

is entitled to repayment of the same upon warrant, from the City Treasurer.

Section 30.—All money paid or collected upon the assessment for the improvement of streets shall be kept as a separate fund and not used for any other purpose whatsoever.

Section 31.—No obligation incurred by Tillamook City on account of the issuance of street improvement bonds as herein provided shall be deemed to be within or any part of the limitation imposed by this charter or by law upon the amount of indebtedness which may be incurred by Tillamook City either by warrant or general bonds.

Section 32.—Whenever an assessment for altering, opening or improving a street or construction, reconstruction or repair of a sewer or for any local improvement which has been or may hereafter be made by Tillamook City, Oregon, is or shall be defective, insufficient or inadequate, or has been or shall hereafter be set aside, annulled, declared or rendered void or its enforcement refused by any court of this State or any federal court having jurisdiction thereof, whether directly or by virtue of any decision of such court or when the Common Council shall be in doubt as to the validity of such assessment or any part thereof, the Common Council may by resolution make a new assessment or re-assessment upon the lots or blocks or parcels of land which have been benefited to the extent of their respective and proportionate shares of the full value thereof. Such re-assessment shall be based upon the special and peculiar benefit of such improvement to the respective parcels of land assessed, at the time of its original making. Interest thereon from the date of delinquency of the original assessment may be added at the discretion of the Common Council. Such re-assessment shall be made in an equitable manner as near as possible to the original assessment, but the Common Council may adopt a different plan of apportionment of benefits when in its judgment essential to secure an equitable assessment.

The proceedings required by the Charter of Tillamook City, Oregon, to be had prior to the making of the original assessment shall not be required to be done again in case of re-assessment. Such re-assessment shall become a charge upon the property upon which the same is laid, notwithstanding the omission, failure or neglect of any officer, body or person to comply with the provisions of the Charter of Tillamook City, Oregon, or connected with or relating to such improvement and assessment and notwithstanding the proceeding of the Common Council or any officer, contractor or other person connected with such work may have been irregular or defective, whether such irregularity be jurisdictional or otherwise. The Common Council shall appoint a time and place not less than 20 days distant when such re-assessment. The City Recorder shall give 10 days notice by one publication in a newspaper published in Tillamook City, Oregon, of the time and place fixed by the Common Council for making such re-assessment. At the time appointed therefor, unless at some time the Common Council shall adjourn until a future meeting, the Common Council shall proceed to make such re-assessment in the manner prescribed. At the time of making such re-assessment the Common Council shall give an opportunity to any property owner to appear in person or by counsel and be heard in reference thereto. After having made such re-assessment, the Common Council shall declare the same by resolution and the same shall be a final determination of the regularity, validity and correctness of the re-assessment except as herein otherwise provided. Such re-assessment shall be entered in the docket of City Liens and shall be enforced and collected in like manner as ordinary assessments and collected under the Charter of Tillamook City, Oregon. All sums paid upon the former assessment shall be credited to the property on account of which the same were paid as of the date of such payment.

A MEASURE. To Amend Article IX, of the Charter of Tillamook City, Oregon, by adding thereto a new Section to be known as Section II. BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF TILLAMOOK CITY, OREGON AS FOLLOWS.

Section 1.—That Article IX of the Charter of Tillamook City, Oregon, be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto a new Section to be known as Section II, which Section shall read as follows:

Section 2.—The Water Commission heretofore provided for by Article IX of the Charter of Tillamook City, Oregon, is hereby abolished, and all of the power and authority heretofore held or exercised by the said Water Commission is hereby transferred to and vested in the Common Council of Tillamook City, Oregon, and the Common Council of Tillamook City, Oregon, shall hereafter have and exercise all of the rights, functions, powers and privileges heretofore exercised by the aforesaid Water Commission by virtue of the authority granted by said Article IX, and it shall be the duty of the heretofore existing Water Commission of Tillamook City to immediately turn over to the Common Council of Tillamook City all of its records, property and appliances of every nature now or heretofore held by it on behalf of Tillamook City, and the water system of Tillamook City shall hereafter be conducted, managed, maintained, controlled and operated by the Common Council of Tillamook City, and all funds hereafter arising from the operation, control, or hereafter accruing therefrom shall be under the control and disposition of the Common Council of Tillamook City, but the said Common Council shall be governed as to the construction, management, maintenance, control and operation

of said water system, and of the funds arising from the operation thereof, by the provisions of the said Article IX in the same manner as the said Water Commission heretofore existing was governed and controlled thereby. It being the intent of this Measure to make the Common Council of Tillamook City, Oregon, the governing body for the water system of Tillamook City instead of having the same under the charge and control of the Water Commission heretofore provided for by Article IX hereby amended.

Said election will be held at 8 o'clock in the morning and will continue until 7 o'clock in the afternoon of said December 4th, 1916.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1916.

Ira C. Smith, City Recorder of Tillamook City, Oregon.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

Notice is hereby given: That by virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Tillamook County, dated the 3rd day of November, 1916, in the cause wherein in Aurie M. Draper was plaintiff and John Maginnis and Jennie C. McGinnis, his wife, were defendants, upon a judgment and decree rendered in the said cause on the 5th day of October, 1916, in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendants in the sum of one thousand and fifty dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum from the 5th day of March, 1915; the further sum of one hundred dollars allowed by the court as attorney's fees in said suit; and the plaintiff's costs and disbursements in said suit, taxed at sixteen and 75-100 dollars; and commanding me as Sheriff to satisfy the said judgment and decree by the sale of the real property hereinafter described;

Now, therefore, in order to satisfy the said judgment and decree, I will, on Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1916, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House in Tillamook City, Oregon, sell at public sale to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described real property, situated in the County of Tillamook and State of Oregon, to-wit:

All of lots eleven (11), thirteen (13) fourteen (14) and twenty (20) in section five (5), and lots seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19) and twenty (20), of section six (6), all in township one (1) south of range eight (8) west of Willamette Meridian, containing 329 acres, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated the 8th day of November, 1916.

H. Crenshaw, Sheriff of Tillamook County Oregon.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

Notice is hereby given: That by virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Tillamook County, dated the 3rd day of November, 1916, in the cause wherein W. H. Phipps was plaintiff and John Maginnis and Jennie C. McGinnis, his wife, were defendants, upon a judgment and decree rendered in the said cause on the 5th day of October, 1916, in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendants, in the sum of thirteen hundred dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum from the 3rd day of February, 1915; the further sum of seventy eight and 8-100 dollars, taxes, with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum from the 9th day of August, 1916; the further sum of one hundred twenty and 60-100 dollars, taxes, with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum from the 9th day of August, 1916; the further sum of one hundred twenty five and 00-100 dollars, allowed by the court as attorney's fee in said suit, and the plaintiff's costs and disbursements in said suit, allowed at sixteen and 75-100 dollars, and commanding me as Sheriff to satisfy the said judgment and decree by the sale of the real property hereinafter described;

Now, therefore, in order to satisfy the said judgment and decree, I will, on Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1916, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the court house in Tillamook City, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described real property, situated in the County of Tillamook and State of Oregon, to-wit:

Lots four (4), thirteen (13) and fourteen (14), of section four (4), and lots one (1), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9) and ten (10) of section five (5) all in township one south of range eight west of the Willamette Meridian, containing 222.47 acres, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated the 8th day of November, 1916.

H. Crenshaw, Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon.

Administrator's Notice.

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

In the matter of the estate of Lars Jensen, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been, by the County Court of Tillamook County, Oregon, duly appointed administrator of the above named estate, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified and required to present same duly verified in the manner provided by law, to the undersigned, at the offices of Johnson & Handley, Attorneys at Law, in Tillamook City, Oregon, within six months from this date.

Dated this 26th day of Oct, 1916.

C. C. Jensen, Administrator of the Estate of Lars Jensen deceased.

Violence Versus Law and Order.

Two steamers of the I. W. W. agitators and organization went to Everett, Wash., to assist the striking shingle weavers break down open shop sentiment and in resisting their landing the sheriff was shot, six killed and many wounded.

When there is a contest in the United States between violence on one side and law and order on the other, the latter always prevails. Blood may be shed in the struggle, but the outcome is law and order.

As people we believe in the rule of law, we believe in a government of law to which all men high and low, rich and poor, are alike subject, so that when there is a challenge, such as that at Everett, it is promptly met by the citizens.

The I. W. W., if anyone may judge by utterances and acts of members, believe violence is necessary to gain ends sought. They have asserted the need of violence as a reform agency. They have intense grudges against what they call the employer class.

They differ from most of the socialists. The dominant element of socialists favors political action in contrast with direct action. The dominant element believes in bringing about changes in government through the ballot and official action. The I. W. W. believes in stirring things up by a challenge of orderly processes. That is called "direct action" while political is regarded as indirect.

The government of the United States is one of political action. It may be changed by a vote of the people. When an effort is made to change it in any other way, Americans, with few exceptions, rally for law and order and offer their lives for that principle.

It is difficult to imagine anything of value that can be gained by the course of the I. W. W. No city, no community, will permit the overriding of law by violent procedure, for to remove the life and property safeguards we all enjoy.

Germans Trust Germans Only as Iron Ring Closes.

An "eyewitness" somewhere in Germany makes the following very interesting observations. The most significant features are the coming out of all available military strength, the abundance of healthy troops, the popularity of officers and the distrust of all foreigners. We read:

"In a third class carriage between Mayence and Cologne I sat on a September day with a group of soldiers and some civilians.

"As we passed the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, on the Rhine, a noncommissioned officer grinned, waved his hand toward the ironing rack, and observed complacently: 'They've got to come out of that now.' I read a paper diligently and paid no open attention. Presently he explained. There were 'slackers,' he averred, with nice, soft jobs up at Ehrenbreitstein—men who had not yet fired a shot in anger and did not mean to if they could help it. 'But out they come,' he said, and added that it was high time.

"He declared that there were some 10,000 who had succeeded in smuggling themselves into all sorts of administrative jobs. Some, he said, had secured the job directly by paying considerable sums of money to various people; others had friends and relatives who had helped them with their influence. An order had, however, been issued expressly calling up all these people for service at the front. In particular he declared that a number of Jews had bought themselves off so far, but henceforth neither money nor influence would help them. Ehrenbreitstein seemed to have a particularly bad name, especially among the men, who declared that the officers garrisoned there had the best of good times, with 'wine, woman and song.'

Frankly, though, it did not appear as though the coming out of these 10,000, if there are as many, were yet necessary. Both in south and in north Germany I saw what appeared to be good strong, healthy looking troops, and not a few of them. Of course, one sees plenty of wounded, also, but I can not say that the general impression conveyed upon my mind was that Germany was hard put to for men. On the other hand, it is true that when Germany is fighting on so many fronts there would naturally be a fairly lavish sprinkling of men home on short leave or passing through from one front to another. In the general military whirl it is hard for anyone but an expert to collect evidence that counts.

"Of one feature of the German army of today I can speak with confidence because I had personal experience, and also because I was able to make judicious inquiries—that is, of the officers. In the first place, they are much less conspicuous than they used to be. The 'witchcraft of the uniform' has vanished, but there has also vanished some of that arrogance which marked the officers' cast not only in Germany before the war, but also up to quite recent days during the war. I should say that the officers now are much more adapted to the spirit of the people; they are becoming, if one may put it so, a 'popular institution' instead of a cast apart. The 'flapper' may lose some of her enthusiasm of the days of brilliant uniforms, but the army in general has undoubtedly gained. The insolence has diminished and public respect has increased. On the whole, therefore, the love of the people for the army has increased rather than diminished.

"Lastly, it has been clear for some time that the losses in the corps of officers have been very heavy, much heavier, at any rate, than they were earlier in the war, and it is possible that part of the reason for this may be sought in the very heavy casualties among the non-commissioned officers especially those of lower rank.

"Possibly the most interesting feature to me was the extraordinary fear and dislike of all foreigners of whatever nationality. In this fear are included even Bulgarians, for among

ordinary civilian Germans I was surprised to find a very considerable skepticism regarding their allies. I have heard educated Germans—and still more commonly workmen—observe openly that one fine day they would awake to find the Bulgarians gone over to the allies.

"They feel themselves entirely alone in the world; they do not believe that they have any friends left, and they do not expect sympathy even from the smallest and least important of states. Dutchmen in particular are subject everywhere to the greatest suspicion, and I am convinced it would not take much to produce in some places in Germany an outbreak against Dutch residents or visitors, but Norwegians are equally, if not even more, suspected."

The Menace of "Pork."

Thrift is to be practiced in Europe as never before. It must be, if the nations are to meet the enormous obligations they have shouldered in order to carry on the war. And it is safe to say that, unless Americans practice thrift more, in their industries, in their public affairs, they are going to feel European competition more keenly than ever before. Our industries have been taught by this war the grave danger in wasting by-products, the wicked waste of public money in "pork" deals of one sort or another, the waste of human energy through preventable sickness or unemployment. Americans, under the stern lessons of this war, are coming to see that we can not go on, in such a manner, much longer without danger of national humiliation or worse.—Boston Advertiser.

American Labor is Prosperous and Restless.

National organizations of labor declare that during the last two years 5,700,000 laborers in the United States have received an increase of \$300,000,000 annually in their wages. Their census based upon reports from 138 journals of industry or commerce. It is supplemented with statistics from the national bureau (not department) of bureau as to strikes. During the six months which ended last July 1865 lockouts and strikes occurred throughout the country. During the same period in 1915 their number had been 643 only. These symbols of unrest are a noteworthy as the statistics of labor's prosperousness.

The discount is more conspicuous in New Jersey and New York than in any other state. The industrial commission of the Empire commonwealth informs the public that the number of workers increased by 25 per cent, their wages by 40 per cent, and yet the dealings between employers and employes in New York were seldom more disturbed than they have been this year.

If the total and real increase of American labor's wage could be ascertained it probably would show an increase of purchasing power exceeding the enormous increase in the American stock of gold. This, though it enters banks, does not remain there but flows out to spread and support industry. The increase of wages also produces these effects, but does so differently. It is spent profusely. It is only in slight degree saved and made productive again.

Prosperity passes. It never continues permanently. It is a time for individuals as well as corporations to practice foresight and thrift. Expanded incomes should be made to play their part now in providing against these days of depression which may come and against the time when they may be 10 applicants for one position.

Be Kind To the Loved ones at Home.

Be kind to thy father, for when thou wert young Who loved thee more fondly than he? He caught the first accents that fell from thy tongue And joined in thy innocent glee. Be kind to thy father, for now he is old, His locks intermingle with gray, His footsteps now feeble, once fearless and bold— Thy father is passing away. Be kind to thy mother, for low on her brow May traces of sorrow be seen; O! well may'st thou cherish and comfort her now, For loving and kind she has been. Remember thy mother, for thee will she pray As long as God giveth her breath; With accents of kindness then cheer her love away, Even to the dark valley of death. Be kind to thy brother, his heart will have death If the smiles of thy love be withdrawn, The stowers of feeling will fade at their birth If the dew of affection be gone. Be kind to thy brother wherever you are, The love of a brother shall be An ornament purer and richer by far Than the pearls from the depth of the sea. Be kind to thy sister, not many may know The depth of pure sisterly love, The wealth of the ocean lies fathoms below The surface that sparkles above, Thy kindness shall bring thee many a sweet hour, And blessings thy pathway to crown, Affection shall weave thee a garland of flowers More precious than wealth or renown.

Her Son Subject to Croup.

"My son Edwin is subject to croup," writes Mrs. E. O. Irwin, New Kensington, Pa., "I put in many sleepless hours at night before I learned of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Mothers need not fear this disease if they keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house and use it as directed. It always gave my boy relief." For sale by Lamar's Drug Store.

NOTICE OF STREET ASSESSMENT

Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council of Tillamook City, Oregon, on November 20, 1916, assessed the cost of street improvements made in pursuance of Ordinance numbered 318 and 321 of Tillamook City, Oregon, against all the property included in Local Improvement District No. 5, of Tillamook City, Oregon. The name of the owner and description of the property, and the respective amounts assessed against each lot or parcel of ground are as follows:

Table with columns: Owner, Lot, Block, Addition, Assessment, Amount of Assessment. Lists various owners like Roman Catholic Archbishop of Ore., M. Melchior, C. B. Vantress, etc., and their respective assessed amounts.

Said assessments have been entered in the lien docket of Tillamook City, Oregon, and are now payable. Property owners have 30 days from date of this notice within which to apply to the undersigned City Recorder of Tillamook City to pay said assessment in installments in accordance with the provisions of the charter of Tillamook City.

Ira C. Smith, City Recorder of Tillamook City, Oregon.

Advertisement for Red Crown Gasoline. Features a large image of a Red Crown Gasoline can and the slogan 'It makes the wheels go 'round'.

Advertisement for Fire Insurance. Includes the slogan 'FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!!!' and an illustration of a hand holding a fire policy document.

Advertisement for Rollie W. Watson, 'The Insurance Man.' Includes contact information for National Building, Tillamook, Ore.

Advertisement for Improvement Bond Sale. States that Tillamook City offers for sale up to December 4th, 1916 at 8 o'clock p.m., \$9,754.89 of Improvement Bonds issued for the improvement of a portion of Eighth Street.

Advertisement for Hearing Without Ears. Promotes Lip Reading and Detectives Are Using Lip Reading in Place of the Dictagraph. Claims that thousands of deaf people are today throwing away all hearing devices and enjoying all conversation.