

The Secret of Building Low Cost Houses :-

The secret is in the planning. In addition to making a home look attractive, every good architect puts forth his best endeavor in keeping down cost.

In planning a home it is very essential to so proportion it that all material will work out to the best advantage. It is a sinful waste to use a 2x6 where a 2x4 will answer every purpose. It is likewise not good economy to use a high grade board where a cheaper one will answer all purposes. The proper understanding of these facts often are the means of saving the home builder hundreds of dollars.

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FOLLOWED PATHS OF PEACE

Aborigines of Texas Unlike the Fierce Tribes of Other Sections of the Country.

Stone implements found in ancient workshops in Texas, antedating French, Spanish or American settlers, prove that the original settlers of this state were not like the fierce tribes encountered in modern times by the white settlers.

Little is known about the aboriginal population of Texas, which lies between the Pueblo and mound builders' area, but Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, chief of the American bureau of ethnology, aided by Professor Pease of the University of Texas, have located some long-forgotten village sites. Their investigations lead to the belief that the original people of the middle part of the state were hunters, while those of the eastern part near the timber belt, were followers of agricultural pursuits and were skilled in the manufacture of pottery. They resembled the mound builders. The western part of the state was a more elevated and less arid plateau. Here the people resembled the Pueblos of New Mexico.

Some of the tribes are reported to have been cannibals. In the opening of the eighteenth century Apaches, Comanches and other savage tribes roamed over Texas, following the buffalo, or raiding across it into Mexico. There seems to have been constant hostility with these Indians, in which many smaller tribes were exterminated.

Remarkable Chimpanzee Dies.

A few weeks ago there died a chimpanzee who had spent the eight years of his life defying all rules laid down for the well being of chimpanzees. His name was Antony, and he was the only one of his tribe of monkeys who has ever managed to stand an English climate unmitigated by artificial heat. He came from the Congo in 1911, when he was very young and small. At that time he weighed 14 pounds, by last summer he was just six times as heavy. During the whole period of his civilized life he was kept in a brick building facing southwest and unheated, and he slept in straw without blankets. Chocolates and sweets—poison to ordinary chimpanzees—were the special treats of Antony's dietary, and he had a less comprehensive fancy for beans.—Manchester Guardian.

The "Amen Corner."

The phrase "amen corner" is said to have originated in London, where, at the end of Paternoster row, the monks at one time finished their recitation of the "Pater Noster" as they went in procession on Corpus Christi day to St. Paul's cathedral. They began in Paternoster row with the Lord's prayer in Latin, continuing it to the end of the street, and then said "amen" at the corner of the row. As used in this country the phrase described the corner of a church where the elderly members sit and pronounce the word "amen" at intervals.

Fisherman's Mascot.

A mascot to which deep-sea fishermen attach great importance is a tiny flat stone or bone found in the ear of plaice and other fish. The wearer of one of these stones is supposed to be immune to the danger of drowning. It is easy to find these stones in the ears of fish, although they are no bigger than a split lentil. Anybody who cares to look for one and to examine it will see on its surface light and dark rings similar to those found on a larger scale in tree trunks. The number of rings tells the age of the fish, as a new ring appears each year.

LIVE IN PRIMITIVE STATE

Tribes in Interior of Venezuela Have Had Little Contact With Civilization.

Almost every tribe and race has found the secret of fire, even though civilization has not come near them. Needless to say, matches are unknown except as they have been carried into distant lands by white men, and fire is made by rubbing sticks together, with a sort of flint and tinder or, as in the case of the Macaos, with a drill.

These "people of the mist," as the explorers into the interior of Venezuela call them, keep their fires burning steadily from one year's end to another, but if a new one is needed it is started by drilling into wood until it bursts into flame.

The Macaos share the Indians' love of painting their faces and, like them, use bow and arrow for hunting, but go about swathed in heavy clothing, much like that of the Arabs, because of the cold of the region in which they live.

The homes of the Macaos are all built on hilltops, and the average altitude of the settlement is 3,500 feet. They cultivate sweet potatoes, bananas and maize, out of a combination of which they make a very strong fermented drink for use at feasts, and they are also exceedingly clever at basketry and other weaving, but are among the most uncleanly of all tribes and never, so it is said, take a bath unless unexpectedly caught out in a rain.

GOOD HEALTH RULES FOR ALL

English People Have Many Ideas Which It Would Be Well for Americans to Copy.

One of the most popular forms of food in England is cheese. This supplies a highly concentrated protein food which, when properly ripened and masticated, is usually well assimilated. Not only does this food contain a large percentage of protein, but it also contains fat and mineral salts. When combined with bread, which is a carbohydrate food, cheese makes an ideal combination, supplying as it does all the elements necessary for nourishment—protein, fat, carbohydrate and mineral salts.

Cheese and bread is a very popular form of food in England and it is eaten by all classes. Being an economical food, it is eaten to a larger extent by the laboring classes, who, owing to the sort of work they do, require a good tissue builder at a moderate price.

It is well to remember that part of the health of the English race is due to the fact that the English life is an outdoor life, and it is a very good thing for us to profit by this and cultivate at all times, in ourselves and in our children, the habit of getting outdoors as much as possible.

DRINK HOT WATER IF YOU DESIRE A ROSY COMPLEXION

Says we can't help but look better and feel better after an inside bath.

To look one's best and feel one's best is to enjoy an inside bath each morning to flush from the system the previous day's waste, sour fermentations and poisonous toxins before it is absorbed into the blood. Just as coal, when it burns, leaves behind a certain amount of incumbrable material in the form of ashes, so the food and drink taken each day leave in the alimentary organs a certain amount of indigestible material, which if not eliminated, form toxins and poisons which are then sucked into the blood through the very ducts which are intended to suck in only nourishment to sustain the body.

If you want to see the glow of healthy bloom in your cheeks, to see your skin get clearer and clearer, you are told to drink every morning upon arising, a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it, which is a harmless means of washing the waste material and toxins from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary tract, before putting more food into the stomach.

Men and women with sallow skins, liver spots, pimples or pallid complexions, also those who wake up with a coated tongue, bad taste, nasty breath, others who are bothered with headaches, bilious spells, acid stomach or constipation should begin this phosphated hot water drinking and are assured of very pronounced results in one or two weeks.

A quarter pound of limestone phosphate costs very little at the drug store but is sufficient to demonstrate that just as soap and hot water cleanses, purifies and freshens the skin on the outside, so hot water and limestone phosphate act on the inside organs. We must always consider that internal sanitation is vastly more important than outside cleanliness, because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood, while the bowel pores do.

JAPANESE WAY WITH BORES

People Have a Curious Method of Getting Rid of a Caller Who Outstays Welcome.

Once in a long while a caller comes to one's house or office or study and overstays his welcome, writes Cleland B. McAfee, in *Forward*. He of course is not conscious of this breach. All he needs is something to remind him he has stayed long enough. So far no device has been discovered for ending the call without risk of offense, though various formulas have been tried out. A few years ago a friend told a group of acquaintances that he always received his callers standing, and saw to it that there were no chairs in the room. Needless to say, the calls were always short. It was the common opinion among his listeners that this would be harder on him than on the callers. But that was his affair.

Perhaps the Japanese have come as near as any to solving the problem. A missionary to that land tells how, when a person makes too long a call, and apparently doesn't know it is time for him to leave, they stand a broom upside down somewhere in the house. This is a charm, supposed to throw a spell over the caller, and all unknown to himself he is compelled to go home. The broom doesn't have to be seen by the visitor; any obscure corner will do. The missionary tells of her own cook, not yet a Christian, who was so annoyed by callers who interfered with the dinner hour that she was just starting to turn the broom upside down when the callers left. Of course that confirmed the superstition. In America brooms have been known to rid a house of visitors, but ordinarily we adopt more drastic ways of handling it to gain that result.

It is not clear whether the Japanese method is more interesting as a superstition or as a courtesy. Certainly it is not peculiar to that nation to connect things which can have no real relation, but it is of the very essence of the race to think of a way to get things done without offending. At any rate there is the custom.

DIAMONDS HIDE IN AMERICA

Gems May One Day Be Mined on a Large Scale in This Country, Say Geologists.

Geologists, according to exchanges, believe that some day diamonds will be mined on a very large scale in the United States. They are confident there are valuable diamond mines hidden under this country, because many loose diamonds have been found in various sections. There must be a parent lode, they say, and this is believed to be in either the Rocky mountain or Appalachian range. Regular diamond chimneys, like those of South Africa, were found in Arkansas in 1906. They were filled with periodolite, akin to the famous Kimberlite of South Africa.

A farmer in Indiana, plowing a gravelly hillside, found the first diamond in America in 1857. More than 20 diamonds have been found in Indiana in the last 29 years, and one sold for \$1,200. Other valuable diamonds have been found in Virginia, North Carolina, Wisconsin, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Idaho, Texas, Montana, Arizona and California. A laborer working in an excavation in Manchester, Va., found a stone weighing 2 1/2 karats in 1855. Numerous stones, weighing from three to 2 1/2 karats have been found in Wisconsin.

Embroidery an Old Art.

Embroidery is supposed to be one of the earliest domestic arts, for it is argued that it must have been employed for decorative purposes very soon after sewing was invented. This would place it long before the art of weaving was discovered and back in the days when the skins of animals were the only material for clothing that existed. The earliest known specimens of embroidery, however, are some fragments discovered in Egypt, and the earliest of these is supposed to have been made about the fifteenth century B. C. Naturally materials of this kind disappear very rapidly, and it is only in a very dry climate like Egypt, with its sandy soil, that fabrics suitable for embroidery could survive.

BETTER THAN COAT OF ARMS

Symbol of Pennsylvania Family Had Origin in Gratitude for Providential Help.

There is a quaint symbol engraved on the silver plate, the library book plates and the note paper of a family in Pennsylvania, but it isn't a crest or a coat of arms, by any means. In fact, it has no connection with the heraldry of the old world but is typically American.

The design is of a cat carrying a rabbit in its mouth, and there is an interesting legend to account for it. The first of the family to emigrate to this country was the father of ten children. He sailed the same year as Penn and died on the voyage, leaving his wife to land alone with her helpless flock. She had a grant of land, it is said, but no money, and so was obliged, like many of the first immigrants to our shores, to take refuge in a cave dug out of the side of a hill.

The unfortunate family had a hard winter; provisions failed, and the widow was in despair as she saw her children grow pale and weak for want of food. The day came at last when there was not a grain of meal in the barrel. The poor woman spent many hours in prayer. When she arose, the story runs, she smiled, as her children put it, "as if she had seen an angel coming to help her." It was no angel, however, that the good woman beheld, but a cat with a freshly killed rabbit in its mouth. This rabbit provided a good meal, wherein, of course, the cat had its full share. And so the descendants of this woman, forming a prosperous and influential family, preserve to this day this old symbol of their early history.

"ANY FOOL CAN FIND FAULT"

Phrase is as True Today as When Great Man Said It Many Centuries Ago.

There is nothing however good but a person may find some fault in it if he is determined to do so. There is nothing perfect that is of man's making. There is nothing that man originates or performs but what contains more or less of his weakness. Worth, like water, must stay below the level of its source. It is quite natural that a person should dissent. The scientists dispute as much as the theologians. Every time one obtains a new standpoint he changes his opinion. Every time he meets a friend he finds that he differs.

So we must make up our minds to disagree, but this disagreement may be of advantage if we disagree in the right spirit. If we don't do that and our disagreement falls into ill will and anxiety, then we become enemies of the truth and social pests besides. The person we earnestly and candidly disagree with may be right and ourselves wholly wrong. It would make us feel very absurd sometimes, in the midst of a violent controversy, to have a sudden light let in on the controversy and show our adversary entirely right. The safest thing, so far as one's conduct toward him is concerned, is to remember he may be right and treat him accordingly.—Ohio State Journal.

Consistency.

A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds, adored by little statesmen and philosophers and divines. With consistency a great soul has simply nothing to do. He may as well concern himself with his shadow on the wall. Speak what you think today, in words as hard as cannon balls, and tomorrow speak what tomorrow thinks, in hard words again, though it contradict everything you said today. Ah, then, exclaim the aged ladies, you will be sure to be misunderstood.—To be great is to be misunderstood.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

The Higher Learning.

The schoolmaster was calling on an indignant mother. "For my part," babbled the good woman, "I can't deceive what on earth edification is comin' to! When I was young, if a gal only understood the elements of distraction, provision, reprehending, an' the common dominator, an' knew all about the rivers an' their tributaries, the currants, an' the dormitories, the provinces an' amplices, they had edification enough!"—Success.

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