

CONCRETE PAVING IS LAID CHEAPLY

STORY OF ECONOMICAL STREET SURFACE THAT SHOULD INTEREST THE LOCAL TAXPAYERS IN VIEW OF WORK TO BE DONE

Considering the high prices which have been paid for street paving in this city, the following item from the Portland Telegram, tending to show that good paving may be had at an economical figure, should interest the Herald readers:

Heavy reinforced concrete street pavement, six inches thick with four inches of rock base, laid with perfect symmetry of surface, and given a finishing that makes it look exceptionally smooth and enduring, and costing but \$1.29 a square yard, is the record of a straightforward Astoria contractor, who is not a member of any paving combine.

G. Borin recently has completed on Commercial street, Astoria, three blocks of this work, and Portland men who have viewed the pavement declare it far superior to Portland's \$2.40 and \$1.80 a square yard product. All the sand used was shipped from Portland to Astoria. Crushed rock was paid for at the rate of \$2.50 a cubic yard, instead of the \$1.50 average price possible in Portland. Cement did not cost less in Astoria than Portland. For the reinforcing work, 18,600 linear feet of one-quarter-inch steel bars were used, costing \$558, which are wholly unnecessary in average pavement work, and were placed in this contract because of the soft character of the formation beneath.

"These figures show we have been held up here for a long time in a mercenary manner," said the Portland man who gathered the facts about the Astoria work. "When any company had the audacity to charge \$2.40, or \$2, or even \$1.80 a square yard for cement concrete pavement here, the management certainly had taken our measure for the original easy. The figures from this Astoria work prove that the type of concrete pavement we have been using here could be laid at a profit for \$1 a square yard. Think of the fortunes taken from our good property owners because no city engineer or other official would come out and show up the robbery. Here are the specifications for the Astoria work, which I investigated:

"Grading up to proper sub-grade; on this sub-grade lay a concrete pavement six inches in thickness; if, in the opinion of the city engineer, it is found necessary, lay on sub-grade before placing concrete thereon, a layer of crushed rock four inches in thickness, thoroughly rolled; on this crushed rock twisted steel bars one-quarter of an inch thick, parallel with and at right angles to the course of the street, one foot apart; upon the sub-grade thus prepared shall be laid the concrete. The specifications for the mix were 1-3-4, standard, tamped with iron tampers, until water flushed to top, and on this was spread a layer of stone chips, upon which was poured a grout 1 to 2.

"The concrete was not made by putting stone down and pouring a cement mixture over it, but the whole was thoroughly mixed in a machine and placed in the highest grades concrete work. This kind of handling costs more than to dump all the crushed rock upon the street, spread it with teams and then pour cement over it from a portable mixer, which is the system pursued by a certain patent company here.

"The whole table of costs for this work is as follows, the figures having been furnished me from the records of the city of Astoria:

"Prepared roadbed for crushed rock, 3,202 square yards, at 34 cents, \$1,088; crushed rock in sub-grade, 200 cubic yards, \$500; steel reinforcement, 18,600 linear feet, \$558, and 3,202 square yards of concrete pavement at \$1.29, \$4,130, making a total cost for the work of \$6,276.58.

"While this man was engaged in the work the paving interests were reported to have placed in his way every obstruction possible, and he had to overcome numerous other difficulties the paving combines do not face, because of certain untoward influences developing against opposition forces. Yet the work was done by a man who pretends no special knowledge of paving, he being a cement expert, and the figures show the best that has ever been done in Portland where material is cheaper.

"Numerous efforts have been made by the property owners of Portland to get bedrock prices on paving work, and the materials used. There is an almost universal belief that the city has been compelled to pay unconscionable prices in view of the natural advantages and conditions which should be utilized. For the concrete pavement, where the materials are cement, sand and crushed rock, all of which may be procured cheaply, the conviction of undue prices is strong. If but six inches thickness is given a pavement, one cubic yard of crushed rock, costing about \$1.50, should cover six square yards of street, making the rock cost about 15

cents a square yard. The quantity of cement and sand required to fill the interstices cannot be great, and the cost of placing it must also be low, because most all the work is by machine."

POISONS BRIDE AND GROOM WITH BAD WEDDING CAKE

VIENNA, Feb. 2.—News has just been received here of the poisoning of a bride and bridegroom and their families, numbering altogether ten persons, at a wedding feast at Podgozice, Slavonia, by a jilted suitor for the girl's hand.

Mohovac, the jilted suitor, was the baker who prepared the wedding cake. He saturated it with a strong chemical poison. Upon his arrest he admitted the deed. He managed to smuggle into his cell, upon his arrest that night. He committed suicide.

Manager Austin Ill at Home
Manager E. C. Austin of the local branch of the Western Union Telegraph company, was compelled to forego work today and remain at home under the care of his physician, Dr. C. V. Fisher. The ailment is supposed to be acute indigestion. Handling of the wires was being done today by Mr. Austin's assistant, Walter Eggerth.

ON WITH DANCE, JOY UNHOBBOLED

ABOVE HAS REFERENCE TO HOP OF FIRE LADDIES, WHO WILL HAVE TERPSICHOEAN INDULGENCE MARCH 15

It's the gay time the fire laddies will be having on the night of March 15th. That is the date set for the annual hop of the gallant flame stifiers of Klamath Falls, to be held at Houston's opera house, with music by that well known local organization named after a famous web-footed bird of pure hue.

A committee of the Klamath Falls Volunteer Fire Department, consisting of Chief Edward Wakefield, T. B. McKimmons and Secretary Caleb T. Oliver of the Chamber of Commerce has arrangements of the matter in hand. Usually the gliding festival takes place on St. Patrick's day, March 17th, but this year the saint's anniversary is Sunday. Hence the change to Friday.

MONEY TRUST PROBE NOT FAVORED BY MEN IN CAUCUS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—According to Congressman Underwood, the democratic caucus on Wednesday adopts as a substitute for the Henry money trust probe measure, a resolution scattering subjects to be investigated among at least seven house standing committees. Henry opposes this resolution.

CHINESE MURDERESS CONFESSES HER CRIME

PORTLAND, Feb. 2.—Ol Sen, the Chinese murderess, brought back from Billings, Mont., confessed that she killed Sold Bing and shipped his dismembered body to Seattle.

She refused to give any motive for the crime or to name the accomplice the police are sure she had.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE SPLIT IN BRITISH CABINET SEVERE

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The split in the British cabinet over the woman suffrage question has become so serious that predictions are freely made here today that Premier Asquith will be compelled either to resign or force his opponent, Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, out of office. George favors the ballot for women.

England is now beholding the unprecedented spectacle of a ministry not only divided against itself on one of the most important issues of the day, but its members actually taking the stump to combat each other's views.

Asquith personally opposes woman suffrage in principle, but he is in favor of a referendum on the subject. George opposes the referendum on the ground that once the precedent is established all important measures in future would have to be subjected to this process.

His objection to the referendum is believed generally to have the support of the liberal party, although it is understood that on this phase of the question Winston Churchill sides with the premier. On the question of suffrage itself eight members of the cabinet are against and ten for.

Asquith's followers include Home Secretary McKenna, Colonial Secretary Harcourt, Postmaster General Samuel and Lord Secretary Loreburg. Lloyd George's supporters include Naval Secretary Churchill, Foreign Secretary Grey, War Secretary Haldane, Irish Secretary Birrell and President John Burns of the government board.

In view of the approaching session of parliament the crisis is especially acute, for according to invariable custom in the past the cabinet must either be a unit for, or at least acquiesce in all legislation introduced or supported by its members.

HORSES IN LAW OR EQUITY, WHICH

ATTORNEYS FOR KENNEWICK BANK WHICH ATTACHED THE SWINDLER BEASTS, TRYING TO HAVE JURY OMITTED

One of the hard legal knots that Judge Henry L. Benson had to struggle with Friday was that presented in the endeavor to take the case of the First National Bank of Kennewick vs. Joshua Swindler and wife from the jury calendar and get it into the equity division. This would do away with a jury trial and put the issue before the judge.

Originally this famous horse case, which will go down in the history of the world as one of the most interesting episodes of equine annals, was an equity case, because it was all over an attachment, which cannot be resorted to in law cases.

The complaint of the banking house which had a chattel mortgage on the horses owned by Swindler on which it alleged there was a balance of \$704 due, set up that Swindler had surreptitiously removed from Washington to Oregon the steeds against which the mortgage was issued. The complaint asked that the mortgage be judicially declared a lien on all the personal property involved, but did not ask for foreclosure of the mortgage for satisfaction of the debt, nor for sale of the property to pay the debt. It did ask judgment for the debt and attorney's fees.

Attorney E. H. Henderson of Kennewick on Friday argued for the bank to the effect that the complaint was an action to foreclose the mortgage and made a plea for trial without jury.

Attorney George Noland for the defendants contended that the levy of an attachment by the creditor waived any claim for a lien by way of the mortgage and that, once waived, the claim could not be reiterated. He brought to mind visions of attorneys in dark dungeons, with shackles on their shanks, by allusions to possible contempt of court by the attorneys for the plaintiff. For he said if they knew the case was one in equity and made an attachment, they had indulged in an abuse of process. But when the court finished hearing the argument nobody went to jail.

CONDEMN FREE SEED GRAFT, ASKING ITS ABANDONMENT

KENNEWICK, Wash., Feb. 2.—Denunciation of the practice of free seed distribution is contained in a letter forwarded to Congressman William La Follette of Washington by the Kennewick Farmers' Institute.

The letter, which was unanimously endorsed by the organization, "begs" La Follette "not to burden them with seeds and such folly."

"You know," continues the letter, "that this is a graft which benefits no one but the seed man who grows worthless seeds. You are not performing your duty in sending them or taking part in a fraud too patent to deceive anyone any longer. The only duty you have is to introduce and support a bill to put an end to this foolish attempt to deceive the farmer. If you do not introduce such a bill we will not vote for you again."

The letter was mailed in reply to a communication from Congressman La Follette saying that he was mailing seeds to each farmer in his district.

STOMACH UNRULY, BUT IS FOREGOING SOCIAL "EATS"

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—"Food, food, everywhere, and not a bite to eat." This is the wall of Maj. "Archie" Butt, military aide to President Taft. His is the saddest plight of all Washington diners—because of an unruly stomach, backed up by a doctor's orders.

Banquets, dinners, luncheons, teas, and feeding "feasts" galore, Major Butt must attend—and not eat a bite or drink a drop. It is his business, as social attendant of the president, to attend the functions, sometimes three of four in an evening.

With all the rare viands and wines offered Major Butt is a total abstainer. He can't take a mouthful of the "grub" nor drink a drop of the ancient vintages. Doctor's orders.

For Major Butt has been sick and is on a diet. It is a most austere diet, too, and the major is sticking to it rigorously. Because of his illness and operation, for a nervous affection caused by poison resulting from rich viands, Major Butts eats only the very plainest of food. Here is the entire Butt bill of fare:

White meat of chicken, without the skin; driest of dry toast; potatoes without butter; no meat; no beverages except water; a few vegetables, without butter; poached eggs, without condiments.

As a result the major does not banquet at banquets. His menu is not included at most Washington functions.

Bert Withrow will leave Sunday for Southern California. Mrs. Withrow is at present in the South, and Bert is merely making a visit.

1912 SEASON HAS GOOD OUTLOOK

Frank Ira White brings the report from Portland that there is a feeling among business men and realty men of that city for a favorable business and farm development season in 1912. Notwithstanding that it is a year of politics and preceded by a disappointing season in 1911, so far as gaining new residents on the agricultural lands of the state goes, the inquiries being received by the railroad agencies, commercial organizations and individuals indicate that many farmers from other sections are thinking about changing locations.

"Politics are being talked a great deal in Portland, and there is going to be a lively primary contest for the different local offices there, but the state of affairs is being written on both sides," said Mr. White.

"Last Monday I was present at the meeting of the Taft campaign committee, at which the establishment of headquarters was approved and plans discussed for an active campaign for the renomination of President Taft. The Portland committee arrogates to itself no authority or powers, except that it is desired to serve the best interests of the republican party by nomination of the man whom the members of the committee believe to be the logical candidate for the party in 1912. The co-operation and assistance is desired of every republican who believes the same thing, and to attain the desired result at the April primaries literature will be distributed presenting the facts as to the record of the administration, speakers will be engaged to speak throughout the state, and the Portland committee will work in harmony with other organized efforts of republicans in different localities to boost the nomination of Mr. Taft.

"But of most importance to Klamath county is the opportunity presented in the special rates fixed by the railroads for the season of 1912 that may be used to bring desirable possible settlers from the Missouri River and states further east. For the Rose Festival in June, the Elks' convention in July and the Knights Templar gathering at Los Angeles, rates have been announced of \$55 round trip from the Missouri River common points, which with the additional payment of \$15 is made to apply over the Shasta route. Thus for a round trip fare of \$70 the homeseeker attending either of these conventions may buy tickets to go one way through California, enabling the trip to be made into the Klamath Falls district. It is a situation of which we Klamath folks should tell our friends who may be contemplating a trip out this way during the year, and have them embrace the tickets issued on account of these special occasions. The tickets have final return limits of ninety days, with privilege of stopover anywhere on the coast. It is a good rate for Klamath county, and the best for attracting people from the states beyond and the Rockies that can be expected until we have a direct line to the East without going via either the Willamette or Sacramento valleys.

"There is also a valued concession made by the railroads in the colonist rates for this year. Up to last year the one-way rates applied to Weed only, via California, but the passenger association in granting the rates for this year conceded the application of the rates to Weed either by way of Portland or California routings. This makes it possible for the person coming to Klamath Falls to come through Portland if located in sections of the country where it is most convenient to do that, and to buy tickets to Klamath Falls under the one-way rate effective from March 1 to April 1, at a fare of \$28.45 from Missouri River points, or \$36.45 from St. Louis or Chicago. This is a valuable concession to Klamath so far as the man is affected who is coming this spring and can take advantage of the rate. It is not the rate that brings the most of our homeseekers, because the farmer-homeseeker cannot travel during the months it is in effect in the spring season—that is if he is a working farmer, and that is the kind we need. But it is worth while for our people to try a letter and postcard campaign in notifying their friends who may be ready to come to remain that the rate gives them a chance to get here in time for spring cropping. I should like to see the rate tried out and a careful check kept to determine the actual value of this rate to our section. I think the railroad traffic officials would be interested in the result, too.

"Building in the business district of Portland is active and the work on steel frame structures is keeping a great number of Portland workers busy in a season that otherwise might be rather dull.

"Another thing that is causing a large amount of building right now is the low price of lumber and structural iron and steel in that market. Lumber is the cheapest in Portland that it has been for years. It is a good omen for the home builder as well as the builder of commercial buildings that material is seeking a better level for the consumer."

SON OF CAMERON DAM "HERO" COMES TO OREGON TO LIVE

ROSEBURG, Feb. 2.—Determined to begin life anew, Clarence Dietz, son of John F. Dietz, and one of the defenders of the Cameron dam in northern Wisconsin, has come West. He is working on a railroad near Yoncalla. "I shall never return to Wisconsin," he said. "The state has done our family deep injustice. It was an eight year fight on our part, but the corporation was stronger. Slick lawyers and unfair law robbed us. In our last fight we stood off a posse of 150 men for three days. And if the officers hadn't shot and killed our sister we never would have surrendered."

"QUEER" SHOVEL'S PENALTY SHORTEST OF ITS KIND

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—Geo. Wilson, convicted of counterfeiting \$5 gold pieces, has just been released from the Alameda county jail after serving the shortest sentence ever meted out to a prisoner for such an offense. He was given a one day sentence and a fine of \$250.

Wilson was given the minimum sentence because of testimony showing his good character in the past. He was convicted Saturday and sentenced and sent to jail Monday.

WANT CAMPBELL KEPT ON BOARD

PETITION BEING CIRCULATED BY R. M. RICHARDSON IN FAVOR OF FIRST DISTRICT RAILROAD COMMISSIONER

Circulation of a petition aiming to the retention in office of Thomas K. Campbell, republican state railroad commissioner for the first district, is in the hands of R. M. Richardson, who is seeing that all the necessary chirography is appended thereto. Mr. Campbell seeks re-election.

MAY TRAIN MILITIA MEN BY FOUR MONTHS' COURSE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Speculation is rife at the war department as to whether an order, recently presented to Major General Leonard Wood, instructing militia men to go to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for four months' course of instruction in whatever branch of the service they are engaged, will meet with the approval of the chief of staff.

Much opposition is being made against the order by West Pointers, who maintain that the outcome of such a course would be that the privates would know more concerning their business than do their officers.

The supporters of the bill retort: "Then send the officers to the school, too."

General Wood declines to make any statement concerning the order at present, saying that he has not had sufficient time to consider its provisions and probable effect upon the army. It is admitted by many, however, that its passage would have the effect of increasing the intellectual standing of the rank and file of the army, giving the men a better insight into the details of their work.

FOREST FIRE FIGHTERS GET NO MONEY FROM NATION

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Forest service men who are blinded or otherwise disabled and the dependents of men killed in fighting forest fires, can expect no compensation from the government. To remedy this condition Senator Dixon, republican from Montana, is making a sturdy effort to have the forest service employees included in the law which awards compensation to victims of hazardous government employment. The law, with proposed amendments in behalf of employees of the bureau of mines and the forest service, is pending in the senate.

Speaking of the widespread fires of 1910, Senator Dixon said:

"I was in the very center of the great forest fires of the Northwest during that period, and there were over seventy-five men burned to death in a radius of 150 miles of the place where Senator Heyburn and myself reside. In the forest ranger service during these fires, as I recall, six or seven of the forest rangers in the discharge of their duty fighting fierce forest fires, were burned to death. I know individually of three or four cases where the eyesight of those men were destroyed, and they are blind for life.

"I remember in particular an old man who lives at the southern end of Bitterfoot Valley, who three years ago in the forest fires had his eyes completely burned out. His companions rescued him, and he is living there on the charity of his neighbors in the county.

"When those great crises occur and men take their lives in their hands and go into the mountains fighting fire, certainly this government should not refuse them the slight pittance of six months' pay for disability or one year's pay in case of death."

HORSE SLIPPER CASE WINDS UP

JURY IN EVANS VS. LEWIS FINDS IN FAVOR OF DEFENDANT AND BRINGS IN BOOMERANG VERDICT

In the case of S. Y. Evans vs. Arthur C. Lewis, the jury stayed out until 9 o'clock Thursday night, and then returned with a verdict favoring Lewis with the sum of \$400. The suit of Evans was for \$925, alleged to be due on a note given him for part payment of selling rights to a nailless horseshoe, or horse slipper, as Attorney J. C. Rutenie, for Lewis, termed it. Of the original payments planned one was for \$400 in cash, and this had been carried out, Lewis transferring the wherewithal to Evans. When Evans sued Lewis, the latter set up counterclaims of lack of consideration, asking for his \$400 back. He got it.

HOW TO BATHE AND SLEEP TOLD BY DEAN OF WOMEN

CORVALLIS, Feb. 2.—Take care of the body, especially in regard to baths, sleep and the proper treatment of the feet, hair, eyes, stomach, nose, throat and teeth, was the subject of the address by Dr. Anna Z. Crayne, dean of women, before the women of the short course at the Oregon Agricultural college, in which she gave them some excellent advice.

"Although some people can stand a plunge in ice water, it is apt to prevent the desired results with most people, if they are suddenly subjected to cold water," said Mrs. Crayne. "The water should be cooled gradually, and the temperature suited to each person's reaction power. Most authorities claim it is not right to take an absolutely cold bath.

"Do not be too severe with yourself, but get the bath habit at all events. Hot baths have just a contrary effect to the cold; at first the blood vessels contract, and then become greatly dilated, the skin gets full of blood, the heart beats faster, and the sweat glands begin to work vigorously. The special use of the hot bath is to draw away the blood from some congested part, or to relax the tension of the system. A man sometimes finds it impossible to rest because of nervous exhaustion. In such a case a hot bath is excellent.

"What is it in us that goes to sleep? Is it the brain? Certainly it is not the body, for the body keeps working incessantly. Its activity is simply reduced to a lower level. The heart beats more slowly, the blood pressure is lower, the breathing is irregular and less frequent, the muscles relaxed the blood supplied to the brain is diminished; but there is still work being done. Sleep is a nearly relative condition, not sharply cut off from waking life.

"The moment of all moments when we are most susceptible to psychic suggestion is that when we are on the verge of sleep. Make sure that the thoughts admitted to your mind at that time are strong and healthy ones—thoughts of joy, of success and accomplishment. It has been proven beyond a doubt that a man can make suggestions to himself at this time with a positive effect for good upon the spirit and efficiency of his life.

"As a general principle it must be remembered that sleep is a non-strenuous thing. It must not be approached like an enemy to be conquered, but as a mistress to be wooed, not by direct attack, but by indirect methods. To let down the tension of the day, to become quiet in body and mind, is the first essential step. Dr. Morse says that one of the next great steps forward will be the gradual acquisition of sleep control, so that a man can take a few minutes' rest whenever he wants it through the day."

OPPOSE MOSLEM INSURANCE, AN USURIOUS INSTITUTION

BEIRUT, Syria, Feb. 2.—It is a sin against the Koran for Moslems to take out life insurance policies, according to a decree just issued by the grand moufti.

It is held that insurance comes under the head of usury. Threat of the wrath of Allah is pronounced upon all who hold insurance policies and do not cancel them.

FRANCE'S AVIATION HOPES WOULD MAKE HER SUPREME

PARIS, Feb. 2.—It is probable that each of the eighty-seven departments in the French republic will donate an aeroplane to the army, the machines to bear the names of the departments presenting them. The scheme is the outcome of a too small appropriation for the air division made by the chamber of deputies. There is a growing feeling here that France's destiny will be fought out in the clouds.

Fear that Germany, "the enemy," might forge ahead in the matter of air craft is general. The man in the street says England has the most powerful water force, Germany the biggest standing army, so France ought to keep her lead as mistress of the air.