

State Press Flashlights.

The old gentleman was from Forest Grove—but he knew a thing or two about human nature. The other evening, while the passengers were embarking the train at Yamhill street, and the vestibule was crowded with in-going people, a coin was heard to drop on the floor. The old gentleman stopped to pick it up and said: "Who lost a five?" Three people answered saying, "I did." "Well" said the old gentleman, "Here is a cent towards it."—Hillsboro Argus.

The senate has refused to endorse Postmaster General Burleson's idea of cutting the pay of rural carriers, and allowed the full amount for the work in the appropriation bill. Ten senators went on record as favoring starvation wages for the mud-waders who serve rural communities with daily information. What the postmaster general failed to get off the carriers he might add to the burden of the newspapers requiring a few more affidavits as to the number of the editor's eyebrows, whether he wears corns or not, and if so where; the number of socks he has in the weekly wash; does his wife walk pigeontoe and if so do the children inherit the same distinction.—Sheridan Sun.

These days it is not well to judge a man by his clothes he wears for God made one and the expert tailor made the other. But it is not a sin to be well dressed. Don't judge a man by his family for Cain belonged to a good and respectable family. Do not judge him by his failures in life for many a man has fallen because he is too honest to succeed. You see such men every day; they are among your acquaintances, splendid men but possessing too much of the milk of human kindness to step over some of the fellows that would knock them down. When death comes they who survive him may ask what property he has left behind; but the angel who bends over the dying man asks what good deed he has sent before him.—News Reporter.

Figures from the U. S. treasury showing the money received and distributed under the present democratic administration are not very complimentary to democratic ideas. Even the war tax and the income tax combined have not held the revenue up and a decrease in surplus of \$53,523,062.86 under the moneys on hand when the republicans relinquished control of the ship of state, makes a boomerang of the democratic charge of republican extravagance. And the worst is yet to come. Our foreign trade is so much deranged and imports show such a persistent decline that the national revenue from customs is impaired, necessitating some government financing later on. Who knows but what history will repeat itself with elaborations, and that Cleveland's selling of \$250,000,000 gold bonds to meet expenses in time of peace will even be surpassed?—Astorian.

One way to kill gophers which is not bad at all is suggested by a reader. It consists fundamentally of a boy, a shotgun and a shovel. The proposition is to go around with the shovel and uncover all the gopher holes that can be found, digging them back a foot or so. The gopher soon finds that the hole has been disturbed and comes back to fill it up. The boy, or man, meanwhile in making the round of the field, giving the gophers at each hole or set of holes, time to find out what has been done. When he makes the round the second time, he is pretty sure to find some of the gophers at work filling up the holes and can shoot them. Those that have been quickly filled up in his absence can be opened up again and either take his chance at catching the gopher the next round or wait a few minutes until the gopher comes back the second time. The plan is said to be very effective, as is poison and poisonous fumes, when rightly operated.—Telephone Register.

A great deal of progress was made at the recent session of the Oregon Legislature in enactment of new laws and in the amending of old laws affecting dairymen and farmers. Many of the old laws were difficult of enforcement because of ambiguous or contradictory sections. The revised laws are written in plain language and will be difficult to misinterpret. The poultrymen will appreciate the law requiring the branding of all packages or boxes containing eggs, giving the state or nation from whence they come. Chinese eggs will now be sold as a product from China and not as Oregon eggs. A great many of the Eastern eggs are not better than the Chinese product and are considered by many as horse competition because thus a small brown egg from China

is not successfully palmed off as an Oregon product and mainly effects the price of brown eggs brought in by Oregon farmers.—Rural Spirit.

Albany has adopted a plan that merchants of other cities might follow with profit to themselves and pleasure to the people who come to trade. The first of the "Public Sales Day" which was held last Saturday was the tremendous success, and the merchants are enthusiastic over it. A report from there says: With an elaborate parade and other features Albany celebrated its first "Public Sales Day" to join the farmers and merchants buying and selling. It is estimated that \$5000 worth of property was sold at public auction. The articles were furnished entirely by farmers residing in the vicinity. It included livestock and produce. The parade was made up of the city school board and teachers of the local schools, college and high school students, the Albany Concert Band, the Albany High School Band, public school drum corps, local militia company, merchants' floats, equestrians, horses competing for prizes and stock for sale, private conveyances and automobiles and "None Such Brothers' Circus," which furnished the humorous feature. Following the parade L. M. Curl, Mayor of Albany, and others delivered brief addresses.—News Reporter.

Cattle Starve on Tide Flats.

A very deplorable incident occurred in Mohler lately. Some cattle belonging to prominent Tillamook men, had been put on the tide flats for the winter.

This spring, after all danger of freezing and starving was past, the owners were interested enough to investigate the condition of their stock. Six head of the cattle were found dead. They were so weak that they died shortly after being removed from the tide lands.

It would seem to the writer that in such an occurrence, both the health officials and the humane society would find a field for labor; the humane society, because of the cruelty to the animals; the health officials, for the reason that the bodies have been left where they are a menace to the health of the people.

It is deeply to be regretted that at the time when we are discussing so much "man's inhumanity to man" we should lose sight of the fact that it would be much wiser to practice humanity to animals in our own sphere of life than to discourse at length on the horrors of war.—Nehalem Times.

Not the Only One.

We rise in defence of our state. It has often been maliciously said that Oregon was the home of erratic and drastic legislature and that if any freak measures were passed or initiated, they were sure to have the trade mark "Made in Oregon" stamped on them in some place. Other states in the Union can show statutes proposed and actually passed, which make the most drastic and freakish of any in force in this state look mild and benevolent, when compared with them. There is Georgia with a liquor law so stringent that it is a misdemeanor to exhibit for sale any publication containing an advertisement for a brewery, distiller or liquor dealer. Newsdealers throughout that state who offer any such papers or magazines for sale, must first go carefully through them and cut out the offending advertisements. In Kansas one of the members of the state legislature attempted to have a law passed preventing women of a certain age, or uncertain we are not sure which, from taking advantage of any cosmetics or artificial bloom, or to wear car rings. In Massachusetts they have tried to resurrect an old law formerly in use, that prohibited smoking on the streets and any public places. And now in Ohio, and in our own old legislative district at that, the newly elected member introduced an amendment to the anti-cigarette bill, asking that provisions be made to prohibit any person from smoking a brier pipe for a longer period than one month, for, as he said, after that time they get stale and "smell nasty". It is not stated whether "Okec" included the old corn cob and the aristocratic meerschaum in the list of the "smell nasties," but the presumption is that these were immune. We could furnish a longer list if necessary in defence of this state, but these should suffice to uphold our contention that Oregon should not carry the entire burden for freak legislature.—Umpqua Valley News.

Milker Wants Job.

Good Swiss milker would like to get a job on a ranch, either alone or with wife. I can milk any string of cows.—John L. Linder, care of Henry Zurluh, Mutual phone.

World's Greatest Calaclysm.

In the Franco-Prussian war, 156,000 Frenchmen were killed, 143,000 were wounded and disabled. The Germans lost 28,000 dead and 101,000 wounded and disabled.

In the Russo-Japanese war the losses of the Japanese were about 170,000 killed and wounded; of the Russians about 400,000.

In our Civil war, which lasted four years, the Union forces lost, killed and wounded, 359,528, and in prisons and hospitals enough more to swell the total to 500,000 men. The Confederacy lost nearly as many more.

In the present war in Europe, taking the accounts from all the countries engaged, in the seven months since the war began, the losses are counted by millions. Last December the estimated loss of the Prussian army was 753,202 officers and men, beside half of the Bavarian army has been put out of action, with which with the losses in Saxony and Wurttemberg armies swelled the list of German losses in killed, wounded and missing to 2,000,000 men.

At the same time the estimate in Vienna was that the Austro-Hungarian army had lost about 1,500,000 men in killed, wounded and missing.

Two months ago it was estimated that the French had lost fully one half of their soldiers. A month ago the estimated loss of the Russians was 700,000 men, and a Russia paper in December gave the loss in Russian commissioned officers at 33,000. Half of the Belgian army has been destroyed, more than half the army of Serbia, while it is known that at least three Turkish army corps have been wiped out. A month ago Premier Asquith said, in the House of Commons, that the British losses to date amounted to 104,000 men.

In the past two months there has been almost constant fighting, but no figures for the appalling losses are forthcoming.

The losses at sea have hardly been noted, but really more ships have been destroyed than in any previous war since the battle of Lepanto was fought and the great Armada was shattered.

When the war closes Europe will be as Egypt, on that dreadful morning on which there was not a house in which there was not one dead.

The Sanitary Kiss.

(Post Intelligencer.)

As indicating that science and invention are still busy in the service of humankind, the discovery of the sterilized kiss has just been announced by hygienic experts.

The ordinary old-fashioned kiss was barred from active practice some years ago, when investigators made it known that dangerous diseases lurked in the affectionate greeting. Prior to his revolutionary discovery babies had been almost smothered in the greetings of friends of the family, and it had been a fairly common practice among those who maintained ties of consanguinity, and swans, in rare cases, were known to have exchanged insubstantial kisses during courtship days. The mortality arising from these practices had never been particularly remarked, but investigators told us that the kiss was but a clearing house for disease, and the habit had since been discouraged. Whether or not the general death rate has been diminished thereby has never been satisfactorily demonstrated.

However, the same hand that deprived us of the kiss is now returning it to us, purified and sterilized in the light of science. But the new kiss is not an adventure to be attempted in haste. On the contrary, the sanitary kiss is to be a deliberate act, consummated only after effective preparation. In the very nature of the process there can be nothing of the old stolen kiss handed down to us by Bertha Clay and other romancers. All that is required to do to prepare for sterilized osculation is to step into the corner drug store and purchase a supply of sterilized tissue paper, especially treated for the purpose. The rest is simple. The kisser holds a small portion of the paper over his or her lips, as the case may be, the meanwhile pressing a like piece of paper over the mouth of the kissee. Contact between the pieces of paper is then made, and the act of osculation is completed.

Could anything be more conservative, or more effectively sanitary?

Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all teachers that applicants writing for teacher's certificates at the next teacher's examination, which will begin June 30, 1915, will be required to write in Physiology for a one year state certificate. No applicant will be required to write on Physical Geography for any certificate.

W. S. Buel, Supt.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, P. R. Jackson, by order of the County Court of Tillamook County, Oregon, was on the 12th day of February, 1915, duly appointed administrator of the estate of J. A. Roberts, deceased. Notice is further given that all persons having claims against the said estate are hereby required to present the same duly verified, together with vouchers, to the undersigned or to his attorney, S. S. Johnson, at Tillamook, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice. Dated February 15, 1915.

P. R. Jackson, Administrator of the estate of J. A. Roberts, deceased.

Mr. Ford is not to enjoy the distinction of being Detroit's only philanthropist. The landlord who rents flats only to families with children divides honors with him.

It is a very odd saying that trouble comes in bunches, and most of us have seen frequent evidences of its truth. Blessings seem to group themselves in the same manner, but that is by the way. Unhappily, it is troubles, not blessings, that just now concern us. Ant is truly a heaping of woes upon woes. It would appear that a world war and the Underwood tariff should be calamity sufficient for a season; but no, our cup is not yet full. We are now to have a general strike, a strike that will, no doubt, extend to every state in the Union and shake the capitals thereof to their foundations. The lieutenant governors are organizing a union! They are going to demand higher wages, shorter hours, with extra pay for overtime, and all the trimmings which they imagine can be acquired by putting up a bold front.

Of the nine United States senators who retired to private life with the expiration of the Sixty-third Congress Senators Root and Burton have won the greatest distinction. Perhaps no individual in the history of the government has rendered public service at greater financial sacrifice than Senator Root has made while secretary of war, secretary of state and United States senator. He brought to these offices a strength of intellect and a wealth of knowledge seldom equaled in any country. A political enemy in New York, of great journalistic activities, has for years sought to spread the view that Senator Root was the representative of great financial interests, and the fact that he has been compelled at times to take an extreme position against radical proposals has lent some color to the charge. But men who know him best positively assert that the only client he has known in public life has been the people. Eschewing polysyllabic profundity, he has discussed the great questions with marvelous insight and in language school-children can understand. Many of his speeches will rank with those of Webster Clay and Calhoun. Senator Burton stands almost as high in the esteem of his colleagues, in spite of his fight on rivers and harbors bills. A minority of the friends of river and harbor improvements plausible argue that he has rendered a genuine service to the cause, predicting that a general, systematic, scientific method will, largely as a result of his endeavor, take the place of the old hit and miss system. Readers of the Congressional Record have been struck by Senator Burton's apparent omniscience and by his utter frankness in the discussion of all questions.

Sidney E. Henderson, Pres.

Surveyor.
John Leland Henderson, Secretary Treas., Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public.

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