewife is finding it most convenient to adopt labor-saving domestic devices.

Since a visit to a factory specializing in cigar-box lumber I have a great deal more respect for the container of this species of the medium for conveying "Mildly Nicotined" than formerly. There are two kinds of cigar boxes. The cheaper brands are made of an imitation hardwood, which is nothing more than gum lumber. The gum planks are reserved into the proper thickness. They are run through a coloring machine that causes an impregnation of red or brown, oaklike coloring, and then the grainer provides a further deception.

But the patricians of the cigar-maker's art, I was told, are usually sold in boxes that have applied a cedar veneer. The cigarbox lumber manufacturer receives his Spanish cedar veneer in long packages, a heavy board on each side. They are sawed no thicker than paper. Indeed it takes 120 layers to make a package an inch thick. This veneer is glued to gum strips, and when the manufacturer is through with them, the uninitiated might think he was holding a piece of Spanish mahogany. The lumberman never makes the boxes himself. In standard bundles, similar to the bundles of our applebox shooks, the manufactured lumber is shipped to factories which specialize in the manufacture of the boxes themselves. These latter concerns apply the marvelous lithographs of ladies of the stage and the great and near great. It was in Paducah, Ky., where I visited the cigarbox factory. The lumber concern, too, produced huge quantities of oak hogsheads, used in an interesting way in this section. Most of the tobacco of this belt goes to France and Italy and other European countries.

The financial situation in France and Italy and the absence of buyers of the foreign countries, which utilize the bulk of the tobacco, had brought about a crisis in the cooperative tobacco sales organization of the community. I was told. It will be remembered that Aaron

Sapiro, who is well known in North Pacific apple districts, organized the great tobacco cooperative. It was a disappointment to me that I was unable to spend longer in this section, in order that I might gather firsthand information from actual growers as to what they think of Mr. Sapiro. I found sentiment as to the nationally known cooperative exponent somewhat divided among the business element, with whom I came in contact. I believe, however, that the main sentiment was that Mr. Sapiro's brand of cooperative organization would not exactly fit the local. I heard one man express himself in this way: "Mr. Sapiro is a Billy Sunday of the cooperative movement. He comes and is gone, always with a big fat fee. To make cooperative movements really successful, someone must be left to prevent the leaking away of the enthusiasm and the backsliding." The general sentiment, however, was that the barley tobacco cooperative organization would probably be revived and made lasting.

Tobacco hogsheads are not the only products of coöperation plants in the hardwood sections of Kentucky and Tennessee. Makers of oak kegs, five and ten-gallon containers, the inner surfaces charred, and it impossible, I was told, to fill orders. Do you know to what use they put charred oak kegs? They are used for the aging of whiskey, presumably moonshine. The silent distiller, who filed his trade even in the pre-Volstead days, is still loose in the hills. From the amount of charred oak kegs finding a market, one might judge that his ilk had multiplied. There was an evidence that the gentry below the Mason and Dixon line still find it possible to suffer the winter's run of bad colds without the discomforts that attach in a land as dry as Oregon.

Preventing Catching Diseases (By Frederick D. Stricker, M. D., collaborating epidemiologist of Oregon State Board of Health, in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service.)

We no longer think disease necessary. Much disease is unnecessary; its occurrence is due to failure to observe the laws of healthful living. Disease is a common occurrence in all life. Complete control of disease is theoretically not impossible, although not probable in the near future. Communicable diseases are caused by bacteria and other organisms. Disease-producing organisms are transmitted to man by direct contact of the sick with the well, by infection of food or drink by contact with contaminated articles, or by insects or vermin which harbor the germs of certain diseases.

To face squarely the problem of communicable disease control requires more courage than some can muster. Prevention of disease must be considered by those who believe in right living. To avoid colds, evade pneumonia and escape other infections is a worthwhile effort. Knowledge of the life history of various disease-producing organisms has made possible an effective attack on the problem presented by communicable diseases.

Resistance to disease may be conferred artificially. Persons susceptible to typhoid fever, smallpox, diphtheria and scarlet fever may be protected against these diseases. In other communicable diseases we must still rely on isolation, quarantine, and disinfection. Disease prevention rests largely upon the avoidance of the causative agent of disease. It is important to isolate all persons suffering with communicable diseases. All articles coming in contact with the patient should be thoroughly sterilized before being used again. All discharges should be disinfected. No patient should be released from quarantine until tests show there is no longer any danger from infectious diseases.

Carriers of disease of the communicable kind are either persons suffering in mild form from disease such as cold, measles, etc., or "carriers" in whom the organism grows and develops without producing symptoms of the disease. Typhoid and diphtheria carriers are now recognized. Infectious material may be carried from the sick to the well by means of flies, rats, cats, dogs, cows and other animals may carry infection.

A constant warfare must be carried on against communicable diseases. Sunlight and air assist man in combating disease. The elimination and eradication of communicable diseases can be accomplished by controlling the persons who develop them and by immunizing the persons who are susceptible to them.

Douglas Fir Seed Files Far Foresters from the Pacific Northwest Forest experiment station have just carried on a novel experiment in scattering Douglas fir seed from a kite to show how far it would be carried by an average wind.

Rialto Theatre Feb. 8, 9, 10, 11 4-DAYS

Actual pages torn from the history of the old west and Hood River. Many old time settlers will recall many of the incidents depicted, particularly the building of the Union Pacific and driving of the golden spike.

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Blazing the Trail of Love and Civilization

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THRILLS! PATHOS! 7 Record Breaking Weeks in Portland! AS BIG, VITAL, THRILLING AND GRIPPING AS "THE COVERED WAGON"

FEB. 8th - for 4 Days starting - FEB. 8th

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Balcony.....35c		Balcony.....50c
Loges.....75c		Loges.....\$1.00
Comedy	KIDS.....25c	Romance

The test was conducted on Pearson field, the Vancouver, Wash., aviation grounds. A measured amount of seeds, each equipped with the tiny wings provided by Nature to help its wide-spread dissemination, was released from a big box kite at about 175 feet above the ground. A number of large white canvas squares spread out at intervals to leeward up to 1,000 feet from the kite, told the story of where

the seed fell. Three separate tests were carried on during which the wind was blowing about eight miles an hour. The most seed fell on the canvases 850 and 1100 feet from the kite. On the latter canvas 302 seeds were picked up, which is at the rate of 80,000 seeds to the acre.

"This experiment gives the forester a clue to the actual distances that seed trees may be expected to scatter their seed," says L. A. Isaac, who conducted the test, "and the information should help in devising means by which logged-off land may be reforested by natural seeding."

Smoky and Smelly Oil Stoves Cured by using E-cene Oil. Try this high grade coal oil next time and see the difference. Any quantity, gallon to barrel, at E. A. Franz Co.

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The demand has been so great that stocks are getting low. Place your orders immediately. We will also take orders for Comice Pears on French Root for Topworking for delivery Fall of 1926 or Spring of 1927. We have a limited supply of

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These trees are heeled in deep in the ground in our new warehouse to prevent freezing. The public is invited to inspect them.

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