

Acquaint Public With Need of Bigger Navy

By Admiral DEWEY, President General Board of the Navy

A CAREFUL STUDY OF OUR NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT AS IT EXISTS TODAY LEADS UNERRINGLY TO THE CONCLUSION THAT IT GROWS FROM A NEED THAT THE PEOPLE FEEL INSTINCTIVELY, BUT WHICH WE KNOW NOT HOW TO MEET. THE MASSES OF THE PEOPLE LIVE INLAND, RARELY SEE A BATTLESHIP AND HAVE NO OPPORTUNITY FOR GAINING KNOWLEDGE OF THE NAVY. THEY BELIEVE IN THEIR REPRESENTATIVE AS TO ITS UPBUILDING. THE RESULT HAS BEEN THAT THE GROWTH OF THE NAVY HAS BEEN HAPHAZARD, HAS BEEN FEVERISHLY PUSHED AT TIMES WHEN THERE WAS IMMINENT NATIONAL DANGER AND ALLOWED ALMOST TO GO BY THE BOARD WHEN THERE SEEMED NO OCCASION FOR ALARM TO THE UNTRAINED OBSERVER.

The general board is most anxious that the public should become familiar with the building policy that it proposes. It believes that the public, understanding, will interest its representatives to PROVIDE AN ADEQUATE FLEET. If it does not the responsibility will then rest with the people and not with the naval experts.

FATHER STUMPED THEM.

A Test in Mental Arithmetic That Worried the Students.

They had a schoolboy and schoolgirl party at a Brooklyn man's house the other night. Father and mother were permitted to mingle with the young folks for awhile after the edge of the first fun had worn off. There were games that the elder folks knew nothing about, and they sat like wallflowers.

Finally a game of arithmetic was started by a boy who is considered the best cipherer of his class in the high school. After several problems had been given of an odd nature, over which there were much laughing and puzzling, father dared to speak up. Said he:

"Boys and girls, they used to give us this example in mental arithmetic when I went to school. I suppose it will be easy for you, but it's the best I can suggest to take part in the game." And he recited this couplet:

If a third of six were three
What would a fourth of twenty be?

The score of boys and girls present went at it. They wrinkled their brows, and they pursed their lips. The use of pencil and paper was not permitted.

The mathematician had not been among the first to try an answer. He was plainly a little perplexed. He asked to have the problem repeated and wanted father to reassure him that it was a mental arithmetic example. Finally he, too, gave an answer. But father shook his head.

"Well, then, papa, for goodness' sake tell us what it can be," said his daughters.

"The answer is seven and a half, and I'm surprised to see that I'm able to stump all you high school stars," grinned father. "Come, mother, we may as well depart. They don't play the same arithmetic games that we did."

The high school mathematician at first declared that father was in error. But next day he admitted that the answer was correct and that all had been stumped.—New York Sun.

MUSICAL HEADS AND FACES.

They Have a Shape All Their Own, Says a German Scientist.

That all musicians are "freaks," so far as their physical appearance goes, is the opinion of Dr. Paul Sohn, the German scientist. Not only this, but he finds that, regardless of their race or nationality, all persons of marked musical ability show a close resemblance to one another in the shape of their heads and faces. The head and countenance of the typical musician often look very much like those of the lion or the sphinx.

The peculiar shape of a musician's head is due, Dr. Sohn believes, to the gradual expansion of the sound center of his brain and the consequent change in the conformation of his skull. This is why the heads of Wagner, Beethoven, Robert Schumann, Richard Strauss and other great musicians all have an eccentric, abnormal and sometimes fantastic appearance. A musician's sound center develops abnormally because it is there that everything in his life finds its motive.

The musical head and face are of a primitive type, because musical genius is a reversion to the time when men communicated their ideas by means of more or less inarticulate sounds. But, although the musician's physical appearance is barbarous in its lack of beauty and regularity, it contains no hint of degeneracy.

The typical musical head is characterized by the horizontal breadth of the forehead, the broad nose and chin and the wide, extremely mobile mouth. The brow often overhangs greatly, as was so notably the case with Beethoven. The eyes are lustrous, but bear a separated, dreamy expression. The hands are broad and strong.

"Musicians," says Dr. Sohn, "are absolute slaves to their sense of sound, and it is this that not only affects their physical appearance, but makes them mentally so nervous and excitable. The main feature of the musical intellect is that mental excitement seeks a different outlet from that in the case of ordinary men."—New York American.

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Notice of Final Settlement
Notice is hereby given, by the undersigned, the executor of the estate of James Lawson, deceased, to all persons interested in said estate, that he has made and filed with the county clerk his final account of his administration of said estate, and that the county court has set Monday, the 3d day of August, 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the county court room in Prineville, Oregon, as the time and place for hearing and settling said final account. At which time and place, any person interested in said estate may appear and object to said final account.
Dated this 2nd day of July, 1914.
W. J. JOHNSON,
Administrator of the estate of James Lawson, deceased.

Notice of Publication
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Ore.
June 25th, 1914.
Notice is hereby given that
William Harold of Prineville, Oregon, who on January 24th, 1910, made homestead entry No. 05879, for $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 14, range 15 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof to establish claim to the land above described before Timothy E. J. Duffy, U. S. Commissioner, at Prineville, Oregon, on the 14th day of August, 1914.
Claimant names as witnesses: Luther L. Scott, Larra Casey, Caleb Cross, Omer C. Claypool, all of Prineville, Oregon.
H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.

Summons
In the circuit court of the state of Oregon for Crook county.
James Rice, plaintiff,
vs.
Edward Schrader, defendant.
To Edward Schrader, the above named defendant:
In the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby notified and required to appear and answer the complaint filed in the above entitled court in the above cause on or before six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, as hereinafter stated, and if you fail to so appear and answer said complaint, or otherwise plead thereto, plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in his complaint, namely, for a judgment against you for the sum of \$100.00 with interest thereon from the 25th day of November, 1907, at the rate of ten per cent per annum; for the further sum of \$50.00 attorney's fees; for the further sum of \$20.71 with interest thereon from the 15th day of March, 1911, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum; for the further sum of \$21.00 with interest thereon from the 15th day of March, 1912, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum; for the further sum of \$28.00 with interest thereon from the 1st day of April, 1914, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and for plaintiff's costs and disbursements made and expended in said suit; and further, for a decree of the above entitled court foreclosing that certain mortgage made and executed by you, Edward Schrader, to Mrs. I. N. Moore on the 25th day of November, 1907, to secure the payment of one promissory note of \$100.00 with interest at 10 per cent per annum from the said 25th day of November, 1907, and for an order of sale of the premises described in said mortgage as follows:
South half (1/2) of the northeast quarter (1/4) of the southeast quarter (1/4) of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section fifteen (15), township eleven (11) south of range eighteen (18) E. W. M. in Crook county, Oregon, containing 160 acres.
That the proceeds of said sale be applied in payment of said judgment, together with attorney fees, costs and disbursements and accruing costs and expenses of sale.
This summons is served upon you by

publication thereof for six consecutive weeks in the Crook County Journal, a newspaper of general circulation published weekly at Prineville in Crook county, Oregon, by order of the Honorable W. L. Bradshaw, judge of the above entitled court, made and entered on the first day of June, 1914, and the date of the first publication of this summons is the 18th day of June, 1914.
C. L. PEPPER,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons
In the Circuit court of the state of Oregon, for Crook county.
W. A. Booth, plaintiff,
vs.
James A. Boyd, defendant.
To James A. Boyd, the above named defendant:
In the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby notified that W. A. Booth, the holder of Certificates of Delinquency numbered 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38 issued on the 16th day of Oct., 1913, by the tax collector of the county of Crook, state of Oregon, for the amount of Three Hundred fifty eight and twenty hundredths dollars, the same being the amount then due and delinquent for taxes for the year 1910, together with penalty, interest and costs thereon upon the real property assessed to you, of which you are the owner as appears of record, situated in said county and state, and particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit: The $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13, $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 15 in township 17 south, range 11 east, W. M., and lots 2 and 3 and the $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30 in township 13 south, range 11 east, W. M.
You are further notified that said W. A. Booth has paid taxes on said premises for prior or subsequent years with the rate of interest on said amounts as follows:
Tax for year 1910, date paid, Oct. 10, 1913, tax receipt No. 4898, amount, \$25.07, rate of interest, 15.
Tax for year 1911, paid Oct. 16, 1913, tax receipt Nos. 4769, 4710, amount \$112.31, rate of interest, 15.
Tax for year 1912, paid Oct. 6 and Oct. 16, 1913, tax receipt Nos. 4280 and 4279, amount, \$67.91, rate of interest 15.
Tax for year 1913, paid March 26, 1914, tax receipt, Nos. 2558, 2559, amount \$71.40, rate of interest, 15.
Said James A. Boyd, as the owner of the legal title of the above described property as the same appears of record, and each of the other persons above named are hereby further notified that W. A. Booth will apply to the circuit court of the county and state aforesaid for a decree foreclosing the lien against the property above described and mentioned in said certificate. And you are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the first publication of the summons exclusive of the day of said first publication, and defend this action or pay the amount due as above shown together with costs and accrued interest and in case of your failure to do so, a decree will be rendered foreclosing the lien of said taxes and costs against the land and premises above named.
This summons is published by order of the Honorable G. Springer, Judge of the county court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Crook, and said order was made and dated this 1st day of June, 1914, and the date of the first publication of this summons is the 4th day of June, 1914.
All process and papers in this proceeding may be served upon the undersigned residing within the state of Oregon, at the address hereafter mentioned. M. R. ELLIOTT,
Attorney for the Plaintiff,
Address Prineville, Oregon.

Horses for Sale
Forty head of good work horses, 4 and 5 years old, for sale; weight from 1050 to 1300 pounds. Will be sold at right prices. G. H. Russell, Prineville, Or. 3-3

Notice for Publication—Isolated Tract
Public Land Sale.
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Ore.
May 29th, 1914.
Notice is hereby given that, as directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under provisions of Act of Congress approved March 28, 1912, (37 Stat., 77), pursuant to the application of Manford D. Nye, serial No. 011289, we will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, but at not less than \$2.00 per acre at 9:45 o'clock a. m., on the 15th day of July, 1914, at this office, the following tract of land: $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 18, range 18 south, section 18 east, Willamette Meridian. "This tract is thrown into the market on a showing that the greater portion thereof is mountainous or too rough for cultivation."
Any person claiming adversely the above-described land is advised to file their claims, or objections, on or before the time designated for sale.
6-11-p H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.

Notice for Publication
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Ore.
June 24th, 1914.
Notice is hereby given that
John F. Fincher of Prineville, Oregon, who, on July 28th, 1911, made homestead entry No. 09345, for a tract of 23.99 acres within sections 17 and 20, township 13 south, range 18 east, described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at corner No. 1, a basalt boulder marked FSM 111, from which the S. E. corner, section 17, is 133 south, range 18 east, bears S. 23 chains, 10 links, extending thence S. 34 degrees W., 250 chains; thence S. 27 degrees 30 minutes W., 9 chains; thence S. 42 degrees W., 2.50 chains; thence S. 52 degrees W., 3 chains; thence S. 16 degrees W., 2.60 chains; thence S. 14 degrees 30 minutes W., 2 chains; thence S. 15 degrees W., 3.50 chains; thence S. 47 degrees W., 3 chains; thence S. 57 degrees W., 6.50 chains; thence S. 65 degrees W., 7.50 chains; thence S. 59 degrees W., 7 chains; thence S. 67 degrees W., 3.50 chains; thence S. 80 degrees W., 5.13 chains; thence S. 49 degrees W., 6.10 chains; thence E., 4 chains; thence N. 55 degrees E., 2 chains; thence N. 63 degrees E., 1.50 chains; thence N. 66 degrees E., 2 chains; thence N. 57 degrees E., 2 chains; thence N. 71 degrees E., 1.50 chains; thence N. 81 degrees E., 1.50 chains; thence N. 71 degrees E., 3 chains; thence N. 67 degrees E., 4 chains; thence S. 88 degrees E., 3 chains; thence N. 24 degrees E., 2.75 chains; thence N. 75 degrees, 30 minutes E., 3.50 chains; thence N. 61 degrees E., 3 chains; thence N. 25 degrees E., 1.90 chains; thence N. 48 degrees E., 2.50 chains; thence N. 30 degrees E., 3.12 chains; thence N. 39 degrees E., 4 chains; thence N. 26 degrees E., 5.50 chains; thence N. 33 degrees, 30 minutes E., 2.50 chains; thence N. 17 degrees E., 2.50 chains; thence N. 32 degrees E., 1.11 chains; thence N. 9.75 chains to the place of beginning. Variation 21 degrees E. List 6466, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described before Timothy E. J. Duffy, U. S. Commissioner, at Prineville, Oregon, on the 5th day of August, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: David J. Evans, Fred T. Jones, James E. Fuller, Alphas L. Barney, all of Prineville, Oregon. H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of an execution in foreclosure duly issued by the clerk of the circuit court of the county of Crook, state of Oregon, dated the 4th day of June 1914, in a certain action in the circuit court for said county and state, wherein H. J. Overturf as defendant recovered judgment against E. B. Summy and Helen B. Summy as defendants for the sum of Two Thousand Two Hundred Fifty dollars, and costs and disbursements and interest taxed at \$393.75, on the 12th day of December, 1912.
Notice is hereby given that I will
ON THE 11th DAY OF JULY, 1914,
at the north front door of the court house in Prineville, in said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit:
Lot 4, of section 31, township 17, south, range 12 east, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6, township 18 south, range 12 east of Willamette meridian, saving and excepting therefrom, a tract 210 feet square out of the northeast corner of said lot 4 described in the deed from A. C. Lucas and wife to J. S. Smith and J. A. Holmes, dated May 29th, 1911, recorded in Crook county, Oregon, book 25, page 159.
Taken and levied upon as the property of the said E. B. Summy and Helen B. Summy the property above described, and will sell the same or as much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said judgment in favor of H. J. Overturf, against said E. B. Summy and Helen B. Summy with interest thereon, together with all costs and disbursements that have or may accrue.
FRANK ELKINS, Sheriff.
Dated at Prineville, Oregon, June 8th, 1914.

Notice for Publication—Isolated Tract
Public Land Sale.
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Ore.
May 28, 1914.
Notice is hereby given, that as directed by the Commissioner of the general land office, under provisions of act of congress approved March 28, 1912, (37 Stat. 77), pursuant to the application of Hulmer W. Fairchild, serial No. 010909, we will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, but at not less than \$2.00 per acre, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., on the 17th day of July, 1914, at this office, the following tract of land: $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ section 25, $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ section 27, township 16 south, range 18 east, Willamette meridian. "This tract is ordered into the market on a showing that the greater portion thereof is mountainous or too rough for cultivation."
Any person claiming adversely the above described land is advised to file their claims, or objections, on or before the time designated for sale.
H. FRANK WOODCOCK Register.
6-11-p

For your Fishing Tackle go to J. E. Stewart & Co.

Criminals of Nation Recruited From Young Men

By Dr. ARTHUR HOLMES, Dean of Pennsylvania State College

THE call for moral education is heard in many quarters. American banks lost twenty-eight million dollars in five years by embezzlement. From 1909 to 1911 the sums stolen run \$10,652,000, \$10,731,965 and \$11,482,051, a steady increase for the three years. Nineteen people in every one hundred thousand, or about nineteen thousand a year, commit suicide. A small army is wiped out yearly by murder.

ABOUT ONE OUT OF TEN MARRIAGES ENDS IN DIVORCE. IN TWENTY YEARS NEARLY A MILLION DIVORCES WERE GRANTED. SEVENTY-THREE PEOPLE OUT OF EVERY ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ARE DIVORCED. JAPAN IS THE ONLY OTHER NATION HAVING A HIGHER PERCENTAGE. DESERTION IS THE CAUSE IN FORTY PER CENT, CRUELTY IN TWENTY-TWO PER CENT AND ADULTERY IN SIXTEEN PER CENT OF THE CASES. CAPTAIN RICHMOND P. HOBSON ESTIMATES THE NUMBER OF CONFIRMED DRUNKARDS AT ONE MILLION, THE HEAVY DRINKERS AT FOUR MILLIONS AND THE TEMPERATE REGULAR DRINKERS AT TWENTY MILLIONS. IT IS AGREED THAT THE CRIMINALS OF THE NATION ARE RECRUITED FROM YOUNG MEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF FIFTEEN AND TWENTY-FIVE.

Obliterate Party Lines When Crime Is Committed

By JOSEPH W. FOLK, Solicitor of the State Department

THE man who violates the law is not a Democrat or Republican, but is a criminal and ought to be treated as such. There are two great divisions in politics, the PARTY THAT IS FOR COMMON GOOD AND THE PARTY THAT IS FOR PRIVATE GREEED. If the forces for the common good could only be united, then the cohorts of error would be dissipated.

THE NEW DEMOCRACY IS A RELIGION; IT IS A BROTHERHOOD AMONG MEN THAT SAYS, "THOU SHALT NOT STEAL, ARRAY CLASS AGAINST CLASS NOR ATTACK WEALTH ITSELF." ITS IDEALS ARE TO SEEK REMEDIES FOR EXISTING WANTS. IT SEEKS NOT MORE MONEY, BUT MORE MANHOOD; NOT MORE CUNNING, BUT MORE CONSCIENCE.

AN OLD TALE OF TWO CITIES.

Travel From New York to Philadelphia in Stage Wagon Days.

In the New York Gazette or Weekly Post Boy of May 9, 1768, appeared this notice:
To the Public:
That the Stage-Waggon, kept by John Barnhill, in Elm-Street, in Philadelphia, and John Mercereau, at the New-Blazing Star, near New-York, continues their Stages in two Days, from Powles-Hook Ferry, opposite New-York, to Philadelphia; returns from Philadelphia to Powles-Hook in two Days also; they will endeavor to oblige the Public by keeping the best of Waggon and sober Drivers, and sets out from Powles-Hook and Philadelphia, on Mondays and Thursdays, punctually at Sunrise, and meets at Prince Town the same Nights, to exchange Passengers, and each return the Day after.

Those who are kind enough to encourage the Undertaking, are desired to cross Powles-Hook Ferry the Evenings before, as they must set off early. The Price for each Passenger is Ten Shillings to Prince Town, and from thence to Philadelphia, Ten Shillings more, Ferrage free: There will be but two Waggon, but four sets of fresh Horses, so it will be very safe for any Person to send Goods, as there are but two Drivers; they may exchange their Goods without any Mistake.

Persons may now go from New-York to Philadelphia, and back again in five Days, and remain in Philadelphia two Nights and one Day to do their Business in: The Public may be assured that this Road is much the Shortest, than any other to Philadelphia, and regular Stages will be kept by the Public's obliged bumble Servants,
JOHN MERCEREAU and JOHN BARNHILL.

To Prevent Exaggeration.

There was once a gentleman who, having killed a man, presented himself to the editor of a newspaper. "I have come," he said, "to tell you about a painful occurrence at my house. My brother-in-law and I had an argument, and I stabbed him, and then, in the excitement of the moment, I cut his throat. Knowing what exaggerated stories are apt to get into the newspapers, I thought I had better step around and tell you exactly what did happen."—London Spectator.

Ice Peaks of New Zealand.

In southern New Zealand the line of perpetual snow is much lower than it is in the Alps of Europe. It varies, of course, in different parts of the range; but, generally speaking, a mountain 12,000 feet in New Zealand carries as much snow and ice as one of 15,000 feet in the Swiss Alps, and New Zealanders point with pride to glaciers comparable to the Aletsch and the Mer de Glace.

Just to Prove It.

"You have squandered my entire fortune."
"Well, before we were married you asked me if I would love you as well if you were poor, and I said I would, and I have made you poor to convince you I told the truth."—Houston Post.

His Genius.

"Why do people think he's a genius? Nobody can understand what he's talking about."
"No, but he can make people believe that he does."—Exchange.

It Sure Is!

Isn't it strange that with a world full of perfect babies there are no perfect men and women?—Woman's Home Companion.

MARK TWAIN AS A LINGUIST.

His Grim Vow After He Firmly Decided to Learn French.

When Mark Twain was a young reporter, working on the San Francisco Call, he made up his mind to learn the French language. He did not want to go to the expense of a teacher, and so he bought a grammar and conversation book and set to work. Before breakfast he pored over the lessons; late in the evening he was at it again, and every available moment of the day he employed with equal assiduity.

He soon began to look about for opportunities to make use of his new accomplishment. Accordingly he began to eat at a French restaurant once a week.

One day as he and his roommate were coming out of the restaurant they found on the sidewalk just outside the door a Frenchman. He was asking first one passerby and then another the way to a certain street, but no one understood him. That was Mark's chance. The Frenchman looked at him with wistful eyes and began to talk. Mark listened attentively. Three or four times the stranger was compelled to repeat his question, but Mark seemed to catch his drift. But he had scarcely spoken half a dozen words in reply, when the Frenchman fell to the sidewalk in a dead faint. The true cause of the stranger's fainting may never be known. Very likely he was famished, and perhaps he had been put out of this very restaurant because of his seedy appearance. But, whatever the cause, the joke was on Mark for once. Mark's roommate was careful enough of his friendship not to tell the incident at the office of the Morning Call, but he teased the rising humorist a good deal about it. When the fun had lasted long enough Mark set his jaw, and with unlimited determination written on his features announced, "I'll learn French if it kills every Frenchman in the country!"—Youth's Companion.

Why a Lake Is Like a Person.

A lake resembles a living being in many ways. It has a pulse. Its surface rises and falls rhythmically. It has a circulation. Its water not only ebbs and flows, but there are undercurrents by which the life giving oxygen is carried to organisms which dwell in its depths. It does muscular work. The shores are eroded, and wharves are moved by the ice pressure. It digests food, and some lakes, said to say, sometimes have indigestion. And so we might continue the comparison and tell of its smiles and frowns and the music of its waves upon the shore.—Atlantic Monthly.

Blended.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the creator of Sherlock Holmes, once said that he wrote his first book at the age of six. It appears to have been a story of adventure of the most exciting kind. "There was a man in it and a tiger," Sir Arthur said. "I forget which of the two was the hero of the story, but it didn't matter which because about the time the tiger met the man they became blended into one!"

All Hanging On.

Patience—And you say there were a lot of women hanging onto the straps in the car? Patrice—Yes, and a lot of men hanging onto the seats.—Yonkers Statesman.

Not Giving Time.

Customer—I want this suit by the 30th. Can I have it on time? Tailor—No, sir; we do a strictly cash business.—Boston Transcript.

Wipe out the past, trust the future and live in a glorious now.—Towne.