

DEEP SEA DIVING.

Champion Diver Tells How he Went Down to the F-4.

How it feels to go down, down into the clear depths of Honolulu Bay to give the mystery of the submarine F-4's fate is told by Chief Gunner's Mate Frank Crilley, United States Navy. Crilley broke the world's record in deep-sea diving April 14, landing by the side of the submarine, 88 feet beneath the surface.

Crilley was not allowed to talk before this time, because he was under the care of physicians, recovering from the tremendous exertion necessitated by his feat and his subsequent dive of 220 feet to rescue Diver Loughman, who had become entangled in his lines at that depth. He is all right now, he says, and ready to go down again whenever he is called on. Here is his story:

Honolulu, April 21.—I never dived under such splendid conditions or in such wonderful water as here at Honolulu.

On the east coast the water is dark, sometimes so black you have to feel your way with your hands, and the bottom is muddy, but going down in this beautiful water is like passing through a wonderful picture.

I didn't have many sensations. I knew I was going to get down to that submarine, because off Race Rock Derrishak went down 274 feet, and if he could do that I knew I could go 300 or better here, and so could any of the boys.

I got on the cable and went down without any trouble. It is easy to go down on the cable, which does not make any trouble as long as you keep your lines straight. I kept looking up a good deal, to see that the lines didn't foul, and slid down fast.

Before I got to the bottom—in fact as soon as I got 25 or 35 feet down—I could see it. It was a beautiful place a beach, as pretty as any beach you ever saw, clean, white sand, with little ripples made by the water.

Sees the F-4 Plainly. The beach slopes up at quite an angle, and right there lay the F-4, on her side, her bow toward the shore, inclined enough to show the slope of the beach. The water was so clear I could see her full length. It was clear enough and light enough down there to take pictures if there were any way of getting a camera down, in an open chamber, for instance, as Williamson does at Bermuda.

When you look up the water is a light green, but when you look down it is a deep clear blue. One of the most marvelous things, to my mind, is that there is no weeds down there, no vegetation, no fish, nothing but white sand like the slope of a hill.

The cable I was on led under the F-4's stern. I worked around until I could get on top of her. The divers who followed me went down on the other cables and were able to land square on top of the submarine.

I wasn't nervous, because I was sure the lines were all right; there was no danger from that, and then Mr. Stillson was up above looking out for me, and wouldn't let me stay down too long.

I got an idea of the lay of the lines soon, and then went up again. Of course it was a long time before I reached the top, because of the care used in raising men from these depths, but I was glad to know that at least we had reached the F-4, located her and would soon be raising her.

That's the job we came from Brooklyn to do, and our personal feeling don't count. Its all in a day's work.

Nobody but a medical man can tell just how deep a diver can go here. It depends upon the ability of the diver to stand the depression changes. But I am sure I can make 500 feet in these waters, with the lines all clear and no diagonal cables to worry over.

Hardest Job He Ever Had. On a job of this kind the diver, so long as he is coming up or going down or moving around on the bottom, is too busy to think of danger. He has to watch the lines too closely and make observations.

One of the things that struck me the most was this white, beautiful beach so far under water, and the submarine stretched out on it, so dark and still.

What I did any of the boys can do. Every man is anxious to do his duty and takes his turn. I merely happened to be called on to make the first descent and to go deeper than the others, because I went clear to the bottom, while the others landed on the submarine, at about 18 feet less depth.

The deepest I ever went before was about 136 feet. I have been diving since 1905, some of the time in very cold water, on the east coast. I'm sorry I can't give a better statement, but it was just a job of work to be done. It was put on it, and I went down. All of the boys are glad we've suc-

ceeded in this salvage job, because it's the hardest we ever tackled.

Rural Credit Problem.

Notwithstanding the tendency of some individuals who have been active in attempts to establish rural credit systems to dogmatize on the subject, it is evidently still a problem filled with difficulties. It is the unanimous conclusion that short-term loans on farm land are too expensive. In addition to high interest charges and commissions for renewals there is the expense of frequent bringing of the abstract down to date. There is always hanging over the head of the borrower the fear that financial conditions will be such at the maturity of the mortgage that he cannot get a renewal at reasonable rates. There is apparently general agreement that some form of bonded indebtedness must be advised. It is urged, in illustration, that the public borrows money in this way and that our great industrial development would have been impossible without the sale of bonds.

But here the agreement ends. Some would have the national government or the state lend money to farmers at low interest rates. Others would use banks supplied with capital by state or nation. Some would exempt the capital of such banks from taxation. Others would exempt the bonds from taxation, using the familiar argument that the land is already taxed an argument which would apply to all mortgaged property as well as to land. Two speakers considered the problem before the Southern Commercial Congress at Muskogee, Myron T. Herrick, who has specialized on rural credits more than any other prominent American, and George Woodruff, of Joliet, Ill., who has an intimate acquaintance with the workings of the Farm Mortgage Bank of that city. Both protested against state or national "subsidies of the farmer."

Mr. Herrick criticized exemption from taxation, on the ground of inequality. Taxes must be paid and he argues that farmers who are not borrowing money would join other classes of taxpayers in resisting what would be a gross discrimination. Mr. Woodruff would exempt the debenture of bonds from taxation, using the general objection to double taxation. The Joliet plan of amortization, by which twenty year loans are paid out in forty equal semiannual payments, appears to have been a success. It reduces to the minimum one of the greatest dangers, that of overvaluation of the security, for each semiannual payment, the security becomes stronger. Congress and the various legislatures have few more important problems before them. While immediate action is desirable, the devising of an equitable and workable plan is more important still.

Cost of the War.

Accurate news from the front in Europe is obtained with difficulty but some that is mathematically exact comes from the rear. Premier Asquith estimates that England is spending \$10,000,000 a day for military purposes. It is probable that the present expenditures of all the nations of Europe on their armies and navies amounts to \$50,000,000 a day, or \$1,000,000,000 every twenty days. So one of the problems of the conflict if it lasts another year, is to find in the war chests nearly \$20,000,000,000 to pay the bills for the next twelve months. It would take the world at the present yield nearly half a century to extract that much gold from the earth. Where is the money to come from from the gigantic struggle if long continued? The question will be pressed home by the course of events, and statesmen of foresight and practical judgment will not view it as a secondary matter. The bourses have an impersonal way of imposing their views. Industrial situations present their arguments quietly, but forcibly. England, for example, is rich, but a doubling of its national debt in about one year would suggest the rakes' progress.

If the world can afford to spend \$20,000,000,000 a year for war, what might it accomplish with one-fourth the amount invested in works of peace and productive enterprises? Five billion dollars would duplicate several times the Panama Canal and Cape to Cairo railroad. But war is a compulsory visitation, as human nature now goes, while the advancement of trade, commerce and industry holds a back place, and can only wait for saner national and international relations. In many ways the war as now waged is contemptible. The daily killing of a few non-combatants with bombs, and the sinking of two or three trading or fishing vessels, is a paltry item in such a colossal outlay. Just where the present tension will break cannot be foreseen but it is for all concerned an absurd-

ity, a clinch in which the several combatants are wasting vast quantities of treasure without a prospect of present or future return. The money side of the contention may shortly become its main salient. Mr. Asquith has stated frankly the size of the bills England is paying, and the other combatants can mislead nobody by obscuring the size or nature of the financial puzzle in billions.

Woman's Wasted Love.

While little children are starving in Poland and Belgium and the poorer classes in all nations are feeling the economic strain of the war, the money that is being lavished on pet dogs seems like a mockery of human need. The child that is born with the proverbial spoon in its mouth never received more attention than was bestowed on some of the dogs on exhibition at the dog show at Madison Square Garden in New York City. Four little Japanese spaniels have been provided with miniature country frame houses by their loving mistresses. The house has plate glass doors and windows, regulation chimneys, stairs and bedrooms. Each dog has its own private room. They eat from gold inlaid chinaware and rest their little heads on hand worked Japanese pillows. The whole house is lighted by tiny electric lamps. We believe in kindness to dogs and all other animals. But when a woman showers her attention and money on dogs while children cry for bread, she has reversed the order of nature established by the Creator—Yeoman Schild.

Uncle Sam's Fox Farm.

Probably a good many of our readers were surprised to learn that Uncle Sam had just sold twenty silver foxes at \$312 a pair for breeding purposes and wondered how he got them. It seems out of line of ordinary function of governmental administration. But it appears that there are many more silver foxes in the government reservation on the Pribiloff Islands, where the seals used to congregate, and Uncle Sam is devoting the time and energies of his employes there to doing a little business in fine furs.

The price may seem large to many, but if the foxes are of good grade it is exceedingly low. Up in Prince Edward Island they have gone mad over silver foxes in the last few years and the price has risen to \$40,000—yes \$40,000—for a single pair. There are thousands of foxes in the island mostly controlled by stock companies and their estimated value is more than all the rest of live stock in the region. The foxes are not killed for their skins, but when one dies the furs get to market, the price for the best skins being about \$2,500, or was at that figure before the war. It is presumed that members of the royal families are not buying furs so lavishly as formerly. Reports from Prince Edward Island are that the prices are being maintained for the live animals but as breeders sell only to each other, it is not hard to maintain the market.

But if Uncle Sam has good breeds in the Pribiloffs, then the price is certain to come down the world over. We await with much interest a bulletin from the Agricultural Department on the subject. It may be that revenue from raising foxes will help the Wilson administration out of a financial hole. It needs all the assistance possible.

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.

DIKED TIDE LANDS AND FINE BOTTOM LANDS \$150 AN ACRE I will sell you 10 to 40 acres and give you easy terms of payment if you want them. Write me for further information. Wm. G. Stearns, 526 Corbett Bldg. Portland, Oregon.

Germany is to make butter from sunflower oil. Here is where the Kansas farmer reaps another rich harvest. Huerta has disappointed the prophets who predicted that he had come to the United States to mount the water wagon.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals addressed to the County Court of Tillamook County, Oregon, and indorsed "Proposals to complete part of Bayocan County Road improvement.

In accordance with plans and specifications thereof on file in the office of the County Clerk of Tillamook County, Oregon, will be received by the County Court of said County, at its office in the Court House, at Tillamook City, Oregon, until the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1915, and at that time and place publicly opened and read.

Each bid shall be accompanied by a certified check on some responsible bank in the State of Oregon, in the sum of 5 per cent of the total bid enclosed therewith, said check shall be made payable to the County Clerk of Tillamook County Oregon, to be held as liquidated damages in case the bid be accepted and the bidder shall fail to refuse or neglect to enter into the contract, and file therewith the necessary bond for the faithful performance of the work, within 5 days from the date of receiving notice from the County Court that the contract is ready for signature.

All bids shall be made on blank forms furnished for such purpose by the County Court; must state plainly the price of each item of work bid upon and must be signed by the bidder, and also state his business address.

The successful bidder will be required to furnish a surety bond satisfactory to the County Court for the faithful performance of the work, in the sum of 50 per cent of the entire amount of the bid.

Each bidder shall be required to satisfy himself, by examination, the location, nature and extent of the work to be performed, and all bids are to be compared on the basis of quantities shown on the bidding blanks and as included between Station, from Station 48 plus 00 to Station 69 plus 52.3.

Upon the deposit of \$5.00 a set of plans, specifications, forms for proposal, contract, and bond, may be obtained at the office of the County Clerk.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals, or to accept any proposal or proposals, as may be deemed best for Tillamook County, Oregon.

By order of the County Court, Dated this 20th day of April, 1915. J. C. Holden, County Clerk.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals addressed to the County Court of Tillamook County, Oregon, and indorsed "Proposals to Complete the Blum-Hemlock County Road improvement,

in accordance with plans and specifications thereof on file in the office of the County Clerk of Tillamook County, Oregon, will be received by the County Court of said County, at its office in the Court House, at Tillamook City, Oregon, until the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1915, and at that time and place publicly opened and read.

Each bid shall be accompanied by a certified check on some responsible bank in the State of Oregon, in the sum of 5 per cent of the total bid enclosed therewith, said check shall be made payable to the County Clerk of Tillamook County Oregon, to be held as liquidated damages in case the bid be accepted and the bidder shall fail to refuse or neglect to enter into the contract, and file therewith the necessary bond for the faithful performance of the work, within 5 days from the date of receiving notice from the County Court that the contract is ready for signature.

All bids shall be made on blank forms furnished for such purpose by the County Court; must state plainly the price of each item of work bid upon and must be signed by the bidder and also state his business address.

The successful bidder will be required to furnish a surety bond satisfactory to the County Court for the faithful performance of the work, in the sum of 50 per cent of the entire amount of the bid.

Each bidder shall be required to satisfy himself, by examination, the location, nature and extent of the work to be performed, and all bids are to be compared on the basis of quantities shown on the bidding blanks and as included between Station, 00 plus 00 to Station 24 plus 46.5 of the said road survey.

Upon the deposit of \$5.00 a set of plans, specifications, forms for proposal, contract, and bond, may be obtained at the office of the County Clerk.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals, or to accept any proposal or proposals, as may be deemed best for Tillamook County, Oregon.

By order of the County Court, Dated this 20th day of April, 1915. J. C. Holden, County Clerk.

YOUR FIRE INSURANCE IS SAFE WITH-THIS-AGENCY, OVER \$160,000,000.00 IN-ASSETS Represented by this Office. SAFETY SERVICE OUR AIM SECURITY. Let Us Write Your Next Policy. ROLLIE W. WATSON. "The Insurance Man." Phone Us, Todd Hotel.

Bar View Hotel--Furnished Tents. Now Open for the Season. Under Management of DR. W. A. WISE.



BAR VIEW HOTEL W. A. WISE, PROP. TENTING GROUND.

Bar View Hotel AND FURNISH TENTS On the Beach at Bar View, Tillamook County, Oregon.

Operated by W. A. WISE, 210-213 Failing Building, Portland and Bar View. Make a leader on clams, crabs and chicken dinners. We will try hard to give you sea foods to eat when you come to Bar View. Order house for those who wish to use a sleeping tent and board out. Dr. Wise will be at the Hotel from May 1st to May 15th, and will do dental work by appointments.

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 materials. The Majestic Outwears Three Ordinary Ranges. Economical in Fuel. The Great MAJESTIC Charcoal and Malleable Iron RANGE. FOR SALE BY ALEX. MCNAIR & CO. It Should Be In Your Kitchen.