

America and Germany.

"Unless the Imperial German Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of warfare against passenger and freight-carrying vessels, this government can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the Government of the German Empire altogether."

Such were the words in which President Wilson announced to the joint assembly of Congress the position and intent of the American government with respect to German submarine warfare. It is in the nature of an ultimatum, declaring action of an unfriendly nature to be inevitable unless the course that provokes it is immediately abandoned. There is no time limit set, but the word "immediate" is specific. There is no demand for a modification of submarine warfare, but for definite abandonment, a complete cessation of its present methods.

The president's address to Congress is a plain yet eloquent statement of a series of facts that are eloquent in themselves. He reviews the events of the past fifteen months in relation to submarine warfare upon merchant vessels, and the continuous effort of the American government to effect a friendly agreement that would continue such warfare to the established rules of international law and to a recognition of the rights of neutrals upon the high seas. He points to the solemn assurances repeatedly given by the German Government that passenger ships, at least, would not be destroyed, and to the repeated disregard of these assurances by German submarine commanders. He calls attention to the growing extent and increasing ferocity of this warfare which does not confine itself to the vessels of belligerents, but includes those of neutral nations, and even those plying between neutral ports. "And the role of Americans who have lost their lives on ships thus attacked and destroyed," he adds with concise emphasis, "has grown month by month until the ominous toll has mounted into hundreds."

The Sussex is linked with the Lusitania as an instance "so singularly tragical and unjustifiable as to constitute truly terrible example of the inhumanity of submarine warfare as the commanders of German vessels have for the past twelve months been conducting it." No doubt is expressed of German guilt in the case of the Sussex, and no reference is made in the address to the fantastic report of the German Government in regard to this vessel, but the note itself pronounces the evidence conclusive.

But the tenor of the entire address is the impossibility of carrying on submarine warfare against vessels of commerce without violation of the rights of neutrals and the principles of humanity. It concedes the sincerity of the German Government in its explanation and assurances, but points to the record as incontrovertible proof that such warfare cannot be conducted in observance of these rights and with adherence to these principles, and therefore demands its abolition.

It is hardly necessary to say that the people of the United States will endorse the President's words, and will support whatever action may be necessary for the protection of American rights and the preservation of American honor. We do not desire a war with Germany, or with any other nation, and we may hope that even a severance of diplomatic relations will not lead to that dread eventuality, but the destruction of American lives in the sinking of the peaceful ships of commerce is intolerable and the government would be false to its trust if it did not take vigorous action when measures of diplomacy have been exhausted, as they seem to have been in this case. No one can say that America has been hasty. No one can say that it has not been patient under great provocation. But there is a limit to just forbearance, and that limit appears to have been reached in our relation with Germany.

George Wilbur Peck.

It is not as former mayor of Milwaukee or former governor of Wisconsin that George Wilbur Peck, who has died in his 70th year, will be remembered. It is as the author of "Peck's Bad Boy" that he will be known, for a few years at least. Although Mr. Peck essayed other humorous writings, a broadly satirical account of "How Private George W. Peck Put Down the Rebellion" being one of his happiest efforts, appearing at a time when civil war heroes were generally indulging in personal memoirs, his readers always remembered him as the creator of the bad boy. After recounting all his pranks on his pa and the groceryman, he put him in the circus and sent him among the cowboys. But twenty-six years was a long time to keep up interest in a boy who should have mended his ways. Even Dumas let his heroes grow old. Furthermore, the comic supplement developed young friends who surpassed Peck's creation in diabolical depravity and supplanted him in the affections of the young.

His election as mayor of Milwaukee was not surprising, for, judging from recent events, municipal elections are still regarded a jocular performance in Milwaukee. But when he was made governor of Wisconsin, the country was surprised. It could not have happened under woman suffrage. The mothers never looked kindly on the life work of Mr. Peck. They felt that the average boy needed no adult assistance in devising deviltry. He was regarded of a corrupter of youths and his works had to be read clandestinely, for they were considered contraband per se. The excuse that they had been borrowed from a neighbor boy availed little, for the confessor assumed responsibility for delivery to the mother of the alleged owner. When the book fell into the possession of the Mothers' Alliance they were seen no more forever. The governorship doubtless went to him on other grounds, but even if he was

chosen chiefly because of his humorous writings, it did not hurt the state as much as the election of some of his successors, with far more serious purposes.

Not Needed at the Present Time.

How prone we are to follow the lines of least resistance. Now comes President Wilson suggesting the appointment of the nonpartisan tariff commission, forgetting for the nonce that he has one right arm—his elbow—the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. If President Wilson is willing to admit that the Democratic Congress at its last session ruined the tariff law, he should be willing to admit the fact and ask the Ways and Means Committee to remedy the evil. The Ways and Means Committee is composed of Republicans and Democrats. Two years ago the Democrats shut out the Republicans and formulated a tariff law under the direction of the President, who is a radical free-trader. Every one is willing to confess the president over did the business. He didn't even follow that old familiar Democratic declaration—"a tariff for revenue only." He made an absolute free trade law. The Ways and Means Committee has been idling its time away all winter when it might have been to work remodeling the Wilson free trade bill or law into a measure which would vastly assist this nation in a financial way. A non-partisan tariff commission! Why the President has one at his elbow. Let the full committee meet and go over the schedules. We would venture the Democratic members of the committee would suggest as many changes, and perhaps more, than the Republican members. If the committee had gone to work when the session convened it would have a just tariff measure ready for action by congress by this time. A nonpartisan tariff commission is not needed at the present time.

The Truth About Dyes.

A practical and scientific manufacturer of woolen textiles, writing in acknowledgement of the full report in the American Economist or March of the recent dye-stuff conference says:

It is very interesting reading. The unfortunate part of the whole situation is that Redfield's department has made it a business of persistently misrepresenting the actual conditions. As a matter of fact, there is not, today, a simple color like black made in this country for dyeing wool which is fast to light and fulling.

That is the simple truth of the matter, and the situation may as well be looked squarely in the face. American dye-makers have done the best they could under the insufficient protection accorded them; but they have fallen short of meeting all requirements. Complete efficiency in dye-making will never come until a long period of ample protection shall have been assured to domestic dye-makers.

What's The Game?

A lot of "clever ideas" have been born in New York recently, all of which were supposed to furnish a very plain way by which the country might nominate a candidate from New York. After all that has been said and written concerning the wisdom and power of Wall Street, it is extraordinarily to find how stupidly the big business interests work. As an instance the Union League Club has butted in and endorsed Mr. Root for president. The public simply responds with the question: "What's the game?" Mr. Estabrook, whose first name we have forgotten or never have known, runs for president from New York, but to take out a little of the sting, claims to be from Nebraska. Again the public simply responds: "Very good, what's the game?" A hundred or more of the biggest news papers of the country carried paid advertisements for one of the Duponts, who is running for president. The public smiled curiously and remarked that the thing smells too much like powder. Again they asked: "What's the game?"

Colonel Roosevelt pulls a new stunt every day in his attempt to pin a tag on the Republican elephant. The people always had a hard time in following the colonel, and they are not sure yet as to his exact party identity. So they want to know about some of his games too.

The Lusk Herald says the tariff fallacies have been fully exposed. The lack of a tariff has been fully exposed in the last three years.

An Indiana statesman has raised the inquiry, "Who was the father of Free-Trade?" Nobody living seems willing to assume the odium of parental responsibility, and it is evident that if the paternal creator of Free-Trade were alive today and witnessed the destructive tendencies of his offspring, he, too, would repudiate the relationship.

The pure-bred, high-producing dairy cow has often been referred to as a machine, and this caused the editor of Hoard's Dairyman to say recently: "When we consider the dairy cow from the machine point of view we find many similar conditions. She is marvelous in construction; has a nerve force, closely allied to electricity, which separates, combines, transforms crude raw material into a refined and useful product; she has been developed by intelligent breeding and feeding from practical worthlessness to great and constantly increasing efficiency; she is thoroughly responsive to human sympathy and humane treatment from day to day and year to year; her productive capacity is largely governed by the care she receives and the feed given her."

When we consider and compare these resemblances we begin to realize that the man behind the cow is a most important factor in dairy husbandry in developing and maintaining the efficiency of the dairy cow."

PAY TAXES AT ANY TIME.

Commission Makes Ruling for Linn County Sheriff.

A taxpayer has the right to pay the first half of his taxes after April 5 without paying the second half; on payment so made interest is to be charged on the first half only, at the flat rate of 1 per cent for each month or part of a month that payment is deferred after April 5, the state tax commission ruled on Saturday, in answer to an inquiry from Sheriff Bodine of Albany.

"Under the law now in effect the second half is not due and payable until October 5 regardless of whether the first half was or was not paid by April 5," the commission held. "Prior to the date of delinquency, which under all circumstances and conditions is October 6, the two halves represent separate and distinct obligations. Of course taxes may be paid in full at any time but failure to pay the first half by April 5 does not change, in any respect, the status of the second half nor the requirements for payment thereof."

Moore for Secretary of State.

Charles B. Moore, of Portland, who has announced his candidacy for Republican nomination for Secretary of State, is one of the best known Republicans in Oregon. For years he has been Chairman of the Republican State Committee and as such has the friendship and support of working members of the party in every precinct.

Mr. Moore is a real Oregonian. His grandfather, Col. I. R. Moore, represented Lane County in the Territorial Legislative Assembly and in the Oregon Constitutional Convention. His father, John H. Moore, represented Marion County in the Oregon State Senate.

Mr. Moore himself was Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1895, and has always been active in public affairs. He was appointed registrar of the U. S. Land office at Oregon City by President McKinley, and served one term. For 38 years he has been a Trustee of Willamette University, of which institution he is a graduate. He is also a graduate of the Law Department of the University of Michigan. His four children were all educated in Oregon. A daughter at Willamette and O. A. C., one son at O. A. C., and two at the State University.

As a director of the Oregon Historical Society, President of the Oregon State Pioneer Association and a member of the Dock Commission of the City of Portland, he is laboring faithfully and with credit for the public welfare. He is a successful business man, and in his private life his record is absolutely clean.

During the two campaigns in which Mr. Moore has been Chairman of the State Republican Committee he has rendered great service to the Republican party and is recognized as probably the best posted man on public affairs in the state, and remarkably well qualified to fill with credit the post to which he aspires.

While Mr. Moore has been a regular party-man, in the best sense of the term, he has favored forward-looking policies and political progress. As speaker of the House he voted for Woman Suffrage back in '95, and has always championed the interests and ambitions of women. He favored and voted the initiative and referendum and the provisions of the "Oregon System". As a member of the Portland Dock Commission, his record has been one of scrupulous fairness to labor, and has the approval of the friends of the organized labor.

Republicans who are supporting Mr. Moore at the Primaries dwell strongly on his excellent record, and at the same time point to the fact that his opponent, Ben W. Olcott, does not merit the support of Republican voters as he has never been a friend of the party under which he now seeks re-election. It is pointed out that Olcott was originally appointed by Governor West, a Democrat. Olcott managed, and is said to have financed, West's campaign.

While the Constitution prohibits holding office for more than two terms, it is pointed out that Olcott, if elected, would be in office for ten years. He was appointed for two and then elected for four years, so that if re-elected, while not violating the letter of the constitutional provision as it has been interpreted, he would be violating its spirit by holding the office for more than eight years.

Legal Stallion Posters Explained for Owner.

Stallion owners who make announcement of service of their horse by means of posters must give consideration to the four following points in order to have the poster comply with the legal requirements: Name of stallion and owner; statement of place of stand; terms of service and copy of license from Stallion Registration Board.

It is in the copy of the license that serious danger of error lies. It is required that the word pure-bred or grade or mongrel, as the case may be shall be printed in type one inch in height. Posters that omit any of these points are illegal and will have to be corrected upon notification from the Secretary of the Registration Board.

"The policy of advertising benefits both the owner and the horse and the horse breeder," said Carl N. Kennedy secretary of the board, in explaining the requirements of the poster law. The owner in this way supplies much needed information to breeders and thereby secures better returns from his investment in the horse. Breeders by receiving this information, are able to select the horse they wish to breed to and the stands that are most convenient to them.

"As an illustration of this value to owners of mares," continued Mr. Kennedy, "the experience of the animal husbandry department at O. A.



Our Bridge Work is up to date, and we guarantee it in every way. By our painless method we can grind the teeth and fit the crowns without pain.

Examination and Advice Free.

WISE & MASSEY, Dentists,

Have Opened Offices in the Tillamook Block, Room 205,

Rooms 205 and 210. Phone Main 5.

Office hours 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Daily Except Sundays.

Other times by appointment.

Also offices in Bay City, Phone 213.

Bar View Hotel and Tent City, Phone 32F5.

C. might be mentioned. In order to secure this information it was necessary to make several trips to the local livey stables, involving trouble, expense and delay. There are very few reasons for general advertising that do not apply with equal or special force to announcements of stallion service in the local paper."

For Circuit Judge of the Nineteenth Judicial District.

W. H. Hollis.
I am a candidate for nomination to the office of Circuit Judge, of the Nineteenth Judicial District, composed of Tillamook and Washington Counties, subject to the Republican primary election to be held May 19th, 1916.

I am a resident of Forest Grove, in said Washington County, and have been an attorney for thirty years, am admitted to practice in all the courts of this state and the Federal Courts of the United States for the district of Oregon.

I have been a lifelong Republican, but in the discharge of public duties have always held the interest of the people above that of party or politics, and that the judiciary should never be swayed by partisan influence or party prejudice.

I have ever constantly stood for rigid economy in the expenditure of the peoples' money. The burden of taxation is increasing out of all proportion to the benefits received, increased wealth or ability to pay. If nominated and elected I will administer the business of the Court of this district justly, promptly, and with the least possible expense to the taxpayers.

Less litigation; less expense; less delay and more justice shall be my aim.

Your support is respectfully solicited.
W. H. Hollis.

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 office of County Commissioner on the Republican ticket, at the primary election, May 19, 1916, subject to the will of the people.

W. B. Harris.

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 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 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. Goynes.

To the Republican Voters of Tillamook County.

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

Geo. R. Bagley.

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.

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.

Respectfully,
B. L. Beals.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner (North end) Tillamook county on the Republican ticket at the primary election to be held in May, 1916.

D. F. Thompson.

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.

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 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.

Citation.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County.

In the matter of the estate of Harvey N. Cottle, Deceased.
To Addie Cottle, Bertha G. Cottle, Reamond Cottle, Harold W. Cottle, Isabel K. Cottle, Fred B. Cottle and Harry B. Cottle, greeting.

In the name of the State of Oregon. You are hereby required to appear in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Tillamook, at the court room thereof, at Tillamook City, in the County of Tillamook, on Wednesday, the 17th day of May, 1916, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause, if any there be, why said Court should not make an order as prayed for in the petition of H. T. Botts, Administrator with the will annexed of Harry Wingate Cottle, deceased, authorizing, licensing and directing the administrator to sell at private sale all of the following described real property, situate in Tillamook County, State of Oregon, to-wit:

Lots 1, 8, 9, and 10 of Block 5 in the town of Bay City, Lots 3, 4, 5, and 6, Block 1, and 34 interest in Lot 2, Block 6, Cone & Company's Addition to Bay City. One-half interest in Lots 15 and 16, Block 55, and all of Lots 13 to 16 in Block 57, Pacific Addition to Bay City, all situate in Tillamook County, Oregon.

For the purpose of paying charges, expenses and claims still unsatisfied against said estate.

Witness the Honorable A. M. Hare Judge of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Tillamook, with the seal of said Court affixed, this 6th day of April, A. D., 1916.

J. C. Holden.
County Clerk.

(Seal)

ALL TIRED OUT.

Hundreds More in Tillamook in the Same Plight.

Tired all the time; Weary and worn out night and day; Back aches; head aches; Your kidneys are probably weakened.

You should help them at their work. Let one who knows tell you how.

Mrs. Lydia Pearson, 1017 Third St., McMinnville, Ore., says: "I am in my back bothered me a great deal. I had headaches and often felt tired. I tried a number of medicines but nothing seemed to give me much relief. After taking Doan's Kidney Pills a short time, I was entirely free from kidney disease. The backache and other troubles left me." (Statement given Aug. 28, 1907).

Over five years later Mr. Pearson, said: "I have had no kidney trouble to speak of since using Doan's Kidney Pills."

Price 50c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Pearson has twice publicly recommended. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

A very partisan Democratic contemporary says that "Patronize home industry" is something more than an idle phrase in Germany. Certainly, Germany is a Protective Tariff nation and believes in building up home industries instead of turning home markets over to the foreigner. In Germany the Democratic party wouldn't last much longer than a snowball on a hot griddle. It wouldn't be in power in this country to-day but for a division in the advocates of a Protective Tariff.