

TAFT REFORMS POSTAL SERVICE

Government's Biggest Business
Now Run on Modern Bases.

PENNY POSTAGE POSSIBLE.

Economy and Efficiency in Administration Under Hitchcock Make Cheaper Postage Rates Imminent—Policies Should Be Continued.

In thorough accord with the policy of economy and efficiency of the Taft administration, Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock has put an end to the annual deficit in the postoffice department and made possible the serious consideration of further reforms and improvements, not the least important of which is the imminent possibility of penny postage. Many other reforms that have the support of President Taft will be inaugurated this year. Another term of the Taft administration would place this \$240,000,000 business institution completely on a business basis.

At the beginning of the present administration the postal service was in arrears to the extent of \$17,479,770.47, which was decidedly the largest deficit on record. Last year the revenues exceeded the expenditures by \$210,118.12.

The wiping out of the deficit has been accomplished without any curtailment of facilities. On the contrary, there have been established 3,744 new postoffices, delivery by carrier has been provided in 193 additional cities, and 2,516 new rural routes, aggregating 60,670 miles, have been authorized. Meanwhile the force of postal employees has been increased by more than 8,000, and last year the to-

DELEGATES PLEDGED TO TAFT.	
The delegates to the Republican national convention pledged to President Taft on Saturday, April 6, 1912, numbered 253, as follows:	
Alabama	22
Alaska	2
Colorado	5
District of Columbia	2
Florida	12
Georgia	26
Indiana	20
Iowa	8
Michigan	6
Mississippi	20
Missouri	6
New Mexico	7
New York	79
Oklahoma	4
Philippines	2
South Carolina	16
Tennessee	16
Virginia	24
Total	280
Necessary for choice, 539	

routes and to serve thousands of additional patrons on existing routes with little or no increased cost. But the Taft program of postal reform and progress is not yet completed. The president is urging congress to adopt legislation for the readjustment of postage rates on a basis of cost, which will eventually permit of a 1 cent rate on letter mail. A project also is under way for giving to village communities the same free delivery of mail that is now enjoyed by cities and the rural population.

The establishment of a domestic parcel post has received the earnest consideration of the president. In some branches of the delivery service, notably the rural and city delivery routes, the equipment now necessary is sufficient for the additional transportation of considerable merchandise with little or no increase in expense.

President Taft, accordingly, has urgently recommended to congress the adoption of the necessary legislation, and to present the issue clearly, three items of \$50,000 each have been in-

MINERS' WELFARE CAUSE OF TAFT

Bureau of Mines Marks Great Step Forward.

SAVES HUNDREDS OF LIVES.

Discovery of Danger of Coal Dust Important—Handling of Explosives Made Safer—Government's Experimental Coal Mine.

The saving of many lives annually—the lives of miners throughout the United States—will be one of the splendid results that will follow the establishment of the bureau of mines, one of the great achievements in the interest of labor of the administration of President Taft.

The excessive and unnecessary loss of life in the mines of this country was one of the primary causes for the creation of this bureau. For years hundreds of miners were killed in mine disasters, and practically nothing was done to check the terrible loss of life.

Spurred on by President Taft, an act creating the bureau of mines was passed by congress and became effective on July 1, 1910. John A. Holmes of the United States geological survey was appointed as the first director. Mr. Holmes was reputed and certified to be the best trained man for the place obtainable in the United States. The chief experimental station was established at Pittsburgh, where the investigations of the problems entrusted to the bureau have been prosecuted so successfully for nearly two years.

In the year 1907, the most disastrous of all years in the American coal mines, 3,125 miners lost their lives. This represented 4.86 of men killed for every 1,000 employed. In coal mines in Europe less than two miners are killed out of every 1,000 employed. As a result of the work conducted by the bureau of mines and the wise use of an appropriation of \$150,000 made by congress, the death rate has been already reduced to practically one-half what it was in 1907.

One of the notable achievements of the bureau of mines was the demonstration of the fact that coal dust in a bituminous mine is more dangerous and deadly than gas. It had been the belief heretofore that gas or fire damp was the greatest menace to the miners, and little attention was given to the accumulation of coal dust. The bureau of mines proved to the satisfaction of the miners as well as operators that coal dust would explode and, unlike fire damp, carried no warning with it. The keeping of dusty mines wet, as recommended by the bureau of mines, was found to reduce materially the chances of explosion of coal dust.

The number of deaths in the mines has been greatly reduced as a result of the testing of explosives under the direction of the bureau of mines. In the year 1908 the coal mines in the United States used 2,000,000 pounds of short flame explosives, and at present nearly seven times that quantity is being used with greater safety, due to the co-operation of the coal operators and the bureau of mines.

The establishment of an experimental coal mine at Brucetown, Pa., twelve miles from Pittsburgh, is still another notable achievement of the bureau of mines. It places the United States in advance of other nations with respect to this research and experimental work in mines. Numerous tests are made at this experimental mine, from which many excellent results are obtained.

Still another important work which is conducted under the auspices of the bureau of mines is the rescue of entombed miners. Since the creation of the bureau many hundreds of lives have been saved. At the big mining disaster in Ohio one of the rescue corps of the bureau of mines arrived at the scene thirty-two hours after the disaster. Three men were rescued who had been given up as dead and allowed to remain in the mine. At another time one man was found alive among 150 dead, and today he is the sole survivor of that terrible catastrophe due to the splendid work of the rescue corps.

Before the bureau of mines was made possible by the interest of President Taft, which was followed by the necessary legislation for its establishment, there was no organized effort in saving the lives of entombed miners. Time and again men have sacrificed their lives in vain attempts to rescue their companions. This unnecessary sacrifice of life has been stopped by the co-operation of the state authorities with the federal rescuers attached to the bureau of mines. An investigation of the fuel resources of the United States is also being made with a view of checking the waste and increasing the efficiency with which fuel is used. This latter phase of the work is a part of the practical conservation policy of the Taft administration.

Dr. Wiley Supports Taft.
Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, who recently resigned as chief chemist of the department of agriculture, when in Cincinnati several days ago made the following statement:
"President Taft is the one man who stood between me and destruction at Washington. When efforts were being made to assassinate me Taft proved my only protector. He stood by me, and I am grateful to him. I hope he will be re-elected president."

Irrigated Land for Sale.
80 acres, 11 miles from Prineville, on old Bend stage road. All under cultivation; 50 acres in alfalfa and clover; 7 1/2 miles from railroad. Address X Y Z care Journal. No agents. 2-29-12

Turkey Eggs.
White Holland, 9 for \$2. Mass. T. F. McCALLISTER. 5-21

Horse and Saddle Lost.
Between Prineville and Redmond, one black mare about 600 pounds with saddle on. Reward for return to Dillon Feed yard. 3-21

Many a Man Owes His Success to an Investment

on the installment plan, because it has served as an anchor and kept him in a straight line and away from the many "Get Rich Quick" schemes which are so plentiful today and which so often mean riches only for the smooth tongued promoters thereof. By investing IN YOUR HOME TOWN you are dealing with values and people with whom you are acquainted—people who are interested in your welfare because your success means the success of others about you, and the more successful citizens a town can boast of the better place it will be. Lots in NOBLES ADDITION can be had by making a very small payment down and the balance on terms to suit the purchaser, monthly, bi-monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or annual payments. These lots are the best investment in city property, today. The only district with building restrictions and with street improvements and sidewalks already in. Make your selection now. A few dollars will hold the lots for you until you can make further payments. You are entitled to the best. Why not get it? Come in and let me show you NOBLES ADDITION, the center of building activity in Prineville.

A. R. BOWMAN

The Oregon Bar
At the Old Stand
G. W. Wiley & Co., Prps

All kinds of Choice Liquors
Wines and Cigars.

Famous Ranier Beer in
Bottles and on Draft.

Summons.
In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Crook.
W. L. McGonagill, C. McGonagill, V. R. McGonagill and Burch McGonagill, the only heirs at law of J. W. McGonagill deceased, plaintiffs,
vs.
L. N. Jones, May Jones his wife, J. R. Jones, Appie Jones his wife, Thomas J. Jones, Hannah Jones his wife, A. J. Jones, Viola Jones his wife, W. F. Jones, Inez Jones his wife, Della Jackson, formerly Della Jones, and Fred Jackson, her husband, and G. W. Jones, the heirs at law of Stephen Jones deceased, also all other unknown heirs of the said Stephen Jones, claiming any right, title, estate or lien upon or interest in the real property described in complaint herein, defendants,
To A. J. Jones and Viola Jones his wife, and Thomas J. Jones and Hannah Jones his wife, and G. W. Jones, deceased; also all other unknown heirs of said Stephen Jones, claiming any right, title, estate, lien upon or interest in the real property described in the complaint herein, defendants.
In the name of the State of Oregon, You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled court and suit, on or before the last day of the time prescribed in the order for publication of this summons, to wit: The 4th day of May, 1912, and if you fail to so answer or wait thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief in this summons and said complaint demanded, to wit: That the defendants and each of them be required and compelled to set up and establish their claim or claims, interest or interests, in the land herein described to wit: The west half of the north-west quarter, and the west half of the south-west quarter of section twenty-four, in township fifteen south of range twelve east of the Willamette Meridian, in Crook County, Oregon, adverse and conflicting with the estate and interests of plaintiffs therein, that defendants and each of them, and all persons claiming or to claim by through under them or either of them, be declared to have no estate or interest in the said premises or any part thereof, and that a decree be entered by this court forever barring the said defendants and each of them and all persons claiming or to claim by through under them or either of them, from claiming or to claim, an estate, right, title, lien or interest in the said premises or any part thereof, and that plaintiffs be decreed and declared to be the owners in fee simple of the land above described, and that plaintiffs have their cost and disbursements of this suit, and such other and further relief as this court may seem equitable in the premises.
This summons is ordered to be served upon you by the publication thereof in the Crook County Journal, a weekly newspaper published in Prineville, Oregon, by the order of the Hon. H. C. Ellis, judge of the county court for Crook County, Oregon, and order bearing date the 29th day of March, 1912, and the date of the first publication of this summons is March 29th, 1912, and the date of the last publication May 4th, 1912.
T. E. J. DEFFY,
Attorney for plaintiffs.

Notice for Publication.
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon
March 4th, 1912.
Notice is hereby given that
GEORGE A. LITTLE,
of Prineville, Oregon, who, on March 11th, 1910, made homestead No. 8287, for 200 acres, section 21, township 17 south, range 16 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation, and to establish claim to the land above described, before Timothy E. J. Deffy, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, at Prineville, Oregon, on the 20th day of April, 1912.
Claimant names as witnesses: George W. Crawford, Nathaniel W. Morrisette, Sears Lee, of Prineville, Oregon, and A. O. Myers, of Redmond, Oregon.
C. W. MOORE, Register.

We Point to Quality

In our Hats, and you will never find their excellence change. In the latest styles of new Spring Hats we have the best and the greatest variety. There are soft and hard Hats in the newest shapes and the most fashionable shades. We have all sizes to suit all faces, and we also carry a fine line of Silk Hats and Opera Caps, too, for all uses.



FOSTER & HYDE

When Waiters Walk




behind our joints, in carrying them to table, they experience the longing that only juicy, tender Meats can produce. For our Beef, pork, mutton, veal, lamb and Poultry are very tempting in their savory fragrance—and eat tenderly too. They are all money-saving Meats, because there is so little waste after we have dressed them ready for your oven. Make one trial and be convinced.

City Meat Market

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—via—



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VIA REDMOND

Round trip tickets to principal cities in Middle Western and Eastern States.

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Line Protected by Automatic Block Signal

Baltimore.....\$107.50	Kansas City.....\$ 60.00	St. Louis.....\$ 70.00
Boston.....110.00	Minneapolis..... 60.00	St. Paul..... 60.00
Chicago..... 72.50	New York.....108.50	Toronto..... 81.50
Denver..... 55.00	Omaha..... 60.00	Washington.....107.50

Going limit fifteen days; final return limit October 31, 1912. LIBERAL STOPOVER PRIVILEGES. Choice of routes.

Proportionately Reduced Fares to Many Other Points

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APRIL 25, 26, 27 to St. Paul and Minneapolis only.
TO ALL DESTINATIONS:
MAY 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 17, 18, 24, 29.
JUNE 1, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29.
JULY 2, 3, 6, 7, 11, 12, 15, 16, 20, 22, 23, 26, 29, 30, 31.
AUGUST 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 12, 15, 16, 22, 23, 29, 30, 31.
SEPTEMBER 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 30.

Through Train Service to the East. Strictly High-Class. Call on or write nearest O. W. R. & N. Agent and let him assist you in outlining a DELIGHTFUL SUMMER OUTING, or address

General Passenger Agent,
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NEATLY AND PROMPTLY DONE
WHEN IT IS DONE BY : : :

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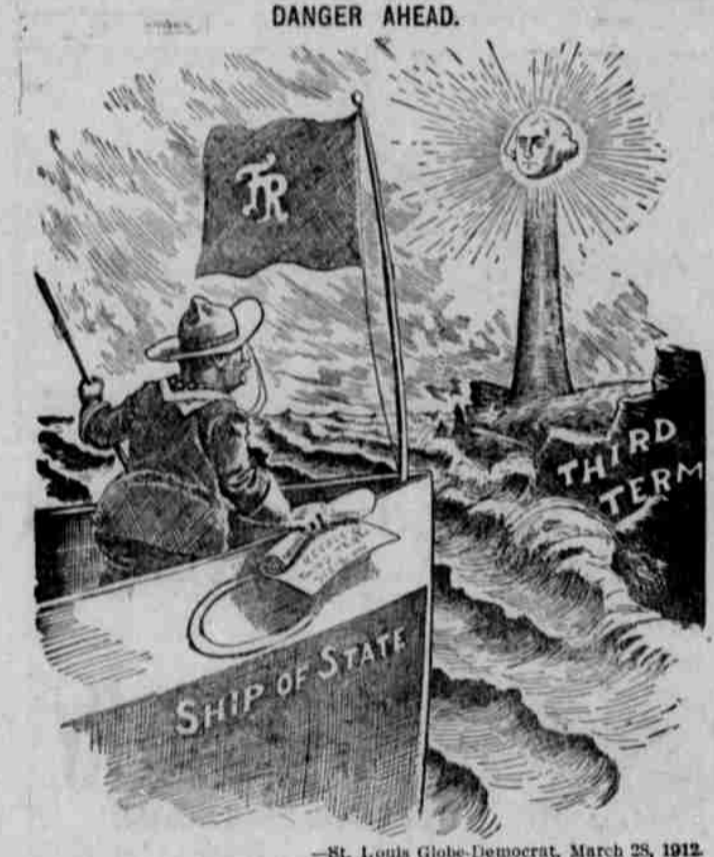
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PRINEVILLE, OREGON

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Fine Livery Rigs For Rent



DANGER AHEAD.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat, March 28, 1912.

tal amount expended for salaries was approximately \$14,000,000 greater than two years ago. The average annual salary has been increased from \$830 to \$967 for rural carriers, from \$970 to \$1,082 for postoffice clerks, from \$1,021 to \$1,084 for city letter carriers and from \$1,198 to \$1,183 for railway postal clerks. Thus a marked extension of the postal service and increased compensation for its employees have gone hand in hand with a vanishing deficit.

Postal Banks Great Success.

By persistent effort the present Republican administration secured the passage on June 25, 1910, of the act creating the postal savings system, which is now in operation at practically all the 7,500 postoffice postoffices. Preparations are being made for its extension to 40,000 fourth class postoffices. It is confidently anticipated that the deposits at the close of the present fiscal year will aggregate \$50,000,000 and that the income of the system will be sufficient to pay all operating expenses.

Under President Taft the postoffice department has engaged in an aggressive crusade against the fraudulent use of the mails. Last year the inspectors investigated many cases involving the sale of worthless stock in imaginary mining companies and other fictitious concerns. There were altogether 529 indictments and 184 convictions, with but 12 acquittals. The other cases are pending. The convicted offenders had defrauded the people of many millions of dollars.

Sunday service by employees has been reduced to a minimum, with little objection from patrons.

Reforms Under Way.

Many other improvements have been made in the postal service during President Taft's term of office, such as the shipment of periodicals in carloads by fast freight, which has reduced the cost of transportation and expedited the handling of first class mail, and the consolidation of the star route and rural delivery services, so that it has been possible to establish many law

ed in the estimates of the postal service by Postmaster General Hitchcock, two to cover the initial expense of introducing the parcel post on rural routes and in the city delivery service, respectively, and the third to meet the cost of an investigation looking to the final extension of the service to the railways and other transportation lines.

TAFT DEFEATS RAILROADS.

Prevents Increase in Freight Rates by Vigorous Action.

President Taft's method of doing his work as president without seeking to achieve personal notoriety from his good works was never better illustrated than in his ultimatum to the railroads of the country which prevented a general increase in railroad rates just prior to the adoption of amendments to the railroad rate law two years ago. The president served notice upon the railroads that if they anticipated the new law they would be haled into court and as a result of subsequent conferences the railroads agreed to postpone their action until the new law was passed.

In the new law of congress President Taft assisted in inserting a provision which transferred from the shoulders of the shipper to that of the railroads the burden of proof in establishing the reasonableness of a railroad rate. Prior to that time the practice had been just the opposite, with the result that many shippers who were or had been suffering from discriminatory rates or practices, were unable to prove their cases without great expense or long litigation or both. Under this new law the railroads subsequently made application for an increase in their rates and the interstate commerce commission, not being satisfied with the showing of the railroads as to their reasonableness, denied them. Thus one of the great achievements of President Taft came to pass, an achievement which affected every man, woman and child in the country, but it was done so quietly that it has almost been forgotten by many who were benefited.