

Uncle Silas Says.

Mother, you laughed when you found I wasn't hurt by falling out of bed last night, and when you asked me what I was dreaming about I was too much confused to tell; but, say, that was a cracker jack of a dream, and I'll never forget it. You know we had sauerkraut and half smoked sausage for supper. About midnight I awoke, dripping with perspiration to find myself on the floor, with you bending over me asking, in a frightened tone, if I was hurt, when you found I was uninjured you laughed, at which I felt a little out of sorts, got back into bed and went to sleep without telling you what ailed me. I dreamed that the government had sent me to observe the military actions of the Russian army. The voyage was fine, and I got along all right until I reached the Russian border. There I was stopped by a fierce looking soldier, who savagely inquired my errand. Not wishing to tell him, I said I was an artist from America and intended to paint Russian pictures for New York art club. He seemed much pleased and said I was the very man he was looking for, and would take me to the place I wanted to reach, on condition that I would let him blind-fold me. Well I let him tie a handkerchief over my eyes, and was led on foot what seemed to me to be a mile, then we rode in a very shaky wagon over one of the roughest roads I ever traveled on. After what seemed hours, I was led into a large building and into a peculiar shaped room when the handkerchief was removed from my eyes. In the room were a number of artists copying ancient landscapes. I was led into a large building and in-seat and was instructed to copy a portrait of a woman dressed like a queen. When I had finished it I was told to go to the office and get a passport. There I met a fierce-looking man, who said I was to fight him with broadsword, and handed me one, the blade of which was two feet long, thin and as keen as a razor. We took positions. I failed a blow of his, then with a side thrust cut off his head, which flew up in the air and fell on my upturned face, knocking me down. Then I awoke to find myself at home on the floor by my bed, just coming out of a blood-curdling dream. I'm fond of sauerkraut, mother, as you know, but for supper I'll eat it—never again.

Success in farming, Uncle Bill, is not entirely confined to production and marketing. These are very important essentials but there is one side of the business to which many people do not pay enough attention. The success of farming, from a business point of view requires care in buying. It is one of the principles governing success in any business. The man who buys foolishly or carelessly, throws away at least a part of his expenditures. He may pay more than an article is worth, through not giving sufficient attention to details. To avoid this every farmer should know exactly what he wants and should buy with that object in view. The more the exacting requirements the more need here is for selection. It is seldom wise to refrain from buying needful articles, that is false economy. Money well invested will invariably give increased results and the satisfaction of lightened labor. Judgment should be used in making the decision; all sides of the question should be studied. The fact is that farmers have been an exclusive class too long. They should be both buyers and sellers—should have something to sell during the entire year, if possible, and then they will have money all the time to buy what they want, as other business do. There is much pleasure in buying what we need, provided we have the cash and get the best of everything, the value and price of which are well known. Cash selling and cash buying are far more satisfactory for all parties than credit, not only in the saving of the buyer but in his feeling of self respect and independence.

Amos, when you go farming for yourself, don't make a specialty of any one crop, but raise a variety. You will find it safe to do so, provided you study your soil and plant only such as are adapted to it. The merchant does not buy goods merely for the sake of having them in stock, but because he expects to sell them, and that is just what you should bear in mind when choosing the kind of crop to plant, because only first class produce will sell for a good price, and you can't raise that which is of good quality on soil that is not adapted to its development. Figuratively speaking, don't put your eggs all in one basket, that is, have several chances for success with everything you raise, some things may not be in demand, while others may be. Those that are wanted are always the most profitable to raise, and will offset the small prices of your other crops that may be so abundant they are practically not wanted, thus giving you a fair average profit on your entire output. Furthermore, the influence of such a policy upon your neighbors is something worth considering. When one sees his neighbors success with special crops and variety planting it teaches them the possibilities of the right kind of farming. That is, why we are, in a way, our neighbors teacher. Our neighbor's may not always be ready to admit that they get their ideas from us but they never fail to adopt some of our successful plans and make them their own. No man can live to himself. Each has an influence, and this may mean a great success for others as well as ourselves.

Gertrude, if schools furnished a course in economics that would train girls to real economy in the home, they would be doing them a real service. Not merely saving, but sensible economy. Not the way my dear old grandmother used to economize, either. She always thought piano music badly arranged and often stopped us when playing on the piano to ask why we didn't play more on the ends of the piano, so as to keep the middle from coming out first. She

approved of ducts. But the limit of her economy was reached one day. My grandfather had a long tape measure, which rolled up with a spring. He had used it for years and considered it accurate. But suddenly his old standby failed and every measurement made by it was so outrageously wrong that he began to investigate. He found that it had been cut in the middle and about 12 inches removed, then it had been neatly sewed together again. "It must have been grandmother," was his first thought, and she acknowledged having done it. "It was worn out in that spot," she explained, "so I just cut it out." And she was horrified at grandfather's wastefulness when he threw it away and bought a new one.

FARMERS AND INSURANCE

Carl Abrams, of the State Industrial Accident Commission, Gives Some Particulars. Farmers of Oregon are coming to realize that insurance for their workmen against accident is desirable, therefore the State Industrial Accident Commission has established a rate of different lines of farming operations under authority of Section 31 of the amended act passed by the last Legislature and which becomes effective July 1st. The great interest manifested by farmers is shown by the fact that up to date about 200 farmers have availed themselves of the benefits of this act, although the commission has up to this time been so busy putting into operation the new amendments to the law that no effort has been made to notify farmers of their privilege to take advantage of the act. This information is becoming widely disseminating and has caused a number of unfortunate instances in the Commission office during the past few weeks. In a number of cases men have been injured on the farm and the employer has then made application to come under the Act and sent in remittances to cover his premiums with the hope of by so doing the injured man would be cared for by the state. This of course, is important as will be realized by all readers. It is similar to insuring a building after the same has been burned down and then expect to collect insurance on the building. Similarly a great many applications have come in from farm hands who have been injured, for benefits under the Act. They thinking as long as they have not rejected the act they are entitled to its benefits. However, no protection can be extended to workmen unless accepted by application of the employer.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the State Land Board of the State of Oregon will receive sealed bids at its office in the Capitol Building at Salem, Oregon, up to 10 o'clock A.M. on November 9, 1915, for all the State's interest in the tide or overflow lands hereinafter described, giving, however, to the owner or owners of any lands abutting or fronting thereon, the preference right to purchase said tide or overflow lands at the highest price offered, provided such offer is made in good faith, and also provided that the lands will not be sold for less than \$7.50 per acre, and that the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Said lands are situated in Tillamook County, Oregon, and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point 660 feet north of Sec. corner common to 14, 15, 22 and 23, T. 1 S., R. 10 W. W. M., this point being the meander corner between sections 14 and 15; thence, East 396.00 feet along U. S. Meander line.

N. 32 degrees, 45 minutes E. 660.00 feet along U. S. Meander line. N. 78 degrees 45 minutes E. 759.30 feet along U. S. Meander line. N. 24 degrees, 16 minutes E. 482.40 feet along low water line.

N. 3 degrees 20 minutes W., 1135.00 feet along low water line. N. 5 degrees 33 minutes E. 419.50 feet along low water line. N. 15 degrees 18 minutes W. 840.00 feet along low water line. N. 0 degrees 49 minutes E. 2402.00 feet along low water line.

N. 3 degrees 37 minutes W. 1340.00 feet along low water line. N. 87 degrees 34 minutes W. 1308.06 feet to point on line between Secs. 14 and 15.

South 7302.21 feet to a point of beginning, containing 241.42 acres in Secs. 14 and 11, T. 1 S., R. 10 W. Applications and bids should be addressed to "G. G. Brown, Clerk, State Land Board, Salem, Oregon," and marked "Application and bid to purchase tide lands."

Dated August 21, 1915. G. G. Brown, Clerk State Land Board.

Notice of Completed Contract.

Notice is hereby given, that the County Road Master for Tillamook County, Oregon, has filed his certificate for the completion of the paving contract of the Arenz Construction Company, on the Fairview County Road, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in this office, (with the exception of some minor details) and any person, firm or corporation, having objections to file to the completion of said work, may do so within two weeks from the date of the first publication.

Dated this 14th day of Oct. 1915. J. C. Holden, County Clerk. First publication, Oct. 14, 1915. Last publication, Oct. 28, 1915.

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Two "American First" Slogans.

Although it is possible to interpret some of President's remarks to the Daughters of the American Revolution to mean that he expects the democratic campaign slogan next year to be "American First" we feel that such interpretation does injustice to the president's intellect and character. It is so systematically vague in his rhetoric that we prefer to believe that he was talking figuratively when he said: "But I am in a hurry to have an opportunity to have a lineup and let the men who are talking first of other countries stand on one side and all those who are for America first, stand on the other side." This kind of judgment day, when the sheep will be separated from the goats, will not close the 1916 campaign. No doubt the Democrats will make much of the argument that "the president has kept us out of war," although as Senator Sherman has aptly remarked, there is no reason why he should have got us into war; but any attempt to claim a monopoly of American patriotism would be rebuked as a piece of monumental impudence.

It would be manifestly unjust. No president in the country's history has been treated more considerably by the opposing party. We cannot recall a Republican newspaper, printed in English which has not stood loyally by the president in his dealings with the European situation. There has been considerable criticism, but it has come from men of foreign birth or sympathies. There have been some Republicans who have insisted on a more vigorous assertion of American rights on the high seas and in Mexico, but the criticism of the president's insistence on what he esteemed American rights has come chiefly from Democratic sources.

In likelihood the issues of the campaign of 1916 will be domestic. As Mr. Taft has put it, the people have to live, whether there is war in Europe or not. No doubt the Democrats would be glad to get away from the miserable failure of their domestic policies and run as the true and original Americans, but a majority of the people of the United States will have something to do with the issues. If the Democrats adopt "America First" as a slogan, the Republicans will call the turn on them. They will demand protection of American industries and labor as a necessary step in the program.

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