

CANDIDATES' COLUMN

For Representative

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of representative from Yamhill county, subject to the vote of the primary election to be held May 19. Herbert G. Crocker, Newberg. 26tf Pd Adv.

For Representative

To the Republicans of the Thirtieth Representative District: I hereby announce my candidacy for the nomination of the office of representative in the legislative assembly from the thirtieth district at the primaries on the 19th day of May. I shall appreciate your support and it nominated and elected, I shall endeavor to do my whole duty efficiently and courageously. W. O. Sims, Residing at Sheridan. Paid Adv. 26-31

For Representative

I hereby announce myself as a Republican candidate for the legislature to represent Yamhill county. W. W. LUNGER, Farmer, near LaFayette. 26tf Pd Adv.

For Joint Representative

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of Joint Representative from the Counties of Yamhill and Tillamook, at the primary election to be held May 19, 1916. Frank A. Rowe, Wheeler, Tillamook County Pd Adv. 24-29

Joint Senator

For the respectful consideration of Republican voters at the Primary election, I offer myself as a candidate for the nomination for the office of Joint Senator for the 24th District, comprising Yamhill, Washington, Tillamook and Lincoln counties. Jesse Edwards. Paid Adv.

Republican Candidate for Legislature

I am an advocate of progressive legislation along economic lines and if I am elected I am ready to give all my time and best efforts to the people of this district. I will appreciate your support at the primaries May 19th. Ira C Barber. Paid Adv. 29-32

For Co. School Superintendent

I wish to announce that I shall be a candidate for the nomination for the office of county school superintendent at the primary election to be held May 19, 1916. S. S. Duncan. 28tf Pd Adv.

For County Recorder

If my record as County Recorder has been satisfactory to the people of Yamhill County I will again solicit their support. I like the work and need the salary. Respectfully, H. S. Maloney. 23tf Pd Adv.

For Commissioner

I hereby announce to the Republican voters of Yamhill County that I am a candidate for the nomination for the office of County Commissioner. Lee Rowell, of Sheridan. Paid Adv.

To the Voters

R. C. Henry, candidate for the nomination to the office of county commissioner: Born in Yamhill county; son of Anson B. Henry, a pioneer of 1852. I am a taxpayer and have been a life-long republican and would appreciate your support at the primaries May 19, 1916. Yours for honesty, economy and good roads, R. C. Henry. Paid Adv. 27tf

For Assessor

W. W. Nickell. Economy and efficiency in the office and in the field. Republican. Will appreciate your support. Pd Adv. 26tf

CANDIDATES' COLUMN

For Assessor

In offering myself again for the nomination for county assessor, I wish you to inspect my work in the office and judge for yourself as to my efficiency for the position. Martin Miller. 27tf Paid Adv.

For Sheriff

Subject to the approval of the voters at the Primary election to be held May 19, 1916, I announce my candidacy for the nomination of Sheriff on the Republican ticket. M. D. (DEL) WARREN Paid Adv.

For Sheriff

I hereby announce to the public that I am a candidate for nomination of sheriff of Yamhill County on the Democratic ticket. I shall appreciate your loyal support. Pratt K. Sitton, Carlton. 25tf Paid Adv.

For Sheriff

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for sheriff of Yamhill County on the Republican ticket. Your support will be appreciated. C. Roy Faulconer, Sheridan. 26-29 Paid Adv.

For Sheriff

I am a candidate for the republican nomination for sheriff, and if my services in the office in the past have been satisfactory the nomination will be appreciated. W. G. Henderson. Paid Adv. 27-31

Announcement

Republican candidate for sheriff of Yamhill county. Native Oregonian. Will give my best efforts to the office if elected. A. P. Fletcher. Pd Adv. 29-31

TIRES OF A MOTORCAR.

Why They Are Found Heated After a Long and Fast Run. It is well known that after a long and fast run the tires of an automobile are found to be very hot, and many have supposed this is the result of the friction of the tire on the road. The Scientific American says that such is not the case, at least as to the greater portion of the heat.

"The real cause of heating," says that magazine, "is the internal friction of the tire itself, for as the tire is being constantly deflected by contact with the road the various piles, or layers, which compose the tire do not act uniformly, and consequently there is more or less motion between them that results in friction and heat. The greater the change in shape in the tire as it contacts with the road the greater will be the friction."

"Of course the harder the tire is pumped the less will be the friction, but it is evident that, while a perfectly rigid tire would generate but little heat, it would fall in giving easy riding. So we must put up with some heating and consequent wear of the tire. The subject is one that is being successfully studied by the tiremaker."

Hanged the Clever Forger.

Of curious petitions against the death penalty being enforced one recalls the eighteenth century case of William Lyland, who was sentenced for forging a bill for £7.14 on the East India House. The forgery was a work of art. No less than thirty signatures were imitated, and at the trial not one of the victims could swear that the signature was not his own. However, with the help of the paper manufacturers Ryland's guilt was brought home. Then came the petition of his friends. So clever a man ought never to be hanged, they pleaded. His craftmanship should save him. It gained him a respite. He was allowed to finish a fine engraving he had begun, but nothing more. Though the engraver was a favorite of George III., that king quite failed to see how a forgery could be excused on the ground that it was a clever forgery. — Pall Mall Gazette.

Don't Talk Too Much.

Recently a voluble salesman was trying to close a deal with a good customer. The salesman was doing all the talking, and the buyer was becoming not a little annoyed. Several times the customer started to speak, but the salesman would choke him off and start on another line of argument. Finally the manager saw what was up and suggested to the seller that he allow the buyer to say something. This the buyer did and quickly. He said that he had been trying for half an hour to tell the salesman that he would take the goods. — Farm Machinery.

The Similarity.

"Lucky at cards, unlucky at love," quoted the wise guy. "Well, either is simply a case of holding hands," said the simple mug. — Philadelphia Record.

SENDING A MAN BY MAIL.

It is Quite Possible Under British Parcel Post Rules.

The parcel post has made its usefulness felt in many ways, unexpected as well as foreseen. But the English parcel post does one surprising thing that has not yet been introduced into our own system.

An Englishman wished to reach a customer living in a remote part of Balham, one of the suburbs of London, and it was very necessary that he find him quickly. Knowing nothing of the district, he called at the general post-office at St. Martin's-le-Grand to consult a directory. On explaining his case to a clerk he was amazed to learn that he could be sent to the address by parcel post by paying a fee of threepence a mile.

The gentleman had never heard of such a thing, and it is said that very few persons in England know that it can be done. He was placed in charge of a messenger who was familiar with all parts of the city and was soon on his way. The boy carried a printed slip on which was written a description of the "parcel" in charge under the heading "Article Required to Be Delivered," and before leaving the customer's house both the customer and the gentleman had to put their signatures on the paper.

The limit in weight for anything delivered by parcel post in England is generally understood to be eleven pounds, but there is one clause that reads, "A person may be conducted by express messenger to any address on payment of the mileage fee." — Youth's Companion.

THE NORTHEAST PASSAGE.

Only Two Expeditions Succeeded in Getting Through It.

Most attempts of European countries to find a comparatively short passage from the Atlantic to oriental countries were by way of the northwest passage, north of America, because, having first tried the northeast passage, north of Europe and Asia, and in every instance having met with dire failure, they concentrated attention upon the northwest passage as probably more feasible.

Practically all the arctic expeditions from Sir John Ross to Sir John Franklin were fitted out most of all to find the northwest passage. The passage was found during the search for the lost party of Sir John Franklin, but it was never traversed by a ship till Amundsen took his little boat, the Gjøa, through it in August, 1906.

The attempts to make the northeast passage began with the hardy Dutch sailor Barents in 1595, whose party was the first to spend the dark winter night in the arctic "in most greates cold and extreme miserie." The only achievement of the northeast passage prior to Vilkit's success in 1914-15 was by Baron A. E. Nordenskjöld, who sailed from Tromsø with his Swedish expedition in June, 1878, triumphed over the great obstacle of Cape Cheljuskin and was within 120 miles of Bering strait when winter closed upon him. He entered Bering strait in July, 1879, thirteen months from the time he sailed. — Cyrus C. Adams in New York Times.

When Tolstoy Tried to Fly.

From earliest childhood Tolstoy was remarkably observant of the things that were going on in the world around him. Thus, while still in his teens, we find him taking an interest in the art of flying that was too practical to suit his devoted mother. With characteristic thoroughness he invented a design of his own and with equally characteristic courage proceeded to put it to an immediate test from a second story window. But the boy who was afterward to find food for thought for the whole civilized world was not destined to make his mark as an infant aviator. He fell instantly to the ground, and, though by great good fortune no bones were actually broken, the concussion was so great that young Tolstoy afterward slept for sixteen hours on end.

A Curious Relic.

A curious relic of Louis XVII. is the "game of dominoes" made of pieces of the Bastille which were given to the dauphin before he and his parents left Versailles forever. It is said that when the box containing it was brought in the queen exclaimed to her bedchamber woman, Mme. Campan, "What a sinister plaything to give a child!" The sinister plaything is, with other revolutionary objects, preserved in Paris.

Suits Some; Death to Others.

"Iron may be good for the blood of some," remarked the worm as the angler threaded the hook through him gently, "but I fear it will be the death of me."

And yet the fish that swallowed the iron a little later was quite carried away with it.

Some Do It For Nothing.

"What did you say your business was?" "I am a critic." "You criticize people?" "You might say so, yes." "And do you mean to tell me you get paid for that?" — Louisville Courier-Journal.

Unanimous.

Cricket—How is your new book? Author—Why, I think it is punk, but my publisher thinks it is better than my last one. Cricket—Cheer up; maybe you are both right.—Judge.

Do not talk about disgrace from a thing being known when the disgrace is that the thing should exist.—Falconer.

ORIGIN OF ORE DEPOSITS.

Deep Down Hot Springs Form Veins of Precious Metals.

Steamboat Springs, Nevada, has figured prominently in discussions of the origin of ore deposits. The waters of these springs contain the precious metals in minute quantities, and the slater deposited by them contains several minerals that are common constituents of ores, as well as small quantities of many of the rarer metallic constituents of ore deposits, including gold and silver.

Such springs, therefore, suggest that many and perhaps most ore bearing veins have been formed by hot waters rising from great depths, which have brought their metal contents up in solution and deposited them in open spaces or fissures in the rocks through which the waters passed, the deposition of some ores being influenced by chemical reaction with the surrounding rock. Many ore deposits are undoubtedly formed in other ways, for some are unquestionably of sedimentary origin, and the metal content of some others has been carried down, redeposited and concentrated by rain water that descended into the earth's crust, but the "hydrothermal" origin—that is, their deposition from ascending hot water—of many of the more valuable ore deposits is indicated by the close relation observed at many places between mineral veins and eruptive rocks. Thermal waters are believed to be, in part at least, given off by slowly cooling and solidifying masses of igneous rock (magma) deep within the earth. — Geological Survey Bulletin.

THE MODERN TORPEDO.

How It Travels and Its Effect Upon Striking a Vessel.

The present day torpedo is a very different sort of weapon from that used half a century ago. It is shaped something like a cigar and is about twenty-three feet long and twenty-one inches in diameter. It weighs considerably more than a ton, and its construction costs from \$5,000 to double that sum.

It is made to travel in a certain direction in a fixed time and to explode when it strikes some solid object, such as a ship's bottom. A torpedo of the largest and most modern type will tear a gaping hole in the staunchest ship ever built. The nose or "explosive head" of a torpedo contains the deadly charge of high explosives, nitroglycerin and gun cotton being often used.

When the torpedo strikes its target a tremendous detonation follows instantly, driving in both the outer and inner "skins" of a vessel. The hole it makes in a ship's bottom varies in size, but is seldom less than ten by thirty feet. The torpedo travels toward its victim at the rate, roughly, of about a thousand yards a minute. The distance and rate of speed have to be calculated to a nicety before the torpedo is discharged. It is kept to its destined course by perpendicular rudders in its tail.

The modern "dirigible" torpedo was first used in a naval war during the Chilean revolution of a quarter of a century ago. — New York World.

Forcing Flower Seeds.

It is a help to soak all hard seeds, such as sweet peas, nasturtiums, balsams, moonflower, etc., at least twelve hours and to file especially large seeds, such as canna and moonflower. This is done by rubbing the sharpest end (or any part away from the germ) over a file, just enough to have the white show. Filing must be done before soaking. Sweet peas may be soaked three or four days.

Another way to hurry coarse, slow to germinate seeds is to force between cotton fannel. Take double pieces of cotton fannel, wet thoroughly, place seeds between them and put in a warm place. Keep cloths moist all the time, and seeds will sprout in from one to three days. Transfer carefully to the ground with the root sprout down. — Farm and Home.

A Simple Matter.

"So you are in the market for an automobile?" "Yes," said the man who likes to attract attention. "Any particular make?" "No. I merely want one that will make people turn around and stare at me when I pass." "Oh, you don't need a special type for that. Get an ordinary car and exceed the speed limit." — Birmingham Age-Herald.

A Born Diplomat.

Willy—Your friend Gammon is very clever. Nilly—Clever? Why, he can't take two women any place and keep them from saying anything about the weather or what they think of any other women who are better dressed than they. — Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Doubtful Optimist.

"Are you an optimist?" "Yes. I think the world is getting better every day, although I must admit it looks like an exceedingly painful convalescence." — Washington Star.

The Keener Optic.

"How did you get such a bruised eye, Rastus?" "Well, boss, I was out a-lookin' for trouble, an' dis yere eye was de fust to find it." — Boston Transcript.

He Hit It.

Professor—What three words are used most among college students? Weary Fresh—I don't know. Professor—Correct—University of Michigan Awgwan.

Small service is true service while it lasts. — Wordsworth.

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