

A LOCAL INDUSTRY.

Planning to Lay Hard Surfaced Roads in Tillamook County and City.

The development of the lime deposit near Tillamook City by the Tillamook Lime Products Co., bids fair to make a great difference in the cost of hard surfacing the roads of this county, as well as city pavement.

This pavement is called "Rocmac," and has been tested for years with the most satisfactory results, the binding action of Rocmac is the result of a series of chemical reactions which take place between carbonate of lime, the carbonic acid gas of the atmosphere, and the Rocmac solution forming a waterproof composition.

The cost of construction in Tillamook where limestone can be obtained so cheap now, will be very materially reduced below that of concrete pavement.

The following letters will explain what can be expected. Mr. Jackson has dozens of copies of letters from engineers who have used this pavement all speaking very highly of its excellent quality.

It is important that the people of this county be given some idea of the construction of this class of road, which is best told in a letter from C. D. Smith, general manager of the Rocmac Road Co. He says:

"Allow us at first to express our pleasure at getting your letter inquiring further about Rocmac paving. When Mr. U. G. Jackson suggested that you write us, we know that he was doing you a real favor.

The Rocmac Road Co. cannot put money into your city treasury, but by working with us we can not only make your paving program successful but we can keep you from paying out a lot of extra money on pavements not so good as Rocmac.

"This company does not do any constructing, but sticks strictly to the manufacture and sale of the chemical binder, which we sell to either the city or the contractor without any royalties attached. After we do this we have a habit of seeing to it that the contractor puts in a good piece of work. We cannot afford to have it otherwise. Our strict specifications are such that it is practically impossible for any contractor to put in inferior materials or "skin" the job.

When the work is done by day labor the nice part about Rocmac is its simplicity of construction. Since there is no heating of materials etc., it is merely a matter of mixing the materials by hand or in a concrete mixer and then rolling the mass after it has been spread. In construction it is essentially the same as a piece of two course concrete, except that you roll Rocmac with a road roller.

"Rocmac has many real advantages over a concrete pavement. It can be laid in practically any weather without the danger of freezing and cracking. It is ready for traffic immediately and does not tie up the street and traffic. The Canadian Government put down about two miles near Victoria, B. C., and never stopped the traffic where they had as many as fifteen hundred mac hines passing per day. Rocmac will never crack, and if mental rock is used such as we have specified there will be no raveling. It is much more resilient than concrete. Horses like it because of this resilience and auto drivers like Rocmac because it will never wear slippery and they feel safe from skidding. Rocmac will not soften up in hot weather.

"Based on the information we have before us, we will state that our Rocmac binder will cost not to exceed 25c per gallon f.o.b. Tillamook. The binder weighs 11.5 pounds per gallon net weight and is sold on this basis. If delivered in iron drums a charge would be made for the drums, but would be rebated on return of the drums in good condition. We will look this matter up immediately and advise you as to the exact price based upon freight rates etc.

"Enclosed is a set of our detailed specifications. You will note we specify from 36 to 54 gallons of Rocmac per cubic yard of limestone screening. This is equivalent to 1 and 1.5 gallons of binder per square yard, and what is finally used depends upon traffic conditions. The more binder the better pavement, naturally.

"Inasmuch as you propose doing your own work we take a special interest in it, as of course we know that with the average workman much money can be saved by this method as against the contract method. You should save at least 15-20 per cent on your work, and we will assist you in every way to do it. When you get all ready to start we will send an able representative to you who will start off the work. It is so simple that after he has been working with your men for half a day the men will know just how it is done.

"This Rocmac binder is a carefully prepared chemical solution which re-

acts upon the limestone dust which is used and the two form a permanent binder for the metal rock used. It gets hard and very tough. The binder comes to you ready to use without any further bothering with it.

"Now, if you will get for us the cost of your crushed metal rock, and the cost of the limestone screenings delivered on the job we will figure it all out for you and send you a statement of just about what your pavement will cost. This will be the easiest way.

Successful in Canada.
F. H. Keefer, writing from Thorold Ont., says:

"Asking how Rocmac is standing under the traffic; we do consider it good, and would we advise its use. Of course, being interested, our opinion as to using it would naturally be biased, but the best answer is, what is the opinion of those who use it. Take for instance, the Quebec Battlefields Commission, they started using three years ago in the Plains of Abraham park, being laid by the Battlefield Commission, one of our best Canadian Commissions. They have used it every year, and will use no other, and attached is a little extract from a certificate by Mr. Todd, landscape architect in charge of this work. Then the Niagara Falls (Ont.) Park have had it in use for over five years, and have purchased every year since they started using; it gets the heaviest of traffic from the motors in the park. Then as to heavy vehicular traffic, St. Catharines adjoining us, laid it on two hills that gave them a good deal of trouble, and have found it very satisfactory and have laid it every year for the last three years.

Toronto has laid a great deal of it, laying it in 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1914, and this year there are petitions in for a large number of streets, some twenty-three in number. The City of Three Rivers after trying other pavements started using this two years ago, laying 7,000 yards, and since then have laid 60,000 yards, and so it is with other places.

"In the States a large number of places are now using it; Baltimore is going to use it; Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, etc. We have some roads laid out near you, I think on Vancouver Island or near the coast somewhere. I will find out where they are so that you could make a personal inspection."

E. S. Stokes, street commissioner of Woodstock, Ont., writes:

"Replying to your favor of the 9th inst. beg to say that Rocmac road, exposed to extreme weather conditions, wear and scour, 5 inches thick, built eight years ago, has had no expense for repairs or maintenance in that time, and is in practically perfect condition today.

"I would not hesitate to recommend Rocmac for use on roads or streets where the specifications of the Company are strictly adhered to and the disposition of contractors and engineers to experiment, overcome."

Big Contract Let.

"It will please you to know, and it will help you in the United States, that the largest mileage contract that has ever yet been given in Canada, was awarded on the 5th of March by the County of Haldimand to Rocmac for the sum total of 26 1/2 miles; 19 miles of this in a straight-away stretch, and the other 7 1/2 miles is in a different place in the county.

"The tenders were opened on Thursday, and Concrete, Waterbound Macadam, Glutinin, and Tarvia were rival bidders. The tender for Rocmac was the highest, but was chosen in preference, and this, after three months investigation by the county officials of Rocmac, and after receiving the approval of the government of the Province of Ontario, because under the provincial law the province contributes one third towards the cost. This is the first contract under the new system of county construction, and will likely mean that other counties will follow their example."

Our Old Young Men.

It may be, as physicians and professors of physical culture do not fail to tell us, that men of 40 are now old and decrepit because they do not play enough, but most of them look younger than did men of that age fifty or sixty years ago. No one can imagine the portraits of 1850-60, knowing the age of the subjects, without seeing that they depicted very young men who looked very old.

The fact is that until times comparatively recent, young men assumed the airs, dress and appearance of age, and perhaps prided by it. They carried themselves with much gravity and dignity, especially in the presence of youth. Beards were more in vogue than they are to-day, and in other respects men of 40 or 50 whose likenesses are preserved to us were more venerable figures than are their sons of 60 or 70 to-day.

It was a custom, too, half a century or more ago for men of middle age to speak of themselves as old. Abraham

Lincoln died at the age of 56, and yet in a letter of his written when he was 40 mentions a speech that brought tears to his "old eyes." He was called "Old Abe" when he was still young Abe. Although Gen. Grant was only 43 at Appomattox, no one regarded him as youthful.

The old young man of the era are told that they must play, relax, rest or die. The young old of the 50s did not play. They were very serious persons, and many of them were cut off at an early age. If men of 40 now are actually old, perhaps it is because they are trying to look like men of 25 or 30, to dress like them and in business and pleasure to hold their own with them. To look young but be really old at 40 is not desirable, but it may be no worse than to look old and be old also at the same age.—New York World.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of Ordinance No. 287 adopted by the Common Council of Tillamook City, Oregon, on the 3rd day of March, 1915, a special election will be held at the City Hall in Tillamook City, Tillamook County, Oregon, on the 29th day of March, 1915, at which election there will be submitted to the qualified electors of Tillamook City for their adoption or rejection, three measures for the amending of the Charter of Tillamook City, Oregon, proposed by the Common Council, being a measure to amend Chapter VIII, Article XI, a measure to amend Article XIV of the Charter of Tillamook City, Oregon, and a measure to amend Section 12 of Article VII of the Charter of Tillamook City, Oregon, and the said measures being in words and figures as follows to-wit:

"A measure to amend Article XI of Chapter VIII of the Charter of Tillamook City as set forth in an Act entitled: 'An Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to incorporate the City of Tillamook City, in Tillamook County, State of Oregon, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith' filed in the office of the Secretary of State February 13th, 1903, and to repeal an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend subdivision 13 of Section 2 of Article IV of an Act entitled, 'An Act to incorporate the City of Tillamook City, in Tillamook County, State of Oregon, and to repeal all Acts in conflict herewith' filed in the office of the Secretary of State, February 13, 1903. Approved February 13th, 1903, by the addition thereto of Chapter VIII, Article XI containing Section 1 to 3 inclusive providing for the application of the initiative and referendum principle to said City Charter, and authorizing the said City to create an indebtedness for water works, light plants and sewerage purposes, and to levy a tax to pay for the same, and the interest thereon.' Filed in the office of the Secretary of State, February 11, 1903. As originally passed and amended or attempted to be amended by and subsequent acts or ordinances.

"Be it enacted by the people of Tillamook City, Oregon, as follows: Section 1: Article XI of Chapter VIII of the Charter of Tillamook City, Oregon, as contained and set forth in an Act entitled, 'An Act to incorporate the City of Tillamook City, in Tillamook County, State of Oregon, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith', filed in the office of the Secretary of State, February 13, 1903, and to repeal an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend subdivision 13 of Section 2 of Article IV of an Act entitled, 'An Act to incorporate the City of Tillamook City, in Tillamook County, State of Oregon, and to repeal all Acts in conflict herewith', filed in the office of the Secretary of State, February 13, 1903, approved February 13, 1903, by the addition thereto of Chapter VIII, Article XI containing Section 1 to 3 inclusive, providing for the application of the initiative and referendum principle to said City Charter, and authorizing the said City to create an indebtedness for water works, light plants and sewerage purposes, and to levy a tax to pay for the same and the interest thereon.' Filed in the office of the Secretary of State, February 11, 1903, as amended or attempted to be amended by any subsequent act or ordinance, is hereby amended so that the same shall read as follows:

CHAPTER VIII.

Article XI.

Section 1: The legislative power of the city is vested in the Common Council, but the same is subject to and shall be governed by all of the initiative or referendum provisions of the constitution of the State of Oregon as the same is now in force or may hereafter be amended, and subject to any of the initiative and referendum provisions of the Charter of Tillamook City or ordinances legally enacted under pursuance of the constitution aforesaid, or of any of the provisions of said Charter.

Section 2: Whenever any initiative or referendum measure is to be voted upon at any general or special election, the City Recorder shall cause to be placed upon the ballot at the election at which any such measure is to be voted, a ballot title and brief description of the measure to be voted on in such form as may be prescribed by the Common Council in accordance with the Charter of the City.

Section 3: The People of Tillamook City, or the Common Council thereof, subject to the initiative and referendum powers reserved to the people, shall have full power and authority to provide by appropriation ordinance or ordinances not in conflict with any superior power or authority, for the purchase or erection, construction or maintenance and operation, of a complete system of water works, electric or gas light plant or plants; to create a sewer district or districts within the city, and to put in or maintain a sewer system

or systems, or a system of drains for the City, and to make the cost of such drains or sewers, or any part thereof, a charge or lien upon the abutting or adjacent property within said district, and to compel the connections of closets, cess pools, and drains with said sewer or sewers, and to borrow money upon the credit of the city therefore by issuing bonds or otherwise. Provided, that the indebtedness of the city shall not at any time, exclusive of funds available for payment thereof including sinking funds raised for the purpose of defraying said indebtedness, exceed in the aggregate the sum of Seventy Thousand Dollars (\$70,000.00) exclusive of improvement bonds issued in accordance with the charter provisions of Tillamook City.

And the Common Council is authorized hereby to levy and collect an annual tax of not to exceed 10 mills upon each dollar of taxable property in the city, to pay the interest and principle of the city's indebtedness and the authorized expenditures of the city for all legal purposes.

II
A measure to Amend Article XIV of the Charter of Tillamook City, Oregon, as said Article was adopted by the legal voters of Tillamook City, Oregon, at a special election held in said city on October 19th, 1914.

Be it enacted by the people of Tillamook City, Oregon, as follows: Section 1: Article XIV of the Charter of Tillamook City, Oregon, as said Article was adopted by a vote of the legal voters of said Tillamook City at a special election held for that purpose on October 19th, 1914, is hereby amended so that the same shall read as follows:

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1: The Common Council of Tillamook City, Oregon, is hereby authorized to issue and sell to George L. and John A. McPherson, or their order, upon the faith and credit of Tillamook City, Oregon, the general bonds of said Tillamook City to the amount of Forty Thousand Dollars (\$40,000.00) at the price of par, and a premium of three per cent, together with accrued interest from date of bonds to date of payment thereof by the purchasers. The proceeds from the sale of such bonds shall be applied by the Common Council of Tillamook City, Oregon, to the payment of the outstanding warrants of the city, and to the defraying of the necessary running expenses of the city for the year 1915 including the necessary cost of a bridge to be constructed over Hoquarton Slough on Second Avenue East in Tillamook City. The purchasers of the bonds shall not be required to see to the application of the proceeds thereof. No part of the proceeds from the sale of said bonds shall be used for the payment, in whole or in part, of any warrants which have heretofore or may hereafter be issued without any consideration therefor having been received by Tillamook City.

Section 2: The bonds hereby authorized shall be issued in accordance with the other charter provisions of Tillamook City, except it is hereby expressly provided, that the ordinance providing for the issuing of said bonds shall not be subject to the referendum, and the referendum provisions of the other portions of the Charter of Tillamook City are hereby declared not to be applicable to the bonds authorized to be issued under the provisions of this Article as hereby amended.

III
A measure to amend Section 12 of Article VII of the Charter of Tillamook City, Oregon.

Be it enacted by the people of Tillamook City, Oregon, as follows: Section 1: Section 12 of Article VII of the Charter of Tillamook City, Oregon, as the same was amended by vote of the people of Tillamook City

at an election held for that purpose on October 19th, 1914, is hereby amended so that the same shall read as follows:

Section 12: When the whole of the improvements covered by any one ordinance therefor shall have been fully completed and accepted by the Common Council, the Common Council shall then cause the cost of such work or improvement to be apportioned to the property affected thereby within the improvement district established therefor as required by the ordinance authorizing the same, in the manner following:

Each lot, or tract, or part thereof, within the limits of said improvement district abutting upon any street improved shall be liable for full cost or proportion thereof hereinafter mentioned, or making said improvement upon half of the street in front of and abutting upon said lot, tract, or part thereof and also for a proportionate share of the cost of improving intersections of two of the streets bounding the block or tract in which said lot, tract or part thereof is situated, but the said total cost shall be apportioned in accordance with the following plan:

Said local improvement district shall, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be assessed against each separate lot, tract or parcel of land, or other property, or part thereof within said district, be divided into subdivisions, or zones paralleling the margins of the street or streets to be improved, which said subdivision on each side of the street to be numbered respectively 1st, 2nd and 3rd. The first subdivision on each side of the street improved shall include all lands lying between the street margin and a line drawn parallel therewith and extending from said street margin one-third of the distance of the improvement district on that side of the street. The second subdivision shall include the next one-third of the improvement district, and the third subdivision shall include the outer third of the improved district. The different subdivisions to be bounded by lines drawn parallel with the respective street margins, and the improvement district shall be of the extent which the Common Council shall determine by its resolution establishing the same.

The rate of assessment per square foot in each subdivision shall be fixed on the basis that the special benefits conferred on a square foot of land in Subdivisions First, Second and Third respectively are related to each other as are the numbers 55, 30 and 15 respectively, and shall be ascertained in the following manner. The product of the number of square feet in subdivisions First, Second and Third respectively, and the numbers 55, 30 and 15 respectively, shall be ascertained, and their sum taken, which sum shall be divided into the total cost and expense of such improvement the products of the resultant quotient and the numbers 55, 30 and 15 respectively shall be the separate rates of assessment per square foot for subdivisions, First, Second and Third respectively. The total assessment thus ascertained against each separate lot or part of lot tract or parcel of land, or other property within said district, shall be apportioned as the amount to be levied and assessed against each separate lot or part of lot, tract, parcel of land or other property respectively. Provided, however, that the Common Council may, in its discretion, at the time of establishing any local improvement district, further provide that any portion of the cost of the making of such improvements, or any specified part thereof, shall be paid out of the general fund of Tillamook City.

The number and form in which the ballot titles for said measures will be printed on the official ballot is as follows: Shall a measure for the amendment of Chapter VIII, Article XI of the Charter of Tillamook City as proposed by the Common Council of Tillamook City by ordinance No. 287 adopted by the Common Council of Tillamook City on March 3rd, 1915, be enacted? Mark X between the number and answer voted for. The proposed amendment mentioned amends the present Charter provisions of Tillamook City by establishing limit of City's indebtedness outside of improvement bonds, at Seventy Thousand Dollars (\$70,000.00), leaving the powers of the Common Council subject to the initiative and referendum powers of the people. Shall a measure for the amendment of Article XIV of the Charter of Tillamook City, Oregon, as proposed by the Common Council of Tillamook City, Oregon, on March 3rd, 1915 be enacted? Mark X between the number and answer voted for. The proposed amendment of Article XIV expressly authorizes the Common Council to sell Forty Thousand Dollars of the general bonds of the City to George L. and John A. McPherson at par, with a 3 per cent premium, and to use the proceeds for payment of outstanding warrants of Tillamook City, and construct bridge across Hoquarton Slough on Second Avenue East. Shall a measure for the amendment of Section 12 of Article VII of the Charter of Tillamook City, Oregon, as proposed by the Common Council of Tillamook City, Oregon, by Ordinance No. 287 adopted by the Common Council of Tillamook City, Oregon, on March 3rd, 1915, be enacted? Mark X between the number and answer voted for. This proposed amendment permits the Common Council to fix the boundaries of improvement districts for improving streets so that the same may be extended further back than 105 feet from the street being improved, to such distance as the Common Council may determine.

Dated this 4th day of March, 1915.
John Aschim,
City Recorder of Tillamook City, Ore.

Table with 2 columns: Question number and Answer (Yes/No). Questions 100-105 regarding amendments to the Charter of Tillamook City.

Starvation an Aid to Digestion.

Abstinence from food for a short period is a very excellent method of treatment for dyspepsia and kindred digestive disturbances. A raging sick headache disappears after giving the stomach a rest—by omitting to eat only one or two meals. It is common knowledge that a day or two of starving every two or three months enables one to do better work—more mental and physical work can be accomplished without fatigue. It is advisable however, when on a hunger strike start to drink water. Copious libations of hot water, several quarts during the working hours, will contribute to the feeling of well-being. The water may be taken a tumbler full every hour or two. Those persons who eat at irregular hours and partake of food poorly cooked or of such a composition as to cause indigestion, will find the mild form of starving for twenty-four hours or longer a practice worthy of trial, for the resulting after effects of the experiment will be gratifying. The rest (when one is on the hunger strike) giving the digestive apparatus strengthens it and thus aids in conserving the health. A general feeling or rejuvenation invariably follows a few days' fasting.

Society and Snobbery.

Called to task by a subscriber who resented the printing of a picture representing "society" children wrapping packages for the Belgians, the New York Sun recently pleaded guilty to snobbery and promised to reform.

In future, it declares, it will not designate neither men, women or children as belonging to "society"; it will eschew the pat terms "wealthy", "prominent", "daintily dressed," etc., as indiscriminate and slovenly words of description running with "young" and "pretty" and "beautiful" heroines of the dock, the divorce court, monkey dinners, soul-mattings, bank defalcations, etc.

We wish the Sun well, for whose gorge has not risen at these blanted expressions, even that of some of the people so described. Yet we have our doubts, for "society" is come to be as much a term of actual description as graft, which includes not only the criminal, but the astute, not only the sharp whitted but the fat-witted sinner—whose graft was handed him. "Society", if it ever had a particular significance in this country, has long since lost it. We are all sufficiently inoculated with the declaration to rise up and swear that birth has nothing to do with the case, even if the melancholy spectacle of the so-called well-born in tatters and the proletariat in limousines and opera cloaks were not always before our eyes. That wealth makes "society" is not always true—but it is almost true that "society" never excludes wealth, certainly when it concludes that it pays to advertise. And, in fact, "society" is no more than a certain trade mark of social activity with an eye on the gallery gods who can never hope to figure within its circle. As such the word, hackneyed as it is, makes a picture which every one recognizes and in which far more are glad to be featured than are irritated at being put in.

There is no need of formal proof that the "possum hunters" that whipped those girls were not native Kentuckians. In estimating the average New Yorker's vocabulary of 250 words, Gos Thomas must have excluded all swear words. An official not issued by the French Press Bureau declares that the German losses since the beginning of hostilities in killed, wounded, sick and prisoners, reaches the enormous total of 3,000,000 men. This calculation is based on the known casualties in ten German regiments.

Two important developments indicate that the big business interests of the country, representing manufacturing, commercial and financial lines are determined again to take a hand in the coming presidential election and work for the election of a Republican president, just as they did back in 1860 when they united against Bryan and his free-silver notions. Conditions are somewhat similar now in the business world to what they were then. These two developments so far indicating the trend of affairs are the organization in the east during the last week of the Republican Publicity Committee, with headquarters there, and the conference held last week in New York between Chairman Hillis and Secretary Reynolds of the Republican National Committees of forty prominent business men. Apparently the same effort is to be put forth in the interest of a return to prosperity as were used so successfully in the 1896 campaign in behalf of "sound money," as against free silver.