

THE FOURTH OF JULY ORATION.

Delivered by the Hon. J. L. Henderson.

We have assembled on this our national birthday to commemorate our entry among the powers of the earth, as a nation, now grown to be one of the greatest, and, as we believe, the best on the face of the earth. The best, because the freest, freedom from kingcraft, freedom from churchcraft. Free to worship God according to the dictates of our individual conscience. Free to speak and do as we please, so long as we please to do right, and not interfere with the rights of others. And above all, free from the curse of "Military-ism."

As a nation we have our faults. Commercialism is sapping our national honor! The dollar is above the man, but the virginal liberty-loving blood that flows through the veins of the American people will not long allow this stigma to rest on our national honor, and it will not be long before this same virginal, liberty-loving blood, forces the American brain to correct this great wrong to humanity, and forces the man to occupy the place that God intended him to occupy in this world, and that is above the dollar. For not long will the nation submit to the ignominy that the nations of the civilized world are heaping, and only too justly, upon our heads, when they insist that the Yankee cares nothing for national honor, but his mind is fixed upon acquiring the American dollar, and nothing else. We are a peace-loving people, and our desire to promote peace, has been by them construed simply as a desire thereby to make money. We, as a people, do not believe in war—certainly not a war of aggression; but if attacked we will resist, and in that respect we do believe in war—a war to resist invasion, or to preserve our national honor. And because we love peace, and hate war, and because we have been too deeply imbued with commercialism, the European powers, now engaged in a terrible world-wide war, think this nation has lost all sense of honor, and will submit to any form of disgrace, before resenting the injury, just so long as that disgrace brings us the "Dollars."

But they are laboring under a delusion. As a nation we are slow to anger, and will suffer many indignities before resorting to arms, but there is a time when "the worm will turn." Our nation will protect the lives of its people, so long as the people are law-abiding. The American people, when deeply stirred, act accordingly. They also realize the truth of the old adage:

"Money gone, much gone,
Life gone, more gone,
Honor gone, all gone,
Better never have been born."

As a nation, we are now standing face to face with a momentous question, or rather two momentous questions. One is the threatened intervention of this government in the Mexican insurrection, which if done, undoubtedly means war. The other is the far more serious question of our strained relations with the Great German Empire, in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania, and the consequent loss of lives of more than 100 Americans, together with the loss of other American lives and American vessels; arising out of the present European war. Let us hope for the best in either event and trust and stand back of our able and just president, Mr. Wilson, trusting him to guide the ship of state wisely and safely through the shoals of threatened and threatening war, into the fathomless ocean of peace and good-will toward man.

But if war must come between the United States and Germany, or any other country, and our president so decides, then let every American citizen do his duty, and stand unitedly in his support whatever may be the outcome. Let us show the world that there are no "Hyphenated" Americans. Remember our national motto, "E Pluribus Unum," from many, one, and we neither know nor fear division. Our people are cosmopolitan. We are a mixture of many races and tongues, but one in being a united whole. All our citizens of foreign birth have sworn allegiance to the United States, and have renounced all allegiance to the mother country.

Oath of allegiance to the United States: "I hereby declare an oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to my foreign prince—the — of — of whom I heretofore have been subject; that I will support and defend the Constitution and Laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same."

To all who have taken this oath of allegiance, the United States is their Country by adoption, and as such occupies as to each citizen of foreign birth, the position of bride, and the native land as mother. Both are loved but if division comes in the household, then must choice be made between wife and mother, and in obedience to nature's law, and the law of God as stated in the Holy Scripture, a man must leave his mother and cleave unto his wife. Should this country and Germany come to the parting of the ways, all American citizens will follow the lead of the president of this Republic, even into battle, and the German-Americans, with bleeding hearts, but with firm steps and lofty purpose, true to their oath, will march under the Stars and Stripes, ever in the fore-front of the battle, and fight any and all foes of this flag of their adopted land, and the fealty of one will be the fealty of all. Let us all imbibe the spirit of the toast offered by Stephen Decatur, at Norfolk, April 1816:

"Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations, may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong." This idea of oneness, one

country, one flag, should sink into our very souls and find an abiding place there, and guide our purpose. And then our flag! How we love and revere it. What a beautiful tribute the poet Morris pays to it in his "The Flag of our Union."

"A song for our banner?—The watch word recall
Which gives the Republic her station;
United we stand—divided we fall;
It made and preserves us a Nation!"
Do not let us lay a flattering unction to our souls that there will ever be a time in the history of the world when there will be no wars or danger of wars. The Holy Bible, our guide and rule of action, tells us repeatedly that there shall be "wars and rumors of war," and history shows us that there have been wars from time to time ever since there were people to fight against one another. The Holy Scriptures also tells us that at one time there was war in heaven among the angels. In the 12 Chapter of Revelations, you will find these words:

"And there was war in Heaven; Michael and his Angels fought against the dragon; and the dragon fought against his angels, (verse 7).
"And prevailed not, neither was their place found any more in heaven (verse 9).
"And the great dragon was cast out, that old serpent, called the Devil, and Satan, which deceiveth the whole world; he was cast out into the earth, and his angels were cast out with him" (verse 9).

Remember, that according to the bible this war actually took place and the eviction occurred in heaven, the place of the pure, among the angels, created pure from the foundation of all time; and prior to the creation of man. If such a war took place in heaven among the angels what can we poor mortals expect? Remember, that boys and girls quarrel and scrap in school and out, neighbors get angry and row over a line fence or a yellow cur, and so far as we are advised, they have always done so. Communities get arrayed against each other. Nations are simply larger units, and that is all. No, my friends, let us not lay a flattering unction to our souls, that there will be no more wars. Let us not forget however, the advice of a great general and statesman, when he said:

"In time of peace prepare for war."
Not prepare to make war, but be prepared to prevent war as far as possible, by being ready to resist oppression or invasion, then if war is forced upon us, we shall be able to defend our homes, our loved ones and all, our country, and thereby do our duty to God and our fellow man. Douglas Jerrold says: "We love peace as we abhor pusillanimity; but not peace at any price. There is a peace more destructive of the manhood of living man than war is destructive of his material body. Chains are worse than bayonets."

And so we say all of us. We are all against war and for peace, but like Douglas Jerrold we are not for peace at any price, and most of us prefer war to a disgraceful, and humiliating peace. Ex-president Taft, a leader among the pacifists, in a fine article in the Saturday Evening Post of June 5, 1915, entitled "The Military and Naval Defenses of the United States, what they are, what they should be," writes that:

"The measure of the preparation we ought to make is that which will give us defenses that, added to the difficulties of crossing the Atlantic or the Pacific Ocean, will put us on an equality with any nation likely to conduct a war of aggression against us. Changed as the conditions of modern warfare are, the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans will present a most valuable obstruction of defense for us against an attack." He goes on to say that we should have as strong a navy as any country, except England, and a standing army of 75,000 men, in order to preserve peace, and secure us against attack. He therein assigns his reasons why in this fair land of ours, we need never fear that the crime of militarism which dominates Europe at this time shall be our heritage.

But my friends, citizens of the United States, let us try to forget for the time being, if we can, this terrible holocaust now taking place across the sea, and also try to banish from our vision for the nonce, the portentous war clouds that seem to be gathering in the horizon of our beloved country. Let us turn our thoughts to this the 4th day of July, which we are celebrating on the 3rd, what were the events that lead to the birth of our National Holiday, and why we are now gathered together for the purpose for another celebration of that the day of our nation.

Our forbearers came to this continent in order to be free, as I said before. In 1620 the Pilgrim Fathers and later the Cavaliers, from Great Britain, moored their barks on the Eastern shore of our country, and came here to be free from Churchcraft, so that they may worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. The government that they subsequently founded, and which is now moulded into its present form, abrogated kingcraft and churchcraft, by killing one and dissolving church and state, creating the state forever independent of the church leaving all free to unite with such church, or to remain independent therefrom, as to each seemed best.

Let us rejoice in this our national birthday that our forbearers gave us a Constitution, the due observance of which gives us today the freedom we enjoy; and while we do rejoice let us not forget that trials and tribulations the creators of our constitution passed through in order that we may be free to do as we please, so long as we please to do right—free to gather to-day here in our fair city of Tillamook by the sea, under and protected by the flag of the United States,—the flag of the Stars and Stripes, at peace with the whole world. Let us hark back to the time and place of the birth of our nation! In retrospect, here we are at the doors of the old

State House, with its liberty bell, into the staid quaker city of Philadelphia. Let us enter. The Continental Congress of America is in session. Let us look around us. There in this celebrated hall, sit, over here, the two Adamases, over here Elbridge Gerry. And here and there, Robert Morris, Rare old Ben Franklin, the fiery Richard Henry Lee, the famous Thomas Jefferson, Benj. Harrison, eloquent Patrick Henry, and others of that august body. Representatives of the 13 original colonies, viz: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia.

A solemn hush hangs over the assembly. The faces of all these men are set and solemn. It is the 2nd day of July, 1776. Suddenly from near the center of the hall a young delegate rises to his feet. It is the patriotic and inspired Richard Henry Lee, and in clear voice he puts the following motion, which sets the world on fire:

"That the colonies ought to be free and independent states, and were even now, absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown." The motion was duly seconded, put and carried, and was the basis of the Declaration of Independence which adopted by 12 of the 13 colonies on the 4th day of July, 1776. New York abstained from voting on its adoption, but ratified the measure on the 9th day of July, 1776. Do you suppose that this step was taken without due consideration and hesitancy? This act meant war, but did our forbearers refuse to choose between war and disgraceful peace? They did God's will and we may thank them today that they did not choose the easier way. They consequently resolved that war with all its horrors was preferable to a disgraceful and slavish peace. And who will dare to say that they were not right? Right before God and man! Remember, for a righteous cause, there was war in heaven! This famous document, the Declaration of Independence, was drafted by Thomas Jefferson, and as we are told, "came before congress precisely as it left his pen, save by a few minor alterations by Franklin and Adams." As soon as it was signed a messenger carried the fateful tidings to the old bell ringer in the cupola of the hall, who was awaiting the decision with feverish anxiety. Instantly the old bell rang out the glad tidings and another nation was born, then a healthy infant among the powers of the earth—now grown into the best and greatest, because the globe. I salute the old flag under which I was born in the historic city of Boston, a flag I love, a flag I am willing to fight for if I must, and under which I hope and expect to live and to die.

And now in closing, let me recite to you the Declaration of Independence, considered by most authorities as a poem in pros, and one of the most beautiful and forceful that was ever written in the English or any other language. Let the inspired words sink deep into your hearts, go with you to your homes and places of business, and farms, and may we thereby be all made better citizens of this grand country,—America, all of us, and without the hyphen.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Tillamook County.
John Stoker, Plaintiff
vs.
Otis Jones, Loyde Jones and Esther Jones, his wife, Defendants.
State of Oregon, County of Tillamook, SS.
By virtue of a judgment order, decree and execution, duly issued out of and under the seal of the above entitled court, in the above entitled cause, to me duly directed and dated the 6th day of July, 1915, upon a judgment rendered and entered in said court on the 20th day of June, 1915, in favor of John Stoker, plaintiff, and against Otis Jones, Loyde Jones and Esther Jones, his wife, defendants, for the sum of \$308.75, together with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 5th day of March, 1915, and the further sum of \$50.00 as attorney's fee, and for the further sum of \$18.47, costs and disbursements, and the cost of and upon this writ, commanding me to make sale of the following described real property, situate in the county of Tillamook and State of Oregon, to-wit:

All of Lot numbered eight (8) in Block numbered nineteen (19), of Ocean View, as the same is marked and described on the plat of the said Ocean View on file and of record in the office of the County Clerk of Tillamook County, State of Oregon.
I will, therefore, by virtue of said execution, judgment order and decree and in compliance with the commands of said writ, I will, on Saturday, the 7th day of August, 1915; at the hour 10 o'clock a.m., at the front door of the Court House in the city of Tillamook, in said County and State sell at public auction, subject to redemption, to the highest bidder, for U. S. gold coin cash in hand, all the right, title and interest which the within named defendants or either of them, had on the date of the mortgage herein or since had in or to the above described real property or any part thereof, to satisfy said execution, judgment order, decree, interest, costs and all accruing costs.
Dated, Tillamook, Oregon, July 7, '15
H. Crenshaw,
Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon.
First publication, July 8, 1915.
Last publication, August 5, 1915.

Too often we protest, in columns a quatern is used to conceal the absence of an idea.

Western Texas has been talking of seceding—gently, not forcibly, of course; the rest of grand old Texas will probably point out that that question was settled in this country in the early sixties.

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Woods and Pacific City News.

Mr. J. Kirkwood arrived from Salem, and is stopping at the hotel. He expects to fish again this season.

Ernest Edmunds is repairing his boat "Tioneer" preparing for a rush of camper girls. Ernest is some lady's man.

McPhillips camping ground is catching the most campers, so far, this season.

The smiling face of Will Raleigh is among us again. Everyone knows Bill.

Miles and Hall are catching a great many sea fish out by Hay Stack rock.

Mrs. Morris Bays and son are visiting friends at Tillamook this week.

Attorney Vye made two trips to Tillamook Friday with passengers.

Jeff Fleck and wife, are enjoying the fourth at Tillamook.

Mr. H. A. Miles' brother from Spokane is visiting him.

It will be much better in this part of the county when Tillamook goes dry, as they land here with a load, and stay drunk for a week with the gallon they bring back, and then talk foolishness for a month.

Free camp ground, water and wood at McPhillips camp ground.

W. R. Robedee, catches his breakfast of trout every morning, before the rush of business hours.

The petition for changing the schedule time for carrying mails on the route from Cloverdale to Woods, and Pacific City has been generally signed by the people, and it is hoped the change will be made.

Vick Learned passed through Woods Saturday on his way to Horn Creek, Pacific City or some other seaport.

Election Law Changes.

Hereafter judges and clerks for county and state elections will be selected by the county clerk, instead of by the county commissioners. This is according to a change made in the election laws by chapter 326, laws of 1915.

Chapter 326 also reduces the number constituting an election board from six to five. Formerly there were three judges and three clerks on each board, hereafter there will be two judges and three clerks.

Another change made in the election laws eliminates the requirements that voters must give their age when registering. This was very objectionable to many women voters. All that is required now is to make affidavit that the voter is over 21 years old.

Varying opinions have been expressed on the provision authorizing the county clerk to select the list of election judges and clerks. The list must be approved by the county commissioners. One view is that the new change gives the county clerk a great deal of patronage, although petty in nature, and may be used by the clerk to further his political interests.

Another view is that the change is in the interest of efficiency, as under the old law the work of selecting judges and clerks were largely delegated by the county commissioners to an employe. It is contended that when difficulties arise on election day a county official should be responsible and be on hand rather than an employe.—Seaside Signal.

Kaiser is Destined to Lose—Dr. Hillis.

Salem, Or., July 6.—Declaring that the European war was started by Germany to obtain the iron resources of Belgium and France and protect herself, Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, of New York, speaking at the Chautauque here today, said the conflict could be aptly called "the iron war." He said that Germany realized her iron resources from Alsace and Loraine were exhausted in 25 years, and she believed it necessary to obtain iron lands elsewhere. He declared that Germany really did not care for Paris, and that she had won her first victory when she captured the iron mines of Belgium and France.

"But Germany is destined to lose," continued Dr. Hillis. "When I think of the devastation she has wrought in Belgium I tremble for Germany. She realized that her rolling mills would be idle in 25 years and she sought the iron of Belgium and France."

"I think the United States made an everlasting blunder when she did not, with other civilized nations, protest against Germany's violation of Belgium."

Dr. Hillis said that the population of America would soon be increased from 100,000,000 to 150,000,000. He thought this country would eventually own Mexico and South America,

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because United States citizens are investing heavily in both countries. Eventually he thought the Willamette Valley would have a population of 10,000,000.

"Have a pencil as you read and you will find yourself marking scattered paragraphs. It is that kind of a book" says a Duluth paper. And anybody who does such things ought to have his knuckles rapped with the pencil—unless it is this book.

State Press Flashlights.
Complaint comes from Tillamook county that Italians are employed in road construction work while many native residents are idle and sorely in need of employment. One rancher living near Hebo says men in that section would be glad to get work, but that the contractors will not give them preference over the dagoes, whom they pay less than American help can be had for.—Polk County Observer.

Automobile Ford, of Detroit, declares that "the living wage makes a model town." Hardly; it takes more than that. Intelligence, public spirit and thrift also enter into the making of such communities. Moreover, the word "living" is too elastic. It may mean anything or nothing. Mr. Ford would have gone further toward the fact if he had alleged that a high standard of living makes the model town, for such a standard includes ethical and cultural as well as economic factors.—Itemizer.

It is often difficult to tell the sex of geese. More than one gander has been purchased and returned later on because he had laid an egg. Careful inspection will show that the neck of the gander is thicker than that of the goose. If the flock is started suddenly the geese will lift up their heads and retreat, while the ganders will lower their heads and stretch out their necks, hissing all the time. There is also a difference in the voice. The goose seems to be lower down than the gander. One lady says: "My geese wear their feathers draped lower down than the ganders, and when they are laying they almost drag the ground. The gander has longer legs."

With his marvelous fighting machine, the splendid product of a half-century's steady, incessant preparation for war, the Kaiser probably would do what he said he could do: whip the world. But not all the world account of himself in his efforts to deny. But it does not appear that he has even half the world whipped. Indeed, after nearly a year's fighting, he does not seem to be so well advanced on his world-conquering career as he was at the end of the first month of war. He was nearer Paris then than he is today, and his fighting machine was in better order then than it is today—or will ever be again.—Spectator.

Production is only one thing; it is the mere beginning of business. Marketing is equally important and marketing is built up by advertising. In these days of fierce competition the man who figures that quality alone will create a market for his goods has a sad awakening due. Advertising will move goods, it is moving goods every day. Manufacturers, national concerns, do their best to put out a good article to begin with; then they advertise it. Fortunes have been made by selling good goods but the name of the firm because of well directed household word throughout the nation, hence a great demand has been created for the article. In a smaller amount by following up the local campaign of the manufacturer, can create a larger demand for the article in which he deals.—News Reporter.

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