



DR. H. M. MASSEY is a College Graduate in Dentistry, registered in Oregon, and has had several years experience, and has come to Tillamook County to make it his future home.

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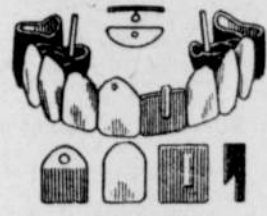
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We have Dental Offices in Tillamook, Bay City, Bar View and Cloverdale, and are equipped to do all kinds of Dental Work as good as it can be done anywhere.

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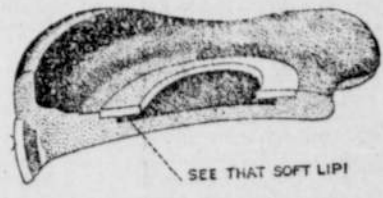
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When Plates or Bridge Work is Ordered.

OUR BRIDGE WORK has been brought to the highest state of perfection. The teeth on this bridge are interchangeable and will without removing from the mouth.



PLATES WITH FLEXIBLE SUCTION—The very best and latest in modern dentistry. No more falling plates. If you are having plate trouble get Dr. Wise's advice as to what should be done and the cost of doing it FREE. We can extract your teeth absolutely without pain—free where plate or bridge work is ordered.

Amusement Clause Again.

The Methodist General Conference wrestled again with the amusement clause in the discipline, inserted over forty years ago and serving as a bone of contention ever since. The clause is not in the general rules, which are really general, forbidding the taking of such diversions as cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus. This is caused by the putting on of gold and costly apparel and the singing of those songs, or reading those books, which do not tend to the knowledge or love of God. Among the "special advices" is "a solemn note of warning and entreaty particularly against theatre-going, dancing and such games of chance as are frequently associated with gambling," but the chapter on trials of members who persist in "attending theatres, horse races, circuses, dancing parties, or patronizing dancing schools or taking such other amusements are obviously of misleading or questionable moral tendency."

It is this latter chapter so many attempts have been made to change. Usually the fight has been led by city pastors. Oddly enough, it has received more clerical than law support. The change is urged on several grounds. Some declare the general rules sufficiently specific. They would allow more right of private judgment. They would permit individuals to discriminate as to plays, for example. They also argue that positive piety is better than negative and that promotion of a constructive Christian program would be more effectual than attempted or neglected enforcement of specific prohibitions. Others argue that the enumeration of certain "worldly amusements" leaves the impression that others, newly devised or overlooked in the catalogue, are proper. Their theory is more acceptable to the General Conference than is indicated by various votes. Probably a majority of the delegates wish the clause had never been originally adopted. But they cannot eliminate it without putting the church in the false attitude of approving the amusements now forbidden. Every newspaper headline on the controversy warns them of this danger. We do not call to mind a more striking illustration of how embarrassing one legislative body may be to all its successors.

Beaver.

F. B. McKinley, the real estate dealer was showing land to Mr. Finnegan of Portland. Mr. Finnegan is white with snow again. Mr. Finnegan has sold his farm to Byron Frotzman, McKinley made the deal for him.

The contract for the new bridge at the Hughey place has been set to Cloverdale parties.

Mrs. Creecy, of Beaver, is very low. She had a stroke of paralysis.

F. B. McKinley made a trip to Tillamook Monday.

W. N. Bays has rented his hotel to Fred Gilbert who will take charge today. Mr. Bays is fixing up some tents to live in for the summer.

You can get your hunting and fishing licenses from F. B. McKinley, at Beaver.

If you want to sell your farm list it with McKinley, he can sell it if any one can.

Joe Hollett, of Blaine, has let the contract for a new up to date barn. While moving a building of R. E. Wilson's the false work gave way and the building went into Beaver creek. It was taken out several hundred feet below. Some of the men working on the building went in with it. A good ducking was all they got.

George Kostic's sister has been to see her father at Blaine, who has been very sick.

Eddie Creecy, who has been falling timber for the Jenck sawmill has been called home to the bedside of his sick mother.

The Beaver school has closed a very successful term of school.

CALF HIDES WANTED.

GRANT THAYER WILL PAY 18 CENTS FOR CALF HIDES.

GREY SAYS WRONG MUST BE RIGHTED.

Britain Says Pledges Will be Kept.

Hon. Sir Edward Grey, K. G., M. P. Secretary of state for Foreign Affairs, talking with the writer at luncheon in the statesman's London home, on April 10, said substantially this:

"Prussian tyranny over Western Europe, including these islands, our people will not stand. The pledges given by Mr. Asquith as regards the restoration of Belgium and Siberia shall be kept. We have signed a pact to make peace only in concert with our allies. This pact, I need not say, we shall honor strictly and to the end. Free Europe is desire."

"What we and our allies are fighting for is a free Europe. We want Europe free not only from the domination of one nationality by another, but from hectoring diplomacy and the peril of war; free from the constant rattling of the sword in the scabbard and from the perpetual talk of sniping and war lords."

"In fact," added Sir Edward reflectively, "we feel that we are fighting for equal rights, for law, justice and peace, and for civilization throughout the world, as against brute force which knows no restraint and no mercy."

To interview Sir Edward Grey, one hardly need say, is a unique privilege and honor. This came to me after many months of battling with the immemorial prejudice of the British public man of high responsibility against the journalist as a journalist.

Grey never interviewed before. It is a fact, I believe, that Sir Edward, one of the greatest figures in the world war and one of the most famous in modern political history never was interviewed in a journalistic sense before. It is also true, I think, that in the long annals of the British Foreign office this is the first instance in which its chief has consented to speak to his fellow men through the mediumship of a correspondent.

What is the most amazing fact about this man to my mind is that the Germans regard him as the Mephistopheles of Faust, of Armageddon, scoffing, sardonic, crafty and fiendish. One of their appellations for him is "Satan."

They feign to believe, and possibly they do believe, that his main object in life has been to brew trouble, to bring about war and especially to effect the strangulation or asphyxiation of Germany. This of a man of the most civilized type, broad of vision, nurtured in liberalism, a fly-fisherman a tamer of birds and squirrels and a lifelong protagonist of peace.

Sir Edward Always Serious. Sir Edward's age is 64. His figure is tall and ample but not excessively heavy. His head and face are large. He has a fresh complexion, is clean shaven and his eyes sky-blue in color, are singularly mild, but without the dreaminess of sentimentality. His dark hair is parted well back on the side and is innocent of silver. He has a firm, pleasant mouth and a nose clear cut and slightly aquiline. The characteristic cast of his features is serious. I did not see him smile more than once or twice, and this was when I referred to the birds and squirrels at his country home. His voice is low even when discussing matters that appeal deeply to the intellect and emotion; he makes scarcely the slightest gesture.

Prussian Rule Declared Intolerable. "What do you mean by the destruction of Prussian militarism?" I asked.

"What Prussia proposes as we understand her," replied Sir Edward, is Prussian supremacy. She proposes a Europe modeled and ruled by Prussia. She is to dispose of the liberties of her neighbors and of us all.

"We say that life on these terms is intolerable. This also is what France, Italy and Russia say. We are not only fighting Prussia's attempt to do in this instance to all Europe what she did to non-Prussian Germany, but we are fighting the German idea of the wholesomeness—almost desirability—of even recurrent war. Prussia under Bismarck deliberately and admittedly made three wars."

Britain Wants Settled Peace. "We want settled peace throughout Europe which will be a guaranty against aggressive war. Germany's philosophy is that settled peace spells stagnation, degeneracy and the sacrifice of the heroic qualities in the human character. Such philosophy, it is to survive as a practical force means eternal apprehension and unrest. It means ever increasing armaments. It means arresting the developments of mankind along lines of culture and humanity."

"We are fighting this idea. We do not believe in war as the preferable method of settling disputes between nations. When nations cannot see eye to eye; when they quarrel; when there is a threat of war, we believe that the controversy should be settled by methods other than those of war."

"Such other methods are always successful when there is good will and no aggressive spirit. We believe in negotiation. We have faith in international conferences. We proposed a conference before this war broke out. We urged Germany to agree to a conference. Germany declined to do so."

"Then I requested Germany to select some form of mediation—some method of her own for a peaceful settlement. She would not come forward with any such suggestion. Then the Emperor of Russia proposed to Germany to send the dispute to the tribunal at The Hague. There was no response."

Case of Submission or War. "Our proposal of a conference was rejected by Germany, Russia, France and Italy all accepted it. Our proposal that Germany suggest some means of peaceful settlement met with no success nor did the Czar's proposal. No impartial judgment of any kind was to be permitted to enter. It was a case of Europe submitting to the Teutonic will or going to war."

"If the conference in London in the Balkan crisis of 1912-1913 had been worked to the disadvantage of Germany or her allies the German reluctance for a conference in 1914 would have been intelligible but no more convincing pledge of fair play and a single minded desire for a fair settlement than the conduct of that conference in London has ever been given."

"And in 1914, after Serbia had accepted nine-tenths of Austria's demands, a settlement of the outstanding questions would have been easy. Russia ordered no general mobilization till Germany had refused the conference and till German preparations for war were far ahead of Russia's. Germany declared war on Russia when Austria was showing every disposition to come to terms and Germany was in fact at war with Russia four or five days before Austria was, though the quarrel at that time was one that primarily concerned Austria and not Germany."

Disaster of War Method Proved. After a moment's reflection Sir Edward continued:

"These two methods of settling international disputes—the method of negotiation and the method of war—I ask you to consider in the light of this struggle. Do we not see the disaster of the war method conclusively shown?"

"How much better would have been a conference or a reference to The Hague in 1914 than what has happened since industry and commerce have been dislocated, the burden of life heavily increased, millions of men slain, maimed or blinded, international hatred deepened and intensified and the very fabric of civilization menaced? These have come from the war method."

"The conference we proposed or The Hague reference proposed by the Czar would have settled the quarrel in a little time. I think a conference would have settled it in a week, and all these calamities would have been averted. Moreover—a thing of vast importance—we should have gone a long way toward laying the foundations for international peace."

First in the platform is the free trade plank, which much now be read in the light of the sugar fiasco and the Democratic talk of protecting the country against the dumping of foreign goods. "The high cost of living". Present prices under Democratic tariff are a sufficient commentary on this point. "A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable." The soaring price of gasoline is a sample of how Democrats stop monopolies. "We denounce the profligate waste of money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation through the lavish appropriations of recent Republican congresses." And the more recent Democratic congresses have been appropriating more than ever. A merchant marine is promised. Where is it? An immediate declaration on Philippine independence was pledged. A bill to fix a definite date has been defeated by Democrats voting with Republicans against the plan to scuttle. No matter where the last Democratic platform is analyzed, the trail of double dealing or inefficiency is found.

The Democratic platform of 1916 should be printed in parallel columns with that of 1912. It will be a deadly comparison.

The Trend Toward Hughes. The report from New York that the progressive party leaders are practically agreed upon Justice Hughes as a second choice for president indicates two things: First, that the progressive party are considering a second choice and have ceased to look upon Roosevelt as the one and only candidate; and, second, that they have recognized the trend of popular sentiment towards justice augurs and are getting ready to fall into line. The trend is one of the amazing facts of a time that is full of amazements. A man sitting quietly and silently in an office that removes him from the political limelight and fortifies him to speak upon political affairs, who has scrupulously endeavored to avoid public notice, who has persistently asserted his unwillingness to be considered a candidate for the presidency and has shown by his acts that his unwillingness is sincere, who has refused to say a word that might be interpreted as a sign of his interest in the political campaign, for whom no man has been authorized to speak or to work, and who is looked upon coldly by the majority of professional politicians, has become the center of public attraction and of party consideration, the focus of an insistent demand that is not continued to any section or to any element but emanates from the people all over the land. There has been nothing like this in our history.

The views of three Republican senators were reported in the New York Sun. One of these, from the East, said he was committed to a favorite son, but expected to see Justice Hughes nominated on the second or third ballot. Another of the Middle West favored Root or Weeks, but "it will be hard to keep the delegates away from Hughes on the second ballot." The third, a Progressive from the far West said: "The nomination of Justice Hughes is as certain at Chicago as is the nomination of Wilson at St. Louis." Ex-Attorney General Wickersham declared the other day that "the Republican party must nominate a man who will unite all factions of the party and who can certainly be elected. I see but one such man, and that is Justice Hughes."

And so it goes, from one end of the country to the other. There are good men, excellent men, who are candidates, but there are many indications at this time that the country has made up its mind. It is not likely that Justice Hughes will open his mouth before the convention, but if the balloting proves the genuineness of the demand for his service he will, no doubt, declare himself in such terms that there can be no question as to his position on public issues, and he will not, cannot, decline the nomination.

Why Test Dairy Cows? Cow testing shows the money makers. The best cow in many herds are returning a profit of \$100 or more every year. It is possible to have every cow kept do as well.

The loafers, the cows that consume more than they return, are quickly spotted and eliminated when the cow test is used. No progressive dairyman will milk a cow on which he does not make a profit. The milking of cows is a straight business proposition and no farmer can afford to spend his own time or pay high priced labor to milk cows which do not pay for their board.

To build up a profitable herd the cow test is indispensable. It enables the dairyman to quickly get a high from only the best cows. In this connection the sires that are capable of transmitting dairy quality and temperament to their offspring can be proven. The very general practice of producing herd by selecting heifers sending mature bulls to the block when they are just in their prime for breeding purposes, is detrimental to our dairy industry and should be stopped.

Cow testing also pays because surplus stock of both sexes sells for higher prices when buyers can see what the ancestors of these animals have done in the line of milk and butter fat production.

When using the test, farmers may know their cows as individuals and feed so as to get the greatest return for every dollar's worth of feed provided. The value of the silo in supplying fresh summer succulence during the winter months, and in helping out when pastures dry up in the summer, is also shown best when cows are under test.

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Democrats engaged in drawing up a statement of party principles for the national convention in St. Louis next month will have at hand the platform of four years ago. It is a curiosity now. Having ceased to be a guide, it will serve as a warning. Its concluding plank said, in a burst of tenacity of purpose: "Our pledges are made to be kept when in office as well as relied on during the campaign." Looking around for a fulfillment is now in order. Since the present administration began the Democrats have controlled all branches of the government. They have had full power to act from March 4, 1912, and will retain it until March 4 next. They have had an exceptionally opportunity to keep their pledges. But the failures are numerous and remarkable. The renomination of Wilson is certain. Yet the platform reads: "We favor a single presidential term, and to that end urge the adoption of an amendment to the constitution making the president of the United States ineligible for re-election, and we pledge the candidate of this convention to this principle." The candidate has decided to ignore the pledge and the party approves the action. So the party does not keep its pledges, but expressly violates them, with the active co-operation of its pledged candidate. The plea of changed circumstances would have been urged regardless of the course of events.

Fighting for the Senate. We may discount the speculation of political writers as to the machinations of Republican leaders, in so far as they are supposed to be prompted by personal considerations. The main objective of Republican leaders is to elect a Republican president and a Republican senate, most of them feel that the election of a president will be comparatively easy. That will carry with it the election of a Republican House, for it is almost inconceivable that a president and a House of different political complexion should be chosen at the same election. But Republican control of the Senate is another matter, attended with unusual difficulties. There are now thirty-six Democratic senators to forty Republicans and the expirations are against the Republicans. There are fifteen Republican expirations and only seventeen Democratic. Expressed in percentages the Democrats have 39.38 per cent to re-elect, while the Republicans have 37.5 per cent. The Republicans must make a net gain of nine senators. Two of these may come from Indiana and one each from Maine, New York, New Jersey, Ohio and West Virginia. This will leave two more to be gained. Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, Montana, Missouri, Arizona and Tennessee are the only states it is possible to consider as senatorial battle grounds. It is fortunate for the Republicans that they do not have to overcome legislative gerrymanders, owing to the new method of electing by a popular state wide vote. The task would be insuperable if the legislatures controlled.

The Republicans are confident of electing successors to all Republicans who retire. They are also sure of recapturing seven seats from Democrats. But it will require a victory or landslide proportions to get the other two, although Missouri may be reasonably expected to furnish one. This will necessitate the nomination of the most popular candidate. Justice Hughes, in the opinion of most observers, is the man. The Republican leaders recognize this and the theory they are seeking to substitute some candidate of doubtful popularity is absurd. It is more likely that the leaders are trying to ascertain the sentiment in the doubtful states as to issues. The states with retiring Democratic senators will be very pointed in the Chicago convention.

A Faded Platform. Democrats engaged in drawing up a statement of party principles for the national convention in St. Louis next month will have at hand the platform of four years ago. It is a curiosity now. Having ceased to be a guide, it will serve as a warning. Its concluding plank said, in a burst of tenacity of purpose: "Our pledges are made to be kept when in office as well as relied on during the campaign." Looking around for a fulfillment is now in order. Since the present administration began the Democrats have controlled all branches of the government. They have had full power to act from March 4, 1912, and will retain it until March 4 next. They have had an exceptionally opportunity to keep their pledges. But the failures are numerous and remarkable. The renomination of Wilson is certain. Yet the platform reads: "We favor a single presidential term, and to that end urge the adoption of an amendment to the constitution making the president of the United States ineligible for re-election, and we pledge the candidate of this convention to this principle." The candidate has decided to ignore the pledge and the party approves the action. So the party does not keep its pledges, but expressly violates them, with the active co-operation of its pledged candidate. The plea of changed circumstances would have been urged regardless of the course of events.

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