

# Willard STORAGE BATTERY

## Willard Threaded Rubber Insulation

### REMEMBER!

Batteries may be starved to death.  
Batteries may die of thirst.  
Batteries may be injured by overloading.  
Batteries may freeze to death in winter.  
Any battery will ultimately wear out.  
Willard Service can help you avoid all but the last.



## Why You Pay More

Threaded Rubber Insulation increases the cost of manufacturing this battery. It is a more expensive material to begin with, and the process by which it is pierced with an enormous number of tiny threads (to make it porous) adds another item of cost.

But it means that the job is done right and doesn't have to be done over.

Replacing worn-out insulation is an expensive job, to say nothing of inconvenience, and almost invariably happens to a battery with ordinary insulation before its plates are worn out.

## Why it Costs Less

It always costs the owner less when the necessary durability is built into any part of a battery at the start. That's true in this case—for when ordinary insulation is replaced it may already have caused injury to other parts of the battery and shortened its life.

A battery has just two "wearing

parts"—plates and insulation. Threaded Rubber Insulation, therefore, removes half the occasion for wear and replacement. It is the only form of insulation that permits "bone dry" shipment and storage of batteries—positively without a drop of moisture in them.

**Hazelton & Disbrow**

PHONE 127

401 N. 6th STREET

## FASHION GARAGE & MACHINE SHOPS

### SERVICE AND SATISFACTION OUR MOTTO

We carry a full line of Tires and Accessories at the best prices on the market.

Now is the time to make your spring repairs.

We make a specialty of all kinds of Lathe and Machine work and general repairs. Also all kinds of cast steel and aluminum welding. Bring in your mechanical Troubles. We can help you.

**C. F. BURKE and E. KNOX, Props.**

## Universal Body Corporation

Portland, Ore.

### Manufacturers of

Auto Delivery Bodies—Heavy Truck Beds—Panelled Bakery Bodies—Express and Stake Bodies—Dump Bodies—Lumber Rolls—Cabs—Windshields—Curtains—Etc.

### Distributors of

The Wood Hydraulic Hoist—with complete stock of extras.

Ask your dealer—If he doesn't handle Our Line; Write Us.

## AGED MAN WINS LARGE FORTUNE BY BETTING

Paris, July 3.—Ragged, hatless and practically shoeless, an elderly man was sitting in a park on the south side of the Seine a few nights since, muttering to himself, 50, 60, 70, the while stacking thin little slips of paper one upon the other. He attracted the attention of two gendarmes for he had apparently been drinking too much wine. He was taken to the station.

The desk sergeant was bewildered when the ragged man explained that the little slips of paper he was counting were good bills of the Bank of France and that the figures he was mumbling represented their amount. He had 115,080 francs.

"I won this money at the races," explained the denizen of the park.

It developed that the man was one Billigot, a former colonial soldier, at times street newspaper vendor, known to the citizens of Grenelle ward in Paris as "Father of Luck" or "Father Cherry" (the little fruit being known in the parlance of the Paris gambling circles as the emblem of luck). He had run up 140 francs, the amount of his pension paid to him as an ex-soldier, into 115,080 francs. The police released him, after giving him a little advice about counting his wealth in public parks while slightly under the influence of red wine.

Billigot invested 80,000 francs in a life annuity the next morning, bought a suit of clothes, shoes, et cetera, and before departing for Saint Cloud race track called on the friendly police sergeant and gave him a tip on the races for that afternoon. The horse won. The newspaper L'Eclair has offered him 100 francs per day for his racing selections until the end of the season.

### Dyes From Sorghum Husks.

French scientists have found that sorghum husks yield a gum which can be used for dyeing wool, silk, leather and vegetable fibers. The possible colors, which are sun-proof and soap-proof, are various shades of red and

## Proclaimed Day of Liberty



## Father of the Fourth

### Jefferson Ever Friend of Liberty and the Enemy of All Forms of Despotism

By ROBERTUS LOVE.

The Father of His Country was George Washington, but the Father of the Fourth of July was Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, which was adopted and signed on the fourth day of July, 1776. Forever thereafter that day was and will be "the Glorious Fourth." The Declaration of Independence was a special plea for the rights of the individual. The whole life of Thomas Jefferson was a protest against the old-time tyranny which sought to limit the development and action of individual man. Jefferson loved liberty and despised despotism. He was the principal pioneer of democracy in all the world. On this account all that he did and said and wrote, his manner of living and working, his home and his surroundings, are of interest to the world.

So far as real human interest goes, the home of Jefferson was and is more fruitful of entertaining anecdote and reminiscence than the home of Washington. Both homes are in Virginia. Jefferson's home, which he called Monticello divided with Mount Vernon the reverence and homage of Americans who have inherited the priceless blessings of Republican government for which Washington fought with his sword and Jefferson with his pen.

### Sacred to Lovers of Liberty.

Monticello is one of America's shrines of pilgrimage. The house, shown below, is three miles from the town of Charlottesville. Albermarle

county, 115 miles from Washington. Fewer persons visit it, because it is much more remote from the main-traveled roads than is Mount Vernon, almost within sight of the national capital.

At Monticello Jefferson lived nearly sixty years. Within a stone's throw he spent his entire life, for he was born on the estate, and though he was absent for several years in France as American minister, and for eight years as president of the United States, and also in the occupancy of other offices, that was always his home. He loved it above all other spots on earth, from the cradle to the grave. There was rocked his cradle and there his grave was made, when after 83 years of labor for the rights of man he died on the Fourth of July, exactly 50 years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence. It was given to him to experience half a century of the fruits of his own efforts toward a more equitable form of government, something new to human society.

### History of Monticello.

In 1769 Jefferson began the construction of his mansion on the mountain above Charlottesville. On New Year's day of 1772 he took thither his bride, the beautiful young widow Skelton, whose husband, Bathurst Skelton, had died when she was in her nineteenth year, leaving her a considerable fortune. She was about twenty-three when Jefferson married her. Mrs. Jefferson was a singularly beautiful woman, with auburn hair to match the red locks of her famous husband. She lived only about ten years after her second marriage. Jefferson never took another wife. His daughter was the mistress of Monticello and likewise the mistress of the Executive Mansion when Jefferson was president of the United States. Jefferson survived his wife 44 years.

For the last 50 years of his life Jefferson was hopelessly insolvent. From time to time his precious estate and home were in imminent danger of being sold over his head. His debts were due to various causes. For one thing, he put his name on notes for friends and was held responsible for large sums. Then he was an extravagant entertainer. His home was perhaps the most commodious and manorlike in America. He was famous in two continents. Every person of distinction who came from Europe to visit the

United States made Monticello his chief objective point. He must see "the Sage." It cost the Sage money, of course.

The chambers occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson are most interesting. Jefferson, a radical in all things, a progressive in an age that was not particularly progressive, had ideas of his own with regard to household furniture. Heretofore people had slept in massive, cumbersome beds, with great posts or frames at the foot and head. Jefferson changed this, for himself and wife. He built two rooms, connected by a wide archway. In this archway he placed the Jeffersonian bed, which was merely a large couch of simple design, minus the unnecessary foot and head work. The bed closed up the archway, there being no other communication between the two rooms. In one of the chambers Mrs. Jefferson made her boudoir. In the other Thomas Jefferson studied and wrote. When Mrs. Jefferson was ready to retire she disrobed in her boudoir and climbed into the bed from her side. When Mr. Jefferson sought the refreshment of Morpheus he disrobed in his study and climbed into the bed from his side. It was all very handy.

### Jefferson's Monument.

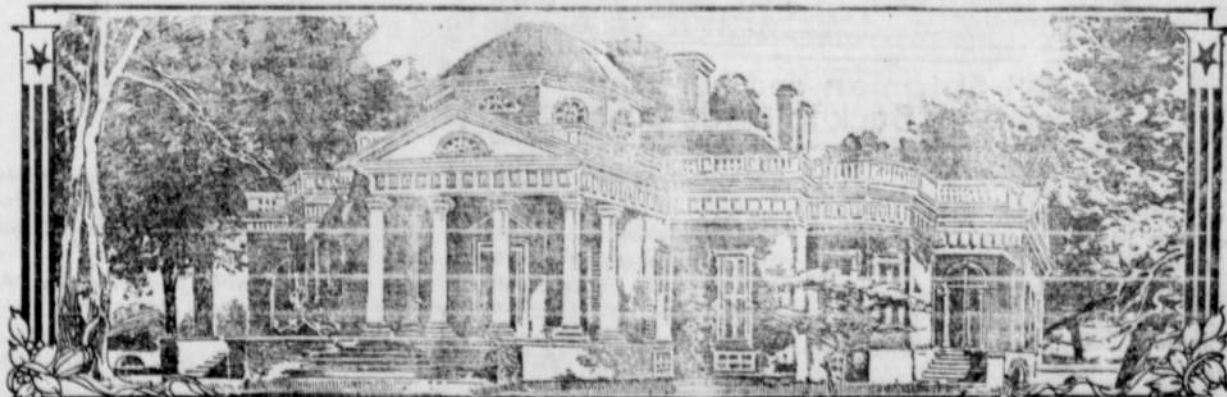
The epitaph on the original monument over Jefferson's grave was written by Jefferson himself. It reads:

"Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia."

It thus appears that Jefferson was more proud of these three achievements than of being president of the United States, as he does not even mention the latter distinction.

From a hilltop near Monticello one may see the birthplaces of three men whose work and wisdom added to the United States nearly one-half of its present territory on this continent. These men were Jefferson, George Rogers Clark and Meriwether Lewis. Through the efforts of Clark the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and part of Michigan were added to our domain. Meriwether Lewis, with a younger brother of George Rogers Clark, was sent by Jefferson on the famous trip of exploration and discovery which, many years later, resulted in giving Uncle Sam title to the Pacific Northwest.

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