

State Press Flashlight.

Attorney General Brown has done something terrible toward Oregon mankind. He has rendered an opinion that a wife cannot be prosecuted for stealing from herself. A man should be careful to marry a Christian woman if he marries at all in the face of such an opinion.—Woburn Independent.

Two women were in conversation in a hardware store the other day while being waited upon. "Now what's this thing?" asked one, seeing a pronged affair in the show case. "Well," said the other, "I think that's a potato roaster—isn't it?" she asked the boss. "Well, no," said he somewhat hesitatingly, "that's called a calf weaner." The ladies said no more they hurried out.—Telephone Register.

Whatever may be said about the conditions of the world may be to blame, the fact remains that there is a wide gap between six cents received for hogs by the farmer and thirty-five cents paid for bacon by the consumer. Who gets the difference? The producer is entitled to an answer and if this can come through legislative halls, it is up to him to see that he has the proper representation in those halls.—Rural Spirit.

Was there something in connection with your self or your family that should have been mentioned in the paper last week? The fault of an oversight was more yours than ours. Editorial eyes are popularly supposed to see everything, but they don't—simply because we are all human. After all, Next time anything of the kind occurs, just tell us about it at once and you will find us thankful to get it. Our business is to tell other people what takes place in this community and we want you to help us every time you have an opportunity. Tell us about it the next time.—Lone Journal.

As is known, the greater part of the output of the so-called country creameries is disposed of to the big Portland creameries and for this reason the statement of the secretary of the Philomath creamery of alleged methods of the big houses are important. Writing to the Portland Journal he claims that while the arbitrary price paid for butter fat fixed by the Portland houses is 33 cents, but 22 cents is paid for country cubes against 31 1/2 for city cubes, and this notwithstanding the country cube becomes city made as soon as the wrapper is placed about it.—Hillsboro Independent.

London's new liquor law has gone into effect. Under its provisions no person can buy a drink for a friend in a saloon. Hereafter all drinks must be "Dutch treat"; every man pay for his own. Heavy fines will be imposed upon offenders. It is a sensible law. If this country had had such a law years ago, and enforced it, a lot of states would not be in the dry column now and the drink habit would not be the curse it has proven to be. Not many men will stand up to the bar and buy their own drinks until they are drunk. The treating habit has given the prohibitionists their victories—and will continue to do so.—Itemizer.

At Otway, Ohio, an organization was recently formed with a title as follows: "The Farmers' and Merchants' Commercial Club." Does that not suggest that the farmer is getting the recognition to which he is entitled? Where does the country and the small town merchant get his money? Why, from the farm of course. It is the back bone of the community. The towns have Commercial Clubs and similar organizations, progressive enough to invite the farmer to membership are to be congratulated. And it is noted that the business men of small towns go out on excursions in autos and visit the neighboring farmers a much better relationship exists and much less money is sent to catalogue houses. Think it over!—Chamber of Commerce News.

The gigantic military naval program tentatively outlined by the administration is rather startling in the enormity of the amount of money that will be required to carry it through. But is there any alternative? With the principal nations of Europe and Asia armed to the teeth, can we sit idly by and see ourselves open to subjection by one or more military inclined nations? We have in China a horrible example of a nation with millions of men that has adopted the policy of depending on the fairness and generosity of other nations—with mighty degrading results. So long as human nature is as it is, only the nations that can demand respect are likely to get it. To paraphrase a well known patriot—we favor expanding whatever million may be necessary for defense, but not one dollar for military aggression.—News Times.

One of the leading industrial nations of Europe once urged its citizens "never to forget when you buy a foreign article your country is the poorer." That was sound advice, no one can deny. The truth of the proposition is too plain for even a school boy to question. And yet it is a truth that one of the great political parties of the country has persistently refused to recognize. The whole purpose of a protective tariff is to discourage the purchase of foreign goods and to induce citizens of our own country to buy goods produced at home. The whole purpose of low tariffs is to make it easier to buy in foreign markets. The democratic party stands for low tariffs or free trade and expects lower tariffs to produce relatively more revenue because of larger importations. It refuses to recognize the important fact that "when you buy a foreign article your country is poorer."—Uniqua Valley News.

Miss Carvell was an English nurse in Belgium, who helped the English, French and Belgian soldiers to escape across the frontier into Holland, whence they, or some of them, found their way to England, where the English soldiers joined the army. For this offense which she unqualifiedly admitted, the women was executed by the German military authorities. No heed was given to the request for leniency by the American Minister to Belgium, Brand Whitlock. The German system of stern and inexorable military discipline must be vindicated. She had broken the law—the German military law—and the punishment was death. Nothing more was to be said. It was not a circumstance to justify mercy that the victim was a woman. The execution of Miss Cavell was a tragic incident in the world's history. It is in record with the announced German policy of terrorism. Nothing must stand in the way of German success; everything is to be explained by the law of German necessity. The summary death of a woman caught in the act of defying German authority was intended to impress the Belgian population that German vengeance is sure and awful. Doubtless it was designed, too, to notify other peoples that the German law and German rule of military discipline and reprisal will be enforced to the letter. The Germans make war in deadly and frightful earnest. Of that the world has had abundant proof. That is what the Germans want the world to know and feel. If the world is shocked, the German system has accomplished its definite aim.—Oregonian.

A Tip From a Little Town.

Philomath is only a little city, but some of her merchants are the right size and they are live ones. In the last issue of the Review one of the firms announced that it will meet the catalogue price of Rice & Phelps, Jones' Cash Store, Montgomery Ward & Co., Sears, Roebuck & Co., or any other mail order houses on the same quality of goods, plus the freight. This is business; it's the right way to combat the mail order houses. It's a tip from a little town that Corvallis should follow.

Germany and a Woman.

The execution in a German prison of Edith Cavell, the English school teacher, is a crime at which the little civilization that is left in the world looks aghast and to which barbarism may point as one of its most notable deeds. Miss Cavell was head of a school in Brussels, and was charged with aiding soldiers of the Allied armies to escape from Belgium. Her offense was committed months ago, and she atoned for it by a careful, skillful, and tender nursing of many wounded Germans as well as by a long term in a German dungeon. The diplomatic representatives of this country made every effort to dissuade the Germans from the execution, but the hurried sentence that a secret court martial had passed on the woman. Our minister to Belgium had given assurances that Miss Cavell would not be put to death until he had an opportunity to appeal for a reprieve; while he was begging mercy for her, sentence was carried out and with such precipitancy as to suggest the thought that the executioners took no less delight in denying the pleadings of an American minister than putting to death an Englishwoman. The report of the killing of Miss Cavell and on the efforts made by the American minister to save her is made by Mr. Gibson, secretary of the American legation. It is highly interesting, and says that Miss Cavell, when she heard that she must die, "was admirably strong and calm," and that she went to her death quite happily. Of course, we shall never know whether her happiness was due to contemplation of the fact that she had aided soldiers of the Allied armies to leave Belgium or had nursed back to health the wounded and wrecked of the German armies. What we suppose is that this expatriated Englishwoman had a heart that was filled with mother love which expressed itself in labor and sacrifice for those in distress. And what we know is that in putting her to death the Germans have done their cause very little good in this country.—The Spectator.

Doom of The Saloon.

An organization calling itself the Ohio Temperance Union and announcing itself frankly as against prohibition, wrote a letter to Lyman Abbott, editor of the Outlook, asking for a statement on his views on proposed liquor legislation, to be used in the Ohio campaign. It was known that Dr. Abbott was not a prohibitionist—but he can be remembered that Colonel Roosevelt once proudly compared his own abstemious habits to Dr. Abbott's, though admitting he was not a total abstainer—and it was assumed that he would not aid the prohibitionists. Dr. Abbott took the unexpected course of replying through the Outlook. "I am not in favor," he said, "of state-wide prohibition, except where a public sentiment for prohibition already exists." It must be admitted that the good doctor's definition of his attitude is a trifle delicate, for his pronouncement is tantamount to a saying that he is for prohibition that will prohibit, and for none other. But Editor Abbott leaves no doubt as to where he stands toward the saloon. "In common with most Americans," he says, "I believe in the regulation, not the prohibition, of the liquor traffic. But the action of the liquor dealers has made regulation impossible." Then follows a severe arraignment of saloonmen as breakers of the law, or as partners and associates of the law-breaking classes. "If," he says, "we can not reform the saloons, we shall abolish them. If we can find no other way to abolish them we shall abolish the distillery, the

brewery, the winery and the importation of liquor from abroad." Dr. Abbott has correctly sensed the feeling and purpose of the American people. The saloon as an institution is doomed. The states which have adopted prohibition will never again have the saloon as it has existed; and states which have suffered it to live will sooner or later put it out of business, and try something else.—Oregonian.

President's Revenue Program.

It is announced that the president has decided on the revenue program he will propose to Congress, with a single exception, a contemplated change in the wool schedule. He will ask for an extension of the so-called war tax, the repeal of the provision of the Underwood act that would put all sugars on the free list May 1, 1916, and the issuance of bonds to meet the increase in the army and navy program. As a matter of fact, no congressional act is necessary to issue the bonds. There are still in the treasury Panama bonds, authorized for the construction of the canal. Some bonds were sold, but much of the cost of the great work defrayed by using current revenues. The treasury is also now authorized to issue short-term treasury notes, bearing 3 per cent interest. The president will also ask for the enactment of an anti-dumping law, which would make unlawful the importation of goods offered for sale at less than the cost of production for the purpose of establishing a monopoly. A clause seeking to effect this was stricken from the original Underwood bill.

It will be observed that this is more than a mere revenue program. The anti-dumping law has nothing to do with revenue, except that it might reduce it some. It is a protective measure. The suspension of free sugar is defensible as a revenue measure, but it has also its protective features. Many congressmen will vote for it the more cheerfully because of the "incidental protection" it will afford. The majority of the House Ways and Means Committee opposed free sugar in the first place, but surrendered to the chief executive's wishes. The wool schedule of the Underwood tariff is also the president's handiwork. Mr. Underwood thought it unwise and publicly expressed his views, although voting for it. The president does well to consider its alteration. Although imports have been checked by the great war, the total value of unmanufactured wool imported for the first seven months of this year was \$58,721,271 as against \$18,503,484 for the first seven months of 1913. This year all but \$1,156,714 worth came in free while all the 1913 importation was dutiable. Here is a chance for some revenue and also "incidental protection."

Taking the Tariff out of Politics.

Mr. Howard H. Gross of Chicago, president of the Tariff Commission League, addressed a meeting on Friday upon the question, "Can the tariff be taken out of politics and put upon a business basis?" To answer this question in the affirmative and to show the way to the consummation of the idea it represents is the avowed purpose of the Tariff Commission League, and it proposes to accomplish it by the establishment of a permanent Tariff Commission endowed with large powers. That there is a strong desire to put an end to the periodical disturbances of business growing out of tariff changes there can be no doubt, and there is also no doubt that the country's growing more and more opposed to the unscientific method of tariff framing by legislative committees. The tariff is so intricately and vitally associated with business that it would seem to be a work of supererogation to discuss the application of business principles to its construction, and yet it must be admitted that there is need for such discussion, for there is genuine need for such application. That need was recognized by the Republican party long ago and the Taft Tariff Commission was a long step toward removing the need. Most assuredly tariff can be, and should be, put upon a business basis.

But can the tariff be taken out of politics? That is another matter. We agree that it ought to be done. We fervently hope that it will be done eventually. But we do not hesitate to say in the present state of feeling of the people of the United States it is impossible. Politics, in this connection, may be defined as the strife of opposing opinions upon questions of public policy. Where there is no strife there is, in this interpretation, no politics. The Monroe Doctrine, for example, although a measure of public policy is "out of politics," because the people as a whole are agreed upon it. A democracy is controlled by the opinions of the people. Whenever a principle of government is adopted creates a division of opinion among the people it becomes a political issue and a political issue it must remain until the occasion for it ceases to exist, or until the people, or a large and permanent majority of the people, become convinced that it is good or bad. Free silver was a great political issue in 1896. It is "out of politics" now, overwhelmed by the weight of public opinion against it.

The tariff is the greatest and the most persistent political issue this nation has had to deal with, at least during the last forty years. And it is so, first, because of its tremendous importance, and second, because public opinion is so radically and so nearly equally divided. As long as this condition exists the tariff will continue to be, and must continue to be, a political question. It can not be taken out of politics until the people, or an unchanging majority of the people, become in accord upon one tariff policy or the other. Not until we have established a permanent protective policy or a permanent free trade or revenue policy will the tariff cease to be an issue in politics.

Street scenery looks quite as it did thirty or more years ago, there are so many youthful budding mustaches. Fashion is a great hair restorer this time.

FAIR BOARD'S REPORT.

Financial Statement by Secretary Tait Showing Receipts and Expenditures.

Report of the Secretary of the Tillamook County Fair Board for the year 1915.

Receipts.	
Balance on hand November 30th, 1914	\$ 198.75
Premium List "Ads"	221.50
Miscellaneous receipts	81.49
Miscellaneous from State	938.16
Grand Fund	49.35
General Admissions	1,092.50
Concessions	228.50
County Court	1,850.00
State Fair Premiums and Miscellaneous	193.93
Total	\$4,836.09
Disbursements:	
Stationery and Printing	\$ 273.38
Advertising	139.73
Labor	233.18
Better Babies Contest	147.72
County and School Exhibit	545.25
State Fair	1,021.54
Grounds, Buildings and Equipment	1,136.14
General Expenses	1,136.14
Premiums Paid	1,229.90
Outstanding 1914 Warrants paid	38.30
Total	\$4,836.32
Balance on hand according to Secretary's record	\$3.77
Balance in treasurer's hands	\$61.50
Less unpaid 1915 Warrants on hand, outstanding	57.37
Actual balance on hand October 16th, 1915	\$ 377.10

I, Wm. G. Tait, Secretary of the Tillamook County Fair Board, hereby certify that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Wm. G. Tait, Secretary.
We, the undersigned, have examined the books and accounts of Wm. G. Tait, Secretary of the Tillamook County Fair Board and have found them correct and to agree with the above statement, this 21st day of October 1915.

A. M. Hare, Judge
J. C. Holden, Clerk
After deducting premiums, etc., received at State Fair hence cost to the County for handling the County and School exhibit, including the cost of gathering them both, was only \$351.32. Anyone desiring to examine the books and accounts of the Fair Board can do so by calling on the County Treasurer.

Cost of Making Whey Butter.

The first year that the Wisconsin factory made whey butter a record of the following expenditures was carefully kept:

Repairs	\$25
Ice	40
Interest on investment	40
Depreciation, at 10 per cent	80
Oil	5
Salt	7
Belts	9
Butter paper	9
Coal, 1/4 cents for each pound of butter made	9
Labor, 2 1/2 cents for each pound of butter made	9

All items except for coal and labor would be practically the same for all factories regardless of size. Factory managers have adopted different methods of settling with the farmers. In Wisconsin some of the factories gave the farmers one-half of the returns, while others pay them 35 cents for the butter fat in the whey from each 100 pounds of milk delivered. Where a central creamery is required for churning the cream from a number of factories, a plan tried in New York was to give one-third of the gross receipts to the churning plant, and one-third to the farmers.

A factory which receives 10,000 pounds of milk a day during the flush season should receive 2,000,000 lbs. for the year, or enough to make 5000 or 6000 pounds of whey butter. This is enough to pay the cheesemaker for his labor and operating expenses and leave a considerable amount to be paid to patrons. In factories doing a larger business the patrons' profits would be proportionately larger. Many cheesemakers doing a much smaller business have put in equipment for separating whey, but a different method of settlement with the farmers was necessary. If the farmers are willing to accept one-third of the gross receipts, as they were in New York, cheesemakers can afford to equip their factories for making whey butter even when handling a comparatively small quantity of milk.

The sum distributed among the patrons is a clear profit above what they receive when butter is not made, as the whey, after removal of the fat, can still be used for feeding farm animals. The fat in the whey represents a comparatively small part of the feeding value. Ordinarily, the greater part of the fat rises to the top of the whey in the tank and can be seen as a dirty scum, which farmers hesitate to put into cans used for milk.

In view of these facts the dairy experts in the United States Department of Agriculture are decidedly of the opinion that it is to the best interests of the cheese factory and of the farmer that whey butter be made in all factories receiving milk enough to warrant expenditure for equipment.

Ford Company Has Made 1,006,835 Hachines.

On October 1 the Ford Motor Co., since the first car was completed, June 15, 1903, had manufactured and sold 1,006,835 cars. That stupendous production has been made in a period of about 12 years and 100 days. This is a record, not only far surpassing, of course, anything in the motor car field, but in an achievement unique in the history of the industrial world. Nothing approximating it has ever been recorded, and probably never will be in a similar period of time.

This total, 1,006,835 cars, is the joint output of the Ford Motor Company's factories in Detroit, Walkerville and

Manchester, England, and the twenty-five Ford assembling plants in this country. Besides these twenty-five assembling plants there are twenty-four Ford sales and service branches in the United States. The Ford factory and Detroit assembly and sales branches together now employ about 30,000 men.

COUNTIES ASK ROAD AID.

Policy in Yamhill and Tillamook.
Salem, Or., Oct. 23.—Two more counties were added to the list of applicants seeking state aid for road improvement today, when representatives from Tillamook and Yamhill Counties appeared before the State Highway Commission to plead for funds. The delegation asked the Commission to appropriate \$20,000 to help in rocking the Sour Grass road in Yamhill and Tillamook counties. The road leads over the mountains to the coast and formerly was a toll road. The Commission was unable to give any definite promises, but advised the visitors that if possible money will be allotted for the road.

Tillamook Highway Gets Signs.

McMinnville, Or., Oct. 22.—The Tillamook Highway is being placarded with road signs by the county court, assisted by G. S. Wright, president of the McMinnville Automobile Club, following the plan adopted for the West Side Highway from Portland to Eugene. The signs for the Tillamook Highway are diamond-shaped iron signs painted blue, with white lettering and arrows. The West Side Highway is marked with red signs and white lettering.

Notice to Creditors.

In the District Court of the United States for the district of Oregon.
In the matter of Wm. Robitsch, bankrupt; No. 3508 in bankruptcy.
Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of October, A. D., 1915, Wm. Robitsch, of Bay City, Oregon, the bankrupt above named, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and the first meeting of his creditors will be held at my offices, rooms 830-831 Northwestern Bank Building, Portland, Oregon, on the 4th day of November, 1915, at 10 a. m., at which time said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Claims must be presented in form required by the Bankrupt Act, and sworn to.
The schedule file discloses doubtful assets.
Dated October 22, 1915.
A. M. Cannon,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Notice to Creditors.

In the District Court of the United States for the district of Oregon.
In the matter of Ole Egge bankrupt No. 3498 in bankruptcy.
Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of October, A. D., 1915, Ole Egge, of Tillamook, Oregon, the bankrupt above named, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and the first meeting of his creditors will be held at my offices, rooms 830-831 Northwestern Bank Building, Portland, Oregon, on the 4th day of November, 1915, at 10 a. m., at which time said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Claims must be presented in form required by the Bankrupt Act, and sworn to.
The schedule file discloses doubtful assets.
Dated October 22, 1915.
A. M. Cannon,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Notice of Administrator's Sale.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Tillamook.
In the matter of the Estate of Jasper W. Buckles, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as administrator of the estate of Jasper W. Buckles, deceased, will, pursuant to an order made herein on the 2nd day of October, 1915, sell at private sale, from and after the 5th day of November, 1915, the following real property of the said estate, situated in Tillamook County, Oregon:

Forty seven acres of bottom land out of the north part of the west half of the northeast quarter of section eleven in township one north of range ten west of the Willamette Meridian, together with the hill land lying between said forty seven acres of bottom land and the north line of said west half of the northeast quarter of said section eleven, excepting two acres conveyed to Peter Erickson by deed recorded in book "P" at page 568, records of deeds for said county; the whole tract of land conveyed containing fifty acres more or less, the south line thereof being parallel with the north line of said section eleven and one half of the road running along a portion of said lands and a tract of land occupied by the school district for school purposes to be considered as part of the land conveyed. The same being subject to said road and to the rights of the school district in said portions.

The said sale will be made for cash in hand, or for part cash and the balance approved security, and the sale shall be subject to confirmation by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Tillamook.

E. J. Clausen,
Administrator of the Estate of Jasper W.

Dr. Cook is not a spy, and the British should not hold him as one. He is only the first to say "I spy" in the North Pole game.
Lumber cheese of the proper horse power is made right in this country. Arn't we resourceful in time of war?

Notice of Sale of Execution.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the Circuit Court, of the State of Oregon, for the County of Tillamook, dated the 14th day of October, 1915, in the cause wherein John R. Harter was plaintiff, and Charles R. Soule, Soule Brothers, Incorporated, a corporation, J. J. Jones, J. Swank, O. W. Wilson and Harriet L. Wilson, his wife, C. M. Zumalt, W. C. Look and Mrs. W. C. Look, his wife, and W. B. Shively, Assignee, were defendants, upon a judgment and decree rendered against the defendants above named, and in favor of the plaintiff, John R. Harter, for the sum of seven hundred and 00/100 dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum from the 22nd day of July, 1911; seventy-five dollars attorney's fees; thirty eight and 62/100 dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 30th day of January, 1915; sixty-one and 63/100 dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 30th day of July, 1915; and the balance of said judgment of the suit, allowed and \$53.55, and commanding me to satisfy the said judgment by the sale of real property belonging to the said defendants and hereinafter described:

Now, therefore, in order to satisfy the said judgment and decree I will, on the 15th day of November, 1915, at 10 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:

Blocks three, four, nine, ten, eleven, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-seven, twenty-eight and twenty-nine, and lots from one to seventeen inclusive and from twenty-three to twenty-six inclusive, of block two, and lots one and from twenty-six to forty-seven inclusive, of block sixteen, and lots from twenty-eight to forty-eight inclusive, of block fifteen, and lots from one to eight inclusive, and from fifty-seven to sixty-one inclusive, of block twenty-one and lot one of block twenty-six and lots one, two and sixteen of block twelve, all in Avaton, in the County of Tillamook and State of Oregon.
Dated the 14th day of October, 1915.
H. Crenshaw,
Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon.
First publication Oct. 14, 1915.
Last publication, Nov. 11, 1915.

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, nor any offer therefor accepted of 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. 1398.96 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.

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