

MAINTAINING A GOOD ROAD.

Organized and Systematized Work Necessary.

SUPERVISION MAIN THING.

Without That the Road is Liable to Be Built Wrong or Unscrupulous Contractors. Taking Advantage of This Inefficiency. Cheat the County—Ruts Must Be Filled Up.

It requires three things to make a great country—the right kind of people, productive lands and means of communication and transportation, says Curtis Hill, state highway engineer of Missouri. Fix your attention upon the road question from the standpoint of communication and transportation, with the highway as an important part of the transportation system.

Draw a mind sketch in which imagine yourself making a large map of your state. On this map draw lines representing the railroads and mark the tonnage of freight carried by them. Then draw a second set of different colored lines representing the water ways and mark the tonnage of freight carried by them. In still another color make a third set of lines to represent the public wagon roads and mark thereon the tonnage of freight moved over them. Note the comparison in tonnage transported and you will see that the proportion moved over the highways originating in the state exceeds either of the others.

This map will also show that, while the railways and waterways touch upon some farms and communities, the highways reach them all. This is not the highway an important factor in the system of transportation, as important as the railway or waterway? It requires them all—highway, water way and railway—to make up the complete system of transportation, and the very basis of this transportation system is the highway.

If we assume that road building is to make use of natural materials in such a manner as to produce the improved road and that the roads should



A WELL MAINTAINED ROAD.

be built to meet the needs and the demands of travel coming upon them it follows that all the roads should not be rocky, gravelled or oiled, neither should all be of earth. Many of the states have such a diversity of road-making material that no one method or plan of construction is adaptable in all parts of a state, and plans must frequently be varied over one county.

In one section rock construction is best, in another gravel and in still others sand-clay or chert. A special feature in some counties is the well dragged earth road, while in others concrete or masonry in culverts or bridges may be pre-eminent. It is necessary for the highway engineer to study the field and choose the methods, plans and materials adaptable to the locality.

Organized, systematized work prevents waste. Well organized, systematic work is impossible without competent and trained supervision. Trained supervision is the correct principle with which to carry on any business. "Regular" might be substituted for "trained," because if a road official is found to be suited for the work and is retained regularly at his work he becomes a "trained or skilled" road man.

A capable man in such an office will see that the work is done right, protect the county against unscrupulous contractors, open the road drains and prevent the roads from being used for artificial farm drains.

After they are built good roads must be taken care of. One great defect in our road work is the lack of maintenance—more correctly, the lack of a proper system for maintenance. Traffic and the elements are continually tearing the roads down, and we must be continually building them up.

Any kind of road gradually wears out, and this loss must be replaced or the road will gradually go down. The old adage is true that "a stitch in time saves nine."

GOOD ROADS EPIDEMIC CONTAGIOUS.

Making good roads is becoming contagious, and the beneficent epidemic is spreading all over the country. The south has caught the fever, and in many localities elaborate systems of improved highways are contemplated, under way or have been completed. A good road is an effective object lesson.

CHARRED DOCUMENTS.

Papers Subjected to Great Heat Not Necessarily Destroyed.

One of the most interesting after effects of the San Francisco earthquake and consequent fire has been touched upon in a paper by George A. James dealing with the handling of charred documents which so often are found in modern safes after the heat of a great conflagration. Mr. James, expert in this business of restoration of charred documents, speaks of the appalling loss of documents in San Francisco, due to the ignorance of persons holding them.

According to Mr. James, no paper which may have been carbonized under conditions which leave the sheet virtually intact should be imagined destroyed until some expert in the restoration of carbonized paper shall have declared it so. The principle upon which he works is that every printed, ink written or pencil written word must leave its impression upon the paper. He points out that which most persons have observed in the burning of a newspaper—that the printing remains legible when the paper is charred; it becomes only a matter of proper light in which to read the print.

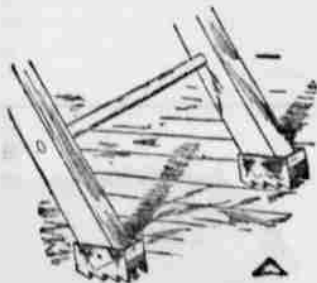
In the matter of treatment for restoring carbonized documents it naturally is a complicated chemical process too long and difficult to describe. But some observations made by Mr. James are worthy of the attention of any one who has occasion to store valuable documents.

Graphite pencils (lead pencils) leave a far clearer mark than does ink or print, though typewritten papers remain legible after great heat. In papers which have been restored and where footings of figures first have been made in light pencilings and later written with a pen the graphite first footings have been easiest to develop. Here are a few "don'ts" to be observed before the potential fire:

Valuable documents should not be folded. Currency never should be kept in a drawer in which coin or jewelry is deposited. Use no wallets or rubber bands in storing documents. If a piece of currency or valuable document be charred and even broken, don't decide that it is worthless and beyond all restoration.—Chicago Tribune.

Ladder Holding Clips.

The lower end of a ladder may be kept from slipping by using a device made from heavy sheet metal, as shown in the accompanying illustration. The attachments are made to fit the wood loosely, and the edge intended for the



PREVENT LADDER FROM SLIPPING.

lower part is notched like a saw. A hole is drilled through the metal, and a corresponding hole is bored in the wood for a draw pin or bolt. This makes them fit the base, no matter at what angle the ladder slants, and also provides a way to quickly remove them.

The Vacuum Cleaner.

Vacuum cleaners were recently used with great success in a New York office building which had been visited by fire in the removal of the water which had accumulated as the result of the presence of the firemen. The janitor was instructed to make every effort to have the offices in readiness for the occupants next morning, so that their business would not suffer any interruption, and in order to get rid of the water in the carpets and on the floors a number of vacuum cleaners were secured and put to work, with the result that things were in perfect order for the commencement of business the following morning.

A German Use of the Sand Blast.

The cutting and wearing power of a stream of blown sand, long since utilized for various purposes, has been employed for testing building materials at the Gross-Lichterfelde Institute, in Germany. Granite, pine wood, linoleum and other substances used in the construction and furnishing of buildings are subjected for about two minutes to the action of a blast of two quartz sand under a pressure of two atmospheres. The results show the resisting powers of the substances tested to the effects of wear. This form of test is applicable to road building materials.

Important Coal Discovery.

The discovery of a seam of good quality coal which far exceeds in importance anything that has yet been found in the Kent coal area was pierced on May 17 in a concession boring north of Dover, the seam proving to be no less than twelve feet ten inches thick. The seam was struck seventy feet below one nearly five feet thick and is believed to be second only to the great seam of South Staffordshire.

Sea of Galilee Sinking.

A recent scientific traveler in Palestine publishes as the result of his observation that the sea of Galilee, which is 800 feet below the level of the Mediterranean, is fast becoming like the Dead sea, with dense water and salt formations on its banks. The traveler believes that the bottom of the sea is sinking and that greater changes in it are impending.

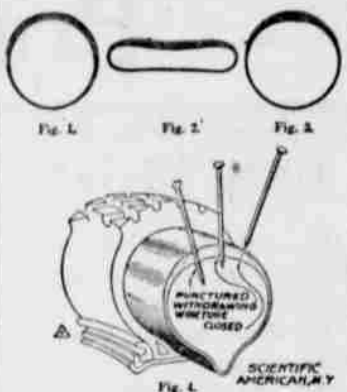
SELF HEALING TIRE.

Rubber Inner Tube That Holds Air After Being Punctured.

A new form of inner tube which has recently been placed on the market is well worthy of consideration as seemingly representing an important step in the right direction.

This tube contains no filler, no 'dope' of any kind, but is a regular pneumatic tube inflated with air in the usual way, which, owing to some peculiar and very ingenious features in its construction, is in a large measure self sealing and will hold the air for a long time, it is claimed, even after receiving a very severe puncture. The principle on which the construction of this tire is based can best be explained by reference to our illustrations. The inner tube is made rather heavy at the tread and has imbedded in it a strip of canvas seen in section in Fig. 1, which represents the appearance of the tube when first made. We now come to the important feature of the new tube. After a length of tubing has been made as usual and with the structure shown in Fig. 1 the tube is now turned inside out. An inspection of Fig. 1 will show that the canvas strip, forming as it does an arc of the inner circumference of the tube

is necessarily shorter than the corresponding arc of the outer circumference of the tube. The consequence of this is that when the tube is turned inside out the canvas strip is under tension, and, being inelastic and therefore unable to give way to this tension, it holds the deflated tire in a flat position, as shown in Fig. 2. On inflation the tire is, of course, forced to assume a circular form, and the canvas strip, being now situated on the external circumference and being, as already pointed out, inextensible, compresses the rubber underneath it, so that the tread portion of the inner tube is always under compression and therefore self sealing. In point of fact, a puncture made with a sharp nail or point seals itself automatically, so that it cannot be detected by the usual immersion in water.



SELF HEALING AUTO TIRE.

The diagram of Fig. 4 is intended to show roughly the way in which the rubber behaves when a puncture is made. The nail on the left is shown in its entering position, when it draws the fiber of the rubber with it and raises a tuft of rubber on the inside of the tube. The nail on the right is being withdrawn, and the fiber of the rubber is following in its motion. On the extreme right is seen a puncture sealed by the rubber after the nail has been extracted.

Dictograph's Wide Range.

K. M. Turner, inventor of the dictograph, which he says has been mis-spelled dictagraph, gave a demonstration of the various ways in which the device could be practically utilized in New York recently.

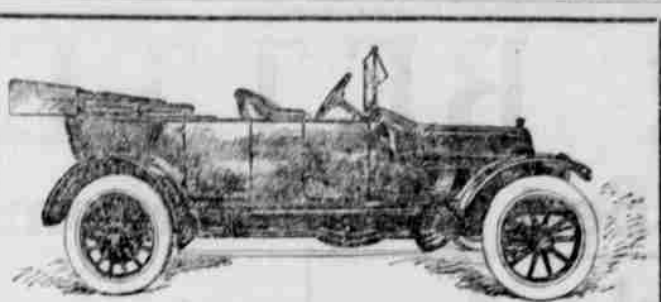
"The dictograph," explained the inventor, "has been known as a detective device. This is the first public demonstration of its everyday commercial importance. With our commercial device a business man simply lifts a lever and talks to one, two, fifteen or a hundred people, as he chooses, at one time. Each party to the conversation is seated in his own office, which may be in the same building or several blocks away. Nobody is obliged to hold a transmitter or receiver. They talk back and forth as though seated in the same room. The detective value of the device consists of the fact that the transmitter weighs only six ounces and can be concealed easily. It can be installed in four minutes by an expert and can be wired so as to transmit spoken words for more than a mile."

A Great Fuel Consumer.

More fuel is consumed in the city of Pittsburgh and its immediate vicinity and more coal is shipped to and through the Pittsburgh district than in any other district in the world, according to Edward W. Parker of the United States geological survey. With a population of about one-ninth of that of Greater New York the consumption of coal alone in Pittsburgh is nearly equal to that of the much larger city. Greater New York consumed in 1911 approximately 19,000,000 short tons, and Pittsburgh used about 16,500,000 short tons. But Pittsburgh consumes several million tons of coke and considerable quantities of natural gas, which, added to the coal consumption, gives that city a good lead over New York as a fuel consumer.

Economical Reflectors.

Reflectors that may be attached to any electric light, called asymmetrical reflectors, may now be obtained. Their purpose is to throw the bulk of the light from the lamp in one direction. They are especially useful in illuminating long halls, for throwing light into closets, in the bathroom for shaving or wherever more light is needed in a certain spot. Where such reflectors are employed a smaller lamp may be used, thus cutting down the cost of current.



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Loans	\$123,753.24	Capital paid in full	\$25,000.00
Overdrafts	4,286.06	Surplus	14,000.00
Banking House	24,009.50	Undivided profits	7,573.08
Cash and Exchange	56,421.76	Deposits	151,207.48
Total	208,870.56		\$208,870.56

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Cows to Pasture.

Apply to Mrs. L. Dillon. Pasture open May 1, 1913. Driving done by Orville Dillon. 3-25-11p

Summons

In the circuit court of the state of Oregon for Crook County.

J. W. Boone, plaintiff,

vs.

Uri S. Minkler, defendant.

To Uri S. Minkler, the above named defendant:

In the name of the state of Oregon you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of plaintiff filed in the above entitled suit within ten days from the date of the service of this summons upon you, if served within Crook county, state of Oregon, or, if served within any other county in this state, then within twenty days from the date of the service of this summons upon you, or, if served by publication, and not within this state, then on or before

the 5th day of May, 1913,

and you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear or answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will take judgment and decree against you for the relief prayed for in the complaint, to-wit: A judgment for the sum of Sixteen Hundred eighty dollars, with interest thereon at rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 2nd day of March, 1913, until paid, and for the further sum of one hundred fifty dollars as attorney's fees and for the costs and disbursements of this suit. And for a decree that a certain mortgage executed by you to the plaintiff on the 19th day of December, 1910, be foreclosed, and the real property described therein, to-wit: Lots two and three and the east half of the southwest quarter of section eighteen, in township fifteen south, of range seventeen east of the Willamette Meridian in Crook county, state of Oregon, together with the tenements, be sold by the sheriff of Crook county, Oregon, according to law, and the money arising from said sale to be applied on the judgment prayed for, attorney's fees and costs, and if insufficient to pay the same, then for a judgment for such deficiency. That the plaintiff be allowed to become a bidder and purchaser at such sale, and that the defendant and all persons claiming by, through or under him, be forever barred and foreclosed and estopped from having any right, title or interest in or to said premises or any part thereof, or any redemption or equity of redemption except as provided by law, and for such other and further relief as may be proper in the premises.

This summons is published in the Crook County Journal, a weekly newspaper, published at the city of Prineville, Crook county, state of Oregon, for six full weeks, by order of the Hon. G. Springer, county judge of Crook county, state of Oregon, made and entered on the 8th day of March, 1913.

Dated and published first time this 13th day of March, 1913.

M. E. BRINK,

3-13-6w Attorney for plaintiff.

Summons

In the circuit court of the state of Oregon for Crook County.

Sarah J. Newsom, plaintiff,

vs.

Thomas S. Pringle, Roxie L. Pringle, Mildred Pringle and all unknown heirs of Frank F. Pringle and Mrs. M. E. Pringle, deceased, and all others interested, defendants.

To Thomas S. Pringle, Roxie L. Pringle, Mildred Pringle and all unknown heirs of Frank F. Pringle and Mrs. M. E. Pringle, deceased, and to all others interested, the above named defendants:

In the name of the state of Oregon, you and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of plaintiff filed against you in the above entitled suit within ten days from the date of the service of this summons upon you, if served within Crook county, Oregon, or, if served within any other county of the state of Oregon, then within twenty days from the date of the service of this summons upon you, and if served upon you by publication according to law, then on or before the

Fifth day of May, 1913,

and you and each of you are hereby notified that if you fail so to appear and answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in the complaint to-wit:

For a decree of said court that the plaintiff be the owner in fee simple and free from all incumbrances of the southeast quarter of section seven, the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section eight, the northeast quarter of section eighteen, and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section seventeen, all in township seventeen south of range nineteen east of the Willamette Meridian in Crook county, state of Oregon. That the cloud now existing upon plaintiff's title to said premises by reason of a certain instrument of writing known as a bond for deed, executed by the plaintiff under the name of Mrs. S. J. Newsom and her husband, S. J. Newsom, to the above named Frank F. Pringle and Mrs. M. E. Pringle, on the 26th day of October, 1884, and recorded in Vol. 1 on page 729, Records of Deed of Crook county, state of Oregon, be forever removed and held as canceled and void, and that the defendants and each of them be forever barred and estopped from having or claiming any right title or interest in or to said premises or any part thereof by reason of said instrument, and that all persons claiming by, through or under the defendants or either of them be so barred and estopped, and that plaintiff's title to said premises be confirmed and quieted, and for such other and further relief as may be proper in the premises.

This summons is published in the Crook County Journal, at Prineville, Oregon, for six full weeks, by order of the Hon. G. Springer, judge of the county court of the state of Oregon, for Crook county, made and entered on the 12th day of March, 1913, in the above entitled cause.

Dated and published first time this 13th day of March, 1913.

M. E. BRINK,

3-13-5-1 Attorney for plaintiff.