

GOOD ROADS BEING BUILT IN COLORADO BY CONVICTS

State Saving at Least \$100,000 by Making Criminals Do Work.

By putting its convicted criminals "on honor" and allowing them to do road building—such service to the state gaining them commutation of sentence—Colorado seems to have gone a long way toward solving the highway problem and the problem of the unemployed convict at one and the same time.

About half the convicts in the Colorado state penitentiary at Canyon City are employed in road work. The prison population varies from 700 to 750, and it is estimated that the labor thus secured to the state means an actual



CONVICTS AT WORK ON COLORADO ROADS.

cash value of at least \$100,000 per year, not to speak of solving the vexing question of keeping criminals employed without conflicting with free labor.

It costs about 36 cents a day to keep a convict in a road camp as against 12 cents a day in the penitentiary. The men must have better food when engaged in such hard manual labor, and this forms the chief item of added expense. But even this expense has been saved to the general taxpayers of Colorado, as the counties through which the roads are built contribute the extra 24 cents per day per man. This tax is gladly borne by the counties, as they receive most of the benefit from the construction of the roads.

TAFT INTERESTED IN GOOD ROADS.

In a recent letter President Taft expresses his interest in good roads as follows:

"I have a very intense interest in the development of good roads in the country over, and I am very glad to know that the movement in favor of this improvement has taken such national form as to indicate the widespread feeling of the necessity for giving to the residents of the country as distinguished from the city a facility for intercommunication that will greatly add to the comfort of living in the country and will increase the profit of the producer and farmer by reducing the cost of his initial transportation.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Two North Carolina Farmers Are Constantly Dragging Roads.

An example worthy of emulation is that set by Grimes Bros., farmers and millers, of Lexington, N. C. These gentlemen own a big farm north of the city, touching the city limits. A short stretch of the road through this farm has been macadamized, but so well is the whole kept that it is impossible to tell without very close attention just where the nine foot strip of macadam ends and the clay begins. The road for more than a mile north of the city is almost perfect, smooth, level and dry in all sorts of weather, and the secret of its fine condition is the road drag. After every hard rain a team and drag go over the road, and it is thereby kept in almost perfect condition.

In striking contrast to this road is the road just beyond the farm of these good citizens. Ruts and holes abound, and travel ceases to be a pleasure and becomes a positive discomfort to man and beast. The road drag did it all. All of this work has never cost the county or township a penny. These gentlemen have furnished the labor and teams and have done the work "without reward or hope of reward." It is their hope that the example which they have set will spread.—Southern Good Roads.

Roads in a Small Town.

In the southwest corner of Reno county, Kan., is the town of Turon, which the 1910 census report gives a population of 612. Some eighteen months ago a commercial club was organized in Turon, says the Kansas City Star. Its roll now numbers 103 members. Since its organization four miles of four foot cement sidewalks have been built in Turon.

A sidewalk on both sides of the street extends from the Missouri Pacific depot to the Rock Island depot, a distance of half a mile. All the side streets are improved with similar walks. Some time ago Turon built a new schoolhouse. It was located about nine blocks from the business section, and as soon as it was finished cement walks were laid from the business part of the town. That's the way they do things in Turon and may in part explain why Turon has increased in population 62 per cent since the last census was taken.

A BUGHOUSE STORY.

Bughouse experts are still quarreling on the louse question.

John Bull claims there are six breeds of hen lice; some Americans claim three; the chap who gets one on him yells there are a million, but a cavass of the bughouse brethren finds the majority believe there are four principal genera—goniodes, gonicetes, lipurus and menopen—and these have their varieties like the fowl breeds they infest. The goniodes is the head and neck blood sucker, the others simply crawling, biting, scratching, living on scales, dead cells and feather material. They are gray, brown, white, yellow and mottled, are born and live their whole life on the hen and, it is said, chill to death if

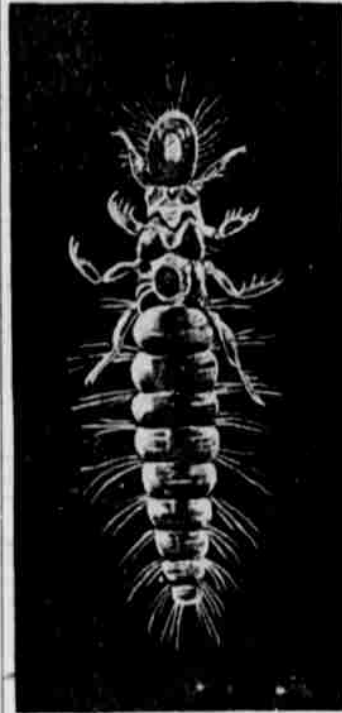


Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

LIPURUS VARIABILIS—MAGNIFIED HEN LOUSE.

away from her heat, which disposes of the idea that henhouses and nests get lousy. The red mite and tick are the "crimson ramblers" of the henhouse that swarm from the crevices at night to attack the flock and infest the nest.

Heat, filth, weak stock, absence of dusting material and lazy prostration are conducive to lice multiplication, the third generation of one individual reaching 125,000 in three months. Hens dust lots of them off, but often they get ahead and if not stopped cause more losses, especially among chicks, than disease. Pure Perdan insect powder is death to all lice. Sweet cream or camphorated lard is a knocker for head lice. For clucks, turkey mothers, tender poult and chicks we prefer the Persian, but for adult stock there is no killer more effective and cheap than the following mixture:

Four pounds plaster paris, one pint gasoline, one-half pint crude carbolic acid. Mix the acid and gasoline, stir into the plaster and, when thoroughly mixed, screen over a newspaper, allow to stand two hours and then dust a reasonable amount into feathers of fowl. Three applications a week apart will finish the lice and disinfect the roost.

FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS.

That the fools and suckers aren't all dead yet is shown by the number of systems advertised and constantly coming into being. Did you bite and get bit?

The week before Easter is a good time to ship capons to market. In picking do not remove feathers from neck, upper breast, thighs, tail and wing tips.

Two things mostly kill the millions of brooder chicks that decrease—too much heat, too much to eat. This is a rhyme, so take it in time if you'd strike a gold mine.

When you estimate the profit your hens bring don't forget to count in the fun you get out of it. That exercise in the air and sunshine has kept you from many a brainstorm.

As your chicks get older you must change to larger grain. If kept right along on chick feed their gizzards do not develop. They keep soft, and in the end you have birds that are weak.

So many women are interested in poultry, and hundreds of questions were asked by them where we lectured at farmers' institutes. They are surely the sine qua non. Without them man is a fizzle.

When you get weary of work don't become a Weary Willie. Life is a history, and you can't afford to have any pages blank nor blotted, so labor on, and may every page be filled with good deeds and the conclusion be happy.

When forcing chickens for market a narrow ration will cloy on the appetite, and the fowl will not eat as much as it can digest. At this time the crammering machine is used by some, while others tickle the fowl's palate and thus increase the appetite by adding variety to the bill of fare.

A five acre farm and fourteen other prizes were offered by the state poultry board of Missouri for the best fifteen poultry house plans with methods of management. There were 200 plans from nineteen different states submitted. The farm, as first prize, went to Frank E. Mixa, Ames, Ia. With such encouragement for the industry, is it a wonder Missouri's ahead?

Joe—Why mother, I think she has seen the sign. "Now is the time to lay in your coal!"—Philadelphia Press.

C. M. Barnitz

Why She Called.



Maid—Did you call me, ma'am? Mrs. Parvov—Yes, I just wanted to tell you that I didn't need you just at present.—Fliegende Blatter.

Suggested Improvements.



"I wish I were the weather man." "Then what would happen?" "We'd have a shower every time the laws needed sprinkling." "Huh! I'd beat that." "What would you do?" "I'd have a cloudburst every time my wife suggested a picnic."

True Enough.



Talman—Could you loan me \$5, Bill? Smallman—Sorry, old man, but you can see for yourself I'm pretty short just now.—Washington Star.

Nothing to It.

"Green and Brown are having a terrible row down the street." "What seems to be the matter?" "I don't know, but they are calling each other 'thief and liar'." "Did you say Green and Brown?" "Yes?" "I thought so. They are just having a friendly discussion. Come on; let's go home."

His Errand.



"Uho, Billy! Where you goin'?" "I ain't goin'. I'm jest seein' orf my college chum 'ere."—Punch.

Biddy Takes the Tip.



Mother—Joe, why do you suppose that old hen persists in laying in the coal bin? Joe—Why mother, I think she has seen the sign. "Now is the time to lay in your coal!"—Philadelphia Press.

REO AND HUDSON AUTOMOBILES

The New Hudson "37"
Hudson "54" A, Six
Reo the Fifth

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Madras, Ore.

DeLAVAL Cream Separators

Sold on Easy Terms

Pioneer Cream Co.
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Just Opened:

Livery Feed and Sale Stable

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Special attention given to the traveling Public.
Hay 25c a day per head.
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CROOK COUNTY BANK
PRINEVILLE, OREGON

Assets		Liabilities	
Loans	\$123,753.04	Capital paid in full	\$50,000.00
Overdrafts	4,788.08	Surplus	14,000.00
Banking House	24,000.50	Undivided profits	7,673.08
Cash and Exchange	56,421.70	Deposits	151,297.48
Total	\$208,970.55	Total	\$208,970.55

W. A. BOOTH, Pres. D. F. STEWART, Vice-Pres. C. M. ELKINS, Cashier
L. A. BOOTH, Assistant Cashier

THE HAMILTON STABLES

J. H. WIGLE, Proprietor
PRINEVILLE, OREGON

Stock boarded by the day, week or month at Reasonable rates. Remember us when in Prineville. RATES REASONABLE. We have

Fine Livery Rigs For Rent

You would enjoy the Journal

Cows to Pasture.
Apply to Mrs. L. Dillon. Pasture open May 1, 1913. Driving done by Orvil Dillon. 3-20-13.

Summons
In the circuit court of the state of Oregon for Crook County.
J. W. Boone, plaintiff,
vs.
Uel S. Minkler, defendant.
To Uel 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 12 per cent per annum from the 3rd 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 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 is the owner in fee simple and free from all incumbrances of the se qr of the se qr of section seven, the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section eight, the northeast quarter of 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.