

UPPER SANTIAM EVENTS

Who is "Chatter Box?" Who is "Nibbs?" Hope to make their acquaintance.

John Zink of Shelburn has been visiting his daughter Mrs Carter, who lives on Mad Creek.

A Mr Reames from Medford has bought the B T George place near Potato Hill, formerly owned by E L Wheeler of Shelburn. He brought the finest team of Missouri blue-black mules that I have seen in Oregon. I saw just such matched mules used by the rich as carriage teams in the corn belt before the civil war. He also brought the biggest touring automobile that I have ever seen. He is a rustler and to have him among us has encouraged all of us.

T B Barnes is so as to be around again

A firm of R R contractors from the Yakima country have taken over the building of the Hammond railroads. They brought up a large force of men and teams and are camped on the Drewery place, well known as a camping ground in the old days by berry pickers from the Forks. Nearly fifty Bulgarians came up this week to work for them.

A Japanese boy about 12 years of age is enrolled in the M C school. He is bright and cute. He was schooled in the common branches in Japan before coming here. The boys are learning jiu jitsu and other capers from him. His father works on the section and wants his boy to become Americanized. No doubt in a few years we will hear of him filling some prominent position in his native land.

A prominent lumberman told me that the owners of timber up Thomas creek must cut their timber or sell it to those who will cut it soon. Taxes and the decay of the old timber makes it a losing proposition to hold it.

Four Hindus came up, looked us over and departed inside of 24 hours. They are undoubtedly prominent men in their own country. They were dressed as we are except the head gear. Some think they are a committee spying out conditions in this country with the intent to bring changes political and otherwise at home—a revolution perhaps.

I visited a logging camp and was surprised at the way of loading cars. Formerly they ran a small cable under the center of the log and through a pulley across the track and rolled it on by the power of the donkey engine. Now they cut off the tops of two trees 100 to 120 feet high. They fix two large steel pulleys to the tops of the trees through which runs a heavy cable from the engine. On the cable is a trolley from which is two small cables about 30 feet long. On the lower end of each is a large sharp hook. The engineer "pays out" the large cable and it sags down in the middle bringing the hooks down to the log. Two men each grasp a hook and fasten into the ends of the log. The engineer moves another lever and causes the big cable to raise the log 10 or 15 feet off the ground. He pulls another lever and moves the trolley and log over the car and drops it on the car. I said, "How do they cut the top off so high up?" A young man standing by said, "I do that alone." He took much pains to explain. He took me along the track to a new loading place where he had just "topped" two trees, one on the north side of the track and one on the south side, one 100 feet high and the other 120 feet high. The long trunk was on much lower ground. It is necessary that the cable be level across which accounts for the difference in length of the stubs. He uses a spring board. It may be of interest to those who never saw a spring board to say that it is hewed out of tough wood. It is about 5 feet long, 6 inches wide and 1 1/2 inches thick. They dare not trust themselves on a sawed plank. On each at one end is bolted what looks like a large horse shoe without heel corks. There is a large sharp toe cork. He cuts a hole in the tree about 4 feet from the ground, inserts the shoe end of the plank with the cork up. He jumps on the spring board and cuts another hole higher up and a little to one side, inserts the second board and jumps up again. He continues doing so until he gets up 100 or 120 feet. It makes two rows of holes perhaps 20 inches apart. He then cuts a notch around the tree about 3 inches deep, puts Dupont powder in the notch, fixes a fuse, lights it, fastens one end of a long rope around the tree, slides down sailor fashion and runs. The powder cuts the tree across as slick as it can be done with an ax unless the tree is doty. Sometimes it shatters the top 2 or 3 feet down. How do they get those heavy steel pulleys

Met Here Last Week

(Albany Herald)

Prospects for bringing the county fair to Albany on or about September 10, are so rosy that already there is tentative talk of a probable programme.

One circumstance is firmly fixed in the minds of the Albany committee men who will go to Scio to conduct negotiations, and that is, if the Fair should come to Albany it will be the greatest Fair ever held in the county. The committee from Albany will meet a committee from Scio in Dr. Prill's office, and there will be a pow-wow on Monday.

There will not be and discord or any dissension. Harmony will prevail, but the dominant note in that harmony says "Albany."

The County Fair will precede the State Fair by about a week. It will be an old fashioned county fair with all the old time features, but will also be a new fashioned county fair with features that the old timers never dreamed of.

However, rabid, rank sensationalism will be avoided. In some eastern fairs, automobile wrecks and head on collisions between locomotives have been featured as attractions. Such appeals to the morbid are not looked upon with favorable eye in Albany.

But all kinds of legitimate features are looked on with a favorable eye, and efforts will be made to have so many features of that kind that the Fair will pass in to history as one memorable from a national as well as a local point of view.

It will be held on the Round-Up grounds. There will be horse racing, pony racing, auto racing, foot racing and if anybody can suggest any variety of legitimate sport that may make a new and attractive feature, let him do so.

In order to preserve the old time fair idea, the ranchers will be encouraged to provide a show of dairy cattle and horses. The back country tributary to Albany is one of the greatest agricultural domains in the world. Everybody knows that in a general way, but it ought to be advertised all over the United States and Canada, and the proposed Albany County Fair will provide an opportunity for such advertising. The United Press associations are to be asked to send out despatches concerning the Fair to every paper in the United States.

Typewriter ribbons 65c at the News office.

Green beef hides are worth 16c per pound at the Sanitary Market.

up there? Well, I forgot to ask about that.

Those kings and emperors are calling on their gods to help them in their deviltry. They must be heathen gods. Surely they do not expect a just and righteous God to sanction their wickedness.

J. R. GEDDES  
Mill City, Oregon.

WHY TIRES BLOW OUT.

Underinflation Bends the Fabric and Generates Heat.

Ask a tire maker why tires break down, and he will promptly answer "under inflation" or "overloading," which is the same thing. A highly inflated tire is almost as hard as solid rubber. Let out some of the air and its springiness increases. Since most of us ride for the joy of it, we are inclined to pump air into our tires too sparingly. The car bowls along easily; the tire absorbs all the shocks. But all the time the underinflated tire fabric is bending and bending at the sides, thousands and thousands of times, until at last the heated interior walls weaken and a loud explosion breaks upon the air.

That incessant bending and straightening of side walls to which a tire is subjected generates heat. Bend a piece of wire back and forth in your hand many times, and it will become so hot that your fingers cannot hold it. Heat, similarly generated, breaks the chemical union between the inner fabric and the outer rubber and reduces a tire to separate layers. No longer are the strains equally distributed. One layer is pulled this way, another that way—moreover, with unequal forces. Blisters, corrugations, bumps large and small, appear on the surface.

Tires are popularly supposed to blow out because they have been heated by the sun. No tire manufacturer makes allowances for hot weather. It is true that heat expands, but the amount of expansion due to the sun alone is negligible. A certain degree of heat is generated in running over the road. But even that does not increase the air pressure as much as motorcar owners believe.

If the temperature of the air is 32 degrees F. (cold enough to freeze water), if the tire is blown up to a pressure of seventy-two pounds a square inch, and if the rise in the tire's temperature at the end of a run is 35 degrees, the total pressure within the tube will be seventy-eight pounds, an increase of only six pounds. But if the thermometer records 90 degrees, as it often does on a summer's day, the rise in temperature at the end of an equivalent run will be only 33 degrees, and the total air pressure 77 1/4 pounds, an increase of only 5 1/4 pounds.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the increase in pressure due to the sun's heat is not nearly so great as motorcar users suppose. For a given distance it is actually less on a hot day than on a cold day. — Waldemar Kaempfert in McClure's Magazine.

Defying the Dictionary.

George Eliot and Horace Walpole introduced the strange word "greenth" in place of "greenery" into their writings. Shakespeare wrote "kist" and "drest" and is said to have signed his name in sixteen different ways, and Carlyle was fond of such terms as "sensiblest" and "nitiablest." Even Queen Victoria often spelled separate "seperate." Dickens introduced the most eccentric punctuation when writing "Pickwick." Jane Austen was very partial to the use of the word "excessively" when she obviously meant "exceedingly," and the critics have accused Miss Marie Corelli of using "perspicuity" instead of "perspicacity."

Presidential Conventions.

The first presidential nominating convention, as is the custom of today, was in the campaign of 1812, when the Democratic convention met in Washington in May and nominated James Madison for president, and the Federalists met in New York in September and nominated DeWitt Clinton. From this on every fourth year conventions of the respective parties have been held and candidates have been nominated and states have chosen electors to vote for them.

Pleasing Occupation.

"Slothers made a pile of money in that gold mine of his, didn't he?" asked Willoughby.

"Yes; about five millions," said Hickenlooper.

"What's he doing now?" asked Willoughby.

"Oh, he's resting on his ore," said Hickenlooper.

It was upon presentation of the above under oath that the court acquitted Willoughby of assault and battery on the ground of extreme provocation.

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