

**SENTENCE PASSED ON CASHIER HEADS.**

**Frank Manefee and F. M. Le-Monn To Serve Year and to Days in Federal Prison.**

Frank Manefee and F. M. Le-Monn, president and former sales manager respectively, of the United States Cashier Co., were sentenced Monday in Portland to one year and ten days in the Federal penitentiary on McNeil's Island by Federal Judge Bean. Oscar A. Campbell, vice-president and director; O. E. Gernet, former assistant sales manager; and B. F. Bonnewell and H. M. Todd, former stock salesmen of the same company, were each sentenced by Judge Bean to four months in the County Jail at Portland.

All six of the defendants were convicted August 21 last, after a trial continuing 46 days, of conspiracy to use the United States mails in furtherance of a fraudulent stock selling scheme.

The scenes in the court room before Judge Bean pronounced sentence were dramatic in the extreme. Each of the defendants with the exception of Mr. Manefee, personally pleaded with the court for leniency, declaring that they had acted in good faith. Mr. Le-Monn, who has already passed two months in the County Jail, owing to inability to raise \$5000 bonds, addressed the court for three-quarters of an hour.

**Attorneys Plead for Leniency**

Others who addressed the court included Martin L. Pipes, attorney for Mr. Manefee, who declared that if Mr. Manefee were sent to prison his family would be practically destitute and dependent on charity, and begged Judge Bean to impose a fine instead of a prison sentence; Lark Bilyeu, attorney for Mr. Campbell; John P. Logan, attorney for Mr. Bonnewell and Mr. Todd; A. P. Dobson, attorney for Mr. Le-Monn, and Robert F. Maguire, attorney for Mr. Gernet.

United States Attorney Reames, replying briefly, said that the government in its investigation had found that approximately \$1,500,000 had been taken from the investing public by the defendants, and that nothing had been given in return. All he had tried to do, as prosecutor, he said, was to put the facts squarely before the jury to fix responsibility.

Mr. Reames said further that he would ask the court to take into consideration that while many of the appeals for sympathy were such as would move strongly toward leniency there were almost 3500 stockholders in the company, some of whom had lost the savings of a lifetime through the investments in the United States Cashier stock, who were not represented in court.

**The Country Wants Protection.**

At the last presidential election a large majority of the voters of the United States supported protective platforms. The election division among the Republicans left a loophole, for the moment, by means of which legislative authority rested with a minority of voters. But the vote for protection stands as the substantial fact, pointing unmistakably to the popular position on the subject. This support of protection has been interwoven with the history of the country for fifty years, and paramount in national policies for nearly all the time. The few interruptions have been political "scratches." They came as chance results, not as premeditated public action. Not the slightest doubt exists as to what the popular vote would be on the choice between protection and free trade if cast apart from other questions. Not less than two-thirds of the votes in the different states would stand by the protective system the Republican party has championed for more than fifty years, during which time the party has been in control with little intermissions. It is needless to go into figures to show the growth of national prosperity at this time. The general features of the unexampled expansions are well known.

As far as the Democratic party has experimented with what it calls free trade since the electoral incident that put the minority on top, the outcome has been a strengthening of protective sentiment. War taxes in time of peace are not a pleasing thing to contemplate. Democrats point to the collection of an income tax as an achievement, but it would certainly look better if not mixed up with insufficient revenue and a treasury deficit. As every person of practical business judgment can see, the end of the war will flood the country with cheap foreign goods in ruinous competition with our own industries unless a wise protective safeguard is applied. All Europe will hold a rummage sale if our doors are flung wide open on the Democratic system. New enterprises are halted because of the uncertainty in regard to the extent that free trade eccentricities are to be continued. In other words, will the minority shape the economic policy of the country for another term of years? Much as they are to be regretted, and deeply injurious as they must prove, such things happen when the true weight of public opinion is obscured by party division. Look at the popular vote of 1912 and the platforms of that year and see how protection was side tracked, though it received a big majority.

The majority will be greater next year, and, in all probability, large enough to put an end to minority tariff misfits.

**Deafness Cannot Be Cured**

by local application, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition hearing will be destroyed forever. It is not a case of ten years caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**PEACE MOVE IS REPORTED.**

**Kaiser to Advise Wilson and Alphonso of Terms, Says Rumor.**

London, Oct. 26.—A report reached here today that Prince von Buelow, former German Chancellor, will shortly submit to President Wilson and King Alphonso, of Spain, an outline of the conditions on which Germany might be disposed to discuss terms of peace.

The report is contained in a Reuter dispatch from Madrid and has not been corroborated from any other source. The dispatch gives as authority Prince Camperore, an Italian nobleman, who is a brother-in-law of Prince von Buelow. The report was first published in Madrid, the correspondent says, in the form of a message from Rome.

At last reports Prince von Buelow was ill. A message from Berlin on Sunday said he was confined to his room in Cologne as the result of a slight indisposition. The Prince was on his way to Baden Baden.

**GERMAN ADMITS AID BY SECRET SERVICE.**

**Fay Tells of Plot to Blow up Ships.**

New York, Oct. 25.—Details of a plot to hamper the shipment of munitions of war to the allies by placing clock-work bombs on the rudder or propellers of the ships, so timed that the ships would be disabled on their way across the Atlantic were disclosed today in the confession of one of the five men charged in complaint filed with the United States Commissioner with conspiracy to violate a Federal statute.

Following upon the confession of Robert Fay, a Lieutenant of the Sixteenth Saxon Infantry, who admitted that he came to this country last April through an agreement with the German secret service to blow up or delay steamers laden with war supplies for the allies, William J. Flynn, chief of the Secret Service, tonight filed before United States Commissioner Houghton a complaint in which, not only Fay, but four other men are charged with promoting the conspiracy. The hearing on the Federal charge was set for November 4.

**Plan Discussed With Superiors.**

Fay confessed that while on the battle field he talked with his superior officers about a device to blow up ships, that later his idea of coming to America and carrying his scheme through was well received by the German Secret Service, that he came well enough supplied with money to act on his own responsibility, and that he talked with Captain von Papen, military attaché, and Captain K. Boy-Ed, naval attaché of the German Embassy, about the plans, but they had refused to have anything to do with it.

The confession of Fay, who said he had been decorated with the iron cross for fighting in the Champagne district in France, covers his arrival in the United States on April 23rd last, his making of clock-work bombs since then and his activities in experimenting with explosives along the Hudson River.

**Acid and Other Chemicals Found.**

Quantities of acid in the room occupied by Fay and Walter L. Scholz in Weehawken, N. J., and boxes each containing 120 pounds of chlorate of potash used in making so-called sugar bombs, in a bathroom on the Hudson had been found after the arrest of these men on Sunday. Scholz, a brother-in-law of Fay, is a mechanic.

Two other men were arrested today and another, making the fifth, was named in the complaint, but he had not been apprehended, the new arrests were:

**King Cotton's March.**

King Cotton is the one king who is now making such a decided advance along an extended front that he may begin to hope for a victory out of the war. At first, King Cotton was the hardest hit of all the kings in the world, and in the depth of his disaster it was often foolishly said that he had lost a throne. In the panic, many holders who could have waited the turn of the tide, sold their cotton at low prices to investors who are now either selling at 12 cents or holding for a still higher price.

Texas, the greatest of the cotton states, tells the story in the dispatches stating that the planters of that state, with 700,000 bales of cotton less than they held at this time last year, stand now to make \$90,000,000 more in the total price of the crop. They are disposing of this season's crop about as fast as it can be picked, although there is confident expectation of prices above 12 cents, which is the price at which the Texas crop is now moving out. A part of the increase in dollars is in money paid for cotton seed oil, which is now bringing a price practically double that paid last year.

And the agriculturist can already be seen traveling the way of the Wall Street operators who, after several years of dire adversity, no sooner found that Wall Street is Easy Street again than they begin plunging in the old way likely to bring the old results. Planters and cotton dealers are busy calculating that prices reported as advancing for several months without reference to when or how the war may end. Cultivation of this over-optimism is likely to lead to the same overplanting which came the same somewhat to last year's tribulation. An undoubted factor in the higher price of this crop is that this year the cotton acreage was greatly reduced. To disregard this fact will be to invite danger.

**U. S. ARMY OF 685,000 MEN IS DEFENSE PLAN**

**Expenditure of \$500,000,000, in Five Years and Construction of 44 Naval Ships Next Year.**

The administration program for national defense to be recommended to the forthcoming session of Congress, providing a total expenditure on the army and navy next year of about \$400,000,000, is almost completed. Secretary Garrison's plan, which was approved by the president calls for an increase of \$75,000,000 in the war Department's annual appropriation, to be used to augment the regular army to 140,000 men, the creation of a new continental army of 400,000 men, which, together with the militia of 125,000, would give the United States a military force in time of need of 685,000.

Approval also was given to the proposal of Secretary Daniels and the General Board of the navy for a five year naval construction program, to cost \$500,000,000, giving the navy ten new dreadnaughts and to battle cruisers, as well as more than 70 submarines, 50 destroyers, 10 scout cruisers and a host of auxiliary ships.

After the conference of Secretary Daniels, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt and the General Board, it became known that the following naval construction program for the first of the five years had been decided upon: Two dreadnaughts, two battle cruisers, twenty-five coast submarines, five seagoing submarines, twelve destroyers, an increase of 8000 in personnel and an augmentation by 250 of the naval academy student body.

Secretary Garrison has carefully guarded his plan for strengthening the military establishment and organizing a great continental army for defense, and but little was known of it until recently.

**Garrison's Program.**

The program proposes:

1. Regular army, 140,000 men, an increase of more than 50,000 men in the present establishment.
2. A continental army, 400,000 strong, enlisted for six years, for service within the continental United States. These men would serve two months a year for the first three years with the colors, undergoing a period of intensive training. They would be on furlow the remaining three years, subject to call in time of need.

It is estimated that 40,000 of the 540,000 men thus provided for would be noncombatants of the Medical Corps or other military forces not included in the fighting line.

**Would Increase National Guard.**

Behind this army would be the National Guard, now some 125,000 strong, but whose numbers would be augmented substantially by the organization of the continental army. The plans contemplate the transfer of such national guard officers and men as many as desire it into the continental army, and more liberal treatment of the guardsmen would be urged and the increase of these state forces would be encouraged in every possible way.

Increases in the regular establishment contemplated are: Infantry, 10 regiments; field artillery 4 regiments; coast artillery, 52 companies; Engineer Corps, 15 companies; Aviation Corps, 2 detachments.

All of these new commands would be organized at peace strength. Adequate nation must depend upon a citizen army, supplies of small arms and field guns and howitzers and of reserve ammunition for the enlarged establishment would be sought.

**Theory of the Plan.**

The plan is built on the theory that the largely of a volunteer character, in time of war. There are many hundreds of thousands of young men, it is said, who have both the time and inclination to devote at least two months a year to rigid and intensive military training, and the continental army would be composed of these, leaving the national guard those citizens whose responsibilities prevent their devoting more than one night a week or so to military service. With six months of actual field training, army officers are confident that a continental army would be as thoroughly organized as is possible with any system of a regular establishment of 500,000 men. Officers for the new army would be obtained from civil life almost entirely, as the West Point Military Academy, would be overtaxed even to supply officers for the increased regular army. Even at present not more than half of the officers of the army are West Point graduates and an extension of the work at West Point would be required to care for the new regiments to be created.

For the continental army the plan contemplates drawing from the national guard and from educational institutions where military training is compulsory, at least 1000 officers a year for each of the first two years.

**Would Standardize Courses.**

Eventually it is hoped that all military schools in the country can be standardized as to their courses in engineering and other military sciences. These courses would become a specialty, it is believed, if a given number of ranking graduates each year were assured of commissions in the continental army.

The new army would be organized in convenient geographical divisions and on the theory that its members could be citizens of the districts in which these organizations were located. Regular places for mobilization and storage of equipment for each company would be provided and every man of the force would know where to go and what he was expected to do when a call to arms came. The six-year enlistment contract would bind him to answer any call to the colors regardless of any physical affairs with which it might interfere.

While under training the men of the continental army would receive the regular army pay.

In the beginning the new army would be organized by companies and later would be constituted into regiments, brigades, divisions and army corps as they developed in the various sections of the country.

**School Notes.**

A boy and girl are wanting places where they can work for board and attend high school or work which will pay board while they are attending school. Any one who can supply either of them with a suitable place is asked to notify Mr. Onthank.

The school play shed is completed. On rainy days it is being used to compactly, by the pupils of the grade building. We are hoping that a little apparatus will be installed at one end of the building, but as it is, the building is a boon to the children on rainy days when play otherwise would be impossible.

Four new Electric Hot Plates were recently installed in the Domestic department to take the place of the gasoline range which was sold last summer. The department is using, on trial, a small electric range which provides open space to take the place of that in the gasoline stove. The Department has also received a case of exhibit material from the Crescent Manufacturing Co., of Seattle. Other such exhibits are expected to arrive soon. The Science Department has an exhibit showing the manufacture of pencils and of Carborundum and its products from the Carborundum Co., of Niagara Falls, N. Y. These exhibits are furnished entirely free to schools. Even the transportation is usually paid.

The school has received some splendid large maps of Oregon, prepared by the surveyors of the State Forestry Service. These were also free except for transportation.

A number of last year's graduates who are teachers in various parts of the county, were in attendance at the recent institute. Among these were Helen Stam, who is teaching in District No. 51 south of town; Mida Hiner, who is teaching at Beaver; Myrtle Wallin, who is teaching at the new school recently opened at Blaine; Sylvia Rowe, who is teaching the primary room at Wilson River; and Earle White who has just finished teaching a term on the upper Wilson river. A large number of graduates of former years were also in attendance.

**Mother Smith Passes Away.**

Nancy Narcissus Cable was born in Kentucky on the 17th day of December, 1841. When little more than an infant her parents removed with her to Missouri, where they remained until she was nine years of age, when they went to Kansas to live. There she spent her girlhood days, and in 1873, on the 7th day of February, she was united in marriage to William Smith. To this union was born seven children, two of whom died in infancy.

In 1877 she, with her husband and one child, crossed the plains, locating finally in Spokane County, Wash. After living there seven years she came to Tillamook county, Oregon, where she resided until her death, which occurred October 22, 1915, at noon, at her home near Blaine. At the time of her death she was 73 years, 10 months and five days old. Five years after coming to Oregon her husband 'crossed the great divide' and for twenty years has been waiting for her on the other side. She became a Christian at the early age of eleven years and all her life was spent in the service of her Savior.

When first converted she joined the Baptist church, remaining a member of that church for years. After locating at Waverly, Washington, she became a member of the United Brethren church, but after coming to Oregon she affiliated with the Free Methodist Church, of which she was a faithful and consistent member until God called her to the great church above. During her last years her one thought and aim in life was to live for her Master. "To press toward the mark, for the prize of the high calling of God and Christ Jesus," and now she is reaping the rich reward promised to the faithful. She leaves behind to mourn their loss besides a host of friends, a sister, Mrs. C. W. Sears, who lives at Blaine, Oregon; a brother, Joseph Cable, of Seattle, Wash. Her surviving children, all of whom live in Oregon, are: Fannie and Henry Smith and Mina Booth, of Blaine; George Smith, of Salem; and Nellie Ayer, of Tillamook. Though they mourn with aching hearts for the mother who has gone on before, they look forward to the meeting on the Heavenly gilded shore.

The funeral services were held at the home, conducted by H. A. Smith, pastor of the Nazarene Church, Scripture texts, "They shall be mine, saith the Lord of hosts, in that day when I make up my jewels" Mal. 3:17 "These are they, which come out of great tribulation and have washed their lives and made them white in the Blood of the Lamb." Rev. 7:14. The remains were laid to rest beside those of her husband in the Blaine cemetery. The funeral was attended by a large number of friends who showed many tributes of love and respect for the departed and extended their sympathy to the bereaved loved ones.

Denouncing mollicoddles in the lump is but dealing in glittering generalities. No one realizes that he is one, Colonel.

**Every Woman Should Know**

There are three entirely different kinds of baking powder, namely:

- (1) Cream of tartar, derived from grapes;
- (2) Alum, a mineral acid; and
- (3) Phosphate of Lime.

(1) Baking Powders made of Cream of Tartar add to the food the same healthful qualities that exist in the ripe grapes from which Cream of Tartar is derived.

(2) Baking Powders made of Alum add to the food some form of Alum or Aluminum, a heavy metal, wholly foreign to any natural article of food.

(3) Phosphate of Lime is made from rock or by burning bones which by chemical action are changed into a white, powdered acid. It is used in baking powder only because it is a cheaper substitute.

*A Cream of Tartar powder never contains Alum or Phosphate.*

Every housekeeper should read the names of the ingredients printed on the label and know what she is using.

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.**  
New York

**SPECIAL SCHOOL MEETING.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—To the legal voters of School District No. Nine of Tillamook County, Oregon, that a SPECIAL SCHOOL MEETING of said district will be held at the High School Auditorium in said district on Saturday, the 20th day of November, 1915, at 1:00 o'clock p. m., to vote on the proposition of levying a special district tax.

The purpose for which the money to be raised by this levy shall be expended, are shown by the following itemized budget which is hereby made a part of this notice:

Teachers' Salaries	\$13,920.00
Apparatus and Supplies	1,250.00
Library	200.00
Repairs of Schoolhouses, etc.	1,000.00
Janitor	1,200.00
Janitor Supplies	150.00
Fuel	700.00
Light and Power	180.00
Clerk's Salary and Bond	150.00
Postage and Stationery	20.00
Interest on Bonds and Warrants	2,500.00
Domestic Science Department	180.00
Manual Training Department	200.00
Filing Equipment for Clerk's Office	75.00
Transportation of Pupils	225.00
Insurance	600.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$22,550.00</b>

Dated at Tillamook, Oregon, this 27th day of October, 1915.

Attest: E. J. Claussen, District Clerk.

Canzada Everson,  
Chairman, Board of Directors.

**TEUTON LOSSES 5,000,000.**

Estimate is Made by Rotterdam, Holland, Newspaper.

London, Oct. 26.—The Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant, as quoted by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, gives German losses from October 11 to 20 as \$7,424 in dead, wounded and missing. The total Prussian losses are given as 2,021,078.

The newspaper says there also have been issued 228 Bavarian, 209 Saxon, 286 Wurttemberg and 53 naval casualty lists, as well as lists of officers and under officers, with the Turkish army. The Courant figures the total losses to the central powers at 5,000,000 men killed, wounded and missing.

**Danish Women to Vote.**

London, Oct. 26.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen says:

"Premier Zable declared today that the Government intended to put in force June 5, 1916, the new constitutional law conferring suffrage on women, waiving the right to propose a prolongation of the old constitutional law, owing to the war.

"It is expected that a general election will occur in July, when the Danish women will vote for the first time."

**Winter is on in Russia.**

London, Oct. 27.—Winter has set in in the Russian war theater, according to the Times' Petrograd correspondent, who says snow has been falling for three days and the roads are frozen so hard that there is no foothold for the horses.

The conditions, the correspondent adds, are thus worse than in the rainy season.

**Non-Partisan Plans Lost in California.**

San Francisco, Oct. 26.—The proposition to make all state officials non-partisan was rejected at a state-wide election today by more than 19,000 majority. There went to defeat with it all of the proposals submitted. Returns from 1584 of 4672 precincts in the state gave the following incomplete results, which were admitted by leaders on both sides to be conclusive:

Direct primary—Yes, 45,378; no, 64,974.

Form of ballot—Yes, 38,931; no, 57,164.

The vote on the rural credit amendment, under which state banks would lend money to ranchers on crop security, was: Yes, 38,534; no, 52,820.

Eight other amendments were also voted on.

The result of the election, it was generally agreed, will necessitate a special session of the Legislature in order to readjust the primary election law. The referendum was invoked against only part of the amendments to this law, and the defeat of this part leaves the measure in a hopeless tangle.

**Progressives Behind Measure**

The non-partisan plan was the main issue of the election. It was advocated as a Progressive party measure, having the support of Governor Johnson and the state administration. The Governor and some of the state officers campaigned vigorously for them and the small total available at a late hour left the possibility that the tide might be turned.

Governor Johnson tonight conceded the defeat of the non-partisan amendments. He said the result proved that those who advocated non-partisanship were "just a little ahead of the times."

**To Introduce the Aluminum Ware**

Subscribers to the Headlight can obtain a

**\$2.50 COFFEE POT**

**PERCOLATOR for \$1.00.**

At the Headlight Office.

**Let 'er Rain!**

If you've a man's work to do, wear Tower's Fish Brand

**Reflex Slicker \$3.00**

The coat that keeps out all the rain. Reflex Edges stop every drop from running in at the feet.

Protects Hat, 75 cents

Satisfaction Guaranteed  
Send for free catalog

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