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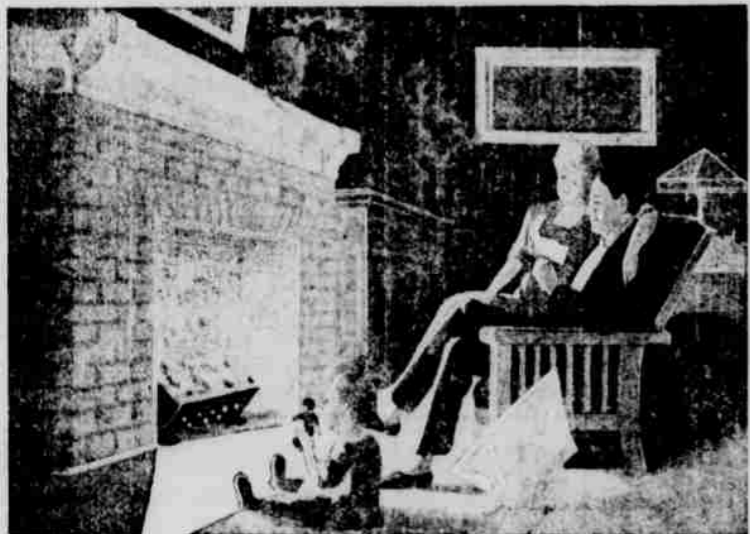
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ANTIQUITY OF DECORATIVE ART

Strange Sources From Which Pigments Used by Modern Painters Are Derived.

PRESERVATION OF SURFACES

Crude but Effective Processes Employed by the Egyptians and Greeks of Pliny's Day—Noah Prudently Waterproofed the Ark.

Whether paint was invented in answer to a need for a preservative or to meet a desire for beauty is a question fully as knotty as the ancient one about the relative time of arrival of the chicken or the egg. It was invented, though, and it serves both purposes equally; so whether it is an offspring of mother necessity or an adopted son of beauty remains forever a disputed question.

The first men, covering under the fierce and glaring suns of the biblical countries, constructed rude huts of wood to shelter them. The perishable nature of these structures caused rapid decay, and it is probable that the occupants, seeking some artificial means of preservation, hit upon the pigments of the earth in their search. It is perhaps natural to suppose that it was the instinct of preservation that led men to the search, although the glories of the sunsets and the beauties of the rainbow may have created a desire to imitate those wonders in their own dwellings.

The earliest record of the application of a preservative to a wooden structure dates from the ark, "pitched within and without." The pitch was a triumph of preservation, whatever it lacked as a thing of beauty.

Decorations applied to buildings first comes to light with ancient Babylon, whose walls were covered with representations of hunting scenes and of combat. These were done in red and the method followed was to paint the scene on the bricks at the time of manufacture, assuring permanence by baking. Strictly speaking, this was not painting so much as it was the earliest manifestation of our own familiar kalsomining.

The first reference to mural painting is Moses. In the thirty-third chapter of the book of Numbers he instructs the Israelites: "When ye have passed over the Jordan into the land of Canaan, then shall ye drive out all the inhabitants of the land from before you and destroy all their pictures."

At later periods the Jews adopted many customs of the peoples who successively obtained power over them and in the apocryphal book of the Maccabees is found this allusion to the art of decorating: "For as the master builder of a new house must care for the whole building, but he that undertaketh to set it out and paint it, must seek out things for the adorning thereof."

Although Homer gives credit to a Greek for the discovery of paint, the allusion to it in the books of Moses, the painted mummy cases of the Egyptians and the decorated walls of Babylon and Thebes fix its origin at a period long antecedent to the Grecian era. The walls of Thebes were painted 1300 years before the coming of Christ and 1200 years before "Omer smote his bloomish" fire. The Greeks recognized the value of paint as a preservative and made use of something akin to it on their ships. Pliny writes of the mode of hulling wax and painting ships with it, after which, he continues, "neither the sea, nor the wind, nor the sun can destroy the wood thus protected."

The Romans, being essentially a warlike people, never brought the decoration of buildings to the high plane it had reached with the Greeks. For all that the ruins of Pompeii show many structures whose mural decorations are in fair shape today. The colors used were glaring. A black background was the usual one and the combinations worked thereon red, yellow and blue.

In the early Christian era the use of mosaics for churches somewhat supplanted mural painting. Still, during the reign of Justinian the Church of Saint Sophia was built at Constantinople and its walls were adorned with paintings.

In modern times the uses of paint have come to be as numerous as its myriad shades and tints. Paint is unique in that its name has no synonym and for it there is no substitute material. Broad is the staff of life, but paint is the life of the staff. No one thinks of the exterior of a wooden building now except in terms of paint coated. Interiors, too, from painted walls and stained furniture down to the lowliest kitchen utensil, all receive their protective covering. Steel, so often associated with cement-reinforcing, is painted before it goes to give solidity to the manufactured stone. The huge girders of the skyscrapers are daubed an ugly but efficient red underneath the surface coat of black. Perhaps the best example of the value of paint on steel is found in the venerable Brooklyn bridge, on which a gang of painters is kept going continually. It is scarce possible to think of a steel manufactured article which does not meet paint somewhere in the course of its construction. So has paint grown into the very marrow of our lives.

GREAT MASTER OF THOUGHT

Influence of Aristotle on the Minds of Men Has Been for Two Thousand Years Supreme.

Aristotle was the most famous and influential of Greek philosophers. He was born 384 B. C. and died in 322 B. C. In the history of western civilization there is no example of any other philosopher having exerted so great and so permanent an influence on the minds of men as Aristotle. For nearly 2000 years his authority was not only predominant, but almost despotic, in all countries where the light of learning had penetrated. During the "dark ages," when little attention was paid to learning, even in the most favored portions of Christian Europe, the philosophy of Aristotle was encouraged and his works diligently studied in the Moslem capitals of Bagdad and Cordova. On the revival of letters in Italy and other parts of Europe, Aristotle reigned for a time in the schools without a rival.

After the reformation his influence decreased, and for nearly 200 years after the time of Bacon the works of Aristotle were almost universally neglected among the learned in Europe. Toward the close of the last century, however, attention was again directed to them. His true position in the realm of intellect is admitted to be fully equal, if not superior, to that of any other of the great masters of thought that the world has ever seen.

NOT GOOD JUDGE OF POETRY

One Explanation for Napoleon's Peculiar Worship at Shrine of Second-Rate Writer of Verse.

The curious partiality which Napoleon showed for the poems of Ossian, particularly "Tenora," puzzled his contemporaries, as it since has his biographers, says the Christian Science Monitor. It is related that he carried a beautifully bound copy of Ossian with him to Egypt, and that on being read passages of the Odyssey by the poet Arnault, while on board ship, he contentiously exclaimed: "You call that sublime! What a difference between your Homer and my Ossian," and, reading some passages from "Tenora," he said, "This is grand, and sentimental and sublime! Ossian is a poet, Homer mere driver!" Napoleon's preference for the works of the mystery poet of the North continued throughout his life. He was reading Ossian in 1797, and a well-thumbed copy was among his books at St. Helena. There have been many explanations given for so strange a literary preference. The Countess de Montholon aptly remarks that Napoleon was notoriously deficient in his sense of rhythm and that therefore poetry which was not poetry at all as far as form went, for he read Ossian in French prose, suited him very nicely.

How Indians Tell Time at Night

To ascertain the time at night the Apache Indians employed a gourd on which the stars of the heavens were marked. As the constellation rose in the sky the Indian referred to his gourd and found out the hour. By turning the gourd around he could tell the order in which the constellations might be expected to appear.

The hill people of Assam reckon time and distance by the number of quids of betel nut chewed. It will be remembered how, according to Washington Irving, the Dutch colonial assembly was invariably dismissed at the last puff of the third pipe of tobacco of Gov. Wonder Van Twiller.

A Montagnais Indian of Canada will set up a tall stick in the snow when traveling ahead of friends who are to follow. He marks with his foot the line of shadow cast, and by the change in the angle of the shadow the accompanying party can tell on arriving at the spot, about how far ahead the leader is.

Hopi Indians

The first knowledge of the Hopi Indians by Europeans was in July of 1540, soon after Captain General Don Francisco Vasquez de Coronado had found the famed golden Seven Cities of Cibola in the poverty-stricken pueblos of Zuni. In the summer he sent westward an exploring party, headed by Don Pedro de Tovar.

Though the very name of the tribe, "Hopi," means "peaceful people," the Spanish chronicles of their land, known as the province of Tusayan, showed that of all southwestern Indians they have resisted encroachment most, and have, till very lately, generally refused the ministrations of Christian teachers. About the time of the Spaniards' coming they transferred their habitations to the mesa tops, whereas they now live in a half dozen villages to which the women pack water up steep and rocky trails.

No Unmixed Good.

All good things are subject to abuse, and when abused become pernicious. . . . Great powers, commerce and riches—or, in other words, great national prosperity—may, in like manner, be denominated evils; for they lead to insolence and inordinate ambition, a vicious luxury, licentiousness of morals, and all those vices which corrupt a government, enslave the state and precipitate the ruin of a nation. But no wise statesman will reject the good from an apprehension of the ill. The truth is, in all human affairs there is no good, pure and unmixed. Every advantage has two sides; and wisdom consists in availing ourselves of the good, and guarding us as much as possible against the bad.—Alexander Hamilton.

Summer Complaint in Children

There is not anything like so many deaths from this disease now as before Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy came into such general use. When this remedy is given with castor oil as directed and proper care is taken as to diet, it is safe to say fully ninety-nine out of every hundred cases recover. Mr. W. G. Campbell, of Butler, Tenn., says, "I have used Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy for summer complaint in children. It is far ahead of anything I have ever used for this purpose."

PAINT AS AN ASSET.

Bankers Say They Lend More Money on Property When Buildings Are Well Painted.

AN INDICATION OF THRIFT.

One Concern Advances 25 Per Cent. More if Repainting Is Done Every Five Years.

Does it pay to paint carefully farm buildings? Does it add to the selling value of a farm when buildings are properly kept up and regularly painted? A careful inquiry of a number of leading bankers in the Mississippi valley, including such states as Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Missouri, reveals the fact that in nearly every case the bankers did not hesitate to say that they would lend all the way from 5 to 50 per cent. more on land where farm buildings were well painted and kept in good condition. They maintain that well kept up and well painted buildings and fences are an indication of thrift and that the thrifty farmer is a good client, and to him money can be safely loaned. An average of the returns from these bankers shows that the increased loan value because of painted buildings is around 22 per cent.

Some of these bankers make interesting comment. A Michigan concern says that, while not especially prepared to advise definitely in response to this inquiry, the officers would loan more money on farms where buildings were painted than where they were not so treated. This bank also finds that where houses, barns and fences are well taken care of the farm is a profitable proposition, and bankers in general consider the farmer a good client. Another Michigan bank says "farm buildings out of repair and needing paint indicate that the owner is slow pay." Such farms are rated at about one-third of the assessed value for loans. Where the farm buildings are in good shape the rating is one-half. The president of a middle western bank says that when real estate loans are considered, painted buildings are always taken into consideration in making an estimate. The general appearance of the property surrounding the house and barn and also the fields and fences would be carefully observed. He further says that he has no hesitancy in saying that he would absolutely refuse a loan on farms where the buildings were not kept up and well painted. In his judgment, unpainted farm buildings would reduce the loan value at least 25 per cent.

A Minnesota banker says that he is much more willing to loan money where the buildings are well painted. In his particular case he believes that he would loan 20 per cent. more than if the buildings were not properly taken care of. A farmer who will keep his buildings painted takes a much deeper interest in his work than one who does not. Another Minnesota bank says that well painted buildings have resulted in securing from his bank sometimes as high as 25 per cent. more money than where the buildings are not painted. An Ohio concern says that it will loan 25 per cent. more money on a well kept farm where buildings are painted at least once every five years. A southern Illinois bank says that it has no fixed rule about this, but it does make a decided difference when owners of farm lands apply for loans. If the buildings are well painted and this well preserved the loan rate would not only be cheaper, but the amount of money borrowed would be larger. A northern Illinois bank does not hesitate to say that it would loan fully 50 per cent. more on a farm where buildings were well painted and in good order than where they were not. The vice president, who answers the inquiry, goes on to say: "There probably are many farmers good financially and morally who permit their buildings to remain unpainted, but as a rule the most substantial people who live in the country keep their buildings well painted."

An Iowa bank through its vice president, states that it would make a difference of at least 25 per cent. in favor of the farm with painted buildings. Another Iowa concern says that it would make a difference of at least 20 per cent.

All this being true, it is perfectly evident that it is a good business proposition to keep the farm buildings well painted. They not only look better and are more pleasing to the owner, but the farm would sell to better advantage, the loan value of the property would be greatly increased and the buildings themselves would last much longer and need less repair.—The American Agriculturist.

PAINT AND ILLITERACY.

Curious Fact Comes to Light That Localities Least Using Books Avoid Paint Also.

Washington, D. C.—A curious fact has been brought to light by the Educational Bureau and the Bureau of Industrial Research here. It is that in the states where illiteracy is most prevalent paint is least used. The paint referred to is the common or barn variety, of course, for the backwoods countries have no need for the finer pigments or facial adornments. It is true, though, that in the sections of all states where white illiteracy is highest painted homes are rare and painted outbuildings and barns are practically unknown. Probably the illiterates do not use paint on their buildings because they do not understand its value as a preservative.

O.-W. R. & N. Co. Time Table

WEST BOUND
No. 11, Spokane-Port. Pass. . . 6:11 a. m.
No. 5, Fast Mail 10:15 a. m.
No. 19, Omaha, Kan. City. . . 12:55 p. m.
No. 1, Denver, passenger . . . 3:00 p. m.
No. 17, Ore.-Wash. Limited. . . 4:50 p. m.
EAST BOUND
No. 6, Salt Lake Express. . . 12:55 a. m.
No. 2, Port.-Pendleton Local. . . 9:50 a. m.
No. 18, Ore.-Wash. Local. . . 11:33 a. m.
No. 4, Omaha, Kan. City. . . 7:52 p. m.
No. 12, Spokane-Port. Pass. . . 8:48 p. m.

IDEAL FRUIT GRADERS

have passed another successful season and we are required to double our output this year—a larger crop will result in a larger demand for graders.

We are offering our new Four Grade machine that accommodate 8 Sorters, for large packing houses requiring a large output.

Our prices are very moderate and we invite your inspection, which we know will convince you that we have just what you want.

IDEAL FRUIT AND NURSERY CO., HOOD RIVER, OREGON

Phone No. 5832

I wish to inform the Independent Growers of Hood River, that I will again this year, operate in this market, as a buyer and shipper of

Apples, Pears and Cherries

I have secured the building, known as the Columbia Garage, for a warehouse, and will be prepared to buy the fruit either packed or in bulk, and for those not having the proper facilities at home, I am prepared to do a limited amount of packing.

Last year I enjoyed a very nice tonnage, and from among the fifty growers that I did business with, I no doubt can refer you to some neighbor as to the treatment received. I would be glad to have the opportunity of figuring with you when you have something to offer.

L. E. IRELAND.

Portland realizes the benefits of encouraging home products to such extent that the mayor of that city has designated by proclamation the week of June 9-14 as

OREGON PRODUCTS' WEEK

The principle applies with just as much force in Hood River as in Portland, and that is why

The Highland Milling Co.

Makers of

Shamrock Brand Flour and Cereals

would have the people of the Hood River Valley read and practice the following:

"Factories are our biggest asset in the reconstruction period when our thousands of men are being taken from the army and navy and placed in industry as civilians. It is imperative that every encouragement be given the up-building of these industries, and patronage from our own people is one of the most important factors."

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