

# HOW CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE WAS SAVED

New Process Invented to Preserve Surface of Monolith in Central Park.

## HEROGLYPHS OBLITERATED.

Rigors of Western Climate Caused Khedive's Gift to Disintegrate. Painting Ancient Obelisk With Special Preparation Stays—Rusted Portions Restored.

New Yorkers awoke one morning to find in their breakfast headlines the news that a zealous park employee had discovered signs of disintegration on the surface of the city's most treasured antique—Cleopatra's Needle. Photographs revealed that the monolith was peeling, large pieces of sandstone having fallen from the tall shaft, carrying with them part of the prized hieroglyphs.

London's twin sister of Cleopatra's Needle was reported as resting comfortably and enduringly on the banks of the Thames, and the rival port wondered whether a preparation would be found to stay the attacks of their harsher climate.

Such a preparation was soon forthcoming. A new paint combination as a preservative for stone was invented

## THE OBELISK.

The Obelisk was presented to the City of New York by the Khedive of Egypt. Lieutenant Commander Corning, U. S. N., after a three years' effort, obtained possession of it and moved it to its present position, at an expense of nearly \$100,000. It was finally swung into position at noon, January 22, 1881.

The height of this monument, from base to tip, is 69 feet, 2 inches. The measurement of the base, square through its side, is 7 feet, 8 1/2 inches. The entire weight of the monolith is 214 1/2 tons.

Since it was quarried near the torrid zone, it has traversed the entire length of Egypt, most of that of the Mediterranean Sea and the width of the Atlantic Ocean—a distance of 4,400 miles—proving itself a first rate traveler for one whose age has exceeded thirty-five centuries. In the course of its existence it has seen Pharaoh and his host going to their destruction in the Red Sea; Shishak marching to the Conquest of Jerusalem; Cambyses desolating the land; Herodotus, Plato and other Greek students engaged in pursuit of Egyptian lore; Alexander the Great on his victorious expedition through the land of Goshen; six and a half centuries of Roman sovereignty and Christian struggle at Alexandria; all the long line of Moslem rulers since Caliph Omar; and now, leaving altogether its native land, it stands looking upon the million dwellers in this metropolis, whose site was unknown to the Eastern world at a time when the Obelisk had been in existence for two thousand years.

by Dr. William Kuckro, chemist of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Many years previous coating with paraffin had not entirely accomplished its purpose. The new painting process, however, proved a success. Disintegration was halted and the damaged parts restored. New York breathed easily again.

**PAINT PROTECTION AND ITS ECONOMY.**

The preservation of structural materials, which may be obtained through the application of paint, constitutes a most vital means of furthering the conservation of our natural resources. It is, moreover, the most economical method of sustaining the appearance and general upkeep of any community.

A structure coated with sheets of India rubber would not be as well protected from decay as a structure coated with a good oil paint. This is due to the fact that a sheet of rubber is not so durable or as waterproof as a thin dried film of paint. The latter material when applied dries to a continuous elastic film containing finely divided particles of metallic, wear resisting pigments. A square foot of such a film upon a wooden surface costs less than a penny, yet it will beautify and protect a dollar's worth of surface for many years. This is a low rate of insurance.

Dwellings, barns, outbuildings, sheds, posts, fences, stock enclosures, wagons, implements, windmills and other structures, whether of wood, iron or cement, should be preserved, through the use of paint, from rapid decay. High grade paint may be used successfully for all such purposes. Colored paints will be found in the most serviceable, the coloring matter in the paint adding from two to three years to the life of the coating.

## QUESTIONNAIRE

ANSWERS WHICH WILL SOLVE PERPLEXING PROBLEMS OF THIS RECONSTRUCTION ERA.

**Query.**—The government has launched an educational campaign to encourage building in order to put more men to work. Would not a similar movement to show how the old structures can be best and most economically repaired and made good as new also help?

**Answer.**—It is learned that such a plan is in effect and is linked directly with the Washington propaganda.

Industry must be turned back from works of war to the ways of peace. Employment must be found, in the meanwhile, for those whose occupation has been interrupted. There is no real surplus of labor in the United States. Rather there is a shortage, which would be acute if normal conditions were already restored, and one step towards restoring them will come with resumption of repair work.

Government restrictions, imposed by the necessities of the war program, have for many months past retarded or altogether prevented construction, improvement and repairs. These restrictions are now off, and there is scarcely a town, a city, a factory, a dwelling or a farm that does not reveal a crying need for prompt attention. Nothing delays such instant action except the feeling that prices are high for the time being and may be lower.

That is not logical. No matter what it costs to repair, the cost is less than the cost of neglect. No matter what the cost of paint, the wind and the weather will collect a higher bill in deterioration and decay.

**Query.**—What do you think of paint as an investment, aside from the appearance it lends? Does it really PAY to paint a house regularly, say, every three or four years?

**Answer.**—Good paint properly applied when needed is the main thing in making a house last long and well. A house worth \$2,500 can be painted at a cost of about \$125. In 60 years that house will need about 15 paintings, the total cost of which will be \$1,875. Left without paint, such a house would fall into complete ruin in 30 years. So taking 60 years as a basis for our figures we find that with paint a home will last that time in good condition and will cost, plus paint, \$4,375. Without paint the house would have to be rebuilt at the end of 30 years and would be ready for another complete renovation when the sixth year arrived. Cost, without paint, \$5,000 for a home ready to fall to pieces. Does regular painting pay? As the old Dutch adage says:

### "PAINT PAYS FOR ITSELF."

**Query.**—I have a quantity of oil paint on hand. Can I use it for the first coat in repainting my barn?

**Answer.**—On no account should old paint which has become fat be used for priming either old or new work. Old paint in that condition is best used on a fence, brickwork or tinwork. If you value your barn sufficiently to paint it, do it the justice of a good job.

### U. S. Invents Anti-Rust "Dope."

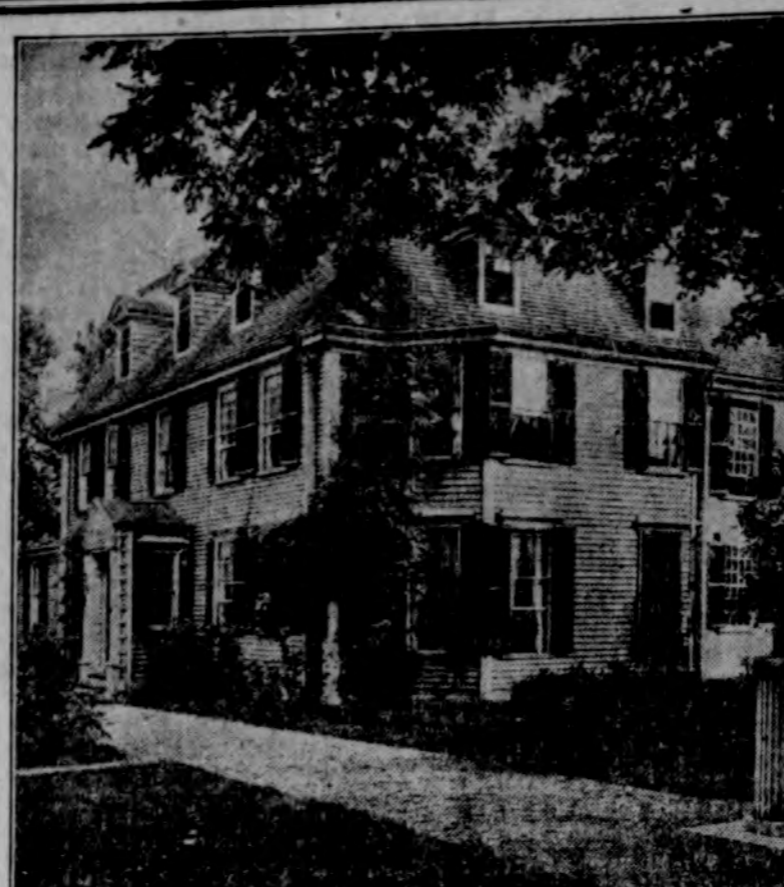
Incident to the war, the government has faced the problem that has so long proved baffling to commercial concerns of protecting iron and steel from rust. In an attempt to solve this federal specialists have perfected various forms of protective coatings. In this connection it may be pertinent to ask whether commercial uses will not be found also for the so-called "dopes" which the government has invented to be applied to airplane wings and which are possessed of valuable weather-resisting and fireproof qualities.

### EFFECT OF COLOR UPON THE DURABILITY OF PAINT.

Property owners who may have under consideration the painting of dwellings and other structures should remember that more durable results are obtained when tinted paints are used. Permanent coloring materials which have been ground by machine into a high grade white paint base have the effect of preventing "chalking" and "checking," two defects which are often observed when white paints are used.

### PRETTY COLOR COMBINATIONS.

Ground Coat	Stipple Coat	Stencil Color
White	Light Rose	Medium, Light Gray
White	Light Gray	Dark Blue, Gray-Blue, Gray-Green, Light Cobalt
White	Light Warm Yellow	Blue, Neutral Blue, Light Drab, Gray, Green, or Light Cobalt
Light Gray	Same Gray, a little darker	Blue, Gray, Yellow, Neutral Drab
Light Gray	Light Blue	Gray, Blue or Light Orange, Yellow, Light Gray, Neutral Drab
Light Gray	Green	Ivory or Grayish, Light Green, Neutral, Gray, Ivory, Light Warm Drab, Medium Olive, Warm Gray, Cream, Delft Blue, Light Ivory, Light Neutral Gray, Brown, Burnt Umber, Cream, Light Tan, Cream, Light Gray Drab
Ivory	Olive Green	
Light Colonial Yellow	Light Blue	
Gold Bronze	Dark Green	
Aluminum Bronze	Blue	
Ivory	Tan	
Ivory	Dark Brown	



THE QUINCY MANSION, QUINCY, MASS., BUILT IN 1685.

America's classic example of a clapboard building preserved for over two hundred years by careful and frequent painting. It has secret paneling, chimney staircase and hiding places, said to have been used by smugglers. Later the home of great statesmen and of the famous belle, Dorothy Quincy.

**SAVE THE SURFACE.**

Save the surface and you save all. Disintegration and decay are conditions which usually start at the surface of any material. Protection against deterioration or rot of substances, therefore, should begin with care of the exterior. Provided a material does not carry within itself the element of sure decay, proper surface protection will undoubtedly lengthen its life.

**THE PAINTER'S BEST FRIEND**

Of all the many liquid substances which can be used for the binding of paint or dry substances which when dissolved in water are used as vehicles for pigments none fulfills necessary conditions so well as linseed oil. The king of the fixed oil, and what is of enormous importance, does it as cheaply. It is the painter's best friend because it makes his work satisfactory.

### MAYOR BAKER RAPS SENATE FILIBUSTER

Denunciation of the action of the senators who took part in the famous filibuster in the United States senate which prevented final action upon a large number of important appropriation bills as nothing less than criminal is a feature of Mayor Baker's report of his visit east submitted to the Portland city council recently.

In this report the mayor reviewed the session of mayors and governors held in Washington, D. C., told of the establishment of a headquarters in New York for the returning soldiers of Oregon and gave observations noted in his visits to various eastern and southern cities.

"My stay in Washington was during the last days of the session of congress and I made it a point to attend a part of the session," the mayor's report states. "It was an extremely disappointing and I may say disgusting thing to see that body of men conducting a filibuster at a time when the nation was confronted with the most vital problems in its history.

"I went into the session at two o'clock in the morning expecting to see a body of great men meeting to formulate and enact legislation without which the nation is suffering severely now and was at that time. Instead I found congress engaged in a filibuster. I consider that this action on the part of these men at that time was nothing short of criminal.

"President Wilson should show that he is bigger than they by calling immediately a special session. Conditions are too serious for politics. It should be the last thing in the mind of every man in congress, but to our sorrow, and I might say, shame, it is not.

"The neglect of congress to care for the big things pending leaves the burden largely on the states and cities. For that reason I feel that the conference of governors and mayors was doubly fortunate for it awakened the officials to a realization of the work before them which the government should have cared for but did not."

Mayor Baker, in the report, paid a high compliment to Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, who, he stated, is one of the big men of the country, working day and night in the interest of right and who is big enough to tell the biggest men where they are wrong and why.

Municipal affairs in Portland are well in the foreground when placed in comparison with the same affairs in other cities, Mayor Baker reports. He stated that as an example, he found a wave of crime sweeping the country and that recent conditions cited in Portland are not nearly so bad as in the majority of cities.

The net result of the mayors' and governors' conference held in Washington at the call of federal officials Mayor Baker states, was the bringing of officials from every part of

the country face to face with the stern realization of the dangers of unrest which were thought to be purely local, but found to be decidedly general in character.

Immediate action on the part of city and state authorities as well as federal authorities will in all probability avert the grave dangers which were recognized by all who attended the conference, according to Mayor Baker.—Oregonian.

### GRABBED HERE AND THERE

A polite man never meets a stranger.

Self-possession is nine points with the lawyer.

Even good luck can't do anything for a quitter.

A man never poses as a hypocrite when he is alone.

A preferred creditor is one who never asks for his money.

One week in the country should make one strong in the city.

Speaking of votes, it isn't quality, but quantity that counts.

### PETITION

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County.

In the matter of the organization of West Extension Irrigation District in Morrow and Umatilla Counties, in the State of Oregon.

To the Honorable County Court of Morrow County, Oregon:

The undersigned petitioners respectfully show:

That petitioners are more than fifty or a majority of the owners of land irrigated or susceptible of irrigation within the boundaries hereinafter described and desire to provide for the construction of works for the irrigation of the same and to provide for the reconstruction, betterment, extension, purchase, operation or maintenance of works already constructed and for the assumption as principal or guarantor of indebtedness on account of district lands to the United States under the Federal Reclamation laws, and petitioners do now propose the organization of an irrigation district to be known as West Extension Irrigation District, within said counties and state under the provisions of Chapter 357 of the General Laws of Oregon for 1917.

That the lands of your petitioners are included within what is known as the West Extension of the Umatilla Project built by the United States Reclamation Service and are susceptible of irrigation from the waters of the Umatilla river as a common source and the major portion of said lands are included within the boundaries of Morrow County and a small portion thereof are included within the boundaries of Umatilla County, in the State of Oregon.

That the boundaries of said proposed irrigation district are described as follows:

Beginning at the southwest corner of Section 28 in Township 5 N. R. 28 E. W. M.; thence running along the west line of said Section 28 in a northerly direction 5175.7 feet more or less to the south boundary of the right of way of the main canal of the West Extension of the Umatilla Project as now permanently surveyed and constructed by the U. S. Reclamation Service; thence running in a northerly and westerly direction along said boundary line of the right of way of the said main canal a distance of 26.16 miles more or less to the west line of the E. 1/2 of Section 23 in Township 4 N. R. 24 E. W. M. at a point distant 2840 feet more or less and in a southerly direction from the N. W. corner of the N. E. 1/4 of said Section 23; thence northerly along the west line of the E. 1/2 of said Section 23, 2840 feet more or less to the N. W. corner of the N. E. 1/4 of said Section 23; thence continuing in a northerly direction along the west line of the E. 1/2 of Section 14 in Township 4 N. R. 24 E. W. M., 5280 feet more or less to the N. W. corner of the N. E. 1/4 of said Section 14; thence easterly one and one-half miles along the north boundary line of Sections 14 and 13 to the N. E. corner of Section 13 in Township 4 N. R. 24 E. W. M.; thence continuing easterly along the north boundary line of Section 18 in Township 4 N. R. 25 E. W. M. a distance of 5807 feet more or less to the N. E. corner of said Section 18; thence northerly along the west line of Section 8 in Township 4 N. R. 25 E. W. M. 3797 feet more or less to a point on the south bank of the Columbia river; thence in an easterly direction along the south bank of the Columbia river 21 miles, more or less, to the west bank of the Umatilla river; thence along the west bank of the Umatilla river in a southeasterly direction 4 miles, more or less to the south boundary line of Section 28 in Township 5 N. R. 28 E. W. M., at a point easterly and distant 1094.4 feet more or less from the S. W. corner of the said Section 28; thence westerly along the south boundary line of said Section 28 1094.4 feet more or less to the S. W. corner of said Section 28, the place of beginning.

and there are 1203 acres of right lands yet to come under public notice; and this totals 7,769 acres which are now entitled to water.

That it is the intention of petitioners to elect the first board of directors from the district at large.

That duplicate copies of this petition are to be circulated for the purpose of securing the requisite number of signatures by land owners and the said duplicates are to be attached together and treated as one petition for the purpose of presentation to the above entitled court.

Wherefore, your petitioners pray that all of said lands included within the limits of the proposed boundaries as described aforesaid and including the exceptions mentioned herein, be organized into an irrigation district to be known as the West Extension Irrigation District, under the provisions of the Chapter 357 of the General Laws of Oregon for 1917.

Dated this 12th day of May 1919.

Adolf Skoubo, O. B. Olson, H. Hoskie, E. K. Mulkey, Frank Cramer, C. C. Coykendall, Thurston Grim, Pyrom Powell, F. H. Rieks, Nancy J. Rieks, Geo. Rand, L. M. Davis, J. E. McCoy, J. W. Brackenburg, V. Loomis, L. B. Smith, C. W. Grim, H. C. Wolfe, M. F. Caldwell, C. Caldwell, D. R. Bronnell, A. E. McFarland, Frank V. Carrelle, M. Burchett, C. H. Dillabough, Chas. Nizer, L. H. Carpenter, S. H. Boardman, F. L. Brown, T. E. Mefford, H. J. Cason, Thos. Brew, D. R. Brundrick, Effie Bullack, R. P. Pike, A. Ford, J. G. Camp, A. W. Cobb, Leslie Packard, Claude White, W. Ray L. Brown, W. G. Cohoon, C. H. Atteberry, A. P. Ayres, Jas. W. Long, Ernest Brown, Frank Partlow, Glen Brown, John Brungard, J. C. Ballenger, Jesse O. Lower, Alta Howard, M. Marshall, A. P. Ayres, Frank Otto, R. Wasmer, J. E. Mefford, F. E. Boardman, John S. Crooks, M. L. Williams, Chas. Hango, W. O. King, N. H. Hatch, J. A. Lytle, Joe Curran, H. Weston, Frank Otto, Eugene Cummins, C. E. Hein, John McHugh, H. C. Harrison, Harmon Montgomery, Ray L. Brown, M. K. Flickinger, Royal Rands, Ingvard Skoubo, Ira A. Berger, Paul Smith, John Brungard.

### EXCEPTIONS:

Saving and excepting the following described tracts of land in the County of Morrow, State of Oregon, lying within the above described boundaries, to-wit:

In Township 5 N. R. 27 E. W. M.: All Sections 29, 30 and 31 lying north of the north boundary of the right of way of the Main Canal of the West Extension Project, except the N. W. 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4 of said Section 30.

Township 5 N. R. 26 E. W. M.: All of Sections 16, 17, 18 and 19 lying south of the south bank of the Columbia river. All of Section 20 and W. 1/2 Lots 2, 5, and 6, and W. 1/2 of S. E. 1/4 of Section 21, and the S. 1/2 of Section 26 and the S. 1/2 of N. E. 1/4, N. W. 1/4 and S. 1/2 of Section 27. All of Sections 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and N. 1/2 and S. W. 1/4 and W. 1/2 of S. E. 1/4 of Section 35 and the N. 1/2 of Section 36.

Township 5 N. R. 25 E. W. M.: All of Sections 25, 35 and 36 lying south of the south bank of the Columbia river.

Township 4 N. R. 26 E. W. M.: In Section 2 the following described area: Beginning at the N. W. corner of Section 2; thence easterly 2647.26 feet; thence S. 0 deg. 09 min. 30 sec. W. 105.6 feet; thence S. 63 deg. 24 min. 30 sec. W. 1483.0 feet; thence S. 72 deg. 47 min. 30 sec. W. 1188.0 feet; thence S. 28 deg. 04 min. W. 412.5 feet; thence N. 0 deg. 18 min. 30 sec. E. 1485.66 feet to place of beginning.

In Section 3: The N. W. 1/4 and the following described area: Beginning at the N. E. corner of Section 3; thence S. 0 deg. 18 min. 30 sec. W. 1485.66 feet; thence S. 82 deg. 51 min. W. 710.4 feet; thence S. 67 deg. 15 min. W. 1685.5 feet; thence N. 82 deg. 58 min. W. 386.3 feet to a point on the west boundary of the N. E. 1/4 of Section 3 and distant 453.8 feet, N. 0 deg. 13 min. E. from center of Section 3; thence northerly 2186.2 feet to the N. W. corner of N. E. 1/4 of Section 3; thence easterly 2640 feet more or less to the place of beginning.

All of Sections 4 and 9 lying north of the north boundary of the right of way of the Main Canal.

All of Sections 5 and 6 and the N. W. 1/4 of Section 7.

Township 4 N. R. 25 E. W. M.: Section 1, E. 1/2 Section 2, S. 1/2 and S. 1/2 N. 1/2 Section 9, S. 1/2 Section 10, N. 1/2 Section 12, N. 1/2 of N. 1/2 Section 16, E. 1/2 Section 17, all E. 1/2 Section 20 lying north of the north boundary line of the right of way of the Main Canal and all of the S. E. 1/4 of Section 14 lying north of the north boundary line of the right of way of the Main Canal.

The boundary description of said proposed district, excluding the exceptions mentioned above, covers an area of 14,000 acres of which 6400 acres are now under public notice for water with 100 acres of vested right land also under public notice;

### NOTICE

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County.

In the matter of the organization of West Extension Irrigation District in Morrow and Umatilla Counties, in the State of Oregon:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

You are hereby notified that undersigned, petitioners in the above and foregoing petition for the organization of an irrigation district to be known and styled as West Extension Irrigation District, under and pursuant to Chapter 357 of the General Laws of the State of Oregon for 1917, will present the above and foregoing petition to the Honorable County Court of Morrow County, Oregon, at the chambers of said county in the court house of said county, Heppner, Oregon, on Monday, the 5th day of May, 1919, at the hour of 10 o'clock of said day, that being special meeting of said court called for the purpose of hearing and considering the said petition; and you are further notified that the above and foregoing petition together with a plat showing generally the proposed boundary of the irrigation district proposed to be formed in said petition and the lands included within said boundary will be filed with the County Clerk of Morrow County, Heppner, Oregon, on and after the 1st day of April, 1919.

Dated this 12th day of May 1919.

Adolf Skoubo, O. B. Olson, H. Hoskie, E. K. Mulkey, Frank Cramer, C. C. Coykendall, Thurston Grim, Geo. Rand, L. M. Davis, J. E. McCoy, J. W. Brackenburg, V. Loomis, L. B. Smith, C. W. Grim, H. C. Wolfe, M. F. Caldwell, C. Caldwell, D. R. Bronnell, A. E. McFarland, Frank V. Carrelle, M. Burchett, C. H. Dillabough, Chas. Nizer, L. H. Carpenter, S. H. Boardman, F. L. Brown, T. E. Mefford, H. J. Cason, Thos. Brew, D. R. Brundrick, Effie Bullack, R. P. Pike, A. Ford, J. G. Camp, A. W. Cobb, Leslie Packard, Claude White, W. Ray L. Brown, W. G. Cohoon, J. Walker, C. H. Atteberry, Jas. W. Long, Ernest Brown, Glen Brown, Frank Partlow, John Brungard, J. Ballenger, Jesse O. Lower, Alta Howard, M. C. Marshall, A. P. Ayres, Frank Otto, R. Wasmer, J. E. Boardman, Geo. E. Mefford, F. E. Boardman, John S. Crooks, M. L. Williams, Chas. Hango, W. O. King, Ben Atteberry, N. H. Hatch, J. A. Lytle, John Curran, H. Weston, Frank Otto, Eugene Cummins, C. E. Hein, John McHugh, H. C. Harrison, Harmon Montgomery, Ray L. Brown, M. K. Flickinger, Royal Rands, Ingvard Skoubo, Ira A. Berger, Paul Smith, John Brungard, E. Hein.