

Uncle Silas Sayings.

Uncle Bill, one of the health officers who is engaged in the campaign against the hoof and mouth disease of live stock, told me last week of the difficulties he had encountered in persuading many farmers that their cattle and other live stock must be inoculated and that all the infected ones must be killed. He visited a farmer recently—a Russian, who has been in this country but a year or so and could understand but little of our language, and, after laboriously explaining to him that all his live stock would have to undergo a certain treatment and be quarantined, he found that the man had serious objections to anything of that kind, as he had a number of veal calves that were ready to be marketed, and he also sold milk from his cows. The inspector insisted and the Russian was finally forced to agree. He left the officer to attend to the work, and a few minutes later the officer's assistant came and told him that the Russian had hidden all the chickens and was carrying his beehives out into a field and hiding them behind a hay stack. The officer went after the fellow and asked him why he had hidden his chickens and bees and where he had put them. At first the fellow was obdurate, but the inspector finally located them and assured him that there was nothing wrong, again asked him why he had hidden them. "Well," replied the farmer, in broken English, "you won't let me sell the milk or the calves, so I thought may be you might want to stick that needle in the bees and the chickens and would stop me from selling the honey and eggs, so I hid them. In Russia, when the government officers come to your farm to see what you have got, what you don't hide from them you are sure to lose, and I thought it might be the same way here."

Sister Sue, you know that, old as I am, I pride myself on my ability as a runner. Well, I am quite sure that I can outrun any man in my neighborhood with but one exception—an Italian, who has been working for me several months. He is rather slow when it comes to ordinary work, but under proper conditions he is faster than lightning. With his wife and baby he occupies one of my tenant houses across the creek and recently I ascertained that he is very fond of chicken. One night, not long ago, our colored house woman came into the kitchen very much excited and said: "A tall dark complected man is back of den house a-squintin at dem chickens." Picking up a revolver from the drawer of my reading table, I went quietly to the back of the house and opened the door. At once I recognized the man who was just climbing over the fence and I started after him. He saw me and went back over the fence at a single leap. I fired a shot into the air and at the sound of the gun the chicken fancier got down to leg work in real earnest, going over tall fences at a single leap without even nudging the top timbers. At the end of half a mile he was so far ahead of me that I gave up the chase. The next morning when he came to work he squared himself with me by acknowledging his wrongdoing and promised not to repeat it. "Did you ever run faster than last night?" I asked him. "Only once," he replied with a grin, "and that time I had the chickens."

Cousin Tom, according to this almanac, the weather this month will be "variable," with snow on the 17th, 18th, and 19th, followed by clear and cold. Now, I would like to know when the weather was not "variable." These weather calculations are often made at random, but once and a while they come out all right. Some years ago a friend of mine published an almanac. When he sent the manuscript to the printer the compositor saw that he had failed to predict what sort of weather there would be on the 8th day of August. When told of the omission, the publisher said: "Put in a heavy hail storm." Readers of the almanac ridiculed the prediction and it became a topic of conversation in the country stores. Friends of the publisher backed his faith in the prediction by offering to bet that it was right. The day came and it was warm and sultry until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when a storm came up which brought the worst hail storm ever known in that section and which did a great deal of damage. Of course the publisher's almanac found ready sales and people generally pinned their faith to its weather prognostications. Some years later I asked the publisher how he came to know there was going to be a hail storm, and he replied that he didn't know anything about it, but thought it was a good guess as any of the others, and no one was more surprised than himself when the hailstorm came, but it helped his business all right. Jenkins was talking weather to me today, as he nearly always does when we meet, and his guess is that we will be pretty sure to have even weather during February, from the fact that the changes of the moon are about equally divided between a.m. and p.m. Then he rolled his eyes skyward, twisted his nose downward and learnedly proclaimed that the moon came in in Perigee; will be in Abogee on the 13th and get back in Perigee on the last of the month. Just for the fun of it I pretended to be puzzled and asked what he meant by juggling the moon around in that way, and you ought to have heard him snort. "What do I mean by Perigee and Abogee?" he asked, commiseratingly. "Why, I thought that every intelligent person knew their meaning. When the moon is in Perigee it is nearest the earth, while in Abogee the point of the planet is most distant from the earth." But what has that to do with the weather?" I inquired, and he began what promised to be a long and exceedingly confusing explanation of the influence of Luna upon the earth's atmosphere, but I stopped him by saying that it

was one of my busy days I would ask the man in the moon about it.

Cousin Clara, I was in a barber shop in the city a few days ago getting my hair cut when a rather stout, dark-complexioned man drifted in, sat down in a chair and told the barber to do anything he liked to his hair that would change his appearance. Several patrons looked him over thoroughly and whispered to each other that it was William Jennings Bryan. He was nearly an exact counterpart of the great-peace-at-any-price. The barber did a good job of it, cut his hair short at the sides and in the chair he was much changed in general appearance. When asked what caused him to want his appearance changed so radically, he said: "Well I am big and fat and look so much like Bryan that I am constantly being mistaken for him, and I am getting tired of it. People ask me why I don't believe in preparedness—people I have never seen before—and when I tell them I do, they ask me why I preach against it, when I tell them I am not Bryan, they apologize with a snicker and a smile. I decided that I would be getting sued for damages for assault and battery if it kept up much longer, so I concluded to wonder if my wife will recognize me when I get back home."

Labor Cost on Farms. There seems much reason for fearing a greater scarcity of farm labor in the West and Southwest this year than in any previous year for a long time. In fact, such a scarcity is already beginning to be felt by the farmers in some sections who are already trying to secure men for the spring plowing. Should conditions continue as they now are, a great scarcity of labor during the harvesting season may be confidently looked for.

The prime condition out of which this situation grows is one created by the war in Europe. And the agricultural industry is not and will not be, the only one affected. Railway lines are now more than 10,000 men short of the number they could easily employ. They cannot get the men of the laboring class they most need for use in construction and repair work, because that class of workers, practically all unaccustomed to foreign work, has been greatly diminished in numbers. Many of these men have been called back to their native land and forced to take up arms. James J. Barrett, assistant state labor commissioner of Missouri, is quoted as saying that "Farmers this year will be forced to pay from \$5 to \$6 a day for men to harvest their crops. Farm labor is done almost exclusively by native laborers, but these have been attracted to factories and shops in the wave of prosperity that has enveloped the country. Corporations operating large plants have made vacancies more attractive by increase in wages." The artificial conditions are working to increase the drift from farm to city. After the war ends, there will be hard and trying problems of readjustment in the United States as well as the countries which are now trying to fight the war. Before such a readjustment is liable to be reached, however, the farmer must face a problem of his own, growing out of conditions imposed on him while the war continues.

Not One of the Elect. A Chicago publisher registered at the Hotel Cecil in London recently, and was assigned to a room next to the top floor. The following morning he rang for a bellboy. When there was no response to the second call he lifted the telephone receiver and waited in vain for "Are you there?" Failing to establish any communication with the office he dressed and started to register indignation. The elevator wasn't running. He began to walk down. On the fourth floor he met a housemaid and asked in strong language what was the matter with hotel. "Well, sir, you see, 'r," came the answer, "the Zeppelins were reported, and we were all ordered to the cellar for safety."

Southern Pacific Issues New Illustrated Folder. A beautifully illustrated folder "Four Gateways to the Pacific Coast" has just been issued by the passenger department of the Southern Pacific. This folder gives a general description of the Southern Pacific routes to the Pacific Coast through Portland, Ogden, El Paso, and New Orleans. A prominent feature of this folder is a two color map with illustrated insets which show at a glance the many scenic attractions of the Western states, and fittingly bearing out the Southern Pacific's new slogan, "All the Pacific Coast is a show place."

Representation is given Oregon and Washington with eight pages of text and illustrations. Views of Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland are shown, together with many of the scenic points of interest, such as Mount Rainier, Tacoma, Mount-Hood, Rogue River, Crater Lake and the Siskiyou. The new folder is printed in orange and black. Its whole arrangement and design should make a strong appeal to the tourist, and should result in beneficial results to the Pacific North west. The publication is to be given wide distribution throughout the East. Copies can be obtained by addressing Mr. John M. Scott, General Passenger Agent, Southern Pacific, Portland, Oregon.

Some two years of workings of the present tariff law seems to have convinced the President that something more is needed than we have.

ANALYSIS OF THE FARM CREDIT BILL.

A Brief Resume of its Principal Features.

The rural credit bill reported by the joint committee on Rural Credits of the United States Senate and House of Representatives is now fairly before Congress, and its framers and supporters hope to push it through in substantially its present form during the present session. Proceeding upon the basis of the well known fact that there is plenty of money now in this country, waiting long-time investments at low rate of interest and demanding only absolute security, the committee having charge of the drafting of this measure appear to have constructed a system which will serve two worthy purposes; First provide the capital needed by the farmers, on long time at low rates; second, furnish an opportunity for the safe investment of the money referred to, much of which is comparatively small individual amounts, and must be accumulated by some intermediary agency before it can be available to the borrower. The second result is of course incidental to the accomplishment of the first.

Those who wish to study the proposed act in detail should send for House Document No. 494. A brief resume of its principal features only can be given here:

Government supervision is provided to be exercised by a Federal Farm Loan Board of five members, appointed by the president and paid out of the general treasury. The government will subscribe whatever capital is needed for putting the system in operation, after the public has had three months time in which to subscribe the same. Provision is made for the return of the government's subscriptions through later sales of stock, but the government will retain control of the entire system permanently.

The country will be divided into twelve districts, with a federal land bank in each. These banks must have a capital of at least \$500,000 which forms the nucleus of the system. It is this capital stock which the government takes, if the public does not. These banks will make the loans to farmers, through local associations, and after accumulating mortgages to the amount of at least \$50,000 will issue bonds of various denominations, which may be purchased by anyone desiring to invest, or by banks wishing to use them as security for public deposits. From the proceeds of these bond sales more loans will be made.

More Local Associations. Ten or more farmers, desiring to borrow not less than \$20,000 (not less than \$200 nor more than \$10,000 each may unite and form a national farm loan association. Loans may be obtained for productive purposes only, or to buy a home or pay existing indebtedness constructed for an excess of these purposes. No loan can exceed 50 per cent of the appraised value of the land. The borrower must engage in the cultivation of the land mortgaged.

Appraisal of lands offered on security is made by the loan committee of the local association and approved by the directors. This appraisal is referred to the appraiser of the land bank of the federal district. The application is then finally passed upon by the bank directors.

Each borrower is required to subscribe and pay for stock in his association to the amount of 5 per cent of the face of the loan. The association, in turn, invests this amount in stock in the Federal Land Bank. Loans may be made for periods not exceeding thirty-six years. The rate will be the rate the bonds draw, plus not exceeding 1 per cent, which is allowed the district banks for operating expenses and profits. The farmers of the bill contemplate that the bonds will be readily saleable at 4 per cent, which would not appear unreasonable considering their character. This rate, plus the 1 per cent allowed the banks, would make 5 per cent the farmer would pay for stock annually on the principal of his loan, on the amortization plan. One per cent annually for thirty six years pays the loan in full. The 1 per cent allowed the banks will probably be largely reduced in practice. The bonds are limited to 5 per cent.

Two Forms of Liability. The farmers, through their local associations, may assume either limited or unlimited liability. The limited class are liable for all the loans made to the extent of their capital stock, and as much more, or 10 per cent of their own loan. The unlimited are liable for all the loans made, without limit.

Every federal land bank guarantees the payment of every bond and coupon issued by every other federal land bank. The plan in this respect is somewhat similar to the bank guarantee system.

Security of the Bonds. Every farm land loan bond will be secured as follows: 1. By the capital, reserves and earnings of the land bank which issues it, and of the eleven other banks. 2. By the collective security of all the mortgages in the division. Every mortgage back of the bonds will be secured by: 1. The personal undertaking of the borrower. 2. The mortgaged land, worth at least twice the amount of the loan. 3. By the capital, reserves and earnings of the local association insuring the loan. 4. By the individual liability of the members of the local association (limited or unlimited). The bonds will be exempt for taxation.

Joint Stock Banks. Provision is also made for the organization of joint stock land banks, privately owned, but with government supervision. These banks will not be limited as to interest charges, except that it must not amount to more than 1 per cent in excess of the

rate drawn by the bonds issued. Borrowers from these banks are not required to subscribe for stock.

Three Types of Loans. Provision is thus made for three types or classes of loans. The co-operative loans with unlimited liability should draw the lowest rate, closely followed by the co-operative loans with limited liability. Loans made by the joint stock banks will probably be the highest of the three classes.

The Bill a Compromise. Like most, if not all, legislation, this act will be a compromise. Neither the conservative nor the radical advocates of the rural credits system will get just what they want. The government will only assist in furnishing the capital. But large latitude, and, it would seem, ample opportunity to secure cheap capital through cooperation will be given the farmer. Security there must be, and the idea of the government loaning money to farmers or any other class on terms which would not be safe, or not accepted by individuals or other interests, is not generally shared. As this bill is drawn, security for the bond holder would also seem to mean security for the borrower. Under the conservative plan of making loans specified, the probability of any loss which would inconvenience any borrower, even under the limited liability plan, would be remote.

The bill as it now stands should be undoubtless will be amended and corrected in minor respects, but fundamentally it is presumed to represent the majority opinion. The general plan as now outlined may be too cumbersome and unnecessarily expensive, but such defects should be easily corrected.

What An Irish Man Means By "Machree."

The Springfield Republican recently printed the following lines, no mention being made of the author: Pray come and interpret the Gaelic for me, And tell what an Irishman means by "Machree."

What an Irishman means by Machree 'Tis the white of the day, And the warmth of the sun, The ripple of waters that laughingly run; The sweet bloom of youth, And the harvest of years; The gold of all smiles, and the salt of all tears. 'Tis the thrill of the hand, And the light of the eye, The glow of the cheek, and the lips' parting cry; 'Tis father, 'tis mother, 'Tis brother or wife, The music of women, the wine of man's life.

'Tis all that he lives for, 'Tis all that he lives for, And hopes for above; 'Tis an Irishman's heart making vocal his love; 'Tis the whole of creation, One isle in the sea; And that's what an Irishman means by "Machree!"

Hughes Sentiment Grows.

The growing and spreading sentiment for the nomination of Justice Hughes for president is one of the most remarkable political phenomena in a generation. Without one word of encouragement from him and without an organized propaganda, the Hughes sentiment waxes in every section. The Literary Digest recently conducted a poll of the Republican editors of the country, which showed an overwhelming sentiment for Hughes. The Nation polled its readers in nearly all the states, with the same general result. A poll of the recent Republican State Convention of Kansas revealed that more than half of the 853 delegates were for Hughes, while only 77 were for Col. Roosevelt, long a favorite in the Sunflower State. The Boston Transcript has polled the Republican members of the Massachusetts Legislature finding that 75 of the 140 questioned were for Hughes. It should be borne in mind that the governor and both United States senators in Massachusetts have been "mentioned" for the nomination and all three had friends. There was also some strong Roosevelt members, chosen under a fusion arrangement, but only 23 signified their preference for the Colonel. In hundreds of county and many congressional conventions the mention of the name of Hughes has brought tremendous applause.

The movement is generally spontaneous. There have been other "spontaneous" movements that were carefully fostered by political walking delegates. But the Hughes sentiment is among the people. There are some strong political influences opposing Hughes, with more or less frankness as to motive. There are several political somnambulists and commiloquists who are busy in the primaries, but it is a matter of common knowledge that if Justice Hughes signified a willingness to accept the nomination the air would be filled with the noise of the explosion of boomlets. No matter what the result of the first ballots under the weird primary laws, when the Chicago convention gets down to real business, the delegates will be found for Hughes. As for the justice himself, he should remember what John Hay said, when offered the state portfolio when he was weary and broken in health: "I accept it because it is an office that one can hardly refuse."

TILLAMOOK PEOPLE GET INSTANT ACTION

Those who have used it in Tillamook are astonished at the instant action of simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-ika. Because it acts on both upper and lower bowel, one spoonful Adler-ika relieves almost any case constipation, sour stomach or gas. It removes such surprising foul matter that a few doses often relieve or prevent appendicitis. A short treatment helps chronic stomach trouble. J. S. Lamar,

To the Voters, Nineteenth Judicial District.

I am a Democratic candidate for nomination to the office of Circuit Judge, Nineteenth Judicial District if nominated and elected, I shall try to do my duty and maintain my independence.

S. S. Johnson.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for nomination for the office of County Clerk, on the Republican ticket, at the primary election to be held in May, 1916.

Respectfully, J. C. Holden.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I am a candidate for the Republican nomination for Joint Senator for Tillamook, Washington, Lincoln and Yamhill counties.

T. B. Handley.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner of Tillamook County on the Democratic ticket at the primary election on May 19, 1916.

Geo. R. McKimins.

Notice to Voters.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Sheriff at the Democratic primaries to be held on May 19, 1916.

N. J. Myers.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I hereby announce that I am a candidate for the nomination for the office of County School Superintendent at the primary election to be held in May.

Geo. B. Lamb.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Sheriff on the Republican ticket, at the primary election to be held in May.

Respectfully, Fred H. Minich.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination by the Republican party for the office of District Attorney, to be voted for at the next regular primary election. If elected to the office, I will perform the duties of such office faithfully and conscientiously.

T. H. Goyne.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Sheriff on the Republican ticket, subject to your approval in the May primaries.

Respectfully, John Aschim.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I wish to announce myself as a candidate for the office of Joint Representative for the Counties of Tillamook and Yamhill at the Republican primaries in May.

F. A. Rowe.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I am a candidate for the Republican nomination for District Attorney at the Primary Election to be held May 19th, 1916.

William Marx.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for nomination for the office of County Sheriff, on the Republican ticket. If nominated and elected I shall endeavor to enforce the law with efficiency, and economy.

Respectfully, W. L. Campbell.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I hereby announce myself as a Democratic candidate for the office of County School Superintendent subject to the primary election to be held in May, 1916.

H. M. Cross.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

Candidate for nomination second term, on the Republican ticket, at primary election in May, for County Assessor.

Respectfully, C. A. Johnson.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

Acting on the advice of friends from all parts of the county and the urgent request of many, I announce myself a candidate for nomination for County Clerk on the Republican ticket at the primaries in May.

Respectfully, Erwin Harrison.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I herewith announce myself as a candidate to succeed myself as county surveyor. If nominated and elected I will continue to enforce the same policies practiced by my office in the past, that of conducting it strictly on an Engineering basis, efficiently and economically.

Respectfully, R. L. Shreve.

For County Treasurer.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Tillamook County, subject to the will of the Republican voters at the 1916 primary election.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

At a request of a number of large taxpayers and citizens, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner on the Republican ticket at the primary election. If nominated and elected, I will do my best to give the county a thorough business administration, and being a large taxpayer myself, will look after the taxpayers' interests and see that the tax money is economically expended, the taxpayers get value for their money, and all parts of the county get a square deal.

Respectfully yours, S. G. Reed.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I herewith announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Surveyor of Tillamook County, subject to the will of the Republican voters. If nominated and elected will endeavor to perform the duties imposed upon me with justice and impartiality.

Harry P. Kerr.

To the Republican Voters of Tillamook County.

I am a candidate for the Republican nomination for Circuit Judge on the 10th Judicial District comprising Tillamook and Washington Counties at the May 19th, 1916 primaries.

Geo. R. Bailely.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Coroner on the Republican ticket at the primary election to be held in May.

Respectfully, Dr. S. M. Wendt.

H. T. BOALS

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

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