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Thursday, June 20, 1912.

A Union High School

It is a matter of pride and congratulation that the business men of Madras are co-operating with the School Board in an effort to establish a union High School in this town. We can conceive why the adjacent school districts to the north, northeast and northwest can offer serious objection to such a step. The only argument against the proposition is that an additional tax will be necessary for a few years. But such an extra expense will be more than returned in the course of a few years when your boy or girl will have to be sent to Prineville or Bend to get a common high school education.

At present all of the districts high are considering the proposed that school in conjunction with the Madras district, are paying taxes each year to maintain the county High School at Prineville, and few of those outside of the Prineville district have ever enjoyed the benefits, because those in the outside districts have not been able to meet the expenses necessary to send a boy or girl to Prineville to attend the school. As soon as the union High School can show that its work is up to the required standard, this tax which at present is going to maintain the Prineville school, will be diverted to the union school, which amount, with the present school funds, would probably maintain the union school without any further additional taxation. There is every reason to believe that this necessary standard of work can be shown within a year or two, thus reducing the period of additional taxation to a minimum.

The advantages to Madras and the adjacent school districts are so apparent that we believe it would be evidence of unreasonable short-sightedness to refuse to establish such a school at the present time. The marvelous development of the Northwest in the last ten years is the direct result of the efforts which have been made along educational lines. We do not mean educational work in its narrower sense as confined to the schools and colleges alone, but the broader work which has been done by the United States Government, the State Government, the railroads and the large colonization companies, working in conjunction with the colleges in bringing the result of scientific investigations of the colleges and laboratories to the ranchers, and the assistance these bodies, with their experts, have been to the ranchers in applying these advanced methods. These same organizations are the ones who have also given aid to the movement tending to increase the practical value of the county schools.

It seems but logical that a county such as Crook, which has so many resources, the development of which is only begun, should do all possible to help herself. At present there are but two high schools in the county, one at Prineville, the county school, and a union high school at Bend. Both of these schools are inaccessible from this end of the county, and always will be on account of the necessary expense incidental to sending children to either of these to attend school. If Northern Crook county is to have any school facilities more advanced than district work, it must establish its own

high school, and there is no legitimate reason why such action should be delayed.

The Home Town

People seldom stop to consider how much their town means to them. They take it too much for granted, and in counting up their blessings make a superficial inventory that fails to credit the source from which many of their dearest benefits flow. It is easy to overlook the home town in summing up the sources of one's happiness because the town is such a large, all-developing thing—so large in fact, that it's hard to see—and the citizen blindly draws sustenance from it like an infant from its mother.

Traced to their source, most of life's blessings will be found to have their root in that aggregation of human beings and human interests known as a town. The town is the unit of modern civilization and is the channel through which civilization confers its benefits. There is scarcely a phase of civilization that does not find direct and specific expression in the life and organization of a town that is large enough to have a school, a court house, a library, a bank, a mill, a factory, a church, a waterworks, a brass band, a newspaper and a railway station. Representing education, jurisprudence, literature, finance, industry, religion, hygiene, art and the commodities, these institutions express all that is highest and best in human achievement. If civilization is good, then the home town is good, and the citizens should be proud and thankful of it. Instead of casting wonderings and envious glances at a distant New York, let us glow with pride for our own little city, realizing that the difference is only one of degree and not of kind.

This town was built around the first store, not around a mail order catalogue.—The Dalles Chronicle.

When Will the Bolt Come?

The threat of a bolt from the Republican convention has gone so far that it has reached the point of a discussion among the Roosevelt forces of the question when to bolt. Some would make the election of Root as temporary chairman the signal; others the seating of the contested Taft delegates; others the adoption of a platform indorsing the Taft Administration or opposing some feature of the new charter of democracy; yet others the actual nomination of Taft.

But some have proposed the ultra-revolutionary expedient of a bolt in the electoral college from any candidate other than Roosevelt. Such a bolt would be without precedent. Men chosen as Presidential electors have regarded the nominations made by conventions as binding on them and, if any were ever inclined to disregard the implied obligation, they have been restrained by fear of obloquy.

The proposal to bolt comes from the states which held Presidential primaries, at which each party nominated candidates for elector. It is contended that whichever electoral ticket should be successful in November, is bound by the preferential vote cast at the primaries rather than by the choice of the National convention, especially if the convention should act counter to the preference expressed by the primary states. In most cases the names of men nominated for electors were placed on the ticket by the faction which was victorious in the primaries and these men are presumed to be in sympathy with the popular preference of their states. There are exceptions, as we know to be the case in Oregon, but that is true in the main.

If the bolt should be postponed until the electors meet in each state and if the Republicans should carry all the direct pri-

mary states, all of which are normally Republican, the possibility of a bolt would extend to 144 electors from nine states carried by Roosevelt among a total of 531 electors from 48 states. Should the bolt be nearly general in these nine states, the Republican electoral vote would be so divided between Taft and Roosevelt that, even though as a whole it constituted a majority of the whole college, neither Taft nor Roosevelt nor the Democratic candidate would have a majority.

The election would then be made by the present House of Representatives. The Constitution provides that in such a case each state shall cast one vote. The party having a majority of Representatives from each state would cast the vote of that state for its candidate. Under this system the Republicans have a majority in twenty-four, the Democrats in twenty-two states, and two states—Maine and Nebraska—are tied. In case the Republican Representatives could unite in each state they would have only twenty-four votes, one short of a majority, but the division in the party which brought about such a situation would render such unity highly improbable. Were they to divide according to their preference as expressed at the primaries, the convention states standing for Taft, there would be thirteen for Taft, nine for Roosevelt, two for La Follette, twenty-two for the Democrat, and two tied. In order to elect either of their men, the Republicans would need not only to settle their differences but to break the tie in either Maine or Nebraska by winning over a Democrat. The Democratic candidate could not be elected without capturing both tied states and winning over one of the Republican states.

By postponing the bolt until the electoral college met, the Roosevelt men would thus invite practically certain defeat and would accomplish only the defeat of Taft. They might have a fighting chance if they bolted the convention and nominated a third electoral ticket in each state, though they could only win by gaining enough Democratic votes to offset the Taft vote and many to spare. Roosevelt desires his own election as ardently as he desires to defeat Taft. He will therefore be more likely to take the fighting chance of a bolt from the convention, if he fails to secure the nomination.—Oregonian.

The possibility of Senator William Borah, of Idaho, getting the presidential nomination, as a compromise candidate is rather hazy, but such a thing is not impossible. And what a pleasure it would be to the Northwest states to roll up a good big majority for the Idaho Senator.

His career in the Senate has been one of continued activity, and had he done nothing other than securing the passage of the three year homestead bill, he would have done enough to warrant a term in the White House, according to the general opinion of Northwestern homesteaders.

However the prospects that he will be chosen are not bright, for he has been too active in the Roosevelt campaign for the Taft forces to support him as a compromise candidate. Sooner would Roosevelt support Root or Crane. Thus politics does make slaves of us all, sometimes regardless of the man we are asked to support.

We have complained of the heat during the past few days, but imagine, if you can, the general atmosphere in Chicago, where vile epithets and free-for-all muck-raking has been the acknowledged program between the rival forces. The general conduct of the various near-bosses who have been responsible for the exhibitions at Chicago during the past few days are enough to make every American ashamed.

DIRECTORY

UNITED STATES	
President.....	William H. Taft
Vice-President.....	James S. Sherman
Secretary of State.....	Philander C. Knox
Secretary of Treasury.....	Walter L. Fisher
Secretary of Interior.....	Frank M. McVey
Secretary of War.....	H. L. Stimson
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.....	Chas. Nagel
Secretary of Navy.....	George Von L. Meyer
Secretary of Agriculture.....	James Wilson
Postmaster General.....	Frank H. Hitchcock
Attorney General.....	George W. Wickersham
STATE	
Governor.....	Oswald West
Secretary of State.....	Ben W. Olcott
Treasurer.....	Thomas B. Kay
Attorney General.....	A. M. Crawford
Supt. Public Instruction.....	L. R. Alderman
State Printer.....	W. S. Dunaway
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.....	O. P. Hoff
Game Warden.....	John H. Lewis
State Engineer.....	George K. Chamberlain
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Congressmen.....	A. W. LaFerty
SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT	
Judge Attorney.....	W. L. Bradshaw
Attorney.....	Fred W. Wilson
CROOK COUNTY	
Judge.....	H. C. Ellis
Clerk.....	Warren Brown
Sheriff.....	F. S. Balfour
Treasurer.....	Ralph Jordan
Assessor.....	J. D. La Follette
School Superintendent.....	R. A. Ford
Coroner.....	Dr. E. O. Hyde
Surveyor.....	Fred O. Rice
Commissioner.....	R. H. Bayley
Commissioner.....	James Rice
THE COURTS	
Circuit Court—First Monday in May; third Monday in October	
Probate Court—First Monday in each month	
Commissioner's Court—First Wednesday in January, March, May, July, September and November	
MADRAS SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 22	
Directors.....	A. C. Sanford, Chm. T. A. Long
Clerk.....	John McTaggart S. E. Gray
CITY	
Mayor.....	Howard W. Turner
Recorder.....	W. W. Jackson
Marshal.....	D. W. Barnett
.....	F. Stangland
.....	O. A. Pearce
.....	V. Stanton
.....	W. R. Cook
.....	B. Randolph
.....	J. L. Campbell
.....	S. E. Gray

DAMES AND DAUGHTERS.

Mrs. E. M. Waddell is the newly elected poundmaster of Los Angeles, the first woman in the country to occupy such a position.

Miss Laura G. Grant of New York has been appointed a member of the fire prevention inspectors' bureau of that city, of which there are seventy-five, she being the only woman.

The appointment of Mlle. Edmee Chandon as assistant astronomer at the Paris observatory marks the official recognition by France of feminine achievement in a branch of science for which women have shown a peculiar aptitude.

The Rev. Antoinette Blackwell, D. D., the first woman to be ordained a minister, now in her eighty-eighth year, is the only survivor of the speakers at the first national woman's rights convention, at which Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was the presiding officer.

Ellen Spencer Mussey, who for a quarter of a century has held the position of attorney for the Swedish and Norwegian legations in Washington, has been an active and successful lawyer for thirty-five years. In 1890 she established the Woman's Law Class, which has since developed into the Washington College of Law, with its founder as dean.

Current Comment.

Sir Thomas Lipton wants the America's cup again.—Atlanta Constitution.

The new Dreadnought Florida can make 25.6 miles an hour and is meant to run toward an enemy, at that.—Detroit News.

The per capita money volume is now smaller than a month ago and a year ago, which ought to destroy the last excuse for any further rise in the cost of living.—New York World.

Uncle Sam has some cause to grow dissatisfied with his neighborhood. The next door neighbor to the north refuses to borrow and lend household articles across the back fence, and the next door neighbor to the south is always having a noisy family row.—Nashville Banner.

Madras Pioneer Ads Bring Results

And Now the Corn Belt Tractor
The O'Pull Type "F" 15 Tractor, 30 Horse Power

Designed especially to meet the needs of the man who farms from 100 to 400 acres, the O'Pull Type "F" is a complete tractor, separator, corn shredder and husker, clover holler, ensilage cutter—runs on all conditions. Fuel control absolutely automatic. Burns cheapest kerosene at all loads, and is safe. Smokeless combustion insured by the Secure-Lignin carburetor, its feature of the O'Pull, and direct gear driven governor. Will work as well in a field as on the 100-acre tract. Turns sharp and gets close into the fence. A boy can run it.

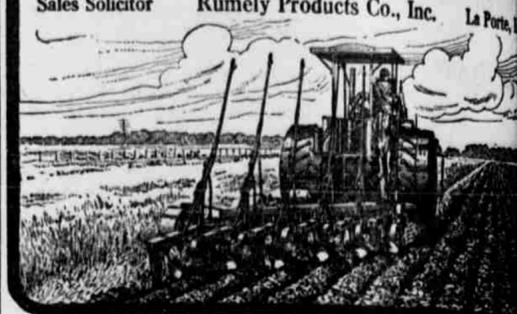
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The O'Pull Type "F" will pull from 3 to 5 breaker plows, turning 10 to 12 acres three-hour day; pull 4 to 6 stubble plows, turning 10 to 15 acres per ten-hour day; shredding, filling silo, shelling, sawing wood or haling hay will drive any size tractor. For hulling clover, will drive any medium size huller, and will easily haul from 15 to 20 tons, delivering a maximum power at a minimum expense. An engine that will do these things is well worth learning more about. All the information on the O'Pull that you can possibly want is yours for the asking. Ask for it.

B. S. LARKIN, Agent, Madras, Oregon
Sales Solicitor **Rumely Products Co., Inc.** La Porte, Ind.



DANGEROUS "POISON IVY."

How to Tell This Plant From Virginia Creeper.

A correspondent writes that he was recently poisoned by mistaking poison ivy for Virginia creeper. He asks if we can tell him how to tell one plant from the other.

It is the easiest thing in the world to do this. Poison ivy has a three parted leaf, ampelopsis or Virginia creeper a five parted leaf. The latter is of rampant climbing habit.

Poison ivy seldom grows to a greater height than three feet. It may overrun an old stump or a heap of stones and have the appearance of being a vine, but a close examination will show you that it does not really climb.

It generally makes a bushy growth, sending up a mass of slender stems from its spreading roots and covering a considerable amount of space.

If one studies the structure of the peculiarities of the two plants it will be impossible to mistake one for the other. Some persons complain that they find it difficult to exterminate poison ivy. They mow it down and in a little while it sprouts and before long there is more of it than ever.

It cannot be killed by simply mowing it. But if after mowing it the ground in which it grows is sprinkled with kerosene and burnt over it is not a difficult thing to kill. All the roots may not be killed with one application however.

If some of them send up sprouts cut these off close to the ground and pour kerosene over the stub and about it, enough to saturate the soil well. This will generally put an end to the nuisance.

Domestic Reminiscence.
"You use the long distance telephone a great deal when you are away from home?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Meekton. "It keeps me from being homesick. Telephoning from a pay station makes me think of a conversation with Henrietta. As soon as the operator and I have said 'Hello' to each other she proceeds to tell me how much money she has to have."—Washington Star.

The Annual Baseball Elegy.
The big gong clangs the time of opening day.
The young recruits shake hands with you and me,
And as they bushward start we're bound to say,
"You'll do next season, kid, maybe, maybe."

—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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GILLIS DIZNEY ELE

School Meeting Endorsed Committee in Effort to Secure High School

At the annual meeting of the Madras School District the school building Monday R. Cook, the retiring president of the Madras school was elected director of the school to succeed A. C. Sanford, term of office expires this year.

Mrs. Gillis Diney was elected clerk of the board, to succeed S. E. Gray, who has served on the board in the capacity of director since the establishment of the district. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Gray for efficient services he has rendered the district.

The meeting endorsed the committee appointed to secure a union high school for Madras, and recommended the school board make expenditures that may be necessary to prepare additional rooms in the school building for high school purposes. 36 persons were present at the meeting, which was presided over by Dr. T. A. Long.

Information on Poultry
A authentic and valuable information about breeding, hatching, raising, feeding and housing poultry is contained in the latest edition of Lilly's Poultry Book—just printed. Send for copy free.
The Chas. H. Lilly Co., Seattle