

CONCRETE AND BRICK ROADS

Cement Most Popular For Heavy Traffic Construction.

IMPROVED BRICK HIGHWAYS

Question of Durability Depends Upon Amount and Character of Traffic, the Quality of the Material and Upon the Maintenance That is Afforded—Good Roads a Matter of Expenditure.

By W. W. MARR,

Chief state highway engineer of Illinois.

In recent years the portland cement concrete road has become the most popular type of construction for heavy traffic rural roads. It is composed of stone or gravel, sand and cement, mixed in such proportion that the result will be a very dense, hard and durable surface. This type properly constructed will sustain almost an unlimited amount of automobile traffic and a reasonably heavy horse drawn traffic. It is easily maintained in the early part of its life and is an ideal foundation for resurfacing when this becomes necessary. It is not expensive when the amount of traffic justifies its use, and the only objection to it seems to be the development of cracks due mostly to temperature changes. These cracks, however, are easily repaired at small cost and when properly maintained are of little consequence and do not materially affect the durability of the pavement.

Probably the greatest recent advance in methods of construction has been



MAKING A BRICK ROAD.

made in brick roads. The brick is usually laid on a concrete base, though it is an ideal material for resurfacing old gravel and macadam roads. Until lately it was customary to spread a sand cushion or bed over the concrete base on which to lay the brick. Now, however, we are tending rapidly to the substitution of a mortar bed or to the elimination of the bed entirely and laying the brick directly on the fresh concrete base. The proper application of the cement grout filler is the most important part of brick construction, and with careful attention to this detail very satisfactory results may be obtained even with the use of poor brick. A good brick pavement will sustain the maximum amount of traffic coming on the main highways and is probably the highest type of construction now in general use on country roads.

The question of durability is so intimately connected with the amount and character of traffic, the quality of material and workmanship and the intelligent and consistent maintenance given that it is impossible to make a definite statement as to the life of any type of road surface. In general it may be said, however, that we may maintain any type of road to a satisfactory standard regardless of other conditions if we are willing to pay the price. The question is then purely a matter of dollars and cents. The cost of service is approximately the same on all types.

Prizes For Road Photographs.

A nation wide photographic contest in the interest of the "good roads everywhere" movement, with cash prizes of \$2,000, open to everybody, has been announced by the National Highways Association.

The photographs selected in the competition will be used to establish in Washington a national exhibit on the good roads problem, designed primarily to promote a nationally conceived scheme of highways.

The prizes were subscribed by General Coleman du Pont, chairman of the board of national councilors, and Charles Henry Davis, president of the National Highways Association.

The first prize, to be given for the most striking (good or bad) road photograph, will be a \$500 cash award. In all there will be 100 cash prizes awarded.

The competition will be kept open for eight months, closing at noon, Tuesday, Nov. 7. All photographs should be addressed to "Good Roads Everywhere" Photograph Contest, National Highways Association, Washington, D. C.

Sacrificed His Own Life.

During the war of the Revolution two British soldiers of the army of Cornwallis went into a house and abused the inmates in a most cruel and shameful manner. A third soldier, going into the house, met them coming out and recognized them. The inmates acquitted him of all blame, but he was imprisoned because he refused to disclose the names of the offenders. Every persuasion was tried, but in vain, and at length he was condemned by a court martial to die. When he was on the gallows Lord Cornwallis, surprised by his obstinacy, rode up to him, saying: "Campbell, what a fool you are to die thus! Disclose the names of the guilty men and you shall be immediately released; otherwise you have not fifteen minutes to live."

"You are in the midst of a campaign, my lord," replied Campbell. "You can better spare one man than two." And, firmly adhering to his purpose, he died.

What Am I?

I've wrecked trains; I've saved a rich man's life and of course married his beautiful daughter; I've committed murder; I've preached the gospel; I've found treasure; I've led armies to victory; I've been a king; I've seen hell; I've toured heaven; I've made men slaves and freed them; I've threatened women's honor and saved it; I've condemned to death the innocent and given liberty to the guilty; I've built nations and destroyed them; I've created drought and brought flood; I've changed poverty to riches and robes to rags; I've fought in the Crusades; I've gone through the Revolution; I've made men of politicians and politicians of men; I've tortured Christians as a pagan and as a Christian enlightened the heathen; I've been lawmaker and law breaker; but, with all, I've made the world progress—I am imagination—Life.

A Phrase Explained.

Medicus tells us that it makes him mad whenever he sees some writer using the old southern phrase "the split an' image" without showing any knowledge of what it means. Medicus says that he has even seen it spelled thus: "The spittin' image." So we have seen in the works of an English novelist:

"He's the spit and image of his father, as they say in America."

And an American short story writer makes a negro character say:

"Yassuh. He's de spittin' image of his ma."

The phrase was originally "the split and image," explains Medicus. Of course that means that one person is both mentally and physically like another. Southern people are careless about their 's, so the phrase became "the split an' image" and "the spittin' image."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Hydroaeroplanes.

The idea of the hydroaeroplane was suggested in patent specifications by Hugo Matullath of New York in 1890, but it had its practical origin in Glenn Curtiss, who added floats to the aeroplane with which he was experimenting over Lake Keuka in 1908. These were placed under each wing, so that in case of accident the machine would not sink. Langley and others had "made their experimental flights over bodies of water for like reasons." Probably the first to make the floats an integral part of his machine was Fabre, who on March 28, 1910, made the first flight with a practical hydroaeroplane at Martignes on the Seine. Curtiss soon abandoned floats and built boat bodies, and for this accomplishment he received the Aero Club of America trophy in 1911.

Butter From a Tree.

One shea tree beside each man's back porch would cut a big slice of butter off the monthly food bill. In Africa vegetable butter is made from the fruit of this tree, and it is said to be of richer taste than any butter made from cow's milk—alleged or actually scraped from a churn and squeezed into the wooden mold which leaves a yellow residue on top of the cake. The Arabs used it in early times.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

High Calling.

Little Walter's uncle was attached to the commissary department. Naturally little Walter wanted to know what that meant. His father explained that it was the commissary's duty to supply the soldiers with food and drink and the like. The very next day a lady came to call and asked Walter how his Uncle Paul was.

"He's fine," said the young man. "He's a waiter now."—New York Post.

Woodwork.

"Is it your intention to offer your enemy an olive branch?"

"I'm not sure," replied Senator Sorghum. "We'll try out the olive branch proposition. But we'll fix the thing so it can be turned into an ax handle."—Washington Star.

From the Stars to You.

Somewhere beneath the stars there is something that you alone were meant to do. Never rest until you have found out what it is!—John Brashear in the American Magazine.

A Long Run.

"This bill has been running now for three months," said the collector.

"Dear me," said the debtor, "how tired it must be."—Detroit Free Press.

The Plan of Opposites.

"What is the best way to get some hard cash?"

"Get hold of some soft thing."—Baltimore American.

Good manners are made up of petty sacrifices.—Emerson.

The Real Fun in Life.

The Chicago banker who had intimate personal association with James J. Hill related a little incident which throws light on the character of that great railroad man and builder of civilization, says the Albany Knickerbocker Press. Mr. Hill had commissioned the banker to perform a task which required a journey out of town. Here is the story:

"How soon do you want this, Mr. Hill?" said I.

"Right away."

"I suppose he noticed a fleeting expression in my face, for he asked, 'What's the matter?'"

"Well," said I, "my family is across the lake, but that doesn't make any difference. I'll start in the morning and—"

"Mr. Hill held up his right hand and said: 'Hold on. Let me give you a fact born of long experience. All the real fun a fellow has in life is within the four walls that inclose his family. Go across the lake and see your family and start on my job when you get through with the home folks.'"

Seals Can Drown.

It is a curious fact that the fur seal was once a land animal. The baby seals are actually afraid of water. They would drown if thrown into it and have to learn to swim by repeated efforts. When once they have been taught to swim, however, they soon forget to walk.

There are in existence only two important herds of fur seals, one of which has its breeding grounds in the Commander Islands, belonging to Russia, the other in the Pribilof Islands, belonging to the United States. Of these the latter is much the larger. The Pribilof Islands are government property, and thus it happens that the United States government finds itself the owner of by far the most valuable herd of fur seals in the world.—London Mail.

Roads in Olden Days.

A curious illustration of the lack of any systematic authority over the roads in England, even as late as the fifteenth century, is preserved in the records of the manor of Aylesbury. A local miller, named Richard Boose, needed some ramming clay for the repair of his mill. Accordingly—we learn from "Old Country Inns"—his servants dug a great pit in the middle of the road, ten feet wide and eight feet deep, and so left it to become filled with water from the winter rains. A glover from Leighton Buzzard, on his way home from market, fell in and was drowned. Charged with manslaughter, the miller pleaded that he had no place wherein to get the kind of clay he required except on the highroad. He was acquitted.

Evaporated Liquids.

Steam emanating from boiling milk if condensed would become water. This may be seen in the manufacture of condensed milk, which is only ordinary milk boiled down until the water is out of it. If a liquid which contains solid bodies in solution be evaporated the solids are left behind. That this is so may be shown by adding to water that is to be distilled a trace of magenta and a little salt. The distilled water has no taste and is colorless. The magenta is generally deposited upon the sides of the boiling vessel.

A Waste of Powder.

A man who never before had been duck hunting shot at a duck in the air. "Geel" exclaimed the amateur's friend. "You got him."

"Yes," returned the amateur, "but I might as well have saved my ammunition—the fall would have killed him anyway."—Harper's Magazine.

Rice in China.

Many persons fancy that the entire Chinese people depend on rice as the main article of diet, but there are millions in central and north China that have never tasted rice, and to other millions it is more of a luxury than wheat.

Smallest Part First.

"When I ask your age why do you say eight and twenty instead of twenty-eight?"

"I believe in putting the best foot forward."—Exchange.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

For Pyorrhea.

Prevention is the best remedy for pyorrhea. Dentists preach this everywhere. Begin with the children and teach them how to keep the teeth clean and free from all kinds of food particles. Teach them to brush the teeth and rinse the teeth and gums thoroughly three times a day after meals. Cleanliness keeps the gums healthy. Have the tartar removed from the teeth; this, if allowed to remain, makes the gums recede and loosens the teeth. Pyorrhea is not a constitutional disease; it is a local affection. But the existence is a menace to health, for it causes diseases of the joints as well as many other systemic diseases. Watch your own teeth, watch the teeth of the children, for the first sign of tartar and go to a dentist to have it removed. Keep the teeth clean at all times. Use plenty of tooth powder and water to brush the teeth and do not neglect thoroughly to rinse the mouth and teeth.

Coquille

WEDNESDAY

AUG. 2

Tent Opposite Depot

COOPER BROTHERS

COMBINED SHOWS



PLEASES THEIR PATRONS BECAUSE THEIR PERFORMANCE IS

UP TO THE MINUTE IN EVERY RESPECT

Tillman Wins Applause

Senator Tillman has won the first applause that has come to him through anything that he has done in the Senate since the days when he wielded a pitch fork, or had a paralytic stroke. He has made a vigorous attack upon the usual appropriation of \$40,000,000 for interior improvements, because he and others who are running away with the idea furnished by Militarists, cannot understand how there is any public money that can be spared for anything except ammunition, battle ships and the like. According to their idea the United States is entirely able to pay \$500,000,000 for "preparedness," but too poor to spend money legitimately for dredging harbors, or public buildings, a nullabaloo has been raised in an effort to cast opprobrium upon this very essential class of legislation. The retort is to the effect that practically all of the large appropriations made for the army and navy, represent nothing but waste and it is pointed out that sixty-two cents spent out of every dollar that is raised by the government is either for war or its results. The remaining thirty-eight cents of each dollar of public money goes to permanent improvements, or into legitimate expenses of maintaining the government. The so-called "pork barrel" really intends that our large communities may have better public buildings, and the government in such cases becomes enriched through its real estate holdings, instead of continuing as a rent payer. It means increased facilities for navigation in seaports like New York, Boston, San Francisco, Galveston, and New Orleans. The war-mad congressmen of the Tillman type do not admit that there should be any public improvements in the United States and they would stay the hand of progress in order to increase the amount of money that might be available for the purpose of adopting the military schemes of our illustrious European examples.

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Trouble With Most Probes



is that they're just scratchings.

A toothache is the outward sign of an unhealthy tooth. You can't cure it by deadening the pain.

A social pervert is the outward sign of an unhealthy society. And you can't cure the wrong by clapping the pervert in jail.

You must get to the causes of unpleasant things if you would stop them.



WHO'S GUILTY?

is a series of 14 realistic stories of life that try to shed light on the dark causes of dark effects.

They may strike a nerve or two in the probing and make you wince; but they shall reach truth at last and if it is in you to want truth you will not grudge the shock.

MRS. WILSON WOODROW has written the stories for this paper. Don't miss them!

Then see Anna Nilsson and Tom Moore bring the stories to life on the screen of your favorite theater showing the great moving pictures.

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This Coupon will be accepted as Five Cents **5c** Five Cents On Admissions to Scenic Theater Use Before Aug. 8