

Crook County Journal

BY GUY LAFOLLETTE

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PEERING INTO THE FUTURE

There is featured in this issue of the Journal an article dealing with the possible coming of a sawmill to Prineville. This is really more than a possibility—it is a sure thing that in the near future a sawmill must be built here to market the fine body of timber lying at our doors. There is nothing definite in the immediate prospects, however. The fact that the men who are at the head of the mill and timber proposition are here on the ground and carrying on exhaustive investigations, means that there is a serious consideration of beginning this work in the near future. There are so many things to be considered that the promoters cannot give out any definite word so early in the day.

It will be to the advantage of every citizen of Prineville and Crook county to aid the coming of this institution in every way possible. There is the opening wedge for the growth and development of this section of Central Oregon in the coming of this sawmill with its large payroll and heavy shipments of lumber over our railroad. There is the advantage of the added purchasing power for the merchants. And in this connection it can be truthfully said that as the citizens act in their reception of this enterprise if it comes to us, will be determined the chances of more payrolls coming to Prineville. There is an excellent prospect of a sugar refinery for our town and county in the near future. We have the soil to produce the beets and the quality is exceptionally high.

It is time for all of us to begin to consider the future. We must think in terms of hearty cooperation. We must sacrifice, if necessary at the present, to build for the future. Let us once get a large payroll established here and others will follow. The box factories, and other kindred by-product manufacturing of the lumber industry are bound to come if conditions are favorable. The matter will rest with those who have an opportunity to help or hinder the coming of these institutions. Each one must put aside the idea of making a "killing" off the promoters for building sites, rights of way, etc. The future holds a promise of much prosperity if we can get these things located in our midst. The country over is covered with cities and towns that are at a dead standstill and have been for years because of the fact that the citizens would not allow any concern to come into the town without paying an excessive tribute.

Prineville has shown her civic mettle in the past and there is not a doubt but that she will come to the front with all the help that any of these industries will need. We are waiting the decision of those in command of the resources and we are anxious that they start soon.

With the timber, the coal, the gold in the mountains adjacent, the riches in the lands under the Ochoco Project, and the grazing lands all about us, we can reasonably expect some wonderful changes in the next few years. Let us be ready to help these changes come to us by cooperative effort toward the common good.

THE SALVATION ARMY DRIVE

The Elks Lodge has reported on the success of their drive for the Salvation Army in Crook county. Old Crook was first over the top in this worthy effort, having greatly over-subscribed her quota on the first day.

One is moved by the ease with which money was raised for this most worthy organization to wonder why it was necessary for such a cataclysm as the world war to open our eyes to the good work of this Army. For many years these men and women have been carrying on their good work without any recognition to speak of. The average man's knowledge of the Salvation Army has been limited to what he has seen in the War Cry, which he frequently bought and seldom read, and the street demonstrations in the cities. Why was it necessary to go through the fires of the hell in Europe to learn that this body of Christian-living people was carrying the teachings of Christ into the lives of the downtrodden and hungry people over the United States. It is quite sure that if the good deeds of the Salvation Army were summed up for the years it has been ministering to humanity, that the efforts put forth in the world war, great though

they were, would make a small showing alongside of the years of unending and unknown effort for the good of man. We simply did not know what our brothers were doing.

WITH THE EXCHANGES

W. T. Knapp has presented the News with a large plum grown on his place at Echo, which measures 7 inches in circumference. This is not only an unusually large plum, but it ripened much earlier than is usual here.—Echo News.

Homer Tate will put in the balance of the summer on his homestead near the head of Tiger creek in the Steins mountains. Mr. Tate states that at an altitude of over 6,000 feet ranchers in his neighborhood have raised splendid crops of rye this season. The grain stands four feet high. Sub-irrigation is what does it. He also states that potatoes are successfully grown at this high altitude.—Crane American.

Although his crop is comparatively short, J. R. Nunamaker, owner of the valley's largest cherry orchard, approximately four acres, will receive his record returns this year. With returns on black varieties not yet in Mr. Nunamaker can figure on more than \$5,000 for his crop. It is likely that the total receipts will reach \$7,000. The total yield of all varieties on the Nunamaker place reached 43 tons. Pickers were paid \$1,920.60 for harvesting the crop.—Hood River Glacier.

After being jolted over 140 miles of country roads, a load of nitrate crystals taken from the dry bed of Stinking Lake, in Harney county, and being brought to Bend by Guy H. Wilson on his truck for the Oregon Nitrate Co., ignited spontaneously Monday afternoon just as the truck was entering Bend.

"You're on fire," came a cry from the side of the street as the big motor truck passed, and turning, Mr. Wilson saw a dense smoke arising from the sacked nitrates. To find out the origin of the fire, he started to lift off the top sacks but a mass of flame shot up as the air supply was increased by

this act. Eventually the fire was put out, but not before half of the nitrates had been consumed, as well as a quantity of bedding which was being carried on the truck. Mr. Wilson had not been smoking during the trip, and declares there was no chance for any of the chemicals to be ignited from any outside causes.—Bend Bulletin for Thursday.

T. J. Mahoney has been elected vice president and manager of the Columbia Basin Wool Warehouse Company, succeeding the late E. W. Rumble, effective September 1. Mr. Mahoney has a host of friends and acquaintances in Joseph and Eastern Oregon. He came to this part of the State eighteen years ago from North Dakota. His first business venture was at Lone where he was cashier of the Bank of Lone, later holding a similar position with the First National Bank at Heppner. When the Columbia Basin Wool Warehouse Company lost its able leader, E. W. Rumble, Mr. Mahoney was the only available man to succeed him. All his time in the future will be devoted to the duties of managing the extensive business.—The Joseph Herald.

Bruce H. Grady, well-known former resident of Madras, who has been living in Redmond for the past year, has recently been appointed manager for the Northern Grain & Warehouse Company for the district of Jefferson, Crook, and Deschutes counties. Mr. Grady succeeds Ora Van Tassell, who has represented the company in this territory for several years. Mr. Grady owned and operated a ranch near Gateway for several years before coming to Madras. He announces that he will continue largely the former policy of the company in this county. He expects, as soon as arrangements can be completed, to move his family here and make Madras the head office and headquarters for the district. John Billups will remain with the company as manager of the local branch. The Pioneer bespeaks good business in this county for the Northern Grain Company under the regime of Mr. Grady and Mr. Billups, as both are young, energetic business men, who are well liked and have the confidence of the producers here.—Madras Pioneer.

RESPECTED HOME OF MORGAN

Federals and Confederates Both Refrained From Damaging House of Revolutionary Soldier.

A subscriber who was interested in the Companion's account of the respect shown to Mount Vernon during the Civil war has called to our attention to another historic place that received similar respect and protection—the home of Gen. Daniel Morgan, of Revolutionary fame.

During the summer of 1912, says our friend, I was visiting in the Shenandoah valley, and in going from Shepherdstown to Harper's Ferry passed a little village called Morgan's Grove. My attention was attracted to a large, two-story stone house, which I discovered to be the old home of Gen. Daniel Morgan, the commander of the famous "Morgan Rifle Corps." At that house Col. Morgan organized his famous regiment of riflemen and marched to Boston, a distance of six hundred miles, to join Washington's army. The men were dressed in deer-skin coats and coonskin caps and were armed with those long-barreled rifles that they used with such telling effect in the battles of the Revolution. At the battle of Saratoga, when Burgoyne asked why the officers of his army who were killed had been shot in the head, he was informed that it was the Morgan riflemen who were responsible. He remarked that it was of no use to fight with such an army and that he might as well surrender.

The old stone house at Morgan's Grove stood unmolested during the Civil war. Both Confederate and Federal soldiers held it in almost sacred reverence. Early's men and Sheridan's swept past it on their raids in the valley, yet the home of the Morgans continued to stand as a noble monument to the memory of the great general who helped to gain our independence.—Youth's Companion.

ORIGIN OF FAMOUS DISHES

Sally Lunn, Who Gave Her Name to Tea Bread, Was a Real Personage—Mulligatawny.

Sally Lunn was a pastry cook who at the end of 1800 used to sell the tea bread which bears her name in the streets of Bath, Stray Stories (London) says.

Sandwich is called after the earl of Sandwich.

Mulligatawny is derived from an East Indian word meaning pepper water.

Macaroni originated from a Greek phrase meaning "the blessed dead," in allusion to the ancient custom of eating it at feasts for departed souls.

Gooseberry-fool is a corruption of gooseberry "foole," meaning milled or pressed gooseberries.

Forcement comes from the French "farce" meat. "arce" is stuffing, thus is forcement used for stuffing.

Blanc-mange means literally "white eatable."

Julienne soup was invented by a Mme. Deschamps, a Paris market woman who died about 1807, aged ninety-four. She saw the allies enter Paris after Waterloo and supplied vegetables to the Tuileries during the reign of Charles X and Napoleon III.

Swore by Their Whiskers.

If the beard has any standing in the world today, it is undoubtedly because of the Jews, who held their whiskers to be sacred, and swore by them. Later, the Turks did the same. The sultan's followers used to comb their whiskers after prayers, catch the hairs that came out, break them in two and bury them, on the theory that in some mysterious way the hairs helped to make soft walking to the gates of paradise. This the Turks firmly believed. And they were greatly shocked when, in 1512, Selim I came to the throne without a beard. His smooth face was regarded as a deliberate affront to all the bearded patriots of all ages, and the highest priest was sent to remonstrate with him. Selim could not be made to talk seriously about it. "I have cut off my beard," said he, "so that my vizier may have nothing to lead me by."

Autocrat of the Air.

The miller at the old windmill of a village in Buckinghamshire one year found such difficulty in getting his sails to work through want of wind that he was continually behind with his work. The delay annoyed the farmers, who decided to call a meeting to consider the advisability of getting up another windmill. Uninvited, the miller also attended the meeting, and in the midst of the discussion rose and said: "Ye want to get up another windmill, do ye? Well, it takes all the wind in the parish to keep my old mill ago'n', so you'll have to fish elsewhere for yer wind, that's sart'n!" This novel argument gave matters the turn, and to this day the miller has had no opposition.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Creating a Demand.

At the theater a lady's hat obscured a man's view, and he leaned forward and respectfully asked if she would remove it. A stiffening of the neck was the only answer. After a few minutes he repeated his request. Then she turned to him. "There is no demand for my doing so," she said. "No demand?" he echoed. Then he rolled up his overcoat and placed it on his seat, sn. on it, and put his hat on his head. In a moment there were shouts of "Take it off!" "Take that hat off!" And instantly the lady drew out her hatpins and removed her hat.

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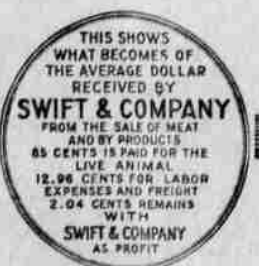
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