

Items of Interest.

All policy-holders of the defunct Horticultural Fire Relief of Oregon and the two subsidiary companies will be called upon by State Insurance Commissioner Wells to pay up to 100 per cent of the standard rates in order that the obligations of the defunct companies may be settled. There are about ten thousand persons scattered throughout Oregon, Washington and Idaho who hold policies in the companies. All these are affected by the decision to levy an assessment.

The United States Circuit Court of appeals sustained the decision of the lower court sentencing Maury Diggs and F. Drew Caminetti to McNeill's island prison for violation of the Mann white slave law. The two men were convicted of transporting to Nevada Miss Marsha Warrington and Mill Lola Norris, of Sacramento. Diggs is under sentence to serve two years in prison and pay a fine of \$2000 while Caminetti must serve 18 months and pay a fine of \$1500. Each is out on \$10,000 bail. As soon as the decision was handed down at the court house Attorney Marshall Wood for the defendants announced that the case would be carried to the supreme court of the United States.

Young girls can be bought in New York for \$25 apiece. Four have actually been sold during the past few days at that price. This startling announcement was made by Police Commissioner Woods, who declared that the four, all in their teens and little more than children, had been purchased outright by detectives during the police crusade now being conducted against white slavers. Woods' statement came simultaneously with the beginning of the trial of Louis Abrams, aged 19, on charge of selling Lily Levine, aged 19, to one of the detectives. The trial is expected to disclose evidence of sensational character showing the operations of a ring which is engaged in the hideous traffic.

Should France issue victorious from the present war, her success will have been due, more than any one other thing, to her "soixante quinzé"—her famous rapid fire, explosive shell 75 millimeter cannon. This fact is now incalculably recognized in technical military circles the world over. The wonderful superiority of the instrument of destruction over all rivals was fitly demonstrated in two recent Balkan wars. Used by most of the Balkan states it wrought terrible destruction against the Turks equipped with artillery of German manufacture. In the present war this superiority has so manifested itself every day for the past seven months that the "soixante quinzé" has been elevated in the French public mind to a place of worship most alongside that accorded to Joan Arc.

The course of the government of the United States in making a careful inquiry into all the circumstances of the sinking of the American sailing ship William P. F. and its cargo of wheat before taking the case up with Germany is eminently proper. On the face of matters, our government will be justified in demanding reparation. But it is to have intimate knowledge of all aspects of the case before diplomatic exchanges are begun. Nations like individuals, gain nothing by hasty pests. Nations after once taking stand, are even less prone than individuals to alter it. When the American note is finally sent it will be more effective through being based on complete knowledge of all the incidents and there is no reason to fear that Germany will not treat the matter with full appreciation of its serious character.

A brutal waif of the bitterest character is provided all along the hundred mile front of the Prussian and Russian frontier, where the unnumbered host of the czar and kaiser are about to clinch in a death grapple. The German announcement couple of days ago that it is proposed to burn Russian states and villages leaving in their wake a trail of devastation and woe, aroused the very bitterest indignation throughout Petrograd and all Riga. As a result of this German announced campaign of utter destruction and tributive savagery of an unparalleled nature in recent decades is feared many. If the Berlin threat to detour Russian domain is carried it effect, it is just as certain that the Slavs will adopt retaliatory tactics as drastic, and fire and sword will be carried into German territory to a greater determination and more intense vindictiveness than even will surely result in the entire being laid waste and desolate.

Try those 25c jars at the Ramsey "Good Eats." A. Olson formerly of the Span Kitchen.

Our Right of Protest.

The power asserted by the British Government, speaking for all of the allies in the war, is not one of blockade, the indefeasible right of any belligerent. It is, rather, an assertion of a power for the suppression, on the high seas, of neutral commerce, not only with the enemy, but with other neutrals. We have already pointed out that the most sweeping action of the British Order in Council is section 3, where the assumed right of an eminent marine domain is pushed to the extreme point of saying that "Every merchant vessel, which sailed from her port of departure after March 1, 1915, on her way to a port other than a German port, and carrying goods with an enemy destination, or which are enemy property, may be required to discharge such cargoes in a British or allied port."

Not only the recognized right of seizure and search is here asserted, but an extra judicial right, or what might, perhaps, be better termed a declaration of right of determination on an ex-prot showing. It is not surprising to learn that the administration at Washington is preparing to enter most vigorous and determined protest against such arbitrary violation of the right of neutrals. As we have already indicated, the text of the fourth section of the order may be used to open a way for the exportation from Germany of neutral goods, consigned to neutral countries, after seizure and inspection. The proper officers of the crown are vested with powers in that respect which could be used to reduce the losses of manufacturing industries in this country dependent upon German sources of supply of some raw materials. But this concession appears to be granted less as a right than as a favor, as much to British as to other manufacturers, and it is problematical whether it will be found working out to the profit of any other than British industry.

As to the export trade of the United States, the order is as sweeping as to noncontraband and conditional contraband as to absolute contraband. No distinction whatever are set out in the orders. Cotton goes in the class with foodstuffs and both in the same class with munitions of war. The order, being an expression of an avowed policy of commercial isolation, non-contraband consigned to neutral countries contiguous to Germany, and which have not enacted embargo laws satisfactory to the allies will be seized and held under the terms of this order. Since this action, without a formal declaration of blockades is wholly unprecedented, and protest of Washington could be made equally so in the assertion of neutral rights. We cannot afford to let such arrogant assumption stand without protest strong enough to be felt in future international conventions.

The Food Supply in Germany.

German politicians, economists, physiologists, farmers and housewives, working together, have evolved a comprehensive and authoritative plan of defense against the British starvation move. This plan, they believe, is bound to be successful if followed to the letter by every element in the empire. Their program, which has the government's sanction and is issued in its name, is contained in a 200-page book, just published in Germany, entitled, "The food supply of the German people and the British starvation plan." The London Lancet calls it "an exposition of the problems of a nation's food supply with such wealth of information as can hardly ever have been brought to bear before on the topic."

The pamphlet first points out that Germany is now a closed economic area, which cannot even rely on the "conquered lands" for food, with starvation setting in. Production must give place to consumption as the leading idea, and the individual must give in to the state. "At this time every one is, so to speak, a Socialist." Maximum prices must be fixed in addition to prohibiting exports.

The reduction of the food supply is laid to reduced imports from the United States to countries bordering on Germany as well as Germany herself. Meat, butter, cheese, and fish, formerly obtained from Holland and Denmark, and herring from Norway and Sweden, can no longer be relied on as food for Germany. There is no Rumanian wheat and the North Sea fisheries, yielding 179,000 tons, are closed. Farmhands are few, 14 per cent of the horses are with the army, and in East Prussia and Alsace the crops are destroyed. The situation is summed up thus:

"We are the people in the position of an individual who has heretofore had considerable income, and who learns by a sudden misfortune that with careful husbandry he can get on with much less."

The book then considers just what this "much less" is with which the German people can get on. The food fuel necessary to support 68,000,000 men, women and children as estimated at 56,750,000,000 calories a year, or 3000 calories per adult a day. A calory is the heat necessary to raise a liter of water 1 degree centigrade. The quantity of protein (albumin) this food must contain is 1,605,000 tons a year, or a little more than 3 ounces per man each day. In contrast to these figures is set the annual consumption before the war of 90,420,000,000 calories or 3642 calories a day per inhabitant.

At that rate, it is estimated, Germany can yield only 67,860,000,000 calories or 1,542,000 tons of protein if the old production methods are continued. Thus the fuel yield for repair is 3 per cent less. If the people are found to have lived during the first six months of war as they did previously a deficiency of 21 per cent in food calories and 50 per cent in protein will be found.

Poor Advice to the Poor.

The unemployed of Boston should walk the streets unclad in order to call public attention to their needs. Rev. William Shart told 1000 persons at a meeting for the unemployed on the Common. The demonstration was organized by Caleb Howard, of the governors' commission on unemployment.

Mr. Shart was removed by Bishop Lawrence from the rectorship of the Episcopal churches in Mansfield and North Dighton after he had preached a series of sermons on "The Social Revolution." Both his father and grandfather were Episcopal clergymen. He comes from St. Louis.

"I have seen nearly 1000 men sleeping on the floors and benches in Boston's municipal lodging houses," he said, "The mayor and governor do not realize the situation. The public is doing nothing to remedy it. Some drastic measure is necessary."

"Some morning when you come out of one of those unventilated wayfarers' lodges, take those dirty filthy clothes from your back and walk down the street. Your suffering justifies the action. Many people will be shocked. Some will think it would be better for you to die in some lonely alley. But if there are any Christians they will remember the words, 'I was naked and ye clothed me not.'"

Let Big and Little Business Prosper.

There is a new spirit growing up in public affairs which demands that big business be allowed to prosper as well as little business.

The time for the application of peanut politics towards enterprises that happen to be conducted on a large scale is past.

There was a time when the chief stock in trade of the office seekers was to attack the national banking system and tell of its iniquities.

For twenty years the professional politicians of all parties fought the banking institutions and told how they robbed the people.

That time is past and the Comptroller of Currency tells with pride how the national bank stock earned twelve per cent last year.

On capital stock and surplus it did not earn more than half that amount, but we are all proud of their stability and splendid dividends.

The time is coming when we will be just as proud of the fact that a public utility in our town, be it water, gas, or electric, is making money.

Would we not all be glad today if the railroads were making money, were building new lines and creating fine stations and putting on trains.

Could a state have a prouder boast than to be able to say every mile of railroad in the commonwealth was making money, and can get all the capital it wants for extensions?

Could a city have a better reputation than to have it said every public utility in its boundaries was a dividend earner, and its stock was above par and its securities in demand?

When citizens get this view of public service corporations, and officials, courts, boards, and commissions work to make this condition a really better business will result.

Unless citizens and officials apply the golden rule to little and big business alike we have nothing ahead of us but universal public ownership, or bankruptcy.

The Poor and Needy.

When John McDonald a wealthy farmer died recently at Milan, Ill., he left behind him an estate of \$400,000 and a will which the attorneys claim to be one of the weirdest instruments on record. After leaving one half of his fortune to relatives, the testator directed that the other half be turned over to the state bank at Monticello, Ia., for distribution among the poor needy and deserving people of that county, and which was the former

home of the testator.

A number of heirs who were overlooked in the will and who believe that they come under the head of "poor, needy and deserving," as well as the Jones county residents, are about to commence proceedings to have the unique document set aside. They accuse Henry C. Carpenter, one of the principal stockholders of bank at Monticello, of exercising undue influence over the old man. When the will was admitted to probate this week the plaintiffs did not contest its admission. They allege, however, that at the time that John McDonald signed the testament he was unduly influenced by Carpenter and others, and they allege further that the testator was of unsound mind.

Notice to Farmers.

The Tillamook Lime Products Co., is ready to furnish ground lime stone to the farmers. The lime stone is ground so as to pass a 1-6 inch wire screen.

The lime stone will cost \$5.00 per ton in sacks at the plant. A charge of 3 cents per sack or 60c per ton extra will be made for the sacks unless sacks are furnished by the customer. Only grain or meal sacks with a close weave should be brought as the fine dust or powder will all be lost if the sacks have a coarse weave leaving only the coarse grains of limestone in the sacks.

A set of new grinding rollers are being installed to increase the capacity and produce a finer product.

Address all communications to U. G. Jackson, Box 413, Tillamook.

Sheriff's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Tillamook, dated the 15th day of March, 1915, in the cause wherein F. S. Whitehouse was plaintiff and Calvin E. Black, Oscar Monson, C. R. Funk, Mary Funk, F. S. Fisher, James A. Biggs and Geo. W. Phelps were defendants, upon a judgment and decree rendered against the defendants, C. R. Funk and Mary Funk in favor of the plaintiff, F. S. Whitehouse, for the sum of eight hundred thirty three and 33-100 dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 17th day of February, 1914, and for the further sum of \$100.00 attorney's fees, and for his costs and disbursements of this suit, and also upon a judgment and decree rendered against defendants, C. R. Funk and Mary Funk, in favor of the defendant James A. Biggs, for the sum of twenty-six hundred sixteen and 67-100 dollars, with interest thereon amounting to two hundred twelve and 55-100 dollars, and the further sum of three hundred dollars attorney's fees and his costs and disbursements of this suit, and commanding me to satisfy the said judgment and decrees, I will, on the 17th day of April, 1915, at 10:00 o'clock a.m. of said day, at the front door of the Court House in Tillamook City, Tillamook County, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described real property, situated in Tillamook County, Oregon, to-wit:

The southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twelve and 10 acres of the entire north side of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section thirteen, all in township two, south range ten, west of the Willamette Meridian.

Dated the 16th day of March, 1915.

H. Crenshaw,
Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon,
By, W. L. Campbell, Dpy.

EAT VIERECK'S BREAD, TILLAMOOK BAKERY

At All Grocers.

A 15 Watt Mazda Lamp

On your front porch can be lit every night until midnight and register not over fifty cents per month on the meter.

COAST POWER COMPANY.

Sidney E. Henderson, Pres., Surveyor.
John Leland Henderson, Secretary Treas., Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public.
Tillamook Title and Abstract Co.
Law, Abstracts, Real Estate, Surveying, Insurance.
Both Phones.
TILLAMOOK - OREGON.

SHOE BUYERS, ATTENTION!

WESTERN SHOE CO. has a strong and complete line in Heavy, Every Day Shoes.

I have just added the famous J. E. Tilt Fine Shoes, made in Buttons and Bluchers. These shoes stand in the Front Rank of Fine Dress Foot Wear. The price is \$4.75 and other fine shoes at \$3.50 and \$3.85.

I have a good line of Boy's, Youth's and Little Gent's, at \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$2.50.

You all know my place, opposite Lanar's Drug Store,

Yours for trade,

P. A. FINNE, the Shoe Man.

Seed Oats should be treated with FORMALIN to prevent Smut.

FARMALIN should be fresh and of full strength and properly used to obtain best results. Fresh stock with full directions how to use at

C. I. CLOUGH CO.,

The Reliable Druggist.
Wier Sprechen Deutsch.

Make Your Own Gas

THE DETROIT COMBINATION GAS MACHINE

provides the home, school, college, church, store or other buildings with a satisfactory gas supply—

Gas to light with—Gas to cook with—Gas for heating rooms—Gas to heat water for the bath, laundry and all other uses common to city coal gas at no greater cost.

On the market over 46 years. Over 30,000 in daily use. Absolutely safe. Entered in (Class A) National Fire Underwriters. Not a drop of gasoline brought into the building.

Ask today for estimate and copy of catalog—No obligation.

B. F. GILSON, Tillamook, Ore.

Carburetor under ground With Frank Hyde. Pex 142.
Machines in basement

The Range With A Reputation

Some of the Reasons Why

A "Perfect Baker"—absolutely dependable every day, year in, year out. Built on honor, of the best material.

Outwears Three Ordinary Ranges

The only range made entirely of charcoal and malleable iron. Malleable iron can't break—charcoal iron won't rust like steel.

Economical In Fuel

The seams of the Majestic are riveted (not put together with bolts and stove putty)—they will always remain air tight, because neither heat nor cold affects them. The Majestic oven is lined throughout with pure asbestos board, held in place by an open iron grating—you can see it—and it stays there always. Air tight joints and pure asbestos lining ensure an even baking heat, saving one-half the fuel.

All doors drop to form rigid shelves. No springs. Malleable iron oven racks slide out automatically, holding whatever they contain.

The Great MAJESTIC Charcoal and Malleable Iron RANGE

Has an enamel reservoir which heats like a tea kettle, through a perfect steam trap from one side of copper tubing against its hard lining of iron box. It boils 15 gallons of water in a very few minutes and by turning a lever the flame and reservoir move away from the fire. An exclusive patented Majestic feature. Open and you can drop away with shoveling shoveled out and prevent steam from causing scorching or explosion.

Ask us to show you the greatest improvement ever put in a range.

Don't buy the range you expect to last a life time. Buy the range you expect to be disappointed. Come to our store, and see the Great Majestic—have its many exclusive features explained—and find out why the Majestic is the strongest, most reliable range ever made.

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It Should Be in Your Kitchen

Entire Top Doors and Frames made of Malleable Iron. Charcoal Reservoir.