

State Press Flashlights.

It is now proposed to educate prisoners in the Oregon state penitentiary. That's fine! All that a man needs to do to get an education is to be an inmate of that institution. He can rob a dwelling, steal a horse or take a human life and he will be sent to the pen, secure an education and then be pardoned out. Great, isn't it?—St. Helens Mist.

The state administration, and Governor Withycombe in particular are to be congratulated upon its policies in the administration of the penitentiary. The Herald, which has criticized the administration of the penitentiary, stands just as ready to give credit when the credit is due. The governor's proposal to secure the mental improvement of the prisoners through a system of education, and the record of his personal efforts at the penitentiary, shows him to be committed to a policy of broad humanity. And that is what is asked.—Banks Herald.

Notwithstanding the fact that sixty six per cent of our imports now enter free of duty, the cost of living does not decrease. The New York Times Annalist index number showing average wholesale prices of 25 food commodities for the week ending October 16, is 142.93, compared with 141.6 for the corresponding week of October 1913, the first month of the democratic tariff, during which month 61 per cent of imports came in free. This does not square with the Democratic campaign promise that by means of duty free goods they should lower the cost of living.—Astorian.

In trying to yoke up his discredited ship-purchase scheme with the plans for national defense, Secretary McAdoo has surely hitched his wagon to a star. But it is doubtful if the tow-line will hold. There will be many an attempt to cloak unworthy and partisan schemes behind the garment of preparedness, but none more bold and sinister than this of the secretary of the treasury to commit the United States to a novel and positively dangerous scheme of public ownership, a scheme which no one seems willing to accept has his own voters cordially damned, by a vast majority of the country.—Corvallis Gazette-Times.

The Lane county commissioners are to be warmly commended for their determination to erect permanent sign boards at the prominent road corners of the upper valley. Road signs have always been a great convenience, but since the automobile has enormously increased the average radius of travel they have become an absolute necessity. The road laws of Oregon provide in full detail the method of bringing this desirable condition about. They provide that the county courts of the state must see to it that the road supervisors erect legible signs at every crossing and every fork of their districts. The provision is mandatory and evasion of its terms is violation of the law. It is only necessary to enforce this provision of the statutes in order to secure a complete and comprehensive system of signs.—Oregon Register.

The Independent tosses but few bouquets and is not inclined to stop over, but it believes it only right to recognize the unfailing courtesy of train crews of Southern Pacific electric trains by expressed. Unless the railroad company is in the happy position of being blessed in having in its employ an unusually large number of capable and obliging gentlemen it would appear that it has sifted its divisions and brought the pick of the electric. Almost daily instances are brought to the attention of The Independent of little courtesies extended by trainmen, of care of the aged, assistance to ladies and crippled persons, all perhaps beyond the duties of the men who perform these kindly acts. The railroad is to be congratulated on its employees and it is only decent that the congratulation be public.—Hillsboro Independent.

This is worth serious thought: "You don't realize what a nervous strain you are putting on a man in the cab," said a Southern Pacific locomotive engineer the other day to an Ashland automobile driver, "when you dash up toward a crossing just ahead of his train. There he is in the cab and he knows that he cannot stop his engine. There you are in your automobile speeding toward the crossing just ahead. You probably know that you are going to stop just at the edge of the track and look up and laugh at him. He doesn't know but you are going to try to dash across ahead of him. It's a joke maybe to you. To him it's a few seconds of the most intense agony. Why do you do it? When you see a train coming and know that you can't make the crossing and don't even intend to try to make it—why don't you slow down and give the engineer the assurance that his train is not about to hurl you into eternity?"—Astorian.

The predictions that the expositions in California would result in a tremendous immigration to the coast country is already being realized, but the full benefit from these great shows will not be felt for a year or more. Thousands of visitors have seen the land of abundance and great promise for the first time are surprised at the diversity of its wonderful resources, its advantages and possibilities, and many of these will some day return to make this county their permanent abode. Polk county played well its part in the publicity campaign waged by Oregon to bring hither settlers from other less favored localities, and its reward for its enterprise must come in the not very distant future. The community booklet distributed in large numbers from the Oregon building has already given results, inquiries by the scores having been received by the various commercial bodies responsible for the publication from contemplating home seekers in the sunbelt land of opportunity.—Polk County Observer.

Mr. Wilson Hyphenated Opponents.

Old saying are sometimes, but not always true. That one about having to go away from home to hear the local news is provided wholly accurate by an editorial in an important German paper. The Berlin Morgenpost tells us that the recent election in this country "brought a heavy moral defeat" for President Wilson, who was punished at the polls by German-Americans who did not like his anti-German policy. "In retaliation for this German-American punishment," the Morgenpost assures its readers, the president delivered his speech in which he demanded the abandonment of hyphenated allegiances and a whole hearted patriotism on the part of the foreigners who came here to make their homes. That speech, declares the Berlin Morgenpost, was directed at German-Americans.

Possibly the Morgenpost has better opportunities of knowing what happens in this country than have our citizens; it is, at least, generally believed that the German government, through highly efficient information bureaus, keeps very well informed of what goes on in social, political, and army and navy circles here. No one of any standing in this country knew that the president in the late election suffered "a heavy moral defeat," nor did any one whose opinion is valued here suggest that the outcome of the election was due to an organized effort on the part of the German-American votes to inflict political punishment on the president for pursuing toward Germany a course that was at once just and patriotic.

If the Morgenpost is correctly advised of the intent of the German-American voters, the plan, unadorned, and unhyphenated citizens of this country are under deep obligation to it for exposing the miserable political conspiracy. The Spectator is inclined to think that if it is proved true that the hyphenated citizens of the United States have banded together to wreck political vengeance on Mr. Wilson for his patriotic conduct of the affairs of the nation, the American citizens, forgetting their politics in their patriotism, will rally in one party to his support as much to prove their loyalty for an upright president as to accept his own voters while it is cordially damned, by a vast majority of the country.—Corvallis Gazette-Times.

A Man's Consecration.

The coming home of Brand Whitlock from the front, as truly invalid and entitled to a furlough as any soldier in the lines, affords opportunity to pay a just tribute to the man and his work. His diplomatic post at Brussels has been, since the beginning of the war in Europe, the post of greatest honor because the one of greatest responsibility and burden. Whitlock went as minister to Belgium with high hopes of finding a comparative rest from the strenuous life he had led for years in the furtherance of civil and political reforms, as writer, public official and tireless advocate of every cause he thought good. This career it may be said to have commenced at Springfield, as the legislative correspondent of a Chicago paper. Fearless, incorruptible, and filled with a fine zeal for righteousness, he had long given of his best to the world, burning the candle at both ends in the sense of shedding his light and taking no heed of the constant drain upon his physical resources. He had well earned the rest a long and delightful residence at Brussels promised, when he went there.

How quickly the golden apple turned to ashes on his lips, is history. But who that knows Whitlock ever doubted that he would consecrate himself to the new and heavy tasks coming to him in the line of duty? Our diplomatic representatives at other capital have carried their weights of responsibility, but on the shoulders of Whitlock, at Brussels, has fallen a heavier weight than on others. His unavailing interposition for the life of Edith Cavell aroused a world's admiration, but doubtless that case was but one of many leaving their marks on such a sensitive nature as his. His life at Brussels has been not only one of incessant toil and anxiety, but, to a nature such as his, the greatest burden must have been his consciousness of being unable to do much that he would liked to do in mitigation of the horrors of war.

Edith Cavell.

Never to be forgotten is this deed Of vilest infamy; frantic Spain Would scarce have done it in her days of vain Glory; 'tis fouler than the foulest deed Assassination Kings have e'er decreed To prop a tottering throne. What deeper stain Can dye a nation's honor? She was slain, Because she pitied those in pity's need, Brave martyr to thy faith in that fine skill And careful faculty of doing good Which friends deride, who only love to kill, But which in heaven, divinely understood, Has jealous friends, God bring thy foes to ill, Confound their counsels and avenge thy blood.

Francis Coultis, in the Saturday Review.

Turned Down Boyer's Road.

The county court at its session last week made final disposition of the proposed Bentley-Camp Road, which has been before them all summer. They turned down the proposition flatly. The road, if built, would have been 4.2 miles long and would have connected with John Boyer's road with Salmon river. Its estimated cost was \$16,000.—Polk County Itemizer.

Autumn days may be too warm, but let us reflect that after their gone, it's a long way to April showers that bring May flowers.

HOW MISS CAVELL WAS TRAPPED.

The Clever "Englishman" Who Wanted to Escape.

"Miss Cavell was trapped into betraying the fact that she was helping Englishmen and Belgians to escape from Belgium from her own kindness of heart. She was the victim of the cleverest agent provocateur Germany has in her employ." This statement was made to a Weekly Dispatch representative by a neutral woman who has been in Belgium several times since the beginning of the war and who knew Miss Cavell. "Belgium is 'sown' with these agents provocateurs and spies," she said. "They speak English perfectly, so perfectly indeed that one can hardly believe in meeting them that they are not English, and the man who trapped Miss Cavell into trying to help like a university graduate, and is as conversant of everything in London as if he had just crossed the channel. I know about him, because I had my own experience with him. He called at my hotel one day and told me he wished to see me on an important personal matter and that he was in hopes that I may be able to render him a great service.

"The Spy's Method. "I supposed, of course, that he was English. He was undoubtedly in great mental distress, so I asked him what I could do for him. 'Madam, I am told you have sometimes been able to aid Englishmen to return to their own country and Belgian soldiers to escape from here,' he said, in a sort of stage whisper. "Of course, I assured him that I had never done anything of the sort, and would not know how to manage it, but I was very sympathetic with him, in my innocence. "He questioned me most carefully, but naturally I had nothing to conceal and nothing to tell, and his questions only seemed to me the result of his distracted efforts to find some means of getting back to England. Indeed, when he finally left I had the pleasant impression of him and gave him my warmest wishes for success in his attempts.

"Later, when I dined with some Belgian friends, I told them of my interesting experience, and they pointed out to me that for that half hour I was undoubtedly in the hands of an agent provocateur who was finding out all he could against me. "This was the man who won Miss Cavell's sympathy and confidence. Miss Cavell had been under suspicion, she had even been warned, but there was no definite proof against her. "So the cleverest of the spies was told off to catch her. You may be sure he had to be very subtle and that it took weeks for him to win her confidence. She believed him an Englishman, felt sorry for him, and finally agreed to help him. And that, of course, was her undoing. She was a woman of great shrewdness and discernment, but she was also very kind hearted.

"I have no doubt this particular spy who succeeded in sending one small middle-aged woman to her execution, will be highly rewarded. He is a man of birth and breeding, tall, handsome, quite young, and was undoubtedly educated in England. "You can imagine what life is to the Belgians with these spies always trying to find out things from them and about them, under the guise of Englishmen. The poor Belgians dare not trust anyone."

CITIES ARE NOT AFFECTED

Tax Limitation Law Does Not Apply to Them.

The Bingham law relating to limits on tax levies does not apply to incorporated cities, according to a letter from the state tax commission. The Bingham law, introduced in the last legislature by I. H. Bingham, state senator from Lane county, prohibits a tax levy of a greater amount than six per cent more than the levy of either of the two previous years. The letter from the state tax commission reads as follows: "The tax limitation law does not apply to cities and towns. The supreme court in Pearce against Roseburg says: 'In our opinion so much of chapter 159, laws of 1915, as attempts to restrict the power of cities and towns to levy taxes is antagonistic to section 2, article 11, of our present constitution, which gives to cities and towns the power to enact and amend their charters subject only to the court and criminal laws of the state.' "This decision does not affect the tax limitation law so far as other taxing bodies and districts are concerned. All tax levies other than those of cities and towns are subject to the provisions of the law."

A Dreadful Price to Pay.

In the President's proclamation, setting aside Thursday, November 25, as Thanksgiving Day, we find the following: "This year that is now drawing to a close since we last observed our day of national thanksgiving has been, while a year of discipline because of the mighty forces of the war and of changes which have disturbed the world, also a year of special blessing for us." Yes, the greatest of wars has been in some ways a "special blessing" to the people of this country. Its most direct and tangible blessing has been the extent to which it has counteracted the course of free trade. Only in this respect can the slaughter of millions of human beings and the destruction of billions of property value be regarded as a special blessing to the American people. It is, however, a dreadful price to pay for partial immunity from the blight of free trade.—American Economist.

If it is true that there will not be enough officers for the proposed new army by many thousands, there appears to be no obstacle in spreading West Point all over the Hudson Highlands.

Democratic Free Trade Squibs.

We give below a few scraps in regard to Republican protection and Democratic free trade, taken from some of the leading newspapers:

The robber Tariff gives the whistle blowing, the cars loading, builds homes and makes sunshine in the workingman's domicile. Don't you wish old "robber" was back on the job right now?

Business is depressed, although there never was a time when capital was so abundant. Why? Because none dare invest in a new business while the Free Trade South controls national legislation.

Free-trade darkens one's vision of happiness with tears, while the only way that Protection brings darkness is from a cloud of smoke that fill the air as they roll from the busy factory smoke stacks.

As government expenditures continue to exceed revenues at a rate of over \$20,000,000 a month, and there was only a balance of \$41,000,000 reported at the end of last month, a blind man can see that a bond issue is inevitable.

A free trade daily enumerates a \$15,000,000 Pittsburgh order for wooden legs for the Allies as one token of free trade "prosperity." Wooden legged prosperity is a lame excuse, but remember it comes as the logical result of a wooden-headed free trade policy.

Republicans should eliminate all petty jealousies and take up the one issue of a Protective Tariff for the 1916 campaign. That should be the chief plank in the party platform and any candidate who is not willing to stand on it should not be considered when the time comes for making up the ticket.

From the beginning of the government's fiscal year, July 1, 1915, to the middle of last month the average daily expenditures of Uncle Sam were \$545,235 in excess of receipts. A year of free trade, prosperity means an enormous deficit of \$700,000,000. For those who like that sort of "prosperity" that is the sort of "prosperity" they like.

Along the railroad line from New York to beyond Philadelphia there are no less than a dozen factories, just erected or being erected, to manufacture goods formerly shipped to us by Germany. Two of the largest of these are for making dyes and toys. But, after the war, are we going to force them to the junk pile, or are we going to make sure that they can stay in business.

The workmen of this country are not interested in technical figures of a tariff as to whether it is 100 or 200 per cent, but they are interested in knowing it is high enough to equal the difference in cost at home and abroad. This kind of a tariff insures a job for the American workingman. You can get this tariff by restoring the Republican party to power.

The responsibility of the Simmons-Underwood Tariff bill does not rest alone upon the Democratic Congress. President Wilson was a potent factor in the enactment of that law, and it was the president and not Congress that threatened to "hang higher than Haman" on the gibbet of public opinion anyone who cried hard times as a result of the passage of the bill.

The new Federal Trade Commission is to have a meeting at Seattle to investigate the lumber depression on this coast. They will not come to the conclusion what every body else knows. The trouble is the Democratic Tariff. A Republican victory a year from now will correct the trouble, as it will straighten out many other business difficulties.

In spite of the Democratic Tariff-revenue-only law, the income tax booster and the war tax booster and the big sale of war time necessities to Europe, the administration faces a deficit in the revenues. And thousands of American's are unemployed or employed on part time and the high cost of living remains as high and is going higher. Where, oh where are the good and prosperous times promised by the Democratic campaign speakers of 1912?

Now, seriously, Mr. Free-Trade Democrat, tell us what condition this Union would be in only for the foreign war. With millions of dollars collected as a war tax in time of peace, and an unprecedented demand for the output of our fields and factories, we find a net balance in the Federal Treasury of much less than one half contained therein at a corresponding date two years ago. It begins to look like a bankrupt nation before a new protective tariff wall can be built.

At President Wilson's direction, an investigation has been started to find means to prevent a flood of cheap products from Europe on the American market at the end of the war. Is this an admission of the administration that a free trade, open door policy is dangerous to this country? By what means other than the protective policy can the end be obtained? The incoming Republican administration will know the means and will apply them, as Republican administrations always have.

From Senator Kenyon's utterances it can be presumed that he believes Wilson will succeed to a second term, and contrary to the one-term plan of the Baltimore platform, and then force the continuation of the Underwood-Wilson Tariff of revenue and free trade junk. It is really a great mission of the Senator, notwithstanding the junk has silenced the wheels of industry and put the Democratic industries of the South out of commission. The people Senator, are not with you. Back up, if you are to remain in the Republican party; otherwise go to the Democratic party.

The average duty collected on imports under the present free trade law is equivalent to an ad valorem duty of 13 per cent. Under the protective tariff law repealed by the present administration, the Government collected 20 cents for every dollar's worth of goods imported. Guessing blindly on this basis, free trade says lower duty means more goods sold and more money to the government. They overlooked the fact that money spent for goods produced here is repeatedly respent among American work-

men. Thus a dollar sent to European markets under free trade really represents \$12 withdrawn from circulation in the course of as many months. Do you see now why millions are jobless under free trade.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

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 28th day of October, 1915, in the cause wherein Alfred Guber was plaintiff, and G. W. Wilks, and Katie Wilks, his wife, Chester Wilks, W. H. Sales and Franklin Doughty were defendants, on a judgment and decree rendered on the 14th day of October, 1915, in favor of the said plaintiff and against the said defendants G. W. Wilks, Chester Wilks, and W. H. Sales, for the sum of two hundred seventy-five and 00-100 dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum from the 13th day of November, 1913, until paid; eight hundred fifty and 00-100 dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 13th day of November, 1913, until paid; fifty dollars attorney's fees; and twenty-four and 20-100 dollars costs and disbursements; and also upon a judgment and decree rendered against the said defendants G. W. Wilks and Katie Wilks in favor of the defendant Franklin Doughty, for the sum of seven hundred and 00-100 dollars with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum from the first day of October, 1912, until paid; \$50.00 attorney's fees, and costs and disbursements allowed at—, and commanding me as Sheriff to satisfy the said judgment by sale of the real property of the defendants G. W. Wilks and Katie Wilks hereinafter described:

Now, therefore, in order to satisfy the said judgments and decrees, I will, on Saturday, the 27th day of November, 1915, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the court house in Tillamook City, 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:

The Southeast quarter of the Northeast quarter, the North half of the Southeast quarter and the Southwest quarter of the Southeast quarter, all in section thirteen, township two north, of range ten west of the Willamette Meridian.

Dated the 28th day of October, 1915. H. Crenshaw, Sheriff of Tillamook County, Ore.

First publication October 28, 1915. Last publication November 25, 1915.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Multnomah County.

A. G. Stallord, Plaintiff, vs. F. D. Stallord, Defendant.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the above entitled Court in the above entitled cause, to me directed and dated the 6th day of October, 1915, upon a judgment rendered and entered in said court on the 24th day of September, 1915, in favor of A. G. Stallord, plaintiff, and against F. D. Stallord, defendant, for the sum of \$5,000.00 with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 24th day of September, 1915, and the further sum of \$75.00 with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 24th day of September, 1915, and the costs of, and upon this writ, I did on the first day of November, 1915, levy upon all the right, title and interest which the within named defendant hand on the 24th day of September, 1915, and to the following described real property, to-wit:

The North half (1/2) of the Northwest quarter (1/4) of Section thirty-four (34), Township two (2), South of Range nine (9) West of the Willamette Meridian, and the timber on the South East quarter (1/4) of the South West quarter (1/4), and the South Half (1/2) of the South East quarter (1/4) of Section twenty-five (25), Township five (5), South of Range eleven (11) West of the Willamette Meridian, situated in Tillamook County, Oregon.

Now, therefore, in order to satisfy said judgment and execution and in compliance with the commands of said writ, I will, on Saturday the 4th day of December, 1915, at 10 o'clock a.m. at the front door of the County Court House in Tillamook, Tillamook County, Oregon, sell at public auction (subject to redemption) to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest which the within named defendant had on the 24th day of September, 1915, to date of the judgment herein, or since that date and in and to the above described property or any part thereof, to satisfy said execution, judgment or order, interest, costs and accruing costs.

H. Crenshaw, Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon. Dated this 1st day of November, 1915.

First publication November 4th, 1915. Last publication December 2nd, 1915.

Notice.

We have completed our new gospel cars and will be ready Nov. 15th, to hold a ten days meeting, in any locality, in this county, independently, or in connection with any evangelizing people. Montgomery & Northrup, Traveling Evangelists, Hebo Oregon.

Contrary to its reputation, the Congressional Record is interesting reading—whenever Congress is trying to make itself interesting.

Charming Mrs. Galt says she is not a woman suffragist; few women will have a better opportunity to influence legislation, however.

A Boston yachtman says that formerly the first seam above the water line of a vessel was called the "devil seam." Hence "the devil to pay and no pitch hot." Research among old phrases will always find a way out, whether it's the right one or not.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale of Real Property.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County, dated the 23rd day of October, 1915, in the cause wherein L. Jensen was plaintiff and A. M. Myer, Anna Myer, J. W. Myer, Mattie Myer, and R. L. Sabin, Trustee in Bankruptcy, were defendants, upon a judgment and decree rendered in said cause on the 4th day of October, 1915, in favor of said plaintiff and against defendants for the sum of \$311.10 and interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent per annum from the 17th day of December, 1913; the further sum of \$50.00 attorney's fees; and \$27.50 costs and disbursements therein, and directing me as sheriff to sell the hereinafter described real property of the defendants to satisfy the said judgment and decree.

Now, therefore, in order to satisfy the said judgment and decree and the costs and expenses of sale, I will, on the 4th day of December, 1915, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, at the front door of the county courthouse in Tillamook City, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, all of the right, title, estate, and interest of the said defendants in and to the real property situated in Tillamook County, Oregon, described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at the point where the south line of Salem Avenue in Neskowin, Oregon, according to the duly recorded plat of said Neskowin on file in the office of the County Clerk of Tillamook County, Oregon, intersects the county road, running thence west 50 feet; thence south 100 feet; thence east to the county road; thence northerly along the said county road to the place of beginning. It is understood that the intention of the grantors and the grantees of this instrument is that the division line of their respective properties shall be the partition wall of their respective building now erected on or about the property described, according to the provisions of the deed of W. S. Walton to the grantors dated September 7th, 1912.

Dated November 4th, 1915. H. Crenshaw, Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon.

First publication Nov. 4, 1915. Last publication Dec. 2nd, 1915.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale of Real Property.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an Execution and Order of Sale issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County, dated the 14th day of October, 1915, in the cause wherein Evan J. Owens was plaintiff and Alberta Erock and Henry Erock, her husband, and A. L. Hembre, were defendants, upon a judgment and decree rendered in said cause on the 9th day of October, 1915, in favor of the plaintiff and against said defendants for the sum of \$3,000.00 together with interest thereon from the 29th day of July, 1913, at the rate of 7 per cent per annum; the further sum of \$300.00 attorney's fees; the further sum of \$11.76 together with interest thereon from the 25th day of August, 1914, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and costs and disbursements taxed at \$24.00, and directing and commanding me as sheriff to sell the real property hereinafter described of the defendants to satisfy said judgment and decree.

Now, therefore, in order to satisfy the said judgment and decree and the costs and expenses of such sale, I will, on the 4th day of December, 1915, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in Tillamook City, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, all of the right, title, estate and interest of the said defendants in and to the real property situated in Tillamook County, Oregon, described as follows, to-wit:

The east one-half of the northeast quarter of section 29, and the west one-half of the northwest quarter of Section 28, all in township 3 south, of range 10 west, of the Willamette Meridian, in Oregon, containing 160 acres.

Dated at Tillamook, Oregon, this 4th day of November, 1915. H. Crenshaw, Sheriff of Tillamook County, Ore.

First publication Nov. 4, 1915. Last publication Dec. 1, 1915.

Notice of Contest.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Portland, Oregon October 23, 1915.

To Henry C. Thompson, of Sheridan, Oregon, contestee: You are hereby notified that Fred A. Chattfield, who gives 518 Cham. Com. Bldg., Portland, Oregon, as his post office address, died on October 2, 1915, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your homestead, Serial No. 04325, made Dec. 30, 1911, for N. E. Quarter (N. E. 1/4) Section 10, Township 4 South, Range West, Willamette Meridian, and as grounds for his contest he alleges that you have not resided on said land since March, 1912, have made no improvements on same, and have abandoned same.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken as confessed, and your said entry will be cancelled without further right to be heard, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the fourth publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically responding to these allegations of contest, together with due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail.

You should state in your answer the name of your postoffice to which you desire notice to be sent to you.

N. Campbell, Register, Geo. F. Smith, Receiver.

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