

WOOD BLOCK PAVEMENT

ECONOMICAL BECAUSE IT SHOWS LOW COST DURING LIFE.

When Properly Laid Material From Oregon Forests Makes An Enduring Pavement, Says Expert.

(From the Forest Service.)

Although wood block pavement has been in use in the United States for more than seventy years, it is only within the past five years that a more thorough knowledge of the fitness of various woods for the purpose and the proper method of laying the blocks, has developed a successful pavement.

The first wood pavement laid in this country was in New York in 1835, and for thirty years thereafter wood blocks were laid in various cities of the country, but with indifferent success and with little or no advance in methods. The chief consideration seemed to be the size and shape of the block. Little thought was given to the kind of wood used, and the blocks were neither seasoned nor treated, so that they quickly decayed. Wide joints permitted water to get under the pavement, where it was absorbed by the blocks, with the result that they swelled so that the pavement often heaved from its foundation. The edge of the blocks were off rapidly into a corduroy condition which was not pleasant for travelers and also hindered the drainage and cleaning of the street. Finally, the foundation was usually of plank which decayed and permitted the blocks to sink into holes and ruts.

After the failure of untreated woods, attention was turned to preservatives; but not until experiments were made and actual results obtained, was there any marked increase in the use of wood blocks for paving purposes. The size and shape of the block is no longer the important item in the development of a successful pavement. The best woods for the purpose are now known to be longleaf pine, tamarack, Norway pine, and Douglas fir, and the chief improvements are in the cushion on which the blocks rest and in the method of treatment. For example, a sand and cement "cushion" is better than a sand "cushion" under most conditions. When once properly laid, a wood block pavement is easily kept in repair, easily cleaned, free from dust, practically noiseless, and its dark color prevents glare or the reflection of light.

Many wood block pavements have been laid under improved methods, and the results have been very satisfactory. Among the first of these was a wood block pavement laid in 1909 on Tremont street, Boston. The pavement is still in good condition. In 1899, one of the two roadways on the Rush street bridge, Chicago, was paved with cross-sliced blocks of longleaf pine, and the other with untreated blocks. This was a splendid test, for the traffic is very heavy across this bridge. The untreated blocks had to be removed at the end of three years, while the treated blocks were in good condition at the end of seven years and gave indications of several more years of service. They were finally removed because of the decay of the untreated plank foundation. A treated wood pavement has been in use on Tenth street, Minneapolis, for eleven years and is still in good condition. Pavements laid in Indianapolis in 1889 to 1906, gave fourteen to seventeen years of service. In fact, wherever wood block pavement has been laid under the right conditions and methods, it has proven satisfactory.

While the first cost of treated wood block material is undoubtedly higher than that of most paving material, it is in reality the most economical because it shows the lowest average cost per year during its period of life. The first cost average from \$2.25 to \$3.75 per square yard, but the yearly upkeep averages much less than for any other kind of pavement. For instance wood pavement on a heavy traffic street in New York, after eight years of use, had cost 7 cents per square yard per year for repairs. Wood pavement on a light traffic street in St. Louis, which cost \$2.10 per square yard to lay in 1903, required the expenditure of but 2-10 of a cent per square yard for the entire first nine years of its life.

Furthermore, the modern treated wood block pavement is admitted to be fully as sanitary as any of the other pavements in use. On account of the smooth surface and well fitted joints, dirt cannot collect in pockets and whatever is on the surface is easily removed. Then, too, treatment of the blocks with creosote renders them thoroughly antiseptic.

DOES FAMINE THREATEN US?

Professor of Chicago University Is Fearful of Our Food Supply.

There is grave danger that a famine will descend upon the United States some time in the near future, according to Prof. John M. Coulter, head of the department of botany of Chicago University. Population here, said the professor, is increasing twenty times faster than the food supply.

"We ought to have enough food stuffs in this country to feed the world," said Prof. Coulter. "Instead, we soon shall not have enough to feed ourselves. This growing discrepancy between food production and population is the basis of the high cost of living.

"Four remedies present themselves to prevent famine in the United States. First we should develop scientific methods of soil cultivation. We must manipulate the soil properly, and farm intensively, as the Europeans do. By scientific treatment of the soil crops can be increased 200 per cent in the United States.

"Second, we must plant on every area the crop which will give the maximum yield in that section. Stop planting wheat in corn land and don't try to raise potatoes in swamps. Too many farmers plant their crops without knowledge of what their land is suited for.

"We must, in the third place, develop drought resisting crops. This is the work of the professional botan-

LET THE CHILDREN SEE LIBERTY BELL

The children of Dallas should be afforded opportunity to see Liberty Bell, the treasured emblem of the birth of the nation's independence, when on exhibition at Salem, July 15. This historic relic will be open for inspection only one hour during the afternoon, and thousands of people will assemble at the capital to view it. There is no good and sufficient reason why every automobile in town should not be brought into service to convey the children thither on that occasion, and if those owning machines and will contribute them in this worthy cause many youngsters whose parents are autoless may see the famous Liberty Bell. It was through the efforts of the children of the Pacific northwest that its trip across the continent was made possible, more than 200,000 school children having signed a petition asking that the famous treasure be exhibited at the exposition.

Let automobile owners spend an afternoon in affording the children of Dallas this opportunity of a life time to see Liberty Bell.

list, and is to be accomplished through experiment.

"Then, at last, we must produce disease resisting crops, for plants, like animals, are subject to ills of the flesh. This, too, is the work of the botanist.

"If these suggestions are carried out with reasonable thoroughness the high cost of living will vanish, as concerns foodstuffs."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

The following is a complete list of realty transfers recorded during the week ending April 15th, 1915, and reported to The Observer by Sibley & Eakin, abstractors, 515 Court street, Dallas.

J. C. Nuckalls to D. V. and J. E. Husum, 1 acre, T. 6-5, \$1. Foster L. Odum and wife to I. C. Emerson, lot in Dallas, \$10.

J. L. Harma et al to James M. Staats, lot in Independence, \$1200. F. A. Peterson and wife to D. L. Hedges, lots in Independence, \$1. Edward A. Thurston and wife to Omer T. Murphy, 345.06 acres, T. 9 and 10, 4 W., \$500.

Omer T. Murphy and wife to E. A. and Margaret Thurston, lots in Independence \$10. J. M. Coburn and wife to J. F. Grabenhorst, lot in West Salem, \$10.

J. F. Grabenhorst to R. F. and Flora E. Stripp, lots in West Salem, \$10. Adrian McCalman to Pearl McCalman, 15 acres, T. 8-6, \$10.

Portland Trust & Savings Bank to Sheridan Timber Co., release of trust deed. F. K. Helder and wife to T. B. Stone, 11-100 of an acre, T. 6-6, \$10. Anna J. Cooper to Valley & Siletz R. R. Co., 60-foot right of way, T. 8-4, \$198.

A Hamann and wife to Valley & Siletz R. R. Co., right of way, T. 9-4, \$100. Samuel Morrison to Valley & Siletz R. R. Co., 60-foot right of way, T. 9-4, \$500. United States to Spencer McKee, trust patent, 80 acres, T. 6-8. United States to Temme Condon, 80 acres, T. 6-8, trust patent.

DECLARED LEGALLY DEAD.

Whereabouts of Leander Maris Unknown for Quarter Century.

After an absence of twenty-four years, Leander Maris, formerly of McMinnville, has been decreed to be legally dead, by W. M. Bushy, Judge of Marion county, says the Daily Oregon Statesman. According to the petition asking for the appointment of Solomon H. Maris of McMinnville, an administrator of the estate, Leander Maris left his father's home in McMinnville 24 years ago and went to Lockford, California, from there he made regular trips on whaling expeditions upon the Pacific ocean and his parents heard from him regularly for two years. During the year 1892 he suddenly stopped writing home and although repeated enquiries were made and his relatives traveled extensively throughout California in search of him, nothing since that date has been heard of him. He left an estate in Marion county consisting of 29 acres in one tract and an interest in another small tract.

Will Eliminate Wolf Hill.

Work began this week on a cut-off on the Dallas-Tillamook coast road. The cut-off begins from the old road at the Buford Stone corner below the C. L. Fowler place and ends at the James Savage place south of Williamina. The new road is designed to eliminate the Wolf hill entirely from the route. This hill has always been the bane of tourists. One thousand dollars is spent by Polk county on this piece of work this summer.—Sheridan Sun.

Hops Bring Twelve Cents.

There are a few export orders for hops on the market and this demand is keeping the market firm, as supplies in this state are reduced to very small proportions. The Seid Back crop of about 800 bales was bought by T. A. Livesley & Co., at 12 cents. A lot of 180 bales was bought from a dealer for export purposes at 12 1/2 cents. There is a limited demand for the new crop and a few contracts are being closed at 11 cents.

Plans for New School.

Architect Bennes of Portland is at work on plans for the \$50,000 school building which will be erected at Monmouth, and reports that plans will be ready probably in a month.

CHERRY FAIR AIMS HIGH

LONG LIST OF SPORTS PROMISED IN CONNECTION.

Salem Commercial Club Making Extensive Preparations for Combined Celebration in July.

A bigger, brighter and better Cherry fair than ever is the aim of the Salem Commercial club, which this year has charge of the Capital city's annual midsummer festival. The Cherry fair is to be combined with the Fourth of July celebration and many new features are included in this year's program. It is to be held on July 2 and 3. Chief among these is the big basket picnic for the farmers of the surrounding communities to be held in Wilson park on Saturday, July 3. Wilson park is in the heart of the city, and its wide stretches of lawn shaded by many trees will make an ideal spot for such a picnic. Governor Withycombe is slated for an address to the farmers assembled on this occasion. The comfort of the people from out of town will be looked after by officials of the Commercial club, and the basket picnic is expected to be one of the finest features of the fair.

The cherry exhibit will be spread on the court house lawn, together with a display of other fruits and flowers. The exhibits will be up to the usual standard of the Willamette valley, it is promised by those in charge.

"The Playtime of the Willamette Valley" is the way in which the Cherry fair has come to be described, and every effort is being put forth by the Salem people to give guests in the city a splendid, good time. A wide diversity of attractions appealing to every taste has been the aim. A carnival of aquatic sports to be staged on the Willamette river on each evening of the fair; sports on the streets, including a roller skating "marathon"; motorcycle and horse races at the fair grounds; baseball games for the "fans"; baby show, parades, band concerts, foot races; these are among the plans.

OPENING THE TREASURE HOUSE

Alleged Discovery of Radium Mine in Polk Causes Comment.

Oregon Farmer: "We read that a radium mine has been discovered in Polk county, Oregon. Whether it is true or not, the news is of the kind that stirs men's blood. There is a fascination about mining—taking out of the earth riches which have been there for ages. Yet it is a common saying that more money has been put into mines than has been taken out.

"It recalls to mind the old story that was in the old readers, of the father who on his deathbed told his sons he had left them a treasure in his fields, for which they must dig. They dug over every foot of ground

but could find no treasure. They planted the fields as a matter of course; and the crop which came up, grew, flourished and ripened, was the treasure, assured by the earnest digging of the boys.

"The earth is a wonderful treasure house. To some of the fortune hunters it yields gold, silver, precious stones; to many it is a dismal disappointment; to the sturdy farmer who knows how to dig deeply and well, to turn his furrows and plant his crops at the right seasons and to cultivate them, it brings the greatest treasure of all—life and the means for sustaining it."

NINETY-FIVE HOMES HAVE BATH

And in These Nearly One Thousand Monmouth Residents Bathe.

"Have you a bath tub in your home?" This is the question which the keeper of every home in Monmouth was asked last week by the students in the rural sociology class of the Oregon Normal school in order to get information leading to the solving of local problems. The census was taken as the termination of the year's work.

Monmouth was placed into four divisions and students were appointed to canvass each. When completed the survey showed that out of a total of 228 homes, containing 924 persons, 95 homes had bath tubs. Upon reassembling next September the sociology class will seek to determine in precise terms the significance of the figures obtained. Then the surveys will be continued and extended to other sections of the county.

MEDALS AWARDED SCHOOLS.

Unsung Honors Are Won by Oregon at San Francisco Fair.

The Oregon school exhibit in the Palace of Education won the gold medal on playgrounds as portrayed in the official pamphlet, a silver medal on individual club work and the silver medal on its exhibit as a whole.

This recognition was gained in the face of the fact that the principal of the Oregon school children are in the Oregon State building and were not entered for awards. Two-thirds of the states have elaborate exhibits, many spending as much as \$40,000 and none less than \$5000. Oregon's exhibit cost the state \$1000.

Sheridan Teacher Honored.

Miss Cora Turnidge, a Sheridan young woman who was one of the 123 graduated from the Monmouth Normal last week, has received the honor of being first choice as teacher in the State School for the Blind at Salem. She was appointed to the position upon her graduation, her work and experience giving her preference over the other graduates.

Good Bye, Gophers.

Mrs. M. Tilden of Sheridan has a simple and effective way of dealing with the gopher pest. She simply soaks a ball of cotton in gasoline and places it in the gopher hole and covers it tightly up. The gopher comes out to get fresh air, inhales the gasoline fumes and a dead gopher already buried in the result.



THE GOOD JUDGE MEETS THE SUCCESSFUL DETECTIVE

AFTER you use a pouch, you too will know you have found tobacco satisfaction. Just tuck it away and let the rich, satisfying tobacco taste come to you steady and naturally. "Right-Cut" is the Real Tobacco Chew and you'll know it all right and like it better than the old kind. Pure, rich, mellow tobacco—seasoned and sweetened just enough.



Take a very small chew—less than one-quarter the old size. It will be more satisfying than a mouthful of ordinary tobacco. Just nibble on it until you find the strength chew that suits you. Tuck it away. Then let it rest. See how easily and evenly the real tobacco taste comes, how it satisfies without grinding, how much less you have to spit, how few chews you take to be tobacco satisfied. That's why it is The Real Tobacco Chew. That's why it costs less in the end.

It is a ready chew, cut fine and short shreds so that you won't have to grind on it with your teeth. Grinding on ordinary canned tobacco makes you spit too much.

The taste of pure, rich tobacco does not need to be covered up with molasses and licorice. Notice how the salt brings out the rich tobacco taste in "Right-Cut."

One small chew takes the place of two big chews of the old kind.

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CIRICILLO

Ciricillo, the prince of band directors and a musician of international repute, is coming to the Polk County Chautauqua as the principal musical attraction. He brings with him thirty premier musicians. They are the cream of America's Italian musicians. He also brings with him the Il Trovatore Grand Opera Soloists, six opera soloists brought from the greatest musical centers of the United States.

These are but two of the fifteen attractions that together will give the Polk County Chautauqua one of the biggest and most complete programs of any Chautauqua in America.

Get your season ticket before the first allotment is sold.

The Polk County Chautauqua July 4 to 10, Inclusive