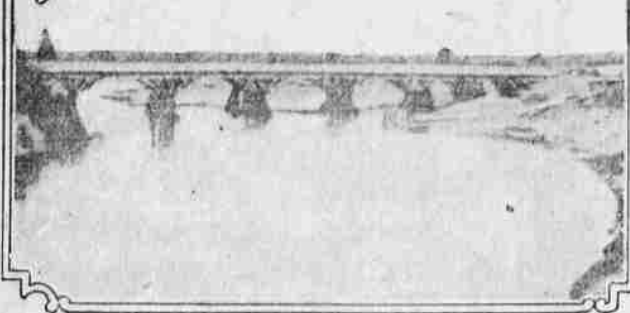


HIGHWAYS and ROADS of SIBERIA



Bridge on Rubino-Tongusk Road.

ASIATIC RUSSIA, extending from the Ural mountains to the Pacific ocean, stretches through 80 degrees of longitude, and has an area of 6,500,000 square miles. The colonization of Siberia by emigration from Russia required a movement of population which would be facilitated by the opening of roads for wagon transport. It was in 1722 that the town of Ekaterinburg was founded, and in 1763 plans were made for projecting a road toward Timon and thence across the Siberian steppes. The route followed was that of the present Siberian railway. Work was delayed for some years by changes of government, but the road was finally completed along the line proposed.

Over this main Siberian highway passed thousands of colonists, many of them political exiles from Russia, others Cossack soldiers directed to take up their residence along the main Siberian route for the purpose of military protection, says a writer in *Magazine Russia*. The road formed a main line of connection between scattered settlements of natives of various races, who had previously made limited use of trails and rivers for intercourse with each other, and for commerce with the world outside. It formed the only route by which the interior of Siberia could be reached from east or west; while the only other routes were the caravan trails across the mountains and deserts to the south, and the difficult passages of the Kara sea into the mouths of the Ob and Yenesei rivers.

The Sibirsky-Trakt. The main highways used as postal routes, the principal road is the famous Sibirsky-Trakt, over 4,000 miles long, following, as has been said, the same route as the Trans-Siberian railway. Most of this road could be covered easily by vehicle, except in the stretch between Sretensk and Khabarovsk. Between those towns about 570 miles of road can be made by vehicle, while the rest, 600 miles, is covered by a packhorse trail over the mountains, giving an alternative route to the river Shilka. The trail is used through the fall and spring only, while the river serves for boat transport in summer, and sledge transport over the ice in winter. The portion of the route between the river Shilka and Khabarovsk is called the Amur Highway.

Another important main highway is the Irkutsk-Yakutsk Trakt, 1,840 miles

in length, of which 250 miles are passable by vehicle. The remainder of the distance is covered by the river Lena in summer by boat and in winter over the ice by sled. The highway from Omsk through Semipalatinsk to Altai follows the river Irtysh and has a length of 700 miles. There is also a main highway from Tomsk to Semipalatinsk, a distance of 470 miles.

All the above highways were important links in the governmental control of Siberia from Russia. Over these roads couriers, police and soldiers could pass readily from center to center, keeping all settled parts of the country in communication with the central government. The main Siberian road is now largely disused on account of the superior communication offered by the Trans-Siberian railway, and the other highways will eventually be paralleled by railways as well. None of these roads is paved or improved in any way which would be considered as acceptable for a main road in America. The absence of some in much of Siberia will make it difficult to judge them, though much could be done by establishing truck works and servicing the roads with trucks, in which case motor truck transport would form an important accessory to the railways.

Few Well-Made Roads.

While the Siberian railway is crossed by a number of important rivers running from south to north, which afford transverse routes to points along their shores, the great expanse of the country is unprovided with well-made roads. Transportation from points (lying at a distance from the main route is, therefore, costly and difficult. Only a limited quantity of grain can be hauled out of the country to the railroad, while the railroad itself is not able to take care of the grain that could be easily produced by the peasant population of Siberia in good seasons. The result is that a large crop of grain forces down the local price, so that the peasant actually finds that a large crop brings him in less money and causes him extra work.

The greatest need of Siberia in the immediate future is improvement in roadways, so that communication may be easy from interior districts where grain can be raised, to railways and especially to water routes by which the grain can be carried out of the country. The improvement of the Siberian railway was already in hand under the American railway commission in 1907, when the bolshevik revolution occurred and put a stop to the work. It will be comparatively easy to increase the carrying capacity of the Siberian road very largely by physical improvements, and by better management, particularly in dispatching trains by a comprehensive system.

Roadways by which Siberian commerce can be extended from the railway route to the interior districts should be improved and extended in the very near future.

Caravan roads of southern Siberia include among the most important, the route from Petropavlovsk down to the river Ischim, past the Oslutay mountains and the river Sury-Su to Baklan, and from the same city by the river Telenginka, past a number of lakes to Almatinsk, Nourinsky and into Turkistan.

HEINE'S TRIBUTE TO CHOPIN

Great Writer Has Left Testimony of His High Admiration for World-Famous Musician.

Chopin was born in Poland of French parents, but received part of his education in Germany. The influence of the three nationalities affect his personality to an extent that is very remarkable. He has, in short, appropriated the best characteristics of each: Poland has bequeathed to him chivalrous tendencies, her historic sorrows; France, her delicate

grace, her charm; Germany, her profound romanticism. . . . For the rest, nature has given him . . . a noble heart, and genius. Yes, genius, in the full acceptance of the term, must be allowed to Chopin. He is not virtuous only, he is also a poet, he can make us apprehend the poetry which lives in his heart, he is a "romantic poet," and no enjoyment is equal to that which he bestows upon us when he sits down at the piano and improvises. Then he is neither Polish, nor French, nor German; he betrays a higher origin, he is of the kindred of Mozart, of Beethoven, of Goethe; his true fatherland is the dream kingdom of Poetry.—Helen.

Good Character Test.

By the unanimous assertion of every man who ever went on a hunting trip that involved camp life for a considerable length of time, there is nothing like participation in such an expedition for bringing out and making clear the fundamental realities of character. It reveals both virtues and vices, strengths and weaknesses, and emphasizes them all. Not only are many of the restrictions and inhibitions created and enforced in ordinary community intercourse evidently removed or weakened, but there are made new demands for the endurance of inconvenience and the performance of hard and disagreeable work.

America and England.

My hold of R. revolution is in the close affection which grows from common names, from shared blood, from similar privileges and equal protection. These are the things, though light as air, are as strong as links of iron.—Edmund Burke in *Parliamentary Speeches*.

The Meanest Man.

A hotel-keeper has been found in Missouri who is so mean that when a baby was born in one of his rooms he immediately wrote its name on the register and began charging it for

POULTRY CACKLES

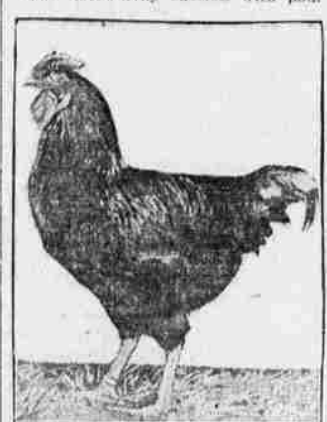
BULLETINS AID WITH FOWLS

Noteworthy Success of District of Columbia Woman With Small Flock Attributed to Study.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

One hen, a brood of 12 chickens, and a few farmers' bulletins on poultry raising were the foundation on which Mrs. M. Lohberg, a resident of the District of Columbia, began her poultry operations in the spring of 1919. During the first 11 months of 1920 her flock of eight birds—the hen and seven pullets—laid 1,050 eggs, an average of about 132. During the same period she hatched from three settings of eggs 30 chickens, of which she raised 23.

The noteworthy success with poultry, came to the attention of the United States Department of Agriculture recently, when Mrs. Lohberg called for an additional supply of farmers' bulletins, explaining that owing to her success her neighbors had borrowed the bulletins which she had formerly obtained.



Purebred Rhode Island Red Cockerel.

"I never kept any chickens before," she said, "and knew nothing about poultry raising until I got the first brood and also the bulletins."

Her chickens are Rhode Island Reds from good stock, and a standardized rooster is used. The flock is kept entirely under back-yard conditions in a space 30 by 50 feet, and the feed, costing about \$1 a week, is supplemented by table scraps. Based on retail prices, the estimated value of the 88 dozen eggs laid by this back-yard flock was about \$62, but none were sold. A fondness for fresh eggs prompted the family to keep every one for family use. In addition, fried chicken and roast fowl graced the table frequently.

Acting on suggestions in Department of Agriculture literature, she is planning to "put down" in water-glass solution a good supply of eggs next season. Her poultry house is small, but scrupulous care in cleaning it out every day, combined with close personal attention to good feeding is responsible, she believes, for the absence of poultry diseases and ailments.

SANITARY HOUSES FOR HENS

To Secure Adequate Returns in Eggs and Growth Buildings Must Be Light and Ventilated.

Chickens will not give adequate returns in eggs or growth when kept under insanitary conditions, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. The construction of the poultry house should receive first attention. Sufficient air space, lighting and ventilation should be provided, and the entire house cleaned at frequent intervals.

While these precautions cannot be depended upon to control mites and lice, they add the poultryman in determining when these pests are present. Furthermore, the fowls are kept in vigorous condition, which in itself aids in controlling pests. Dirty and insanitary houses provide ideal breeding conditions for insects and germs which are detrimental to poultry. Diseased fowls, or those with maimed bills or feet, fall ready prey to lice, mites and other insect pests, and should be removed as soon as discovered.

DON'T FORCE BREEDING HENS

If Strong Healthy Chicks Are Desired Fowls Must Be Kept in Good Condition in Winter.

Many a breeder has fallen into the pit of forcing his brooders for winter eggs and then wonders how it is that the eggs don't hatch well in the spring. If you want strong healthy chicks and big hatches you will do well to keep your hens in good condition but not force them for heavy egg production.

ESSENTIALS OF EGG MAKING

Sprouted Oats or Steamed Clover and Meat Scrap Make Place of Bugs and Grass.

Laying hens need the elements of egg making that are found so freely in their summer range—meat and grass. Both are vitally necessary to making hens lay, and can be supplied with but little trouble, in the form of meat scrap, and sprouted oats or steamed clover.

HAD LITTLE HOPE OF GETTING WELL

Oregon Man Suffered For Five Years and Now Eats, Sleeps, and Works Fine.

"I eat better, sleep better, and work better than I have in years and Tanlac deserves the credit," said Theodore Gates, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 113, Portland, Ore.

"I had stomach trouble in its worst form for at least five years and for the past two or three years was in such bad shape that half the time I wasn't able to do any work at all and was scarcely able to drag myself around. I ate barely enough to sustain life, and even then I suffered tortures at times from indigestion. I was so nervous I got very little rest either day or night and in the mornings I would get up with a splitting headache."

"I had very little hope of ever being well again when I started on Tanlac, and it certainly is remarkable the way this medicine has rid me of all my troubles and fixed me up so that I feel better than I have in many years. Tanlac has certainly done a good job for me."

Tanlac is sold in La Grande by Silverthorn's Family Drug Store and all leading druggists.—Ads.

DEPOT BARBER SHOP.
Corner of Depot and Jefferson.
SHAVING 25c
HAIR CUTTING 50c
F. W. RETZ, Prop.

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This letter comes from Louisville

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This letter comes from Louisville

Kentucky: "Mr. Silverthorn, it is gone; itching all gone, and my hair ties that I may feel that I have this tonic me great pleasure to write you has stopped falling out. It is most valuable Germicide Hair Tonic always on hand if it should be my misfortune to need it at any time in the future. From you while in La Grande has ever your preparation. You will find \$2.00 tainly done the work. Dandruff all enclosed, for which mail me two bottles. Samuel G. Forsythe, Louisville, Ky."

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"AFTER
EVERY
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The new sugar coated
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which everybody
likes—you will,
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A delicious peppermint
flavored sugar jacket around
peppermint flavored chewing gum
that will aid your appetite and diges-
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