

ALFRED THOMPSON
CONVEYANCER AND NOTARY

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PAUL DETHLEFSEN,
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Proprietors.

BOOSTS FOR BETTER ROADS.

Forward march—out of the mud.

Good roads are a business necessity.

No road is so expensive as a bad road.

Jolts and blows against the bumps and into the ruts destroy everything that runs over the roads.

The insistent demand for improved roads comes from the farmers and the people in the rural districts.

The man who hauls any load over a wagon road should figure the cost of transportation.

Build roads for the traffic that will pass over them.

GOOD ROADS MAXIMS FOR YOUR CAMPAIGN.

Put the National Demand into a Few Well Chosen Words.

The following good roads maxims have been prepared by an official of the organization which is promoting a highway across the continent, to be known as the ocean to ocean road:

If you want to know if good roads are a good thing ask a horse.

Good roads promote prosperity; bad roads provoke profanity.

In considering roads remember that there are few towns that look so good to the farmer that he will kill his horse to get there.

Was it in your township that the ignoramus pulled the sod into the middle of the road?

Good roads will increase health, happiness, education, religion and morality.

Good roads will decrease profanity, discouragement, back taxes, sheriff's sales, sour grapes and grouches.

Improved roads are a good trade mark for any community.

Good roads invoke a blessing upon any people who build them.

Good roads will keep people in the country and will bring city people to the fresh air.

Did you ever hear this? "The roads were so bad that the only way he could get to town was by telephone."

The good roads campaign is an old one, but there is such a thing as putting old truisms into such new form as to make them take on meaning for the first time. Many an article has been advertised into fame and popularity by a catchy phrase, while many a man has found his reputation established or enhanced by a few words rightly joined. The man who can put the national cry for good roads into a few well chosen words which carry the "punch" with them and absolutely refuse to be forgotten will be deserving of as much praise when the campaign is at an end as any man who goes out and actually performs the manual labor in the highway.

BETTER ROADS WILL BOOST OUR INDUSTRIES.

Good System of Highways a Boon to Manufacturers, Large and Small.

The manufacturing industries will receive an increased business from the general stimulus of agriculture, industry and commerce that will result from the building of a great system of state roads. Many millions of dollars are invested in allied industries that would receive both direct and indirect benefits from the expenditure of state funds for roads. A prosperous state can only be kept prosperous by its citizens investing in internal improvements that will best develop its natural resources. Good roads are recognized as the most potent agency for general prosperity that is within the power of the people to utilize.—Better Roads.

NEW MOTOR ROAD CLEANER.

Works on Vacuum Plan and Picks Up Stones and Broken Bricks.

The first demonstration in England of the new motor vacuum road cleaning machine, the invention of an Italian engineer, took place at Southampton recently.

The machine has from twenty to thirty horsepower and a four cylinder motor engine. The sweeping mechanism consists of a cylindrical brush composed of a series of small brushes, which revolves in a sheet iron shell in the opposite direction to that of the wheels of the car. The speed at which the brush rotates creates enough draft to collect by suction all the dust and deposit it in a receptacle.

The machine picks up wooden blocks and broken bricks, and it is said that it can deal similarly with bottles and stones up to nine pounds in weight.

TEACH ROAD BUILDING.

Successful Demonstration For Farmers at Philadelphia, Mo.

Road building was taught to farmers and other interested persons at a demonstration at Philadelphia, Mo., recently. E. W. Sheets, highway engineer of Marion county, was in charge of the proposition. A number of Hannibal good road enthusiasts and members of the county courts of Rails, Shelby and Marion counties attended.

FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN BY F.ETRIGG REGISTER. ROCKFORD, I.A.

CONSPICUOUSLY SOLICITED



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A piece of zinc thrown on a bright fire will clean the soot out of stove-pipe and chimney.

The hens relish green food of some sort and will amply repay you for the trouble of chopping up cabbage, potato peelings, turnips, etc.

Hens have to have a rest spell some time during the year, from which it follows that if they lay heavily during the spring and summer they are likely to take a layoff during the winter.

A pail or tub of water placed in the cellar will serve as a protection to the vegetables on cold nights, as the water, being more susceptible to cold than anything else, will be the first to freeze.

The value of the farm crops raised in the United States in the year just closed reached the huge total of \$6,137,000,000, an amount far in excess of the value of the crops for any previous year.

The corn crop for the past year broke all previous records for both total yield and value of crop. The number of bushels produced was 3,169,000,000, while the value of the crop is estimated at \$1,750,000,000.

The Christmas cactus gives a profusion of bright colored and attractive bloom at a time of year when the common house plants are usually taking a rest and before the bulbs have come into bloom to any extent.

If the strawberry bed has not been given a coating of straw or cornstalks the job should be attended to at once, for serious damage is likely to result in the coming weeks if it is left exposed to the thawing and freezing of the midwinter days.

Don't for the sake of the dollar or two that his work may mean encourage the boy to stay out of school. He will need all the education he can get and then some. School days come but once, and he should be encouraged to make the most of them.

The very open winter season preceding Christmas week was of inestimable value to the farmers who were late in getting their cornhusking out of the way and to the stock, which ranged the fields and pastures and required little additional feed and care.

Fasten a piece of beef suet out in the tree near the house for the nut-hatches, chickadees and other brave little feathered friends that remain in the north after the robin, meadow lark and thrush have departed for their warmer haunts in the south.

A lady friend is worrying quite a bit about her increase in weight. She is now plump and weighs 150 pounds. This good woman does not need to worry or take any anti-fat dope. All she needs to do is to cut out the soup and pastry courses and she will be saved from the humiliation which she fears.

It is claimed for the Indian Runner ducks that they will lay more eggs in a year than the Leghorns, while young ducklings grow four times as fast as young chickens. Another point that might be mentioned in favor of the ducks is that they are not as subject to disease as chickens, nor are they bothered with lice and mites.

If the national and international egg laying contests that have been and are being conducted accomplish nothing else they will be well worth while, because they are bound to attract attention to the hen that delivers the goods—fills the egg basket—rather than to the high scoring fowls of the poultry shows, many of which look fine, but all too often neither "toll nor spin."

A very proper notion of the importance of the dairy cow as a factor in the production of national wealth is to be had from Secretary Wilson's annual report, recently issued. This shows that the combined value of dairy products for the year 1912 was \$830,000,000, an amount which exceeds the value of the cotton lint and is nearly equal to the combined value of both lint and seed.

As a result of experiments in the growing of sugar beets which have been carried on on the island of Java at an altitude of 2,000 feet it has been found that the beets produced are not only larger than those grown in Germany, but their sugar content is considerably larger, with the result that on the average the yield of sugar per acre would be nearly two and a half times that which is customary in other countries. It is likely that the conditions for beet culture would be equally favorable in the Philippines.

Hereafter graduates of the Minnesota Agricultural college who are specializing in farm management will have to prove their ability in the actual tilling of the soil before they can receive their diplomas. The idea is a sensible one as well as practicable.

Practically all of the farm animals make their most rapid as well as economical gains in the first few months or first year or two. This means that, other things being equal, a larger per cent of profit will be realized on animals that are marketed early.

The bloodhound, which possesses a remarkable ability in following the scent of human beings, is being utilized in a number of sections for the purpose of tracking petty thieves and criminals. If the bloodhound habit becomes at all general the petty thieves will likely come to grief.

At the Oklahoma state fair, which was held a short time since, Choctaw Indians won first prizes over white farmers with their exhibits of corn, cotton, beans and some other products. The government is taking considerable pains to teach them, and they seem to be profiting by it.

Winter damage to outdoor bushes and vines is likely to be the more severe when the weather is dry for a considerable period, as has been the case for weeks past, than when there are abundant moisture and a heavy fall of snow. For this reason palms should be taken to see that covering is given where such protection is necessary to carry safely through the winter.

Astronomers explain the remarkable brightness of the recent Christmas moon as due to its being full at the time of the winter solstice, when the earth is nearest the sun, and to the further fact that the moon itself was at that time nearest to the earth and that, being at its point of northern declination, it shone down from almost directly overhead. A remarkably clear condition of atmosphere also contributed to the brilliancy of the moonlight.

At its second session congress appropriated \$500,000 for experimental road construction. This sum is to be expended by the secretary of agriculture in consultation with the postmaster general. The motive in making the appropriation was that there might be investigated the saving to the government in the operation of rural routes and to the inhabitants of various communities in the transportation of their products by reason of such road improvement. The data collected are to be embodied in a report to congress.

A friend of the writer with whom he was chatting last summer was asked why he didn't kill a rabbit that was running about in his young orchard. Being a sort of tender hearted fellow, he said he didn't like the idea of killing the little animal. Yet this rabbit or its immediate ancestors had girdled seven or eight and killed outright two or three of his fine young trees the winter preceding during a spell of deep snow. The rabbit is a parasite and should be shot on sight by the orchardist who is in the business seriously.

The interstate commerce commission has recently decided that chickens are not "live stock." The decision was rendered in a case appealed to the commission by a man named Ream, who sought to secure free fare for himself as caretaker of twelve hens that were being shipped from Richmond, Va., to Los Angeles, Cal. He worked his bluff as far as El Paso, Tex., at which point the railroad refused to let him ride without paying full fare. He demanded that the commission compel the railroads to refund the amount paid in fare, but they refused to support him in his contention, and the above verdict was their decision in the matter.

Both parents and teachers in school should unite in an earnest endeavor to cultivate on the part of the boys and girls a habit of carefulness and thoroughness in tasks that are undertaken. It will aid in the inculcation of this habit if there is emphasized the thought that any work undertaken is worth doing as well as one knows how to do it. Carelessness and slipshodness—if there is such a word—in those who are hired to do work is the bane alike of the housewife, the farmer and the merchant. On the other hand, there is nothing that gives more satisfaction than having helpers who do their tasks neatly and carefully. It is this difference in the way of doing things that largely accounts for the fact that some people succeed in life and others make a good deal of a fizzle of it.

One of the most encouraging as well as most valuable services being rendered by the department of agriculture in its entire realm of activity is found in connection with the farmers' co-operative demonstration work which has been carried on in a number of southern states under the direction of Professor Knapp of the bureau of plant industry. More than 100,000 adult farmers of the south have been directly enrolled in this demonstration work, while 70,000 boys have been enrolled in the corn growing clubs and 20,000 have been enrolled in the girls' canning clubs. With the adult farmers special emphasis has been placed upon the importance of crop rotation, and the growing of more corn, peas, velvet beans, cowpeas, alfalfa and other clovers has been encouraged. Greater interest has also been aroused in hog raising, dairying and other forms of animal industry. The farmers have been encouraged to build silos and to establish pastures and to make a more effective war on the cattle tick.

ADVANTAGES OF THE BRICK ROAD

It Wears Best, Costs Less to Build and Is Never Dusty.

NEEDS LITTLE REPAIRING.

If Laid Properly With a Smooth Four Inch Concrete Base, a Two Inch Sand Cushion and a Cement Filler—Good In Any Weather.

The proper dimensions of a brick highway where they have been in use for a number of years is fourteen feet in width, with a seven foot clay track on the side. Many of them are built about nine feet in width, with a seven foot clay road on the side.

Such roads are built in many parts of this country at a cost of \$8,000 to \$10,000 a mile, says a writer in Good Roads. They have underneath that a four inch concrete base. That four inch concrete base is advisedly made smooth. Upon it is placed a two inch sand cushion that is uniformly compressed by using a hand roller weighing about 350 pounds. Two things are accomplished by that method. You have a uniform wearing plate, you have a support of the wearing surface that is uniform, and yet it has resiliency, so that neither the brick nor the cement that is placed between the brick is at all injured in surface and will last indefinitely. After this foundation is thus prepared the bricks are placed upon it with the best edge up, and after that the pavement is smoothed, and then it is ready to receive the application of the cement filler.

In the application of the cement filler the secret of obtaining the quality is that the cement filler shall be made in the proper proportion and that proportion is one to one of the cement and sand. The only way to keep it in that proportion is to keep it in perfect ag-



ABOVE, LAYING THE CONCRETE BASE; BELOW, LAYING THE BRICKS.

tation until it lands in its place, and then after it becomes hardened it is uniform in character throughout, and any expansion and contraction which we are often called upon to explain is almost eliminated, because that is taken up in compression. But whatever remains may be taken care of simply by means of an expansion cushion alongside the curb.

As to the curb for a country highway, it is advisable simply to build it flush with the pavement, so the teams can pass on or off that pavement without let or hindrance.

As to its quality, after a pavement is thus constructed, it is almost impossible for it to get out of order, and I am almost inclined to refrain from offering the facts with reference to the durability of brick pavements thus constructed. We never have had a brick pavement in this country to call for repairs in twenty years, and that is something worth while that the American people ought to know. I am not an advocate of the use of brick generally and indiscriminately; you must have the sand clay roads, you must have the water bound macadam, you must have the water treated roads we have heard so much about. But upon excessively used roads over which would come continuously in almost unlimited numbers automobiles, trucks, farm wagons and traffic of all kinds, there is but the one pavement that is economical to construct upon such a highway and that is either granite or brick. Of course a granite pavement would be out of the question, but brick is not prohibitive in cost for excessively used roads, and it is the solution of the problem as to the material for excessively used highways that the American people demand.

Although I cannot go into details and recite all the evidence of the economic value of brick roads on the excessively used highways of this country, I will state two or three of the advantages. Traction resistance is less than that of any road. It does not originate dust, and a farmer with the utmost comfort can have his house by the side of the highway without the dust flying in his window and yard. You can get about any time of the year. But the chief virtue of that road is that it is never out of repair, and it is good for use night or day, winter or summer, wet or dry.

JABS AT LEGISLATORS

The Legislative Junket.
(Tacoma New Herald.)

It is well that the state senate placed a quietus upon the measure which passed the house early in the week providing for an appropriation to defray the expense of the entire legislature closing up shop and paying a visit to the various public institutions of the state. But for this flash of intelligent comprehension and sensible action Washington lawmakers would have heard something drop when opportunity had been accorded to allow the pulsations of public opinion to register themselves at Olympia.

More on the Junket.
(Reardan Gazette.)

The proposition that the legislature take a junketing trip over the state to inspect the state institutions should and will be defeated. It would be a needless expense in the first place, and would not give the good results expected of such a course in obtaining information. Valuable time of the legislators would be consumed and the state be given nothing for the expenditure of the thousands of dollars required.

State Can Stand Little Economy.
(Astotin County Sentinel.)

The Washington state senate did a good thing for the finances of the state when on Tuesday it indefinitely postponed the resolution passed by the house to take a trip around over the state visiting the various state institutions. The state can stand a little economy and the refusing to spend eight or ten thousand dollars on what some term a junketing trip, is a start in the right direction.

Only One in Favor of It.
(Seattle Republican.)

Junketing bill to expend \$8,500 in a junketing trip to the various institutions of the state looked a bit extravagant on the part of the members of the legislature, and yet it seems a good investment. The senate, however, killed the measure, which originated in the house, and so the members of the legislature will have no personal knowledge of the various institutions and will vote for appropriations therefor ignorantly. In the past the appropriations for the state institutions have been entirely too large for the good of the taxpayers, however honestly those appropriations may have been handled. A visit to those places would have greatly enlightened those who will vote for the appropriations in the very near future.

Taxpayers Can Take Chances.
(Raymond Herald.)

The state senate on Tuesday exercised its constitutional function as the conservative body of the legislature and killed the measure passed by the house providing for a state-wide "junket" tour by the entire legislature with the ostensible purpose of investigating the needs of the various state institutions. There is no doubt but that the legislators might have gained a better conception of the conditions existing at the institutions, but whether the knowledge thus gained would have saved the state a sum sufficient to offset the \$8,500 which the trip would have cost is another story. The average taxpayer will probably be quite willing to take chances on getting off even.

The Senate Did.
(Chewelah Independent.)

The Independent is decidedly opposed to the proposed junketing trip of the legislature by a special train to the various institutions of the state at an expense of something like \$10,000, and we hope that the senate will turn the matter down in support of the recommendations of Governor Lister for more economy in the affairs of the state.

Investigating Committee Better.
(Arlington Chronicle.)

We notice that the senate failed to let the members of the house have the pleasure of taking that trip around the state to inspect the different institutions, and we believe they did the proper thing. It would look as though an inspection of this kind would be fraught with a great deal of good for the state, and that it would put the legislator in a better position to render his state a better account of his or her stewardship. But we have visited quite a few of the state's institutions and found them at all times when they expect visitors, to be on dress parade. What would have been better was to have an investigation committee appointed and at intervals when they were not expected, appeared upon the scene armed with clerical information and delve into the very recesses of the institution. This is the only way that anyone can expect to obtain the proper information that the people so much require.

Yes—We Could Use One.
(Washougal Sun.)

The greatest need at Olympia is a mint. Another might be established at Salem.