



This is the chief requisite for making Perfect Bake Day Foods.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar—made from grapes—

No Alum
No Lime Phosphate



WANTS HURRAHS FOR CARRIER ON ROUTE 2

Hood River, Ore., Dec. 10, 1910
Dear Editor News:—Will you find place in the News to extend congratulations to the patrons of U. S. mail route No. 2 for the help they have given to keep the carrier going. They have done a grand good work and the route is in the best condition it ever was. As we grow the best apples in the world, we are promised the best mail service in the world. When you see the carrier with his new mail buggy, give three good hurrahs for Route No. 2.
Yours respectfully,
J. T. NEALEIGH.

UPPER VALLEY LEAGUE TO GIVE ENTERTAINMENT

The Upper Hood River Valley Progressive League will give an entertainment this evening at McLean's hall at Parkdale. This is the first entertainment to be given by the members of the league and will be an enjoyable affair. A feature will be made by the mandolin club and solos by members of the organization.

R.W. FRASER PRESENTS

MISS IVA RICHARDS

IN

THE GREAT WESTERN DRAMA

LOST IN THE HILLS

SUPREME SCENIC EFFECTS
DEVIL'S GULCH
THE GREAT ROCKY PASS
SUN SET ON THE MOUNTAIN TOP

FIRST SUBMARINE.

The American Turtle Was Tried Out at New York in 1776.

GAVE THE BRITISH A SCARE.

Her Attempt to Blow Up the English Frigate Asia Didn't Succeed, but the Enemy's Ships Fled in Terror—Her Second Escape Sealed Her Fate.

The American Turtle deserved a better fate. It was the first submarine war vessel of the United States. It was tried out in 1776 in New York harbor. Its inventor and builder, David Bushnell of Connecticut, of whom little is known. The man who went under water with it and in New York bay tried to blow up the British frigate Asia, under General Washington's orders, was Colonel Ezra Lee.

The Turtle was built at Saybrook, Conn. After its vicissitudes of being captured, sunk and resting for years at the bottom of the East river it was raised and taken back to its birthplace. There, after more years, it was taken to pieces. Its metal went into grandfather's clocks, which are still ticking in the hallways of New York and New England homes. Its oaken, pitch smeared timbers were put to structural uses and all trace of them lost. Bushnell did not get even a tardy reward for his inventiveness. The council of safety of Connecticut in 1777 directed that he be paid £200 for his services in "annoying ships," but there is no record that he ever got the money.

Here is the story of the American Turtle's first exploit as it is told in the quaint phraseology of the following manuscript where it was set down long ago:

"When the British fleet lay in the North river, opposite the city of New York, and while General Washington had possession of the city he was very anxious to be rid of such neighbors. David Bushnell of Saybrook invented a submarine curiosity called the American Turtle, which received General Washington's approval for that purpose. A brother of the inventor was to operate the machine, but on trial he declined to hazard his service. Colonel Lee, distinguished for his courage and patriotism, volunteered his services, and after practicing with the machine to discover its powers a night was fixed upon for the attempt.

General Washington and his associates in the secret took their stations upon the roof of a house on Broadway, anxiously awaiting the result. Morning came, but no intelligence of the bold navigator. While the anxious spectators were about to give him up as lost several barges were seen to start suddenly from Governors Island, then in possession of the British, and move toward some object near the Asia, ship of the line, and as suddenly they were seen to put about and steer for the island with springing oars. In two or three minutes an explosion took place from the surface of the water, resembling a waterspout, which aroused the whole city. The enemy's ships took the alarm, cut their cables and proceeded to the Hook with all possible dispatch, sweeping their bottoms with chains and with difficulty preventing their affrighted crews from leaping overboard.

"Colonel Lee, coming to the surface during this scene of consternation, was obliged again to descend to avoid the enemy's shot from the island. After forcing his machine against a strong current under water he landed safe at the Battery amid a great crowd. General Washington expressing himself as much pleased that the object was effected without the loss of life.

"Colonel Lee had been under the Asia more than two hours endeavoring to penetrate her bottom, which, being sheathed with copper, resisted all attempts to attach the magazine to the ship."

Apparently the American Turtle made one more attempt to "annoy the enemy's shipping" before she ended her career. Another old diary preserved by a Connecticut family mentions this incident. It seems that the Turtle, manned by some nameless hero, perhaps again by Colonel Lee, though the chronicler does not state, made an attempt to blow up a British ship in the East river. By this time the British appear to have discovered what nature of craft it was that had essayed to destroy the Asia and so were on the lookout for anything suspicious that disturbed the surface of the water. At any rate, the American submarine was discovered before she had made any progress on her second mission of destruction.

The British boats gave chase. Considering that the maximum speed of the Turtle was three miles an hour, the pursuit could not have been a very long one. At any rate, an American vessel, probably some small schooner, was waiting for the submarine, and the Turtle fled thither for protection. Hastily the odd looking craft was hoisted aboard, sail was set, and the American boat tried to show a clean pair of heels to her pursuer, but it was in vain. She was sunk by the English guns.

For a long time the Turtle lay in the submerged vessel's hold. After the war was over, however, the ship was raised and the Turtle was recovered and carried back to Saybrook. If every one else had forgotten her and her achievements by that time the people of her inventor's native town still held the Turtle in affectionate remembrance.—Thaddeus S. Dayton in Boston Post.

BANK CHECKS.

The Part They Play in the Payment of a Debt.

A young man had kept in his possession for several days a check from his uncle. His uncle died, and he hastened to the bank to cash the check. When he found the bank would not pay the check until it had orders from the heirs or from the courts he was surprised and observed to his father that he thought of a check as being so much money if the signature was good.

As a matter of fact, however, a check is merely an order from A. to B. who holds some of A's money, to pay a certain amount thereof to C. It is not money, even if the names on the check are good and well known and the bank is solid as the government. Although checks are given in payment of debt and a receipt usually is signed on the spot, yet the passing of a check does not constitute payment of indebtedness until it is paid by the bank.

Nor will the concurrent receipting of the debt for which it is given change this. If the check is not paid on presentation to the bank the original claim stands against the drawer or giver of the check. But a certified check constitutes payment on the part of the person who draws it.

Checks may be antedated or postdated—that is, dated before or after the date of delivery. If postdated checks are paid before the day specified the drawer can recover the money, for the bank has acted not in accordance with any order from him, but on its own responsibility.

If a blank is left for the date the holder is authorized to insert the true date of delivery, but no other date. The insertion of any other date or changing the date without the consent of the drawer makes the check void.—New York Herald.

BIBLICAL TROUBLES.

Knotty Language Problems Translators Have to Solve.

Some of the riddles that have to be solved before the Bible can be translated into remote and barbaric tongues are cited in that annual wonder book, the popular illustrated report of the British and Foreign Bible society. How, for example, can you find a name for "lamb" among the inhabitants of some island where the only quadrupeds are pigs and rats? How can you render "winter than snow" in the dialects of West Africa, where snow is utterly unknown?

Occasionally the difficulty is one of sheer space. Lengua, the speech of an Indian tribe in Paraguay, which has been furnished with the gospel according to St. Mark, is so unwieldy that the word eighteen can only be represented thus: "Sohogemek-wakhtiamok-emink-antantlamama." Literally translated, that means "finished my hands, pass to my other foot—three," for fingers and toes serve as units. The word for butter in Lengua is "waktiy - auamankukingink - ikpithunk," which means literally "the grease of the juice of the udder of the cow."

In New Guinea the translator wanted the proper idiom for "far be it from me to do this thing," so he consulted an intelligent catechumen. "Yes," replied the catechumen, "I understand exactly. We have the precise idiom. We say, 'May I speak to my mother-in-law before I will do this thing?'" for in that land of strange taboos one of the unpardonable sins is for a man to open his lips to his wife's mother.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Justifiable Deception.

The talk had gone back, and fro and the youthful Socialist had been announcing that no man ought to get his living by cheating, and we all listened to him and agreed that it was dreadful when men and women did not tell the truth, but tried to make their living by deceiving people. Millionaires, landowners, financiers, we scarified all of them who cheat the public.

"No one should make a living by deception," said the young man. Then a quiet voice from a woman came from the corner of the sofa. "What about the conjurer?"

Eating Four Hundred Years Ago.

Four hundred years ago eating was practically confined to two meals a day, but in many parts the second or evening meal was of such a protracted character that laws were passed limiting its duration. Thus at Bern there was a law against sitting at table more than five hours. At Bale, from 10 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock in the evening was the maximum permitted, but the town council was unable to practice its own counsels of perfection and on great occasions finished in private. In Saxony the innkeeper was forbidden to serve more than four dishes at one meal.

Welcome Joy.

If you ain't got manners ter tell Joy good mawnin' when you meets him, how does you expect him ter call roun' by de place you live at? You better be mighty keeful, fer whilst he is ails in a good humor he sho' do expect you ter meet him half way.—Atlanta Constitution.

A Rare Treat.

A distinguished society leader of New York, lately returned from a motor trip through France, said that her most delightful experience was hearing the French pheasants singing the mayonnaise.—Everybody's.

When our hatred is too bitter it places us below those whom we hate.—Rochefoucauld.



R. W. FRAZER, MANAGER FRAZER STOCK CO.

WOMAN'S NEWSPAPER BOOSTS HOOD RIVER

The following letter written by Mrs. Rigby to E. G. Lewis, informing him of a box of apples sent him for Thanksgiving, was published in the Woman's Daily of Nov. 29. Since that time Mrs. Rigby has received three letters of inquiry in regard to Hood River as a place for a home—one from Massachusetts, one from Seattle, New Mexico, and one from the National Daily has become a booster. The National Daily has a circulation of a million copies.

"Hood River, Ore., Nov. 17, 1910.
"Mr. E. G. Lewis, University City, Mo."

"My Dear Mr. Lewis:—Hood River Chapter of the American Woman's League extends to you Thanksgiving greeting from the Garden Spot of the World, where we grow the

largest and most luscious strawberries and the most noted and most beautiful apples in the world. In order to prove the correctness of this statement, we send you by express a box of apples as a small token of our love and appreciation.

"We have claimed that 'we have hitched our wagon to a star,' and this star—E. G. Lewis—is leading us to a higher plane of living and thinking. One of our members, Mrs. Le Roy Armstrong, has donated a lot for our Chapter House and we are working hard to help your beautiful vision become a reality in the near future. May long life and happiness supreme be your reward, and heaven's choicest blessings rest upon you and yours.

"Miss MARTHA W. RIGBY,
"For Hood River Chapter, American Woman's League."

Chris Griesen, of Better Fruit, returned Saturday from the apple show at Chicago, where he spent ten days in the interests of Hood River's fruit magazine.

Wool Blankets
Cotton Blankets
Down Quilts

Bragg Merc. Co.

Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps

Linens

Fray Clothes
Plain Hem Stitched and Drawn Work from
50c up

Doilies, Drawn Work, Dresser Scarfs from
\$1.00 up

Cushion Tops, Stamped and Embroidered, from
35c up

Handkerchief Linens
45c up

Table Linens in Poppy and Polkadot designs
85c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.65 per Yard

SHOES



Hanan's Dress Shoes

for Men and Women. Heavy winter Shoes for Men and Boys that you can rely on, are the

Kunkidori and R. K. & L.

Goods both in high and low top.

Ladies' Patent Vamp **\$3.50** Dressy Shoe and Cloth top

Children's High-top in Button and Lace, all Douglass **\$3.50** Shoes

Special, \$2.85

Men's Goods

Clothing Suits
Overcoats
Extra Trousers
Rain Goods
Corduroy Suits
Extra long

Imported Corduroy for winter wool shirts

Brown, Blue, Black and Tan for
\$1, \$1.25, \$2.00 \$2.50 and \$3.25

Winter medium in Union and Two-piece

Silks

We are making
Special Prices

on Silks. This includes Tafatas and Meselens. All fancy patterns and plaids. These are marked down very low

Ladies Neckwear

New lot just in. It includes Ladies' Coat Collars
35c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00

Rooshing and Neck Cords
20c to 35c

Dutch Collars and Stock Collars in Numerous Styles



Needles, Shuttles and Bobbins for use in All Makes of Sewing Machines