

Hurrah For The Yellow Boys.

About the only ships that come into Pacific Coast harbors these days are the Hokkai Maru and Jijitsu Maru, manned by the Yellow boys.

The Yellow boys own them too and fly the yellow flag of the Mikado and carry our lumber to Asia and our flower to Africa and our motor cars to Australia.

These yellow ships under the yellow flag manned by yellow crews do not even respect the longshoremen's unions but load 630,000 feet of lumber at Portland in twelve hours the other day.

That would never be permitted under the laws enacted by Congress to regulate American shipping off the seven seas but the yellow program knows not congress.

We, well Americans ought to be glad that even Japanese ships are allowed to enter our harbors and carry away the manufactured products of our country.

In the mean time, let us pray that some day the American flag will come back and we will not be prohibited by law from carrying our own commerce in our own ships.—Willamina Times.

Where the Responsibility Rests.

A speaker at the taxpayers' meeting in Portland the other day made the indisputable statement that taxes in Oregon had increased in ten years 400 per cent. Popular government comes high, but we must have it, we suppose.

When any plan to simplify government and co-ordinate political activities and party forces is suggested, the unwarranted outcry is at once raised that it is proposed somehow to overthrow the Oregon system. If the Oregon system is responsible for the grievous and intolerable burdens the taxpayers are bearing, it ought to be overthrown.

We hear that the legislature is chiefly to blame—the useless, improvident and wasteful Legislature. So let's abolish the Legislature. Let us see.

The city of Portland in 1900 (population about 100,000) raised, appropriated and expended approximately \$300,000 for taxes. In 1915 (population 230,000) it raised, appropriated and expended about \$2,700,000. The increase was ninefold, while population had only a little more than doubled. What had the State Legislature to do with it?

The Portland school district levied and raised in taxes in 1900 about \$130,000. In 1915, the total had reached the great sum of \$2,000,000. What had the Legislature to do with that?

The Oregonian make an unqualified statement that the important branches of government with which the State Legislature has had most to do have been affected much less than the others in the astounding tax increase; and it challenges its reputation.—Oregonian

Why Pay \$20,000 Per Mile?

Petitions are in circulation in Lane county for a bond issue of \$700,000 to pave the Pacific Highway—already the best road in the upper Willamette Valley. On this basis, the pavement would cost in the neighborhood of \$20,000 per mile, which would entail an annual maintenance cost of nearly \$1,000 per mile for interest alone. This is approximately the same figure for which the paving companies have built paved roads in other parts of Oregon, where large bond issues have been made.

In this connection, some experiments recently made in Marion county are interesting. The Marion county court leased a small paving plant and laid something over two miles of experimental road pavement. This pavement was laid on an old macadam base, similar to that on the Pacific highway, in Lane county. It is 12 feet wide and has a two and a half inch wearing surface. It is giving excellent service.

But the really interesting part of this experiment is the price—which was only \$5,600 per mile. Think of the difference! For every mile of road proposed to be built in Lane county under the bonding-paving contractor combination, nearly four miles could be built by the Marion county plan. Instead of an annual interest charge of \$1,000 per mile, as proposed in Lane county, there would be only an annual interest charge of only \$280 per mile. And instead of a bond issue of \$700,000 to pay interest and sinking fund taxation on, the total cost of paving the Pacific Highway, if the Marion county plan were followed, would be only approximately \$200,000.—Oregon Register, Eugene.

Small Chance for Rural Credits.

Speaker Clark, Floor Leader Kitchen and other Democratic leaders in the House are in apparent agreement that Congress will adjourn in the early days of June. Senators have also been freely quoted to the same effect. And an early adjournment is the more to be expected for the reason that this is a campaign year in which much looking after many political fences is necessary. Accordingly, the question of what is to be done with federal legislation on rural credits becomes a very important one. The present position of no one of the pending measures on congressional calendars could be called favorable, even if other questions were not rising to obscure a great deal of purely internal legislation. With our foreign relations in the strained and threatened condition they are at the present moment, the outlook for any sort of rural credit legislation this year cannot be called bright.

This is true for more reasons than one. Where but a few rural credit bills pending in the two houses it is possible that submarine problems and Mexican problems would not loom largely and darkly enough to overshadow all of them. Out of a conference committee of the two houses

might then come an agreement on some form of compromise measure which, while not satisfying all interests, and even if falling short of the just expectation of the majority, would still make a beginning. Given such a beginning, future amendment might be trusted to work out a fairly workable and satisfactory law. But the interjection of foreign complications into congressional proceedings finds a full score of rural credit bills on the calendars of the two houses. The men who have introduced these measures are all standing pat, each on his own pet theory of how a government rural credit system should be organized and conducted. In that fact is to be seen the greater danger to any rural credit legislation whatever during the present session.

Nitrates and Potash.

Extensive deposits of nitrate of potash (saltpeter) are said to have been discovered in the northwestern corner of Nevada, with promising prospects over the line in California and in Southern Oregon. Should it prove to be of commercial value it will be of great importance. Heretofore this country had to import its potash from Germany and its nitrates from Peru or Chile. To be independent of both of those distant sources of supply of these elements, so vital in peace or war, is of extreme moment to the United States. Without depending upon its possibility, however, congress wisely proposes federal aid to and supervision of manufacturing plants operated by water power plants, for extracting nitrogen from the air. This will do much to insure cheap nitrates for agricultural purposes during peace and an ample supply thereof for explosives during war.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Mexicans and Texans.

In the ruck of news coming out of Mexico since the punitive expedition marched into that country, is one that a Mexican newspaper known to be supported by the Carranza regime has issued a proclamation calling for volunteers of any and all Mexican factions, Carranzistas, Villistas or Zapatastas, to organize an expedition for marching into Texas and annexing that state to Mexico.

This is something worth talking about. The fact of the publication cannot be denied. The statement is not an emanation of the mind of the border newspaper fakers who have, since the column moved across the line, found ample play for the exercise of that fine imaginative faculty which has given them a world wide fame. Some of their stories, printed in English newspapers, have ere now moved the scornful to laughter and the judicious to grieving. But this story of the Mexican newspaper publication is a well-attested fact. Therefore it becomes matter for serious consideration, or, at least, as serious consideration as we may be able to give it.

The most serious consideration we are able to give it at the moment, is in considering what the country would lose in the loss of Texas. That is a serious thought, indeed. The American, no matter where born and bred, who has once seen Texas—enough of Texas we mean to give him a right understanding of its vastness, its resources, its boundless horizons, its Alamo and its old tree of San Jacinto—has been, thereafter, a better American for his experience, prouder of his country and more loyal to its fortunes. Should Mr. Wilson suddenly grow "too proud to fight" for the keeping of Texas, "Cyclone" Davis and his new collar, Jeff McLemore and his state certificate as a congressman at large, November would find his name blotted out of the book of public life. We should lose Wilson, but keep Texas, for Texas could take care of itself against all the Mexicans in Mexico should such a trial come.

Science and Invention Lesson the Suffering From War.

Scientific experts have narrated how terribly the scientific and inventional advances of the last half century have multiplied men's capacities for destruction. The war has demonstrated their statements to the layman. He not unnaturally asks whether the benefits of invention and science balance the bane. William Osler, the scientist of medicine, affirms that the benefits outweigh the evils, but Dr. John B. C. Kershaw feels less sure.

This, he points out, is the first great war during which the striking progress of scientific knowledge since 1871 has had full play. The practice of the principles involved in the electric dynamo and the petrol of gasoline motor, the smokeless powder and the high explosive, even the poisonous liquids and the condensed gases of the fighting front, have enabled much larger armies to be kept in the field and have thus intensified the horrors of war. The effective application of engineering to aviation has developed the characteristic horror of this war, the bringing of civilians, even of children, within its zone. This has previously been unprecedented in civilized warfare. Sniping has also been rendered deadlier. The hidden sniper using smokeless powder slays scores of the enemy before his hiding place can be discovered. The effect upon the morale is inexpressibly trying. The enormous extension in the range of artillery and rifle accentuates the strain of the victims who must remain passive while bombarded.

Yet the application of science, to war does not constitute a catalogue of unrelieved wretchedness. Dr. Kershaw refers to transport, surgery, sanitation and medicine. Soldiers in the field are the best fed men in the world. Fresh vegetables, meat and bread, pure water and facilities for bathing are the commonplaces of the fighting line. Disease has been all but banished. The wound is no longer so serious in itself as of yore. The percentage of recovery from wounds is amazing. There have been advances

from antiseptics to asepsis that would astonish Lister himself. What Osler and Kershaw consider the mistake of those who argue that the evils of applied science exceed the advantages springs from ignorance of the soldier's life. Death snags its grinning jaws in his face, but science stretches forth a thousand hands to snatch him from death.

Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County. Virginia Roy Marleau, Yvonne Gervais, Fernando Gervais, Zelia Primeau Caron and Theophile Caron, her husband, Ernestine Primeau Berthelet and J. F. Berthelet, her husband, James J. Polan, Mary Polan Dore and J. A. Dore, her husband. Plaintiffs

vs. Valentine Roy Desrochers and G. Desrochers, her husband, Pamela Roy Kavanagh and John Doe Kavanagh, her husband, Marie Le Febvre Faubert and John Doe Faubert, her husband, Louis Primeau and Jane Doe Primeau, his wife, Hormisdas Roy and Jane Doe Roy, his wife, Joseph Roy and Daouts and J. B. Daouts, her husband, Romeo Gervais, Eugene Gervais, Victor Roy and Yvonne Roy. Defendants

To Valentine Roy Desrochers and G. Desrochers, her husband, Pamela Roy Kavanagh and John Doe Kavanagh, her husband, Marie Le Febvre Faubert and John Doe Faubert, her husband, Louis Primeau and Jane Doe Primeau, his wife, Hormisdas Roy and Jane Doe Roy, his wife, Joseph Roy and Daouts and J. B. Daouts, her husband, Romeo Gervais, Eugene Gervais, Victor Roy and Yvonne Roy, defendants.

In the name of the state of Oregon: You and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before the expiration of six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, and if you fail so to appear and answer, for want thereof plaintiffs will apply to said court for the relief demanded in the complaint herein. The relief demanded is, that a decree of partition be entered in this cause, together with an order appointing one or more referees to sell the real property in the complaint described, and to apply the proceeds to the payment of the costs and expenses of the suit, and to divide the remainder of the proceeds among the plaintiffs and defendants in the following proportions, that is to say:

To plaintiff Virginia Roy Marleau one-fifth.

To the plaintiffs Yvonne Gervais, Fernando Gervais, and the defendants Romeo Gervais, Gilbert Gervais and Rene Gervais, each one-one-hundredth part.

To the defendants Valentine Roy Desrochers, Pamela Roy Kavanagh, Marie Le Febvre Faubert, Hormisdas Roy, Joseph Roy and Lamentia Roy Daouts, each one-twentieth.

To the plaintiffs Zelia Primeau Caron and Ernestine Primeau Berthelet, and the defendant Louis Primeau, each one-fifteenth.

To the defendants Eugene Roy, Victor Roy and Yvonne Roy, each one-sixtieth.

To the plaintiffs James J. Polan and Mary Polan Dore, each one-tenth.

The said parties being as alleged by the complaint the owners of the said real property in said proportions, and the other parties to the cause, being alleged to be respectively the husbands and wives as indicated of the respective plaintiffs and defendants, and to have inchoate interests as such husbands and wives only in said real property.

That as part of the expenses an attorney's fee of \$250.00 be allowed to the plaintiffs for the prosecution of the suit.

The lands prayed to be partitioned in this suit are situate in Tillamook County, Oregon, and are described as follows:

Lots 2, 3, and 13 of Section 31, in Township 3, North of Range 9 West of Willamette Meridian.

The North half of the North East quarter; the South East quarter of the North East quarter, and lot 3 of Section 36, in Township 3, North of Range 10, West of Willamette Meridian, and

Commencing at the meander post on the Section line between Section 31 in Township 3, North of Range 9 West, and Section 36 in Township 3, North of Range 10 West, and running thence North on said Section line 30 rods; thence West 208 feet; thence South, parallel with said section line, to the Nehalem River; thence following the right bank of said Nehalem River Easterly, up said river, to the place of beginning.

This summons is published in the Tillamook Headlight by order of the Honorable A. M. Hare, County Judge of Tillamook County, Oregon, said order being dated the 22nd day of March, 1916, requiring publication hereof to be made once a week for six successive weeks, and the first publication of this Summons is made on the 23 day of March, 1916.

H. T. Botts, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Did His Best.

Clergyman—Do you mean to say that your wife goes to church every Sunday without you?

Husband—Yes, but it isn't my fault. I can't persuade her to stay at home.

Jurisprudence.

Harrigan was up in court and the judge was in a hurry. "Are you guilty or not guilty?" thundered the court. "How kin I tell," returned Harrigan, "until I've heard the evidence?"

Taking No Chances.

A freckled-face girl stopped at the postoffice and yelled out:

"Anything for the Murphy's?"

"No there is not."

"Anything for the Murphy's?"

"Nothing."

"Anything for the Murphy's?"

"No."

"Anything for John Murphy?"

"No not a bit."

"Anything for Terry Murphy?"

"No, nor for Pat Murphy, nor Denis Murphy, nor Peter Murphy, nor Paul Murphy, nor for any Murphy, dead, living, unborn, native or foreign, civilized or uncivilized, savage or barbarous, male or female, black or white, naturalized or otherwise, soldier or citizen. No, there is positively nothing for any of the Murphys, either individually, jointly, severally, now and forever, one and inseparable."

The girl looked at the postmaster in astonishment. "Please," she said, "will you see if there is anything for Bridget Murphy?"—Tit-Bits.

Prohibiting Foam on the Beer.

The New Republic, commenting on a critic of the Willard-Moran fight who was disappointed because Willard did not knock his opponent out suggests this is equivalent to condemning the champion for being too kindly of heart, too human, and adds "One is reminded of the outraged Milwaukeean who announced his conversion to prohibition. What he wanted to prohibit was not beer, but 'foam.' One of the editors of the New Republic is Philip Littell, and this is an indication that he still profits by the opportunities for insight into human nature which he enjoyed while he was in Milwaukee.

Preparedness Flag Costs \$130.

Who is not thrilled at the preparedness exhibited in the war department? We observe that a new flag has just been made for the new secretary of war, a beautiful emblem of gold braid and embroidered on the field of scarlet silk, at a cost of \$130. (Will congress rebel at the item?) The flag is intended to accompany the secretary on gala occasions and at military functions.

It is worth noting that when it was fetched to the war office the secretary asked: "What shall I do with it?" and the question strikes us as pertinent. What in the world would he do with it in case of war!

The great inventor was at a dinner in New York to which Count Bernstorff had also been invited. The count spoke of the number of new ships which Germany had built since the war began. He was listened to respectfully enough, although a little coldly, because the sympathies of the party were not with him or Germany. When he had stopped the great inventor looked up and said in a still, small voice, and with a serious face: "Must not the Kiel canal be very crowded, your excellency?"

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Men who thin: they can't smoke a pipe or roll a cigarette can smoke and will smoke if they use Prince Albert. And smokers who have not yet given P. A. a try-out certainly have a big surprise and a lot of enjoyment coming their way as soon as they invest in a supply. Prince Albert tobacco will tell its own story!

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