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You cannot depend on them one minute. You never can tell when you will have a puncture or a blowout, all to your displeasure, and also, endangering the lives of yourself and others.

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SEVENTH AND HAWTHORNE, PORTLAND, ORE.

The Nation's Debt to France

The phrase "our debt to France" means far more than most of us think when we use it, says the Boston Herald. Our histories have touched on the matter in such general terms, or so inadequately if they mentioned details, that few Americans realize the nature or the extent of the help that France extended in our struggle for independence. Now that we have finally squared that account in such splendid fashion it is desirable to know more of the early items. Just what did France do?

To begin at the end, rather than at the beginning, the force that compelled the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown consisted of 7,000 Americans, 6,000 French soldiers under Rochambeau and 3,000 sailors landed from the French fleet, the whole 16,000 men be-



Lafayette in 1777.

ing under command of Washington. In man-power those figures represent virtually all that France contributed, and if the force looks small in comparison to the numbers that this country sent to France in the World war let the relative forces engaged and the other circumstances be considered.

If the 9,000 French soldiers and sailors were on hand in 1783 to help in giving the knockout blow, only French money and munitions had enabled the Americans to keep the struggle going from 1776 to that time. After the war our government officially stated that the loans and supplies received from France during the Revolution amounted to \$53,000,000 francs. That was a far larger sum than the figures indicate today, but it does not include the many millions that the French king gave from his private purse.

How little most of us know of Beaumarchais! The glimmer of the chivalrous Lafayette has perhaps obscured the fame of the other. Yet the col-



House at southwest corner of Duke and St. Asaph streets, Alexandria, Va., in which Lafayette was entertained during his visit to America, in 1824.

onies would have made but a pitiful showing indeed had it not been for the dozen shiploads of war supplies that he sent early in the struggle, muskets and ammunition for 25,000 men, 200 brass cannon, clothing, boots, etc. All that was at his own expense, and he even fitted out a ship of war to act as convoy for his supply ships. He did it all because the new world struggle for freedom appealed to the romantic nature of the man who rose from a humble watchmaker to great wealth and power. His only reward was a letter of thanks from our congress, but after his death, when his family was in poverty, congress sent it \$100,000—a sum, in the estimation of Hamilton, less than one-seventh of what was due.

The country has put so much stress on the help of Lafayette, a major general in our army before he was twenty, and who gave his wealth as freely as he did himself, that the other items have had too little prominence. Nor is it to be forgotten that Holland's loan of 10,000,000 francs at a particularly critical time was on the personal endorsement of the king of France. And if it is to be considered that what the French government did officially was largely inspired by jealousy of England, it was nevertheless pure friendship for America and its cause that led Lafayette and Beaumarchais and their associates to contribute the help that counted most.

Greatest Event in History.

We have not the military mastery of the world, like Rome, nor have we put other kingdoms and empires under our heel, as did Egypt, Babylon, Assyria, Persia, Greece and Rome, but in the evolution of civilization those were as nothing compared with what has resulted from the signing of that great Declaration in Philadelphia, July 4, 1776.

Should Build Stronger.

Now that the motorcar has been developed it is nothing less than a crime for highway engineers to design and build and spend the state's money for anything other than a substantial road. Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and other progressive states are realizing this fact and are building more concrete roads or roads with a concrete base.

Quaker City's Proud Record

The name of Philadelphia is so closely connected with Independence day that any mention of the latter recalls the great part played by the city in the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and the large number of historical buildings and relics that attract visitors to the city not only from every part of the United States but from many other countries as well.

The chief maven of the patriotic visitor to Philadelphia is Independence hall in which is contained that great shrine of American independence—the Liberty bell. The land on which this building stands was purchased in 1730. The structure, erected as a State house for the old colony of Pennsylvania, was slow in building, the first portion to be finished being "Independence hall," a room 39 by 40 feet and almost 20 feet high. The next part of the building completed was the Judicial chamber, of the same size as Independence hall, and separated from it by three arches.

After the Revolution the wooden steeple was declared dangerous and taken down. Later the wings were altered to provide more office room for the county commissioners, and other changes very much altered the original appearance of the structure. The entire property was purchased by the city of Philadelphia in 1818, and every effort made to restore it to its original lines. The spirit of the old architects and builders has been respected and today, as in Colonial days, the State house typifies the refined simplicity and sincerity which has left it a precious legacy.

Saw First Congress.

In Carpenters' hall the first Continental congress convened Sept. 5, 1774, continuing in session until October 26. The second Continental congress also convened in this same hall, May 10, 1775, but later moved to the old State house where the Declaration of Independence was adopted.

In Independence hall Gen. George Washington took the oath as commander of the Continental army, June 16, 1775. Three years later the Articles of Confederation were signed in this same room, and in 1787 the Constitution of the United States was adopted and signed. The old building in which George Washington and John Adams took the oath of office as President of the United States stands beside Independence hall, but much altered from the original structure.

The old Liberty bell, which rang out the glad tidings that the Continental congress had dared to sign the Declaration of Independence, is known throughout the world. It was cast in England especially for the State house, and imported in 1752. While on the way it became cracked, and was recast in Philadelphia. The quotation, "Proclaim liberty throughout the land, to the inhabitants thereof," inscribed on the bell at that time, seems prophetic. The bell was hung April 17, 1753.

Figured in Much History.

Two years later it rang a warning to George III that the assembly refused to make laws by dictation of the crown, and in 1765, muffled, the bell "told" the arrival of the hated stamps. "Muffled and tolled" it rang all day long when the stamp act was put in operation. It called the first Continental congress together; it proclaimed the Declaration of Independence; its glad peals announced the victory of Trenton and the surrender of Cornwallis; it proclaimed the treaty of peace; it tolled out the grief of the nation at the death of George Washington; it welcomed Lafayette to Philadelphia, and rang once more when he died; its solemn peals announced the death of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, and its last message to the world was the death of Chief Justice John Marshall in 1835. As it breathed forth its sad dirge on that July day its great side parted and it was silent forever. Mute though it is its patriotic inspiration is far greater than that of any orator, and more than a million people each year pause to behold this most precious heirloom of the American nation.

HISTORIC NEW YORK REGION

Vicinity of Village of Fishkill Was for Some Time Scene of Revolutionary Activities.

Were you to spin along the post road from New York to Albany—the same old post road that was built in the time of the French and Indian wars upon the line of the old Indian trail—you would pass through the most historic part of this region, about a mile from the village of Fishkill.

On account of its situation, in a fertile plain protected by surrounding hills, Fishkill was chosen for a large barracks for Revolutionary soldiers, officers' headquarters and supply depot; and while the British occupied New York, the government headquarters for printing and provisioning were also there. The sword that Washington himself carried was made in the village, which, at that time, contained about fifty houses.

It was in the Van Wyck house, wrongly called the Wharton house in former days, "The Star" that Harvey Birch, who was in retirement as a young shoemaker named Elmer Croshaw, had his trial. In the meadow below the house he buried scores of Revolutionary soldiers. Across the road from the burial field were the barracks.—Youth's Companion.

—Walnut growers in western Oregon have prospects of a record-breaking crop, according to Earl Pearcey, president of the Oregon State Horticultural society and member of the Oregon Growers Cooperative Association. Along the foot hills west of the Willamette river and in certain

districts of the Umpqua valley, may be found the finest soil, as well as climatic conditions in the country for walnut growing, Mr. Pearcey says. The Manchurian walnut, without flavor and often wormy, shipped to us from Japan, hurts the local market as people do not know the difference between the fine flavored English walnuts grown in Oregon and the tasteless, thick shelled Manchurians.

—Sergeant Alvin York, famed for his individual war record, has enrolled as a member of David King Summers post of the American Legion at Chattanooga, Tenn. York was present at the organization meeting of the legion in France in 1919, but did not join the organization until a few days ago.

Better Roads

FILMS ON MAKING HIGHWAYS

Every Process Involved in Construction of Concrete Road is Shown in "Movie" Pictures.

Many a woman more blessed with a sense of the ridiculous than she is with tact, has remarked to friend Husband as he climbed from underneath the car stalled on a muddy country road after a struggle with re-



Country Road Before and After Improvement.

calcitrant machinery. "If only a movie photographer were around."

Her wish would have been gratified last summer in many places in Delaware and New Jersey, for movie operators from the United States Department of Agriculture were there filming good roads with the assistance of engineers from the bureau of public roads. The resulting picture, "Modern Concrete Road Construction," is now ready for lending to interested persons who make application for its use at "Good Roads" meetings, schools, colleges and meetings of engineers.

Every process involved in the construction of a concrete road is shown in the film, from the heavy grading to the completed road. The picture opens with a view of an automobile stuck in the mud of an unimproved country road. After the spectator has been shown all the steps in the construction of a modern concrete road, the picture closes with a thrilling race between a railroad train and a motor-truck on a concrete highway—a feature calculated to show the possibilities of rapid transit of freight traffic on good roads, but not to encourage speeding.

PACIFIC UNIVERSITY DAY IN PORTLAND SUNDAY

Sunday's Oregonian has the following: "Pacific University day" has been set for next Sunday at the First Congregational church, when Rev. A. E. Cook, professor of religious education at Pacific University, will speak on "One Hundred Per Cent Americanism." At the evening service Rev. Harold S. Tuttle will occupy the pulpit. His sermon topic is "The Challenge of the Pilgrim Faith."

Miss Esther Silverman of Pacific University, will make a short talk at the morning service and Miss Mary Baker in the evening. They will tell of the needs of Pacific University. Dr. Cook is a recent arrival at Pacific University. He is widely known in the United States and Canada as a preacher, teacher, lecturer and author. He has just come to Oregon from Washington, D. C. Mr. Tuttle is a graduate of the Pacific School of Religion in Berkeley, Cal.

—Forest Grove News-Times

The ads. are good reading.

WILL MEET TO DISCUSS

Fruit growers and shippers representing the four north-western states and California and Utah will meet in Portland, Oregon, for a three-day conference July 11-13. The meeting is under the auspices of the state farm bureau and is called for the purpose of working out various fruit marketing problems. Among the speakers who are expected to be present are Dr. Hector McPherson, of the farm bureau at Corvallis, Oregon; Colonel Weinstock, formerly head of pooling of the fruits of the northwest. Transportation both by rail and water, will be one of the subjects of discussion, as will be also the problems of financing the fruit grower. It is believed probable that an annual western fruit marketing conference will be held as an outgrowth of the coming Portland conference.

editor American Fruit Growers; W. S. Shearer, president of the Idaho Farm Bureau; Edward Pierce, manager Spokane Valley Growers union; R. R. Pailthorpe, specialist in fruit storage and transportation; W. J. Urquhart, manager Yakima Valley Traffic and Credit association; G. D. Fairchild, secretary Deciduous Bureau of the Pacific Coast Producers' association; C. H. Swigart, manager Yakima Fruit Growers' association; Geo. A. Mansfield, president of the Oregon Farm Bureau; E. A. Bryan, Idaho state commissioner of education and formerly president of the Washington State College; Ward M. Sackett, manager Montana Fruit Distributors, and others.

These speakers will discuss all manner of problems pertaining to the marketing of fruit, including the question of co-operative marketing and the

Golden Wedding

On Monday last, July 4, Mr. and Mrs. A. Clark Smith celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. The house was beautifully decorated with ferns, California poppies and yellow pansies.

A three-course dinner was served at one o'clock, only relatives being present. The tables were artistically decorated in shades of yellow and gold. Covers were laid for eighteen. The large wedding cake which adorned the center of the table, was afterwards cut by the "bride."

After dinner was over the young

people gathered around the piano and sang "Silver Threads Among Gold" and "When You and I Were Young, Maggie." Later a number of group pictures were taken.

Those present included Mr. and Mrs. A. Clark Smith, Mrs. E. W. Barton, of Spokane, Wash., sister of the groom; Mrs. H. S. Maxham, of Seattle, sister of the bride (and who, by the way, was bridesmaid at the wedding fifty years ago.) Four children were present, Mrs. Edith Stewart, of Swift Current, Saskatchewan; Lester I. Smith, of New York City, and Misses Jessie and Edna Smith, of this city. Five grandchildren: Misses Doris and Helen Stewart, Besie Smith, of Yakima, Wash., Louise Stewart and Master Glenn Stewart. Other guests were Mrs. Marvin Merry, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Lynn and children, Roy and Sue, all of Laurel, Oregon.

On Sunday afternoon an informal reception was held for the friends. About forty guests were present to extend congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Smith and to wish them many more years of wedded happiness.

Many useful and beautiful gifts were received. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were married in Whona, Minnesota, July 4th, 1871. They have made their home in Forest Grove for the past seven years and have won the respect and esteem of all who know them.

—Forest Grove News-Times

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the County warrants issued by Washington County, Oregon, being seven years old prior to July 1st, 1921, and uncalled for, as follows, to-wit:

No.	Name	Date	Amount
575.	Nick Williams,	Sept. 3, 1913.	\$1.70
2881.	Mrs. Ira Wintermuth,	Apr. 2, 1914.	1.50
2512.	William Weith,	March 5, 1914.	1.90
1204.	A. A. Walker,	Nov. 6, 1913.	4.60
335.	George Young,	Aug. 6, 1913.	1.50
3275.	E. S. Tillingshast,	May 6, 1914.	9.70
104.	W. Taylor,	Feb. 11, 1914.	1.00
11990.	Nellie M. Todd,	July 2, 1913.	3.40
3109.	L. F. Schlussen,	May 6, 1914.	1.40
3142.	John Strong,	May 6, 1914.	2.60
2891.	Samuel M. Sanderson,	Apr. 2, 1914.	4.50
2515.	Mrs. Staasena,	March 5, 1914.	1.50
1146.	C. E. Schafer,	Nov. 5, 1913.	1.50
261.	Henry Schmale,	Mar. 4, 1914.	2.00
2189.	A. Sattler,	June 3, 1914.	6.75
294.	Alexander Ross,	Aug. 6, 1913.	1.50
11991.	H. G. Price,	July 2, 1913.	3.40
2344.	Margaret Pilkington,	Feb. 6, 1914.	1.63
2335.	Margaret Pilkington,	Feb. 6, 1914.	1.56
11989.	E. P. Preble,	July 2, 1913.	.14
1680.	James Oasman,	Dec. 3, 1913.	3.40
293.	John Mackarowitch,	Aug. 6, 1913.	1.50
1180.	William Moss,	Nov. 5, 1913.	3.00
20.	H. J. Lund,	Feb. 6, 1914.	.75
19.	H. J. Lund,	Feb. 6, 1914.	.54
291.	John Leese,	Aug. 6, 1913.	1.50
63.	R. D. Lockwood,	Feb. 11, 1914.	.60
3577.	John M. Keseler,	June 3, 1914.	3.00
3433.	E. Kelsey,	June 3, 1914.	3.20
3818.	Mr. Kline,	June 3, 1914.	3.00
1147.	E. S. Knight,	Nov. 5, 1913.	1.50
970.	M. Kaler,	Mar. 4, 1914.	2.00
292.	C. Jones,	Aug. 6, 1913.	1.50
2889.	Henry Johnson,	Apr. 2, 1914.	4.70
2524.	Elsie Jones,	March 5, 1914.	1.50
1696.	W. T. Johnson,	Dec. 3, 1913.	2.70
2890.	Otto Jansen,	Apr. 2, 1914.	4.70
2884.	N. W. Hanson,	Apr. 2, 1914.	1.50
2882.	W. M. Hood,	Apr. 2, 1914.	1.50
644.	C. Harding,	Apr. 2, 1914.	4.25
105.	C. M. Heaton,	Feb. 11, 1914.	2.00
247.	Helen Gallino,	Aug. 6, 1913.	3.60
2311.	Francis L. Gore,	March 5, 1914.	1.50
2029.	Mrs. Clara Gore,	Jan. 12, 1914.	2.30
335.	George Felix,	Aug. 7, 1913.	2.70
1888.	Forest Grove Press,	Jan. 7, 1914.	1.50
1103.	Forest Grove Press,	Nov. 5, 1913.	2.10
2883.	J. H. Davis,	Apr. 2, 1914.	1.50
2909.	LaFayette Davis,	Apr. 2, 1914.	6.00
3676.	Dilley Artisan Hall,	June 3, 1914.	5.00
542.	Ed. Doan,	Sept. 3, 1913.	2.60
1705.	C. Dodson,	May 26, 1914.	2.80
1007.	H. L. Clarno,	Oct. 28, 1913.	.60
1973.	Dave Casner,	Jan. 7, 1914.	1.00
332.	G. H. Carter,	Aug. 6, 1913.	1.50
416.	N. Bennett,	March 7, 1914.	.50
323.	Joe Bellish,	March 4, 1914.	2.00
11992.	F. Baxter,	July 2, 1913.	6.00
2550.	Mrs. Ernie Baker,	March 5, 1914.	7.50
334.	Charlie Bayloskis,	Aug. 6, 1913.	2.70

If not called for and presented for payment to the County Treasurer of Washington County, Oregon, within sixty days from July 1st, 1921, will be ordered cancelled and payment thereof refused.

By Order of the County Court of Washington County, Oregon.

H. A. KURATLI,
County Clerk of Washington County, Oregon.
June 28, 1921.



Sold only by dealers

The best fabric tire made for heavy service or rough roads—

RED-TOP

Extra Ply—Heavy Tread

30 x 3 1/2

\$22.00

Reduction on all styles and sizes

A New Low Price on a Known and Honest Product

LINERS

FOR SALE—Loganberries and milk. Mrs. J. W. Merrill. Phone 35 on 11. 254f

FOR SALE—Young Bay Team, weight 2600 lbs., sound and gentle, wagon and harness. Price \$100. A. G. Trendell, Beaverton, Ore. 2541

VETERINARIAN—Dr. M. Kowes, Beaverton, Oregon. Consultation free. Telor 5546. 1971 East Stark Street. Specialist diseases of cattle. 34452.

TAKEN UP—One black mare with a white stripe in the head, has a lump on the right side, weighs about 1400 lbs. 8 or 9 years old. By paying for the feeding and care and this ad the owner may have her by calling at my place 2 miles West of Cedar Mills, on the Cornell Road. A. Sandstrom. 2543

FOR SALE—10 pigs, 6 weeks old. Call at John McCallen, 1 1/2 miles South of Hazeldeale. 2542*



MOVE FOR "BETTER CITIES"

Active Campaign Begun in Oklahoma—Cash Offered for the "Best Home Town."

It looks as if it were going to be a good year for children in Oklahoma. Following the example of Kansas in instituting a "Better cities campaign," the Rotarian club of Shawnee has offered a cash prize of \$2,000 to any middle class city in Oklahoma which by November 15, 1921, will score the

highest as a good place in which to bring up a family. Shawnee itself being now an example in that respect.

Kansas started it. An active campaign in that state to determine which of its cities was best adapted for the bringing up of the coming generation was held during 1915-1917. There were 85 cities in the list of entries, each endeavoring to show cause why all parents should register as citizens within its precincts. Winfield won the first prize of \$1,000, and Oklahoma, being the next outdoor neighbor of Kansas, was not to be outdone in the way of indicating what its cities could offer for family residence.

The idea of a better-cities campaign began with William A. McKeever of the State University of Kansas. In order to make the local campaign more effective, the state board of education urged that a control committee consisting of representatives from the home, the school, the church, and the community be appointed to help the town to set its best foot forward as a better city for better children and better parents.

There is an official scorecard, which provides ten points for judging. Facilities for play come first, for industry second, followed consecutively by points for schools, health, scoutcraft, moral safeguards, sociability, religion, service and housing. Mr. McKeever may be addressed at Lawrence, Kan., in care of the state university, if you wish to find out more about better-cities campaigns for your state.—Pictorial Review.

City Believes in Trees. The city of St. Paul planted 4,290 trees in a new residence district through its forestry division.

Jud Has Right Idea. Jud Tunkins says a booster isn't much good in a town if he persists in being mostly a rate booster.

Our Liner column will help you sell your surplus farm produce.

Thousands will go Back East this summer because of the Low Round-Trip Fares

Low Round-Trip Fares

offered by the big cross-continent railroad Union Pacific System

Serving the transportation needs of the Great Pacific Northwest

and giving through service via the popular direct routes to Salt Lake City, Denver, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago on these two strictly first class trains

"Oregon-Washington Limited" and "Continental Limited"

TICKETS ON SALE DAILY

Until and including August 15th. Return limit 90 days, but not later than October 31st.

Chicago	\$107.35	Memphis	\$112.15	Pueblo	\$77.95
Denver	77.95	Minneapolis	88.15	St. Paul	88.15
Kansas City	88.15	Omaha	88.15	St. Louis	101.95

8% War Tax to be Added

Proportionate reductions to many points East. Stop-overs at pleasure. Side trips may be arranged for Yellowstone, Zion and Rocky Mountain National Parks.

For complete details as to routings, train schedules, side trips, sleeping car rates and reservations, and other travel information desired, Address

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or

WM. McMURRAY, General Passenger Agent

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