

## The Sandy News

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CHAS. R. BENNETT, EDITOR.

OFFICIAL CITY PAPER

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"For Sandy Always."

Printer's Ink Did It,

"Young man, advertise yourself, and your business."

This is Nathan L. Amster's paraphrase of Horace Greely's famous epigram. He writes for the efficacy of his advice from personal experience. Three years ago he was a small stockholder in the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific railroad, who believed that the financial powers governing the system were looting it. Today he is chairman of the executive committee of the road.

How was the amazing miracle performed? Advertising, newspaper advertising, coupled with popular publicity, is Mr. Amster's answer.

"To what do you ascribe your meteoric rise?" He was asked.

"To advertising, daily paper advertising," was the reply. "I am a firm believer in advertising, both for your personal advancement as well as for your business success."

"When I became convinced the Rock Island properties ought to be paying dividends instead of rapidly deteriorating toward a receivership, I was only a little stockholder with a few hundred dollars invested. The idea struck me of leaguering the small stockholders together. I asked the company for a list of stockholders, but was refused. I tried every way, but couldn't get the names."

"Then the thought of advertising for them came to me. I started a campaign in the newspapers in every large city in the country."

"My success was instantaneous. Stories were published in all parts of the country telling of my fight. Gradually these small stockholders rallied to the cause I was advocating."

"With proxies from these people I opened my fight. Many times I was on the point of giving up, but printer's ink bridged the gap between my thousands of dollars opposed to the millions of my opponents."

"When the road was finally thrown into the hands of receivers my opponents were gradually eliminated. Then I was chosen to head the new executive committee and my advertising campaign was triumphant."

Mr. Amster is mentioned as the probable next president of the road.—Chicago News.

Clock Is Made Entirely of Straw.

A clock made in Germany is constructed of nothing but straw. Not even a piece of stiffening cardboard or a drop of glue has been used. It is six feet high and is two feet square. There are eight pendulums which allow speed regulation. By pressing a button which comes out automatically on one side, the clockwork is wound up and runs for five hours. By pushing another button, the hands can be set. The dial, figures, pendulum, hands, even the chain, weight gears and the skeleton are of straw. The chain is 14 inches long and endless. In the construction of this clock, thousands of stalks of straw have been used, mostly three and four fold to give greater strength.

Roquefort Cheese

Roquefort cheese is made in France from the milk of a certain breed of sheep which is fed on wild thyme, and the cheese has a wild time trying to keep from stinking itself to death in its infancy. The thyme grows on the banks of the Lot, Tarn and other rivers in the department of Aveyron in France, and after it has first been heaped and then

beeh-eed, it generates a lot of the tarnese smells that ever perambulated down the pike.

Thyme is a kind of an aromatic plant with a pungent odor, and after it is converted into Roquefort cheese it is the pungentest thing known to man. After this cheese is made, it is put in solitary confinement until its whiskers begin to turn gray and gangrene begins to set in, when it is taken out and chained to a post. Before it is served it is either chloroformed or knocked in the head with an axe. It is then brought in in little square sections about the size of a domino. It is served at the close of meals, together with black coffee. It usually has a running mate in the shape of a little round cracker, that has to be broken by a maul.

Roquefort cheese is of a dull white color, except mortification has set in. Some claim it to be inhabited, but this is not true. Even the intrepid and mephitic microbe flees from it as we flee from a pestilence. We have seen Limburger cheese that is strong enough to shoulder a two-bushel sack of wheat, but a piece of Roquefort the size of a dice can carry an election. Limburger cheese is a rose geranium when compared to Roquefort. There is as much difference between them as there is between the purr of a kitten and the roar of a lion. Some people who claim to be civilized say the like it, but they only eat Roquefort because it is imported and expensive. A man who will eat Roquefort is an open sepulchre, and should be quarantined or driven into the wilderness and never again allowed to look into the face of a human being.—Pacific Woodman.

Do Schools Teach Greater Patriotism?

In a speech accepting an American flag for his courtroom, Judge G. E. Sklpworth, of Eugene, Oregon, said in part: "Teach patriotism in the pulpit, emphasize it in the public press and we as lawyers, under oath to support the laws of the nation, should be leaders in the cause of patriotism." The question is do the public schools teach patriotism or is the tendency towards a sort of national skepticism that seeks only to point out the flaws in our system of government? Love of country should be the guiding star of every young person born under the American flag, for a strong sense of patriotism is required of those who are guiding the ship of state in order to avoid the shoals and quicksands that beset popular government, and no more patriotism can be expected of an official than is possessed by those who elect him to office!

DEEP CREEK

Mr. Quincy Erdman, Jack and Carl Anderson left for Eastern Oregon, Sunday.

Mrs. Beula Gollings and son, Melvin of Ridgefield, Washington, spent a few days visiting with Erdman's.

Deep Creek school had one week vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Judd and daughter, of Barton, spent Saturday with Bartlemay's.

Mrs. Charles Richey spent a few days of last week in Portland.

Jack McKinley spent a few days of last week in Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Jones and little daughter spent a few days visiting Chas. Bartlemay's.

Mr. Erdman and family spent last Thursday visiting I. Brown's at Barton, Oregon.

FIRWOOD.

Remember the Sandy Grange Saturday the 8th.

Irene Smith, after spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Smith, has gone to Salem to take a position as librarian.

Warren Cornog spent Wednesday evening with Wilkins.

Mrs. L. R. Mack and sons spent a few days at their Firwood home.

Frances McKerrow spent New Year with her sister, Mrs. J. W. Dixon and family.

Mr. Withers was the dinner guest at J. C. Smith's Christmas.

Katie Motejl and Henry Keisecker

were married at Oregon City, Tuesday.

William Alt, after spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Alt, has returned to Astoria, where he has been working.

Mrs. F. Alt spent Monday evening with Mrs. E. D. Hart.

Anna McKerrow has returned to Portland after spending a week with the Dixon family.

Viola DeShazer spent Sunday with Mrs. Mable Lee.

THE BLUFFS

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Shepard, of Portland, came out Saturday and spent the week end at their cottage, the Maples. They were guests at the Baumbach home Saturday evening.

Nearly every one is or has been having La Grippe. Mrs. John Dunn and Thomas Dunn are among the victims.

Mr. W. Severn and Miss Mary Haley came out from Portland Friday evening and spent the holidays at their home here. Anna Halley accompanied them back to Portland on Sunday.

Mrs. P. T. Dunn will entertain the Sewing Club next Wednesday, Jan 12th.

For Sale or Trade

Four head of nice young farm horses. Will sell for cash or trade for cattle or oats. Horses are guaranteed and prices right. Apply to P. T. Shelley,

GOVERNMENT AID  
FOR GOOD ROADS

Ways In Which Department of  
Agriculture Offers Help.

ADVICE TO COMMUNITIES.

Lecturers Will Be Sent With Lantern Slides to Give Information on Road Improvement; Also the Department of Agriculture Stands Ready to Give Advice and Superintendence.

[Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

Communities interested in the improvement of roads are recommended by the United States department of agriculture to apply for a lecturer on the subject. Lecturers will be sent at the government's expense wherever there is reason to believe that audiences will be large enough to make the expenditure of time and money worth while. Whenever possible it is, of course, desirable for a number of communities in the same vicinity to make arrangements for lectures at the same time, since in this way the traveling expenses for each stop made by the lecturer are materially reduced.

The number of lecturers at the disposal of the department is limited, and it is not always possible therefore to comply with every request. When a lecturer cannot be sent, however, the department will loan a set of suitable lantern slides to any responsible local association or individual who will pay the express charges. The only requirement is that the slides be made of active and practical use in the community and that they be returned in good condition in ninety days. In addition a brief outline of a lecture to accompany the slides will be forwarded on request.

In addition to this educational work the department is always ready to respond to requests for practical assistance which may take the form of special advice and inspection, superintendence of county roads, road surveys, experimental road work, bridge work or the development of a model system of highways for a county. To obtain such assistance local authorities should secure a blank form from the office of public roads on which to make applications. Requests from corporate villages or cities cannot be met, however.

Bridge work is one branch of road building in which the department may be of particular service to local authorities. Typical designs have been prepared, and copies of these can be furnished on request. A few minor alterations would probably make such a design suitable for special conditions, or an engineer may be assigned to inspect the site and offer suggestions. In some cases designs by bridge companies have been reviewed by the department for the benefit of local officials.

Road materials are also being continually tested by the department and the

information thus obtained is available for any community in doubt as to the kind of road they purpose to build. Similar tests can also be secured on dust layers, such as road oils and tars, and the department will furnish to any one instructions as to selection and shipment of samples. The tests are made free of charge when they are desired in connection with public improvements.

Ration For Cows.

A very acceptable ration can be made by letting each animal have daily thirty pounds of corn silage and all the clover hay she will consume, says Hoard's Dairyman. A mixture consisting of 300 pounds of corn chop, 300 pounds of ground barley, 300 pounds of bran and fifty pounds of oilmeal will go very nicely with this roughage. Feed about one pound of this mixture for each three and one-half pounds of milk produced.

When Hay Is Cured.

One of the methods of determining whether hay is fit to stack is to take a handful and twist it as hard as it can be twisted with the hands, and if no juices are forced out of the stems it is considered ready for the mow, as a rule. Where it is cured in the cock it should be spread out to the air and the sun from one to two hours before hauling to the barn.

Summer and Winter Silo.

I think the silo is all right and that it has come to stay, writes J. P. Mast in the Kansas Farmer. My milk cows are doing better this year than ever before, and I attribute this good showing to the feeding of good silage. The use of silage results in a great saving in both grain and hay. I am sure that the time will soon come when all farmers in my neighborhood who keep cattle will have to build two silos—one for winter and one for summer feeding. My cattle are in better condition in the spring following winter feeding with silage than they are in the fall, when they come off grass. With silage I can make good growth on young cattle without any grain.

Potatoes as a Cow Feed.

Potatoes are not considered a very good cow feed. If fed they should be sliced and only a small portion fed daily. Twenty pounds are about enough to use. The Vermont station reports that the heavy feeding of potatoes caused a very poor quality of butter.

DAIRY JOTTINGS.

Don't let the milk stand in the stable. Take it to the dairy and strain or separate it before it has cooled.

Don't guess at the temperature of the cream when churning. Use a thermometer, and be sure it is from 55 to 60 degrees.

Separator cream makes better butter than cream by other methods, because it is clean.

Signs often fail in the selection of a cow, but the scales and the Babcock test can always be relied upon.

To a much greater extent than most folks realize, the success of the dairy depends upon the kind of attention given the cows.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

C. D. PURCELL

ATTORNEY AT LAW

SANDY OREGON

THE UNION BARBER SHOP

W. A. SHANER, Prop.

For a haircut that looks right  
and a shave that feels right  
and Hot or Cold Baths this is  
the place

New Junker Building.

C. D. Purcell  
INSURANCE

Representing reliable Companies

THE UBIQUITOUS TURKEY.

He Has Spread All Over the World  
Despite His Retiring Ways.

In every corner of the globe almost, at least where civilization has spread its epicurean taste, may be found the domesticated turkey—not, however, of his own volition. Never would he, in his wild state, have sought to cross the stormy seas to find green fields and pastures new.

He is not so constructed. He is not bold or adventurous of disposition. On the contrary, he is timid and much afraid of things he does not understand and when undisturbed is prone to let well enough alone and get along with his accustomed feeding grounds.

Again, as a flier the turkey is not a pronounced success. He flies ponderously, almost painfully and with great effort and only when very much frightened. His flight can be sustained for only a short distance, but what the wild turkey lacks as an aviator he fully makes up as a sprinter.

He can outrun a race horse, especially in his own native forest, where undergrowth and bushes seem but to add to his speed. But he could not have flown over the ocean even if he had had that unnatural desire.

He was taken over by the hand of man, first to Spain, then to other Mediterranean countries, to northern Europe, to the far east, until now he is well nigh omnipresent. And this spreading out of his kind even unto the ends of the earth is all due to the entrancing qualities his meat takes on when properly baked or roasted.—New York Herald.

Scours in Calves.

The disease is contagious and known as calf cholera or dysentery. Polyvalent dysentery serum injected into the calf at birth prevents the disease in many instances or the cow may be immunized by similar treatment so that her calf will not scour. Clean up, disinfect and whitewash the stable. Saturate the stump of the navel of the calf with tincture of iodine at birth and then dust with slaked lime twice daily until perfectly dried.

PAUL R. MEINIG

Dealer in

General Merchandise

Hats, Caps, Dry Goods  
Agent for

Sharpes Separators, Mitchell Lewis and  
Stover goods also Old Charter Oak Ranges  
and full line of Heating Stoves,

Olympic Flour White Mountain Flour  
White River Flour

Carry in stock at all times A. A. Cutter

Bergman Logger shoe, Florsheim and  
Chesterfield dress shoe and a complete line

Ladies and Childrens Shoes