

A SPIRITED PEOPLE.

What Tillamook Has Done for Herself.

The PIONEER and NEWCOMER
Their Co-Operation Has Achieved Marvels—The Lines of Future Expansion—The Crying Need of Country is Transportation.

(By an Oregonian staff writer.—Fifth letter.)

TILLAMOOK, Or., Sept. 19.—The development of Tillamook county up to this time has been accomplished in the face of grievous obstacles. The country has in its climate, its native grasses and the potentialities of its soil great natural advantages, but there are offsets of a most discouraging sort. The climate is for the greater part of the year over-moist; it is not unfavorable to health and it mightily aids the dairy industry, but form the standpoint of personal comfort it is not inviting. For the most part, too, the land suited for pasture has to be cleared of timber and the labor has been very great. The people came early to understand the special adaptations of the country, but they had to acquire the skill which modern dairymen require, and that was no simple matter under the conditions of isolation in which they lived. Then, it took capital to get the machinery which modern dairymen call for and this was not easy in a lean pioneer country for an enterprise commonly regarded as experimental. And on top of all, were the discouragements attendant upon irregularities and uncertainties of transportation. It is a tremendous testimony to the ambition, courage and inherent force of the community that in the face of these obstacles it has created an industry which takes rank among the productive forces of the state and which has made for Tillamook even in its isolation a name in the business world. Intrinsically the achievement is a large one and it appears the more worthy and remarkable in contrast with the backwardness of other communities with approximately similar conditions minus the special hardships under which Tillamook has labored. The secret of it is the happy combination in the local population of the enterprise and hardihood of the pioneer and the skill of the later comer.

For all that has been spoken and written about him the Oregon pioneer has never been fairly understood. He was primarily an adventurer with certain high qualities curiously manifest at every stage of his career. He had the strength and the hardihood to force his way in the face of unnamable and unnumbered dangers across a hostile continent to an unknown wilderness. He had the resource to meet and overcome the ten thousand difficulties of that supreme adventure; and upon his arrival in Oregon to hew out a home for his dependents and to maintain them under conditions which would have appalled any but the stoutest heart. He had the instinct and the high qualities which enabled him to make a government under which the country lived for many years in comfort and security. He subdued the savages; he laid out and constructed roads; he bridged the streams, and he forgot not the obligations of civilization, for he built a schoolhouse in every township and a church at every crossroads.

The Oregon pioneer was a pre-eminent path-maker; he was a brave and successful soldier; he was an engineer, a statesman, a civilizer. But with all this, and while his energies were equal to the greatest emergencies, he had that gift of persistent, patient, systematic industry in connection with small things which make the wealth of industrial countries. His temperament was more heroic than domestic; he made a better soldier or engineer than farmer or laborer; his descendants, sharing his spirit, are more successful in professional and other pursuits calling for initiative, leadership and special talent than the hum-drum work of systematic industry. In the rural life of Oregon today, the men who "round-up" cattle, break horses, drive team and do the more active out-of-door work in general are of pioneer stock. The makers of orchards, the managers of creameries and the successful workers in industries where system, order and unwearied persistence are essential, are for the most part imported men. It is the special fortune of the Tillamook country that the pioneer and the newcomer in approximately equal numbers make up her population. She has the courage and hopefulness of the one and the patient skill of the other; and without both these qualities she could never have wrought out of the domestic and commercial success which it has been the purpose of these letters to describe. And it is pleasant to add that the fusion and social accord of these elements is perfect and that both have prospered with the development and fortune of the country.

The capacity of the country for further growth is very great, though it is not in the nature of things to be very rapid. There are no wide areas of vacant land which may be occupied one year and be made to blossom the next. Every acre gained for production has almost literally to be mortgaged out of the forest or reclaimed from the tides. Not the tenth acre has been turned to account, but it will take time and a good deal of it to bring the unoccupied nine tenths into productiveness. There are trees to fell,

roots to be dug out, swamps to drain, dikes to build; and these operations are not to be done by wholesale process. It calls for day's work piled upon days, work. It is slow and toilsome business, it is hardly to be hoped that the life-time of a generation will see the country in what may be called a finished state, and when all the "bottom-lands" shall be occupied, and when every acre of tidal flat shall be under dike and planted to grasses there will still remain the timbered uplands which must be in time and with the growth of land-hunger be brought to productive development.

Up to this time the dependence of the Tillamook cowkeepers has been wholly upon the native grasses, but excellent as these are, better results might be attained by systematic cultivation of the domestic forage plants. Possibly there is now better profit in taking what nature gives than in seeking to supplement her efforts—I presume this is so from the fact that it is the practice of Tillamook farmers—but this cannot always be so. And when cultivation to forage crops shall supersede the present dependence it will be found that animals in larger numbers can be maintained upon a given acreage than now. Expansion of the productive power of the country, I think, will come not only through the extension of its productive area, but through the intensification of production upon the areas now under native grasses.

Great expansion of local industry is bound to come in connection with the development of the timber interest, for just now for the first time conditions are favorable for large lumbering operations. Lumbering under modern conditions is essentially a wholesale business; and the very first essential to it is the ownership of standing timber in large tracts. Nobody will create milling facilities on a large scale, or build logging railroads into remote timber areas upon a merely speculative basis. This is why the Tillamook timber belt remains practically untouched. While the lands were in the hands of small individual holders it was impossible that anything in a large way could be done. But within the past year or two great syndicates have acquired large holdings and since their only means of getting their money back is to proceed with the manufacture of lumber, it is inevitable that there must soon be a very large increase in logging and milling operations. Indeed, one such movement has already begun on the Nehalem, where a company of Pennsylvania and Virginia capitalists, locally represented by M. J. K. Campbell, have acquired some 75,000 acres of land, and having bought the property known as the Wheeler mill, are taking steps looking to the enlargement of its capacity and to the expedition of its shipping operations.

There is a light stream of immigration into the country, but it is sought to provide hands for the pressing work of development. Before the Tillamook country is properly manned there must come at least ten times its present population. What is most wanted is men in the work of the forest and there of livestock, for it is on these lines that the progress of the country is to be fought out. The man from the timberlands of Michigan and Wisconsin or from the Northern countries of Europe is the best settler, for he falls easily into work in which he is trained and which congenial to him. The Finn, now being driven from his home by the tyranny of Russia, would make an excellent recruit for the Tillamook dairy and other fields, and it would be a good thing all around if a systematic effort could be made to colonize some of these immigrants here.

In closing this series of letters—this is to be the last—I must be pained for referring again to the isolation which so retards this really fine country. Eighty-five miles of railroad, of which 25 miles—the Southern Pacific line to East Grove—is already built, would give Tillamook the connection which it immediately expand its fortunes. It is a possible easy grade, and for as the whole distance the route would be through forests which alone could make the road a paying investment. Under these conditions it would be that there ought to be some easy way to solve the problem of Tillamook little enterprise and a little capital would do it, but both are needed.

It is a thing which Tillamook can do for herself. Hers is a small community of dairymen and timber-workers; the activities lie within the sphere of development and in this they are a mighty force; but they must wait upon others for relief from man and man than is found to be the case in the city—"men feel more their own sense of this oppression is vividly the underlying sense of brotherhood; it is the burden of every conversed with one from the outer world; it finds in the local talk a pathetic character of the farmers of America is conscious expression in constant reference to "the outside"—that is, to the world which lies beyond the barrier of the mountain and the gateway of the sea.

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PANIC IN CHURCH.

Stampede Costs Lives of 100 Negroes.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 19.—In an awful crash of humanity, caused by a stampede in the Shiloh Negro Baptist Church, at Avenue G and Eighteenth street, tonight, 78 persons were killed and as many more seriously injured. The catastrophe occurred at 9 o'clock. Just as Booker T. Washington had concluded his address to the National Convention of Baptists and for three hours the scenes around the church were indescribable. Dead bodies were strewn in every direction and the ambulance service of the city was utterly unable to remove them until after one o'clock. Dozens of dead bodies were arranged in rows on the ground outside of the house of worship awaiting removal to the various undertaking establishments, while more than a score were laid out on the benches inside.

The church is the largest for negroes in Birmingham, and the pastor says there were at least 2000 persons in the edifice when the stampede began. Instructions had been issued to allow no more to enter, but the negroes forced their way inside the building and were standing in every aisle. Even the entrance to the church was literally packed.

Just as Booker T. Washington concluded his address, Judge Billou, a negro leader from Baltimore, engaged in an altercation with the choir leader concerning an unoccupied seat, and, it is said, a blow was struck. Some one in the choir cried: "They're fighting." Mistaking the word "fighting" for "fire," the congregation rose en masse and started for the door. One of the ministers quietly mounted the rostrum and admonished the people to keep quiet. He repeated the word "quiet" several times, and motioned to his hearers to be seated. Again the excited congregation mistook the word "quiet" for "fire," and renewed the struggle to reach the door. Men and women crawled over benches and fought their way into the aisles, and those who had fallen were trampled upon like cattle. The ministers tried again and again to stop the stampede, but no power on earth could stay the struggling, fighting mass of humanity. The screams of women and children added to the horror of the scene, and through mere fright many persons fainted and as they fell to the floor were crushed to death.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 20.—The negro population of Birmingham is in mourning, and gloom has been cast over the entire state as the people begin to realize the immensity of last night's appalling disaster at Shiloh Baptist Church. Up to 10 o'clock tonight, the number of dead had reached 110, and 90 of these have been identified. This makes an increase of 23 in the death list as given last night. A large majority of victims of the stampede were residents of Birmingham, and as fast as the undertakers can prepare their bodies for inspection they are being identified. The injured negroes are being cared for in the various hospitals and in private residences. All will probably recover.

The American Farmer.

Addressing the farmers of Main President Roosevelt said that while as a necessary effect of the growth of industrialism the cities and towns have increased in population more rapidly than the country districts are those in which we are sure to find the old American spirit, the old American habits of thought and ways of living." He said that almost all of our great presidents have been brought up in the country and that the forces which made these farm-bred boys leaders of men when they had come to their full manhood are still at work in our country districts.

There has been change and progress in farming and farm life. The farmers of the country have grown more and more to realize new conditions and farming has tended more and more to take its place as an applied science. "but after all this has been said," declared Mr. Roosevelt, "it remains true that the countryman, the man on the farm, more than any other of our citizens today, is called upon continually to exercise the qualities which we like to think of as typical of the United States throughout its history—the qualities of rugged independence, masterful resolution and individual energy and resourcefulness." The life of the farmer is passed in healthy surroundings, which tend to develop a high type of citizenship, and moreover in the country the conditions are such as to allow a closer touch between man and man than is found to be the case in the city—"men feel more their own sense of this oppression is vividly the underlying sense of brotherhood; it is the burden of every conversed with one from the outer world; it finds in the local talk a pathetic character of the farmers of America is conscious expression in constant reference to "the outside"—that is, to the world which lies beyond the barrier of the mountain and the gateway of the sea.

A. H. Latimer, a farmer from the country districts, are at least equal to the people of cities and towns, while in integrity and the other virtues they are on the whole superior. There is far more intelligence, also, among the people in the country than they are commonly credited with and the farming communities are steadily progressing in this respect. Agriculture is the basis of prosperity, it is true that the agricultural pro-

ducers are a most potent factor in American citizenship and their influence is largely for what is best in citizenship—a due respect for law, performance of the duties and obligations of the citizen, devotion to the government and a careful regard for those principles which are essential to right social conditions.

OVER LONDON IN AIRSHIP.

Stanley Spencer Makes Flight of Thirty Miles.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Stanley Spencer, a well-known aeronaut, successfully accomplished a remarkable flight over London in an airship of his own invention. It is estimated that his ship traveled nearly 30 miles. From observations of those on the ground, Spencer appeared to have complete control of his vessel. He started from the Crystal Palace at a quarter after 4 o'clock this afternoon, and descended three hours later near Harrow. The route taken by the aeronaut was over Stratham, Clapham Common and the smoky South Side of the metropolis, across the Thames, over the populous Chelsea district, across Kensington and Earl's Court out to Harrow, and then safely past the forest buildings. He executed an easy descent at the little village of East Cole.

Spencer had been experiment recently with his vessel at the Crystal Palace. Finding the conditions suitable, he suddenly decided to start off on his dangerous voyage late this afternoon and the usual crowd of palace spectators gave him hearty send-off. The airship at once rose to a height of about 300 feet. After traveling about a mile with practically no deviation in his course, Spencer made various detours, and seemed able to steer his ship as easily as a torpedo-boat. Near Clapham Common, he came fairly close to the ground for the purpose of maneuvering. The appearance of the air-craft created intense astonishment among thousands of persons on the streets over whose heads the aeronaut passed.

Percival Speer, referring to his brother's trip through the air, said it exceeded the longest trip of Santos-Dumont, the Brazilian aeronaut, by nearly 20 miles.

Spencer's airship has a blunt nose and tail, and does not taper in a cigar-like point like the airships of Santos-Dumont. In general outline it has the appearance of a whale. The bag which is 75 feet long, contains 20,000 cubic feet of hydrogen gas. The frame is built of bamboo, and the propeller is in front instead of behind as is the case with Santos-Dumont's vessels. The motive power of Spencer's machine is a petroleum motor of about 30-horsepower, and the machinery is controlled by electric buttons. The extreme speed of the airship in calm weather is about 15 miles an hour. The machine accommodates only one person, its entire weight is about 600 pounds. Special features of the airship are devices to avoid pitching and dipping.

Sheep Dying in Lane County.

EUGENE, Or., September 20.—A disease, baffling in its nature, is creating havoc among the sheep in some parts of the county, especially on the prairies along Coyote Creek. Several farmers have been losing sheep, and some have lost considerable numbers, and while they have an idea as regards the cause, they have no way of treating it. The common term applied to the disease is "grubs." Many believe that sheep are killed by a large grub, or worm, which works in the head of the sheep. It is believed the egg is deposited in the nostrils, and then hatches out into a worm, which works upon the membranes, causing severe inflammation and finally death.

All sheepmen are not agreed, however, and some attribute their losses to other causes, one of which is the leech. It is known that at this time of year it is not uncommon for sheep to be affected by leeches, which are taken into the system by drinking from pools of water in land where the leeches inhabit.

Bright's Disease.

The largest sum ever paid for a prescription, changed hands in San Francisco, Aug. 30, 1901. The transfer involved in coin and stock \$112,500.00 and was paid by a party of business men for a specific for Bright's Disease and Diabetes, hitherto incurable diseases. They commenced the serious investigation of the specific Nov. 15, 1900. They interviewed scores of the cured and tried it out on its merits by putting over three dozen cases on the treatment and watching them. They also got physicians to name chronic, incurable cases, and administered it with the physicians for judges. Up to Aug. 25 eighty seven percent of the test cases were either well or progressing favorably. There being but thirteen per cent of failures, the parties were satisfied and closed the transaction. The proceedings of the investigating committee and the clinical reports of the test cases were published and will be mailed free on application. Address John J. Fulton Company, 420 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to me to pay their accounts to B. L. Eddy, attorney-at-law, at Tillamook City, Oregon. Prompt settlement is requested. Respectfully,
 NELS THOMPSON.

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