

ADVERTISING RATES

Professional Cards 75 cts. per month Display ads One square \$0.75 " One-fourth column 2.50 " One-half column 4.00 " One column 8.00 " Business locals per line first insertion 10 cents, subsequent 5 cents. Special rates for longer time. Payable in advance in each case.

EDITORIALS

We are trying to fill this column without mentioning a 4rd

You have discussed good roads and you have cussed the bad ones now in use. You have admitted that the proposed highway is of all importance to us. Now what are you going to do about it? Are you going to wish for it or work for it?

The question has been asked "Who should be interested in a highway on the John Day River?" Well, the man who wants work should be interested; the man who raises anything that has to be hauled or driven to market should be interested; and the man who buys anything that is hauled over our poor roads at a high freight rate should be interested. Does this include YOU?

The Courier has been favored during the past two weeks with several interesting articles on good roads, which we were glad to print. The Courier is in favor of good roads, good schools or any other improvement that will develop Oregon, and is always pleased to receive contributions along this line. The press is expected to advocate the advancement of the country, and it is indeed an inspiration to know that our readers are taking such an interest in the good roads movement.

Occasionally we see a man who is perfectly satisfied with our roads as they are. He is the fellow who sighs for "them happy days" of long ago when the ox team was a fast freight, and when he carried his corn to mill on a mule with a stone in one end of the poke to ballance the load. Such a man is living in the wrong age. The present generation is too fast for him. Unfortunately, our government does not provide an institution where he could be kept in safety from trucks, hearses and average citizens afoot.

In an advertisement of a certain Automobile Co. we read, that their car had made a record trip through the John Day River gorges, etc. Adding that the route was the hardest possible and especially chosen as a test of endurance. While not admitting that our John Day River gorges are "the hardest possible," we grant they fall long short of perfection in the present unworked condition of our roads. This is the more lamentable because it is possible to make them the "best ever," and at no great cost. Nature did much towards the construction of the Highway in the beginning. Here is a pass through the Blue Mountains, a short route and a gentle grade. Here are all materials for road building. While on either hand are miles of plow land and grass land, waiting development.

Editor Courier:— I am glad to see some of the papers in this part of Oregon waking up in the good roads movement. Many a man, while whittling on a stick, will tell you of various things that all the country, and cords of wood are daily destroyed in this way, altho we are paying vast sums of money to preserve our forests.

An inspection of any prosperous community will show a thinking man that it has one thing that we have not,—good roads. Why is it that good roads have doubled the value of property wherever they have been built? Some guy, handy with what we call modern English, has said that it is because you can "get to it." And this is just what the matter with this country. You can't "get to it," or if you do, you are disgusted before you get there with bad roads.

Having had some experience with the soils of this country, I believe it is one of the best under the sun for mixed farming and stock. But with poor roads, we are shut off from market, and how can a farmer sell what he raises without a market?

With a down-hill shoot to an open river, there is no reason why we can't have an outlet. All that is needed is for the people to get together and put their shoulders to the wheel and we will have a highway. When this is built, the road money can be used each year to build roads from the main highway, and in a few years we will have roads all thru the country. Under our present system, if you can call it a system, we will never have good roads.—Farmer No. 2.

What Do You Think.

When a ten year old child plays on a pile of ties on a railroad right of way and the ties fall and hurt him, one is naturally sorry for the boy, but how does the accident give the guardian a right to sue the company for \$20,000 when the child was hurt while trespassing.

If a suit like this can be maintained and collected as is now being attempted against the Great Northern railroad in Washington, why could it not also be done if a child came into your back yard, climbed on your woodpile and caused the wood to fall on him? It will be interesting to watch the results in this case.

During the quarter ending Jul. 31, 1915, the State Engineer issued 152 permits for the appropriation of water under which it is proposed irrigate 23,143 acres, develop 352 horsepower and construct 15 reservoirs. These permits will require the construction of 210 miles of canals and pipe lines at the estimated expenditure of \$891,242.00.

The following permits were issued in Wheeler County:

J. T. Olsen of Mitchell, for the irrigation of 8 acres, diverting water from Taylor Creek in Sec. 15, T 12 S, R 20 E. A. Carson of Mitchell, for the irrigation of 37 acres, diverting water from Mill Creek in Sec. 24 T 12 S, R 21 E. S. C. Blake of Mitchell, for the irrigation of 76 acres, diverting water from Slide and Rail Creeks in Sec. 27, T 12 S, R 20 E. Mr. Blake also has a reservoir permit to store 8 acre feet of Slide Creek for the irrigation of the above land.

According to a recent compilation of the Department of Agriculture, approximately 1,900,000 acres represents the total land area of the United States. Of this area about 878,000,000 acres or 46 per cent of the total, is in farms. Only a little over half of this farm land is improved.

Of the total land area of Oregon, 61,188,000 acres, 19 per cent, or 11,685,000 acres is in farms.

The Thinking Power

By WILLIAM BLAKEMAN

Something over a hundred years ago, when Europe was making one of those advances in new lines of thought which have marked different stages of intellectual development, when a crop of great French thinkers—Voltaire and others—were attracting attention, a wealthy Parisian lady conceived in some degree these ideas intended for the amelioration of women that are in vogue during the present day.

Mme. Drivaux did not follow the lines of the present movement, wherein women contend for equality with men. Her idea was that women were capable of higher intellectual development than men from the fact that they are made of finer texture. Her plan was to utilize the brute force of men by making it subservient to the superior intellectual faculties of women.

Mme. Drivaux, who possessed an enormous fortune, purchased an island in the Mediterranean sea, upon which she proposed to carry out her idea. She had no difficulty in founding her colony. Some of her colonists were of noble birth; others were commoners, but all were intellectual. She called for men volunteers who must join with a full understanding that the women were to do the thinking, the men to serve as protectors.

Mme. Drivaux's idea is separating her colonists from the rest of the world was that she might make an absolutely fresh start, untrammelled by existing institutions, laws, customs. But a perfect shaking off of the present in order to inaugurate a new future is very difficult. A weak spot in the founder's purpose was that among the hundred women she took with her there were three each of whom was loved by a man. These men, unwilling to part with those they loved, enrolled themselves among the masculine force who were to do the fighting and laboring. Thus at the very outset did the canker worm get into the roots of the tree that Mme. Drivaux had planted with so much thought, trouble and expense.

Mme. Drivaux had enlisted every man colonist herself, taking care that he was not opposed to her scheme or unwilling to accept the direction of the women, looking to his muscles rather than his brain for his share of the work. But these three "misbegotten knaves," who had joined for the purpose of getting possession of the women they loved, deceived her by being the loudest in their advocacy of her plan and their promises to be obedient and patient laborers and soldiers.

Marriage was not forbidden in the colony, but every man who married was obliged to promise that he would obey his wife. Moreover, he was obliged to agree to be a hewer of wood and a drawer of water, looking to his wife for guidance like an obedient husband.

Now, the three marplots who had joined the colony were much put out at having to leave Paris for a considerable time in order to save for themselves the women they loved. Even on the voyage they put their heads together to devise a plan for being revenged on the colonists for the sacrifice they were obliged to make. Naturally it was easy for them to get control of the other men colonists, for the latter being content to let the women do their thinking were not disposed to think for themselves; consequently, associating with men who were disposed to lend them, they naturally followed.

Now, it so happened that soon after the colony was established a ship stopped at the island loaded with a fierce band of Arabs from the African coast, bent on plunder. Mme. Drivaux called upon the men to attack the invaders and drive them away. Jules Champinois, one of the three men who had been plotting against the success of the colonial scheme, said:

"We are ready to drive these men away, but we would be pleased if you would give us a plan of attack. It is our part to do the fighting, but your part to tell us how. Shall we take the offensive or act upon the defensive? Shall we use guns or shall we rely on our bayonets?"

Mme. Drivaux looked scornfully on M. Champinois, stamped her foot and told him to drive the rascals away without asking any further questions.

The women who were about their chief were much frightened. "This colony is organized," continued the men's spokesman, "on the plan that you women do the thinking and we men the work and the fighting. Our portion of the good things we have is for doing these alone. It is not just that we should be called upon to think and fight. If we must do both we can't see wherein you are superior to us, and we call upon you to surrender the leadership in our favor."

The Arabs were stealing up on these poor women while the men were standing idle.

"We shall be murdered!" "Cowards! Do your duty!"

These expressions on the further approach of the enemy gave place to "For heaven's sake save us and you may have everything!"

"Resign the thinking power or perish!" cried Champinois. "We resign," replied a hundred voices. "Follow me!" and, turning, he led the men against the enemy, who ran to their ships and sailed away.

The next day after a triple wedding the colony broke up and returned to France.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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WHEELER COUNTY

Attorney: Joseph K. Starr. Judge: Henry D. Keyes. Commissioners: M. Duke and R. E. Wright. Clerk: Scott Sasser. Treasurer: A. B. Lamb. School Superintendent: Henry J. Simmons. Sheriff: Oscar Kelsay. Assessor: Peter Hartman. Surveyor: H. P. C. Heidtman.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, September 4th 1915.

Notice is hereby given that Edgar B. Enyart, of Spray Oregon, who on August 31st 1908, made Homestead Entry No. 9484 and on August 26th 1915, made additional Homestead Entry No. 015348, for lots 1-2-3-4, 8E1/4NW1/4, & 8E1/4SW1/4, Sec. 31, T. 9 S. R. 25 E. & lot 6, Section 6, Township 10 South, Range 25 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above describe, before David E. Baxter U. S. Commissioner, at Spray Oregon, on the 21st day of October, 1915.

Claimant names as witnesses: Ed Templeton, Clarence Templeton, Eugene Spray, Robert E. Wright, all of Spray Oregon.

H. Frank Woodcock, Register. 9-16 10-21

GOOD ROADS

MAY INCREASE

TAXES

A LITTLE

But also Increases the Value of

PROPERTY

50 PER CENT!

Spray Water Works

Rates

Dwelling, \$1.50 per month. Irrigation, \$1.50 per month, for 1-2 in faucet 2 hours a day.

Rent payable to Mrs. S. L. Cross or Avery Shown, on or before the 20th of each month.

Fire Protection FREE to all Patrons.

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Land Script For Sale, at lowest market prices.

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NOTICE

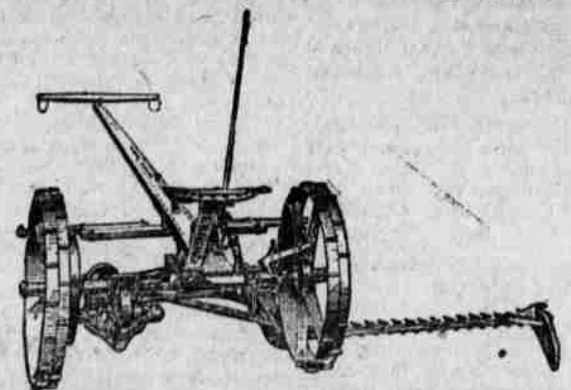
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The Deering binder has proved itself a good friend to so large a number of farmers in this neighborhood, and has proved its helpfulness through so many years of successful service, that it has a good claim to consideration from any farmer who has any idea of buying a binder this year. Because of its reputation and years of service, we recommend the Deering binder to every grain-growing farmer.

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