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GOOD ROADS AND THE FARMER

Highway Expert of A. C. Explains Economical Repair Work.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, Ore., July 26.—"To the farmer better roads frequently mean the difference between affluence and bankruptcy," said Professor Ernest Flagg Ayres, highway engineer of the Oregon Agricultural College in a lecture this week to the summer students.

"A Wisconsin farmer held 1000 bushels of potatoes in his cellar, waiting for a good price. He was offered 92 cents in March, but they must be delivered in the town market and the roads were so bad he could not haul over them. When he finally got them to market his potatoes brought him 30 cents a bushel. The bad roads cost him \$620, and now he is an ardent booster for any movement promising relief.

"While the farmer receives as great financial gain from good roads as anyone, he has the added social benefits. Under present conditions it is often impossible for his children to go to school regularly, his family, to go to church except when the roads are dried out, his doctor to reach him in time to be of most help, or his mail to be delivered regularly. With better roads this can all be changed, and graded schools and larger churches always follow these improvements.

"It is not necessary that a great deal of money be spent on our highways, but what is invested should be used carefully and intelligently. A few dollars spent at the right time will save repairs costing hundreds, and most of the roads where there is no heavy through travel may be improved in this way."

Mr. Ayres then described the process of building sand-clay roads: the initial grading with a proper crown and drainage ditches, the distribution and packing of the clay, spreading of the sand, and ploughing and harrowing it in lightly on top. This type of road has given excellent satisfaction in the southern and middle western states, but little work of the sort has been done as yet in the Pacific Northwest. It has proved successful in soils and climatic conditions similar to those found in Oregon, and there is no question as to its value for our rural highways.

"The saving in expense over other forms of road is no small item," continued Professor Ayres. "The average cost for sand-clay roads is but \$723 a mile for the 24,601 miles in the United States, compared with a cost of \$4989 a mile for macadam. In other words, about seven miles of good sand-clay road can be built for the same money as one mile of plain or water-bound macadam. The cost of maintenance is less than for any other form of improvement except the earth road, and horses and automobiles alike prefer it to any of the hard surface roads.

"The road must first be graded and drained carefully, and should be crowned about one inch to the foot and smoothed as a rag. It can be greatly improved by adding sand even if no grading has been done but the expense will be much greater. The sand must be sharp and coarse, but need not be as clean as is required for concrete. It should be brought and piled along the shoulders of the road in dry weather when teaming is cheaper, though construction cannot begin until the rains soften the clay. The cheapest way is to spread the sand four to six inches deep over the wet clay and let the traffic mix the materials. Economy is the only argument for this, and as more sand is usually required to fill the ruts and holes formed by the heavier teams, even this advantage is sometimes lost. The road is almost impassable to heavy loads until the sand and clay are thoroughly mixed.

"A better way is to spread the sand evenly to a width of 12 or 15 feet, mixing well with plough and harrow. A depth of six inches is enough for light travel, and a foot for heavy loads. The road drag should be used often to maintain the crown and fill ruts which will form in the first few months. If the road does not compare favorably with gravel or macadam as soon as the sand is added to the clay, it should not be considered a failure. Its construction is a gradual process, and the surface will not be at its best in less than six months. If it gets muddy, and more sand; if it is too dry and dusty, more clay is needed. All that is required for maintenance is the addition of a little more sand to the clay each year, and the occasional use of a drag."

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THE PEOPLE'S FORUM

The Times will be pleased to publish letters from its readers on all questions of public interest. Each letter must be signed by the writer, and so far as possible be limited to 200 words. In publishing these letters it must be understood that The Times does not endorse the views expressed therein; it is simply affording a means for the voicing of different opinions on all questions affecting the public welfare.

MAJORITY OR MINORITY RULE, WHICH?

Editor Times: In the national campaign now on shall the majority rule the minority, or the minority rule the majority? That is the question. Shall a majority of the voters rule the Republican party, or shall a majority of the politicians and office holders rule the Republican party? Which? Can a minority in the Republican party drive the majority of the folds, or, falling in this, will this minority be able to force an acceptance upon the majority of the party of their methods and policies?

I do not care to answer in detail the foregoing questions. Time and space forbids. However, a few pertinent facts, standing out in bold relief, briefly may be considered with profit. Election results in the primary states clearly show that Colonel Roosevelt is pre-eminently the strongest man in the Republican party; that he still enjoys the distinction of holding the confidence of the rank and file of the party, who constitute an overwhelming majority of the party voters.

The criticism urged by a part of the Republican press, to the effect that since Taft leaders offered to seat the Roosevelt delegates from Texas and Washington, on condition that he (Roosevelt) would join with the Taft forces in nominating Hadley or some other man, and that Roosevelt's refusal to concur in this plan, indicated selfishness, etc., on the part of the latter, is not well taken. If the reader will keep in mind the fact that it is now and was then the political slogan of the Taft men, "anything to beat Roosevelt," the actions and motives of the Taft leaders will be illuminated by their proposals to seat the Roosevelt delegates from Texas and Washington and nominate a third man. Had either of these plans been concurred in by Roosevelt, under existing circumstances, it would have meant political death to him. Why? Because under the proposition tendered it was necessary for him to waive his rights to these delegates in order to have his delegates seated as they were justly entitled. This act within itself would have humiliated him and destroyed his influence, and the cause of progressive republicanism would have lost his valuable influence. It would have been a clear waiver of rights in order to secure justice.

We hear much about party regularity. It must be true that the majority in a party controls and determines its regularity; not a majority of the politicians, but a majority of the voters. The majority of voters should name the majority of President, and not a majority of politicians and office holders. It has been clearly shown that Roosevelt has a big majority of the voters with him. He should be the Republican standard bearer, and, in truth and in fact, the rightful nominee of the Republican party.

Taft is the beneficiary under a fraudulent transaction. In theory and practice under the law fraud violates everything it touches. The Roosevelt Republicans, in the light of the presidential primaries, are in the majority and therefore I insist that they are the "regulars."

There were 44 contested delegates from Washington and Texas which the Taft men offered to seat under the specification heretofore mentioned. Changing these delegates from the Taft to the Roosevelt column would have nominated Roosevelt.

Progressive Republicans do not want Taft. They do not want to vote for Wilson, the representative of the party of Jackson and Cleveland, the party of state rights and of tariff for revenue only. Colonel Watterson said that Wilson is too much of a schoolmaster, while Colonel Bryan made the observation that Wilson's sudden change of heart towards reform was without a parallel since the days of Saul of Tarsus. The progressive Republicans of Oregon will gladly support the state and county tickets. No Taft, no Wilson and no third party if it can be avoided.

We cannot passively look on and see our progressive leader eliminated from the field of American politics. We will need him in the future. We need him now. On account of his great personality and magic influence he is the most valuable asset to the cause of progressive republicanism. With Roosevelt out of the fight, Taft would have had smooth sailing in the Chicago convention. The progressives need his leadership and should not allow the reaction-

ary press and leaders to depose him. These leaders today gladly accept Wilson in preference to Roosevelt. Why? On account of the record of the two men, and for no other reason.

We have had eight years of Rooseveltism. We know what he is and therefore want him again. We have had four years of Taftism and we know what he is and therefore do not want him again.

For eight years Roosevelt has been the idol of the American heart. Now, without cause, shall we turn upon him and read him and crucify him? As a people do we believe in praising and idolizing a man one day and, without cause, on the next day curse and damn him? By a sensational spectacle of this kind we would hardly be able to enlist the respect and admiration of the civilized nations of the world. Shall we Latinize and Mexicanize the great North American republic in this manner?

—REPUBLICAN. THE LINTYPER.

Selecting language riper than language needs to be, we roast the lintyper from Cleveland to K. C. We daily place before him our badly written bits, with curlyques that bore him and throw him into fits; with blots, erasures, splashes and sprawling chicken-threads, in efforts to determine what tongue it's written in, and whether it's a sermon, a poem or bulletin. And we, who do the scrawling, with fountain pen or spade, indulge in caterwauling about the errors made. "That heartless, lopeared viper, that sacrilegious sot, the awaybacked lintyper, has spoiled my Gem of Thought! Oh, bring me lither, prithe, a cauldron full of oil, and by the village smithy I'll cook that son of toll! Or bring me rusty fetters—I'll make his bosom bleed who never learned his letters and yet pretends to read!" The patient lintyper is toiling by me now, his old bandanna wiper festooned about his brow; he isn't loud or yawpy, he doesn't tear his hair, although his bunch of copy would cause a saint to swear; and those who knock his errors and say he should be whipped, should see the grewsome terrors of his bughouse manuscript! If you who write a story intended for the press made copy hunkydry, you'd sidestep much distress.

WALT MASON THE OLD SONG

Passed a sod-house yistaday
As I rode 'round Custer way,
An' I heern a woman sing
Sweet as birds in early spring.

Nothin' fancy 'bout the song,
That she sung as I went 'long,
But it kind o' teched my heart—
Almos' made the tear drops start.

Hadn't heern that song before
Sence I left my father's door,
Where my old folks used to stand
Singin' that old "Beulah Land."

While she sung, I seemed to see
All the old things, dear to me,
Seen the old-time boyhood days
Thro' the years o' mist and haze.

Seen the old camp-meetin' ground,
Where us boys was standin' 'round,
Listenin' to a happy band
Singin' old "Sweet Beulah Land."

Then I thought of mother's prayer,
As she kneeled beside her chair,
Tellin' Him as lives above,
How she's thankful for His love.

Kind o' think that good old song,
Never done nobody wrong,
Seems to sort o' take your hand,
Leadin' you to "Beulah Land."
—BOB STANLEY.

A. M. Nason, farming near Canaan, Me., was badly crippled with sciatic rheumatism due, he says, to uric acid in his blood. "Foley Kidney Pills entirely cured me and also removed numerous black specks that were continually before my eyes." Foley Kidney Pills are a uric acid solvent and are effective for the various forms of rheumatism. Lockhart & Parsons Drug Co., "The Busy Corner."

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STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF

FLANAGAN & BENNETT BANK

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

At the close of business, June 14, 1912.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts.....	\$427,481.48
Banking House.....	50,000.00
Cash and Exchanges.....	246,112.32
Total.....	\$723,593.70
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in.....	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits.....	57,469.90
Deposits.....	616,123.80
Total.....	\$723,593.70

CONDENSED STATEMENT

Of The First National Bank of Coos Bay

At the close of business, June 14, 1912.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$238,516.72
Bonds, warrants and securities.....	78,191.32
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	25,000.00
Real estate, furniture and fixtures.....	81,011.34
Cash and sight exchange.....	188,653.99
Total.....	\$611,373.37
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$100,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits.....	10,548.53
Circulation, outstanding.....	23,800.00
Deposits.....	477,024.74
Total.....	\$611,373.37

In addition to Capital Stock the individual liability of Stockholders is \$100,000.00.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS.

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