

Abuses Which Tend to Cause a Feeling of Unrest

Disrespect
Shown
For
Laws

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Class
Hatred
Is
Fostered

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College

THE crying sin of American life is lawlessness, and the tendency toward class hatred is deplorable.

The duty of the educated classes is to teach restraint. Attacks are made upon the laws and the judges and legislators as a result of the growing unrest.

What do we gain by impatient zeal? Striving for immediate results in education seems to result either in narrower training or in the cramming of children with knowledge which is confusing and a hindrance to all normal development. In legislation it seems to result in leading us to trust to laws

instead of educating the people in principles of life, and our HASTE IN LAWMAKING IS REVENGED UPON US BY REACTIONS THAT LEAVE US IN WORSE CONDITION THAN BEFORE.

THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW ITSELF, BY BAD METHODS, RED TAPE, TECHNICALITIES THAT DEFEAT JUSTICE AND INEXCUSABLE DELAYS, HAS A VAST DEAL TO ANSWER FOR, BUT IF IT WERE TENFOLD WORSE IT COULD NOT EXCUSE THE TEACHING AND EXAMPLE OF LAWLESSNESS WHICH ATTACKS COURTS AND JUDGES WITHOUT RESTRAINT AND WHICH SETS UP ITS OWN STANDARDS.

MORTGAGES ON LAND.

Why It Is Essential That They Should Be Recorded.

As the value of land to the owner increases so does the security of mortgage investments given on that land increase. A mortgage may be considered as a deed of the land which reverts the title in the original owner or his successor on the paying off of the mortgage or the bond or note which the mortgage secures.

Mortgages are recorded in public offices, called registers, recorders or county clerks' offices, in much the same way that deeds are, so that any one buying the land is bound to take notice of them, and the land is bound by them, no matter to whom the land is conveyed, and no one has a right to say that a mortgage was on it, for he is presumed by law to know such facts, as a search of the title in these public offices would reveal.

If, however, the holder of the mortgage does not cause the mortgage to be recorded then any innocent purchaser of the land can take it clear of the lien of the mortgage.

In no particular has the law of this country gone further than in the effort to secure the title of the landowner and the security of the mortgage holder, and no investments are more highly regarded by the conservative business man than those founded on the imperishable surface of the earth.—Christian Herald.

UMBRELLA HANDLES.

In France They Shape Them as They Grow in Nurseries.

Most of the handles of canes, alpenstocks, parasols and umbrellas used in France are grown in nurseries. Ash, maple, oak, chestnut and other woods are used. In the early part of the first year after planting the young trees are cut near the ground to bring about the formation of numerous sprouts. The lower branches are removed, and only a plume of leaves is left.

Early in the spring the sprouts are subjected to a surgical operation. Their bark is cut, and the wood is carved in different designs, which are swollen by the sap and grow in high relief as the tree develops. Special instruments are used for the cutting and designing. Thus carved, the sprouts grow for three years.

At the end of the third year the forest of umbrella handles is cut, and the cuts are dried in the sun and then given a vapor bath, after which they are put into the hands of skilled workmen, who peel them with one quick movement.

When skinned the peelers cut them to the required lengths and send them to the umbrella maker, who varnishes them. If the shape desired is a ring or other open form a ring or oval or square is grafted to the natural stalk, bound closely, and left to grow into place.—Harper's.

Extra Buttons.

"It takes stout people to break all rules regulating the number of buttons on a coat or waistcoat," said the tailor. "They can't follow the fashion; their size won't let them."

"Three buttons on a coat this year," tailors' conventions may decree, or two

or four or five, or whatever number they think proper, but the man with a figure that is constantly trying to escape its environment does not care about conventions. What he wants is buttons enough to keep his clothes in shape.

"Put 'em closer together," he says, "so the strain won't all come on two or three buttons."

"So we put them closer together, and the result is that stout people frequently have twice as many buttons on their clothes as fashion calls for."—New York Times.

An Able Manager.

A western senator was telling a story about an able campaign manager. "He is a remarkably economical chap," said the senator. "He can make a dollar go further in a campaign than any man I know. They tell a story about him—a story that shows what a manager he is. It seems he went into a cigar store one day to get a light. Well, as he was lighting up a man entered and bought three five-cent cigars. As soon as the man left our friend said quickly:

"Those cigars are six for a quarter, ain't they?"

"Yes, sir," said the salesman.

"Our friend laid down a dime.

"Gimme," he said, "the other three then."—New York Tribune.

A Ghost Story.

A London daily tells a short modern ghost story. A man was traveling on a northbound train out of London. Opposite him was a silent stranger, his only companion. Between London and Derby no word passed. Then, as the train drew out of Derby, he said pleasantly, "Good line, this, sir, eh?" The stranger replied: "I think it's a beastly bad line. I was killed on it two years ago."

He Shouldn't.

A man with a donkey for sale, hearing that a friend wanted to buy one, sent him the following, written on a postal card:

"Dear Jack, if you are looking for a really good donkey, please don't forget me."—Exchange.

A Revised Edition.

I should have no objection to a repetition of life from the beginning, only asking the advantages authors have in a revised edition to correct some faults in the first.—Franklin.

We should be as careful of our words as of our actions.—Cicero.

That one of the greatest needs of many sections of the country in a material way is good roads was shown in a very forceful way at Aurora, Ill., last season. It seems that plans had been made for the establishment of a city market as an aid in bringing producers and consumers into more direct communication. But on the day appointed for the opening of the market, while hundreds of housewives were on hand for the purpose of filling their baskets, just one farmer had been able to get over the frightfully muddy roads with a load of produce. This incident shows nicely the benefit that would accrue to both town and city people, as a result of building better roads.

STANDARD APPLE BOX IS PROPOSED

C. E. Whistler, a prominent apple grower of the Rogue River district in Oregon, who was sent to Washington city by the Rogue River Valley Fruit Growers' Association at the time the bill standardizing apple boxes and barrels was before Congress—which measure was defeated insofar as it relates to boxes—has now prepared a bill standardizing apple boxes, that he proposes to submit to the next session of Congress. He has sent copies of his measure to newspapers and growers in the Pacific Northwest and asks for comments on it. The bill reads:

"Section 1. That the standard box for apples shall be of the following dimensions when measured without distortion of its parts. Depth of end, 10½ inches; width of end, 11½ inches; length of box, 18 inches inside measurement, representing as nearly as possible 217½ cubic inches.

"Section 2. That any box in which apples shall be packed and offered for sale that does not contain the required number of cubic inches as prescribed in section one of this act shall be plainly marked on one side and one end with these words, 'short box,' or with words or figures showing the fractional relation which the actual capacity of the box bears to the capacity prescribed by section one of this act. The marking required by this paragraph shall be in block letters of the size not less than 72 point block Gothic.

"Section 3. That the box when packed and offered for sale shall bear on one end in plain figures the number of apples contained in the box; also in plain letters the name of the person, firm, company or organization who shall have first packed or authorized the packing of the same; also the name of the locality where the apples were grown; also the name of the apples contained in the box.

"Section 4. That the apples contained within the box, when so packed and offered for sale, shall be reasonably uniform in size.

"Section 5. Whoever shall offer for sale apples in closed boxes that are not within the meaning of this act shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one dollar for each box so packed and offered for sale, to be recovered at the suit of the United States in any court having jurisdiction. This penalty to be recovered under the provision of an act approved June 30, 1906, entitled: 'An act for preventing the manufacture, sale or transportation of adulterated or misbranded, or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes.' (Thirty-fourth statutes, page 768)."

It will be noticed that the dimensions of the box in Mr. Whistler's bill are exactly the same as those in what is known in the Northwest as "the standard apple box." This apple box in use in the Northwest was adopted by the Northwest Fruit Growers' Association, composed of five states and British Columbia. The California apple box would have to be slightly changed to conform to this standard.

J. C. Johnsen

Home of
GOOD
SHOES

Where the Best
Values Come From

Milking cows in fly time is bad enough when they are paying a profit of from \$20 to \$100 per head yearly above the cost of keep, but the job would seem to be well nigh unendurable and calculated to make a fellow lose all his religion if the bovines he is associating with on such intimate terms are just barely paying for their board bill or even showing a deficit.

The News tells it all.

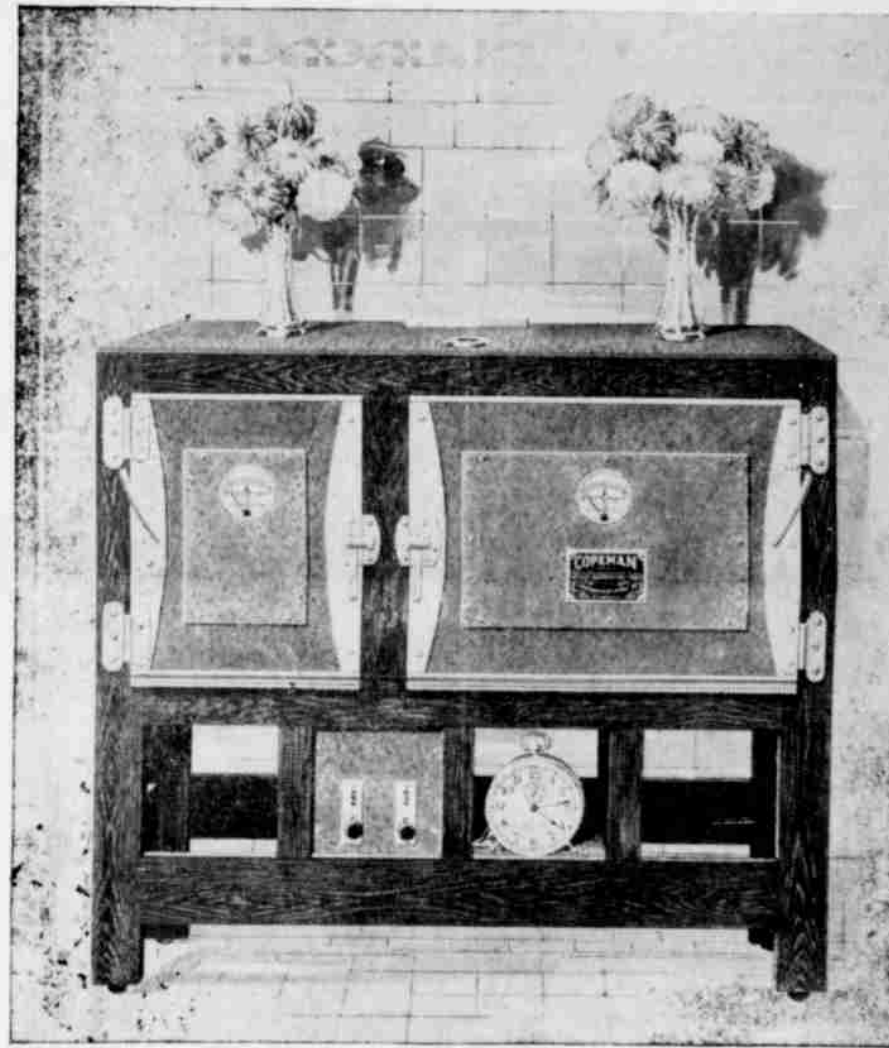
Factory Demonstration ALL THIS WEEK At E. A. FRANZ CO. STORE THE COPEMAN AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC COOK STOVE

Mrs. Martha Willard, of Rochester, N. Y., will demonstrate cooking by Electricity and would like to meet every lady in Hood River who desires a modern kitchen.

THIS stove affords every housekeeper, from three to five extra hours each day for recreation and opportunity for self improvement. It eliminates the drudgery of watching the food cooked in the old way, over a hot stove, in a hot kitchen. Just prepare your food in the same old way, put it in the stove and this "simple ornament" does the cooking and finishing better than any other known way. The result: "A Happy Cook!" "A Happy Wife!" "A Happy Family!" "A Happy Home!" "A Happy Atmosphere!"

IT MAKES
AND KEEPS
HAPPINESS
IN THE
HOUSEHOLD!

IT PRODUCES
BETTER
FOOD THAN
ANY OTHER
KNOWN
WAY!



SAVES YOUR
WIFE!

SAVES YOUR
MONEY!

SAVES YOUR
HEALTH!

SAVES YOUR
TIME!

A SILENT SERVANT

Never Off Duty! Never Ill Humored! Always Faithful! Always Reliable!

SO SIMPLE THAT A CHILD CAN OPERATE

Food Is Preserved and Improved by Our Process of Cooking. Loss or Shrinkage Almost Entirely Eliminated.

Saves Its Cost Many Times Each Year

IT SOUNDS LIKE A "FAIRY STORY" BUT IT'S THE TRUTH

In cooking a whole dinner, the vegetables are placed in one compartment, with its thermometer set for the boiling point, and the meats in the baking compartment, with its thermometer set for baking heat. The main switches are then closed and the small knife switch beside the clock opened. The clock is then set to turn the current into the stove at the selected time.

When the clock closes the switch, the current is applied just long enough to bring the vegetables to a proper temperature, that insures the breaking down of their starchy particles.

Then the current automatically shuts off, but the dinner continues to cook with no further expense, the stove taking on the fireless cooker principle.

Food cannot burn in this stove, receding heat is used after the starchy particles of the food are broken down, that action taking place when the food has taken the boiling, baking or roasting temperature. Meals can be kept hot for hours with no expense whatever. Food cooked by this new process has a wholesomeness obtainable by no other means.

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED IN EVERY WAY

Only a Small amount of Electricity Required. Outside Is Always Cool. All Heat Is Retained Inside.

The Food Cannot Burn

CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY

Each owner of a Copeman Automatic Electric Cook Stove experiences various pleasures and conveniences from its use—some more than others, but all of them express identically the same opinion of the wonderful household necessity with reference to its convenience and economy.

Economy means many things—among others it signifies conserving one's temper, comfort, health and nervous energy—it means the saving of time, labor, hired help, etc. Last, and perhaps not least, it means the saving of dollars and cents to the household.

Considered on the above basis the Copeman Automatic Electric Cook Stove is truly economical.

Your doctor bills will be cut in two—your servant hire reduced to a minimum as far as cooking is concerned, but the one big item, however, that has no listed commercial value but which counts for more than all the others, is the saving of your disposition and your appetite.

Our Flat Rate Makes Cooking by Electricity the Cheapest Fuel on Earth.

Come and see the food as it is cooked in this stove, daily from 9:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. at E. A. FRANZ CO. STORE. Get one of our booklets, which explains all the detail. Write or phone for an appointment.

HOOD RIVER GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY

PHONE 55

THIRD AND CASCADE AVENUE