Uncle Silas Says.

Gertrude, the declaration of Mamlet to Ophelia—"all men are liars, believe none of them!" is putting it rather too strong, though I presume that strict truth tellers are few and far between. I believe that most people do not regard as lies, slight variationst from the straight and exact truth, especially when some statements concern merely themselves and are practically harmless. Most people who are inclined to romance, often do so when the plain truth would be far better for them, are often brought to a realiziation of the truth of the old saw that "lies always come home to roost." When I was a boy, attending high school in the city, that old saw was shown to be a very true prophecy to a young man at whose home I was a boarder, who had candidly admitted to me that he "had to fool the old man," referring to his father, to get any clothes fit to wear. His father had a particular aversion to the telling of an untruth, no matter how small or harmless the fib might be. One day this young man desired a certain new style of hat, which he saw on display in the stores, but the price of $3.50 the tag bore kept it out of reach of his own pocketbook. Needing a dollar to make up the amount that would buy it, he managed by telling a fib about the price of the hat to prevail upon his father to give him the dollar. After returning home with the new hat, he proudly showed it to his father, who examined it admiringly, and, after trying it on, turned to the boy, and, digging down into his pocket, said, "Here's a dollar I'll keep the hat, it fits so good; go get another for yourself." Later when asked by his father why he didn't buy the hat, he fibbed again by saying that really he liked the old hat best, thus proving the truth of that other old saw: "One lie always begets another lie."

Amos, I didn't intend to eavesdrop on you when you were talking with your Uncle Ezra out near the barn this morning and bragging me up to him. You were showing him around the farm, and, as this is his first visit to us in ten years, you were pointing out the improvements we have made, and you boasted of my progressivness and left him to infer that I know all things worth knowing about nearly everything. Now, I am quite sure that you spread it on rather thick. I don't pretend to be all wise; to the contrary I know that I possess a small amount of really fundamental knowledge, but I have had long and thorough experience, and, when I speak positively, what I say is based on what I know to be true. My dear boy, I keenly appreciate and value your confidence in my knowledge and judgment, but I would not have you depend wholly upon my teachings for your guidance in all things. Being a native of Missouri, you must live up to the skepticism which is a peculiar characteristic of its people by insisting upon being "showed." In other words, you should analyze every statement of fact, and, guided by information which you know to be true, establish in your mind the basis for a definite conclusion. Always bear in mind that "to err is human." I was greatly amused by your Uncle Ezra's sarcasm about how I run the farm on "schedule" as he termed it. You know he is quite careless in his farm management and can't appreciate an orderly arrangement of things or definite plan of work. Well, my boy, we know by evperience that the farm that is run by schedule will certainly make better connections than one run on a hap-hazard way. Instead of beginning a thing on a certain minute and second, as the railroad does, it is all right to plan for the particular work to be done on a certain day if conditions are favorable. New things are going to come up and allowances must be made for the unforseen. It may rain and keep you out of the field longer than you expected; a team may run away, necessitating repairing the harness or fixing the fence, all of which takes time, and, if no allowance has been made you get dreadfully behind in your schedule. Things will come up unexpectedly, but also a lot of definite things are going to happen. The farmer has to deal with the unknown as well as the known, and it is the fortunate one who knows enough about the business to plan, with a certain degree of accuracy, the work which is to come. He is the one with sufficient foresight to see and arrange to meet, not only those things which are sure to come, but those which are wholly unexpected.

Mother, I see by the papers that at the good roads conference at Kansas City last week the bankers and railroad agricultural "experts," as they call themselves, got into a controversy about emergency loans to farmers—what the alleged experts termed "the too lenient policy of bankers in assisting farmers." Assisting—pah! Do the bankers loan money for charity because the borrower is in need and they want to help him? Not by a thousand miles. They neither think nor care for anything in the matter but the profits—the interest, and they never fail to exact ample security. Those highbrow "experts" had the gall to say to the bankers; "The old-fashioned methods of agriculture endangered the capital borrowed from banks. When the farmers are using your money you have a right to compel them to use methods which are for their own good." This was said to the bankers after they had outlined their liberal loan policy to the farmers, and the further statement was made by the "agricultural experts" that, "owing to the diffidence of the farmers their railroads were doing less work in Missouri than in any other state." Well, he should have said that owing to the—I know it all, and you know nothing of the attitude of the agricultural experts toward farmers, the latter are naturally offended, and, hence refuse to have anything to do with them. Now, with regard to loans from bankers. Should not the farmer be treated exactly the same as men in other lines of business? When a merchant borrows from a bank and gives good security for the same, to whom belongs the money he gets? To himself, or to the bank that loaned it to him? To himself, beyond question. He has the right to use that money just as he chooses to do, and the bank has no control whatever of the merchant's business by reason of the loan to him. If that is true of the merchant, why not of the farmer, whose security being his farm, is absolutely perfect—much better than that of the merchant's stock of goods which is of wide fluctuating value. Therefore, it is not downright insolence for the railroad "experts" to say to the bankers: "When farmers are using your money you have a right to compel them to use methods which are for their own good?" Campel? That makes me feel hot under the collar! Because a man loans me money has he the right to dictate to me how I shall run my farm? Not by a thousand miles. Who is the best judge of farming methods the man of long experience and broad and varied information, who knows his business from A to Z, or the jumping jack theorist from the agricultural college, who is merely a railroad hireling? He wants the bankers to put bosses over farmers who borrow money from them; but I am quite sure the bankers will sidestep that proposition because the positively know that their would-be bosses would be kicked over the fence and down the road, all the way to town.

DIVIDED ALLEGIANCE REGARDED GRAVELY

O. G. Villard, Son of German, Says Times Have Changed Since Schurz Spoke.

Stockbridge, Mass., Sept. 4.—Oswald Garrison Villard, publisher of the New York Evening Post, in an address today declared that the movement among American citizens of foreign, especially German, descent, to form bodies apart from the citizenship presented a far-reaching domestic issue which the American people must conquer.

Mr. Vallard said an important factor in the continuance of the "American melting pot" lay in educating immigrants to the proper duties of citizenship.

He said he was "born on German soil, of a German father."

Divided Allegiance Impossible.

Foreigners becoming American citizens should be made to understand, Mr. Villard said, that there can be no divided citizenship or loyalty or allegiance under the American flag; that no one can accept political obligations here while at heart loyal to another social system, entity or code of laws.

Mr. Villard quoted fram an address made by Carl Schurz, in which Mr. Schurz said that no matter how warm the affections German-Americans had held for their native land, they had never permitted their affections to interfer with their duties as American citizens, nor to seduce them to use their power in American politics for foreign ends."

"How amazed Carl Schurz would be to return to us today," said Mr. Villard. "He would find to his horror that on this moment the presence on this soil of German-Americans adds fuel to the flames of bitterness.

No Cause Found for Bitterness

"Naturally Schurz would scan the horizon for some discriminatory act on the part of our government, or some manifestitation of radical prejudice against German-Americans. But he would find nothing of the sort.

"The mighty convulsion we are witnessing he would ascertain to be entirely due to foreign complication, to a determination on the part of our German-Americans to stand by their fatherland through thick and thin, right or wrong.

"What could amaze him more than to find unnumbered Germans who, like himself, came to this country to escape the very militaristic autocracy they now uphold, today denouncing the nation that adopted and sheltered, fed and clothed them?"

He then asked if it were true, as contended, that German culture and political system were superior to the scheme of life and government in America why the hordes who have flocked here did not go to Germany instead.

He also told of the work of the local German organization in the presentation of medals for excellency in the German language.

NATIONAL DANGER TOPIC

Dr. F. E. Loveland Opposed to Foreign Tongues in Schools.

Have we an American nation? Dr. Frank L. Loveland in his address delivered at the First Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday in Portland said that we, as Americans, think we have. He declared, however that America is in danger of becoming a polyglot of different nationalities all seeking to perpetuate their own ideas and seperate national tendencies.

"If the present propaganda is kept up," he said, "our children or grandchildren will have to bare their breasts to the hail of musketry to determine whether this is a nation."

He declared that the ballot is the American institution which can save American institutions and the country from such a fate.

"I don't know why" he said, "there should be a German Methodist Episcopal Church,, a Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, a Norwegian Methodist Epicsopal Church. especailly when the members can speak and foreign tongues at public expense. What we want in America is Americans in church and state."

Dr. Loveland declared that he does not approve of teaching foreign ideals and foreign tongues at public expense He said that if a person wants to learn a foreign tongue let him learn it other than in the public schools.

The little red school house has been the ark of our covenant all through the years he said. "Let us not forget that it is for the purpose of teaching American ideals and the American language."

Dr. Loveland attacked a resolution adopted at the recent convention of the German-American Alliance in San Francisco, urging the formation of leagues to introduce the German language and German history in high school courses.

Work, But Few Workers.

The problem of the unemployed is not so much to find work for the jobless as to find for them the sort of work they are willing to do. It is hard to say it, but it seems a fact that a majority of the men who appear to be looking for work are doing so merely to avoid it.

On the Columbia River Highway is opportunity to work for a large number of men. With the problem of Portland's unemployed so acute already that a committee is trying to solve it, the contractors are falling behind in construction because they cannot find men enough to accept the work.

It has been the desire of the contractors, as it was the wish of the taxpayers who voted the bonds for the highway, to give the married men and residents of the community preference in the matter of work on the road. Hardly enough married men to construct a grade crossing want work of that sort. The willing workers are usually foreigners, who so greatly desire a chance to earn a living that they resort to all sorts of subterfuges, in the way of pretended marriage and citizenship, to get it. Natives who are married shun the highway.

Some of the contractors, in their desire to give married residents of Multnomah county the opportunity to earn a living, have not only refused to give work to foreigners, but have been sadly victimized by the class they tried to help. In some instances they have advanced railroad fare and given Sunday board to applicants for work, and when Monday morning arrived have found the married men missing.

With a city administration which has adopted a $3 a day scale for eight hours' work, and a committee on the unemployed pledged to feed and board all who apply, the attraction of work on the highway are far from irresistible to many of our citizens.—The Spectator.

$6,000 A Mile.

Reports from California by Oregon tourists are that excellent hardsurface roads are laid there at a cost not in excess of $6,000 a mile, with a maintenance cost of $100 per year to keep same in condition.

The roads are built of cement concrete, are fourteen feet wide, and are covered with a thin flush coat of asphaltic paint and course sand.

The coat is sprinkled on new every year, and is said to cost only 2 cents a square yard each year—$100 a year a mile.

The cement concrete is laid by the approved method of having it set under water. Ridges of earth contain the water in puddles for thirty days after which the cement is so hard it will not break down as does cement that is exposed to dry air immediately after being laid.

So far we have received no official reports on cost, but same have been forwarded to us, and we will present the facts they contain.

It does not follow that because cement concrete roads are successful in California's climate that they will be successful in Western Oregon under the conditions of prolonged rainfall which prevail, but the subject is worth investigating from every viewpoint.

A cost of $6,000 per mile is about half what a first class hard surface pavement of the same width costs in Western Oregon.

The tar macadam road is such a ghastly failure in Oregon, and the cement roads and pavements we have are so poor in comparison with other standard types, that conservative public officials have felt it was useless to expect a durable hard surface road at less than the cost of bitulithic. If there is as good or nearly as good a hard surface pavement at less cost for county roads, we all want to know about it. We are from Missouri though, and it is a case of 'Show us" when anyone says that as good an article can be obtained for half the price of a first-class article.—Oregon Voter.

Call for Bids.

Bids will be received by Tillamook City, Oregon, for the improvement of Second Avenue East and connecting streets to the South boundary of Tillamook City, extending South from the North side of Ninth Street. The improvement consists of paving with concrete, with the curbs and gutters, all to be in accordance with plans and specifications therefor on file with the City Recorder. Bids will be received up to 8 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, September 23rd, 1915. All bids must be accompanied by certified check for 5 per cent of the amount of the bid, to be forfeited if the successful bidder shall not enter into contract for the making of the improvements and give approved bond for the performance thereof within 10 days from the date of the awarding of the contract. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Address City Recorder, Tillamook City, Oregon.

Dated this second day of Sept, 1915.

John Aschim.
City Recorder of Tillamook City Ore.
First publication Sept. 2, 1915.
Last publication Sept. 23, 1915.

Holland has just discovered that it is overrun with spies, but no matter. Germany isn't likely to take any more bites of the European pie while her mouth is full of Muscovites.

Franz Joseph at 85 lived long enough to start the worst war in the world—if we can believe that the old man was at all to blame, instead of the young blades in his government.

Bangor is the place where the mayor was tripped up by a beer barrel that slipped its moorings and rolled across the sidewalk; and this made the mayor so mad he shut up all the saloons--Maine being a dry state. But, perhaps they have another mayor now.

Notice of the appointment of Viewers For Laying out Streets.

Notice is hereby given that the Common Council of Tillamook City, Oregon, has appointed W. W. Conder, Alex McNair and H. F. Goodspeed as viewers, to view the following proposed streets, to-wit:

1st: An extension of Seventh Street, or the street platted in A. A. Miller's Addition as Fourth Street, from the West line of Miller's Addition to the West line of Block 41 of Thayer's Addition to Tillamook City.

2nd: An extension of Eighth Street, or the street platted in A. A. Miller's Addition as Fifth Street, from the West line of Miller's Addition West to the West line of Block 42 of Thayer's Addition to Tillamook City.

3rd: An extension of Ninth Street, or the street platted in A. A. Miller's Addition as Sixth Street, from the West line of Miller's Addition West to the West line of Block 45 of Thayer's Addition to Tillamook City.

4th: An extension of Tenth Street, or the street platted in A. A. Miller's Addition as Seventh Street from the West line of Miller's Addition to the West line of Block 46 of Thayer's Addition to Tillamook City.

As provided by Ordinance No 298 of Tillamook City, Oregon, approved August 3rd, 1915, and has appointed Friday the 10th day of September, 1915, at the City Hall in Tillamook City, Oregon, at the hour of 9 o'clock a.m., as the time and place for said viewers to meet for the purpose of making the assessment of damages and benefits accruing out of the proposed extension of said streets.

All persons claiming damages by reason of the appropriation of any property affected by said proposed extensions are hereby notified to file their claims for such damages with the undersigned City Recorder of Tillamook City on or before the time so appointed for the meeting of said viewers.

The boundaries and termini of the proposed extension, and the boundaries and descriptions of the private property to be appropriated for said extensions are as follows, to-wit:

The proposed extension of Seventh Street is bounded, and its termini are as follows:

Beginning at the Southwest corner of Block 8 of A. A. Miller's Addition to Tillamook, and running thence West to the West line of Block 41 of Thayer's Addition to Tillamook; thence South 0 degrees 12 minutes East along Block line 60 feet; thence East to the Northwest corner of Block 10 of A. A. Miller's Addition; thence North to the place of beginning.

The private property to be appropriated by said proposed extension consists of those portions of Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Block 41, said Thayer's Addition, included within said boundaries.

The proposed extension of Eighth Street is bounded, and its termini are as follows:

Beginning at the Southwest corner of Block 10 of A. A. Miller's Addition to Tillamook, and running thence West to the West boundary of Block 42 of Thayer's Addition to Tillamook thence South 0 degrees 12 minutes East 60 feet along said West line; thence East to the Northwest corner of Block 12 of A. A. Miller's Addition aforesaid; thence North to the place of beginning.

The private property to be appropriated by the said extension is all that included within said boundaries and consists of all those portions, included within said boundaries, of Lots 1 and 2, and fractional Lots 3 and 4, of Block 42 of Thayer's Addition to Tillamook and the tract bounded on the East, North and South by said proposed boundaries, and on the West by the East line of fractional Lot 3, in said Block 42.

The proposed extension of Ninth Street is bounded and its termini are as follows:

Beginning at the Southwest corner of Block 12 of A. A. Miller's Addition to Tillamook, and running thence West of the West line of Block 45 of Thayer's Addition to Tillamook; thence South 0 degrees 12 minutes East along the West line; thence East to the Northwest corner of Block 14 of A. A. Miller's Addition aforesaid; thence North to the place of beginning.

The private property to be appropriated by said extension is all that is included within said boundaries and consists of all those portions of Lots 1, 2, and 3 of Block 45 of Thayer's Addition aforesaid included within said boundaries and the tract bounded on the North, South and East by said boundaries, and on the West by the East line of fractional Lot 3 in said Block 45, said tract being a tract 60 feet North and South and 53.3 feet East and West.

The proposed extension of Tenth Street is bounded, and its termini are as follows.

Beginning at the Southwest corner of Block 14, of A. A. Miller's Addition to Tillamook, and running thence West to the West line of Block 46, Thayer's Addition to Tillamook; thence South 0 degrees 12 minutes East 60 feet along said West line; thence East to the Northwest corner of Block 16 of A. A. Miller's Addition aforesaid; thence North to the place of beginning.

The private property to be appropriated by said extension is all that included within said boundaries, the same consisting of portions of Lots 1, 2, and 3 of Block 46 Thayer's Addition aforesaid and the tract laying East of said Lot 3 bounded on the West by the East line of said Lot 3, and on the North, South and East by the other boundaries of the tract described, being a tract 60 feet North the South by 53.3 feet East and West and being the Eastern portion of said proposed extension.

Dated this August 12th, 1915.

John Aschim,
City Recorder.
First publication August 12, 1915.
Last publication September 9, 1915.

When the war ends, the American tourist crowd will flow in as sightseers do on the day after a tornado has struck an American town—and for the same reason.

ST. ALPHONSUS ACADEMY,

Tillamook, Oregon.

BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for GIRLS, YOUNG LADIES and BOYS under 12.

Fall Session begins Sept. 13th.

St. Alphonsus Academy is a Boarding and Day School for Girls and Young Ladies, under the supervision of the Sisters of St. Mary.

In the Elementary Department, the Course of Study used is that adopted in the elementary schools of the State of Oregon.

The Commercial Course offers to students who wish to fit themselves for office work, the opportunity of securing a thorough business education.

MUSIC, both Instrumental and Vocal, is taught and will be given special attention. The system of grading is observed in teaching the various instruments, the promotion is made from one grade to another, whenever it is advantageous to the student.

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Electric lights and water in every tent; go surf bathing or hunt for crabs and clams; tent city is under direction of Bar View hotel; many entertaining features; no liquors allowed sold. Rates by week, $5 and up; sleeping tents and board at hotel, $2 per day and up. Write W. A. Wise, Bar View, Tillamook County, Ore., or 210 Failing Bldg., Portland Ore.

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Or a joke that will amuse,
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We want to hear from you!
Send it in.
Will your story make us laugh?
Send it in.
Send along a photograph,
Send it in.
Never mind about your style,
If it's only worth the while,
And will make the reader smile,
Send it in.—Exchange.

These conscience fund people, do they ever remember personal obligations as resistently as they remember public ones?

Notice to Water Consumers.

Notice is hereby given, that the hours for sprinkling are between the hours of 5 and 8 A. M., or 5 and 9 P. M.

Water will be shut off where this rule is violated.

John Aschim, Supt.

Sport shirts borrowed their idea from the night shirts; perish the thought that that's what they are.

Those Bryan treaties promise to be as interesting some day as the Dred Scott decision—and is defunct.

Airy person who offers T. R. $10,000 if he will shoulder a musket and go to France is the kind of man who doesn't realize that muskets haven't been shouldered for about sixty years.