

PRESIDENT ASKS WAR ON GERMANY

Congress Urged to Call at Least 500,000 Men.

Washington, April 2.—President Wilson tonight urged Congress, assembled in joint session, to declare a state of war existing between the United States and Germany.

In a dispassionate but unmeasured denunciation of the course of the imperial German government, which he characterized as a challenge to all mankind and a warfare against all nations, the President declared that neutrality was no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world was involved; that armed neutrality had become ineffectual enough at best and was likely to produce what it was meant to prevent, and urged that Congress accept the gage of battle with all the resources of the Nation.

War Losses Waged by Germany.

"I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the imperial German government to be in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States," said the President, "that it formally accept the statute of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it, and it take steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the government of the German empire to terms and end the war."

U. S. Must Make World Safe.

The object of the United States in entering the war, the President said, are to vindicate the principles of peace and justice against "selfish and autocratic power." Without selfish ends, for conquest, or dominion, seeking no indemnities or material compensations for the sacrifices it shall make, the United States must enter the war, he said, to make the world safe for democracy, as only one of the champions of the rights of mankind, and would be satisfied when those rights were as secure as the faith and freedom of nations could make them.

Germany "Foe to Liberty."

To carry on an effective warfare against the German government, which he characterized as a "natural foe to liberty," the President recommended:

Utmost practical co-operation in counsel and action with the governments already at war with Germany. Extension of liberal financial credits to those governments so that the resources of America may be added, so far as possible, to theirs.

Army of 500,000 Advised.

Full equipment of the Navy, particularly for means of dealing with submarine warfare.

An army of at least 500,000 based on the principal of universal liberty to service and the authorization of additional increments of 500,000 each as they are needed or can be handled in training.

Raising necessary money for the United States Government, so far as possible without borrowing and on the basis of equitable taxation.

All preparation, the President urged should be made in such way as not to check the flow of war supplies to the nations already in the field against Germany.

Departments Well Prepared.

Measures to accomplish all these ends, the President told Congress, would be presented with the best thought of the executive departments which will be charged with the conduct of the war, and he besought consideration of them in that light.

Referring only briefly to the long diplomatic correspondence with Germany in his efforts to bring her back to the bounds of the laws of humanity and nations, the President launched into his denunciation of the course of the German government, which, he declared, had forced the United States to become a belligerent.

Wrongs Not Common Wrongs.

"The wrongs against which we now arm ourselves," he said, "are no common wrongs. They cut to the very roots of human life."

Disclaiming any quarrel with the German people and anything but a feeling of friendship and sympathy for them, the President declared their government had not acted upon their impulses in entering the war nor with their previous knowledge or approval.

"It was a war," he said, "determined upon as wars used to be determined upon in the old unhappy days when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellow men as pawns and tools."

German Plots Bared.

In scathing terms the President referred to German plots against the United States.

"One of the things that has served to convince us that the Prussian autocracy was not and never could be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unsuspecting communities and even our offices of government with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our National unity of council, our peace within and without, our industries and our commerce."

It was evident, the President added, that the spies were here even before the war began. That the German government means to stir up enemies at the very doors of the United States was eloquently proved, he said, by the revelations of the plot to embroil Japan and Mexico in war with the United States.

"The Sheriff."

Here is the play you have long waited for. This is the best. A carefully selected cast has been chosen for this play and a good show may be looked forward to. This play will be presented by the Dramatic Club, two nights, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 10 and 11, at the Star Theatre. Cast of characters as they will appear in the play:

Joe Vernon ..... N. W. McRae  
Col. Bollinger ..... B. J. McCowell  
Sam Fowler ..... James Hiner  
Mr. Travers ..... Carl Dawson  
Jim Radburn ..... John Ashim  
Dave ..... Henry McKinley  
Bob Kelly ..... Vera Homes  
Mrs. Vernon ..... Vera Bast  
Elizabeth Vernon ..... Ruth Warren  
Kate Merton ..... Flora McKinley  
Act I.—Joe Vernon's home in Bowling Green, Mo.  
Act II.—The shop.  
Act III.—Convention day.  
Act IV.—Jim Radburn's home. On the lawn.

Here is a play you will enjoy. It is just one of those simple country pictures where you find the noble nature of man. See this. Usual prices, and a great comedy.

The Associated Charities.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Associated Charities on Tuesday night at the City Hall there were present representatives of nearly every organization affiliated in this work. The investigating committee reported that further aid had been given one especially needy family. Some supplies furnished by the committee and clothing contributed by individuals had relieved this family for the present. One aged woman, who was without sufficient clothing, has been helped by the organization with some inexpensive clothing, while several individuals have also been interested in helping her.

The finance committee stated that there was still a small fund in the treasury and they would have no trouble in securing sufficient contributions to relieve actual suffering. Expenditures are made only after an investigation has shown there is real need of help. With such an organization, business men and other citizens will cheerfully contribute funds to assist unfortunate families.

Anyone having clothing they will not use, but which they might use, should place it at the disposal of the investigating committee or leave it at the City Hall with the City Recorder. Contributions of money should be given to a member of the finance committee.

The Associated Charities is doing a helpful work in the community and doing it in a business like way.

Funeral of Mrs. A. S. Burton.

The remains of Mrs. A. S. Burton were brought from Portland to Tillamook on Monday, and the funeral took place on Saturday at the L. O. O. F. cemetery. Fairview orange having charge of the funeral services, which were attended by a large number of friends. The deceased lady was well known and greatly respected in Tillamook County, for she was one of the pioneer school teachers of the county.

Anne Squires Burton, daughter of William and Elizabeth Squires, was born in Du Page County Ill., on November 23rd, 1851. She was married to Charles W. Burton on Dec. 17, 1871, at Hillsboro, Ore.

She was the mother of four children Harry Heber Burton, who died June 10th, 1892, Charles Fred Burton and Nellie E. Burton, both of Tillamook, and Belle Burton Brown, of Grass Valley, Ore. She also leaves to survive her an aged father, three grand sons and a brother and sister.

When she was four years old, the family moved from Illinois, to Kansas and later to Missouri, where, when still a child, she lost her mother, and being the oldest of the three children, it fell to her lot to be the little mother to the two younger children.

A the close of the civil war, the father and his three children crossed the plains, coming to Oregon in 1865, coming to Tillamook the following year, she making this her home nearly continuously thereafter, having made an extended visit to Illinois after an absence of fifty-four years.

She was one of the pioneer school teachers of Tillamook county, and later of Umatilla County. She received her education in the public schools of Yamhill County, finishing at St. Helens Hall, in Portland.

She was a public spirited woman and one who always was a friend of the cause of education. She had been a very active member of the Fairview Grange to the close of her life and was always found ready to assume her share of the responsibility and burden.

She has been in poor health for the past two and a half years, recently having entered the Portland Sanitarium for treatment. It was there she departed this life on March 28th 1917. Her death was the result of heart trouble.

She was buried in Tillamook I. O. O. F. cemetery, beside her son, Harry Heber Burton, Saturday March 31, 1917. The funeral services were under a direction of the Fairview Grange, a large number of her former co-workers participating in this last right.

Mrs. Burton had never become identified with any church, but has ever been interested and active in every good cause for the betterment of conditions in the communities where she has lived, a friend of public enterprise and education and has always been honored and loved by her large circle of acquaintances.

That she ever looked upon motherhood as a sacred responsibility never shrinking from any duty therein involved, has been manifested in many ways by the untiring devotion which she bestowed upon her loved ones, she bestowed upon her very small When her children were left their sole and helpless she proved most true support, and ever proved most true to the sacred trust through many and severe vicissitudes.

"A lady with a lamp shall stand In the great history of the land A noble type of good Heroic womanhood."

"Nations are gathered out of nurseries, and the leading strings of children become in the hands of good mothers, the reins of moral government."

COST OF MILK.

Feed Accounts of One-Half or More of Cost of Production, According to Department Specialists.

A detailed study of the cost of producing milk on four farms, recently conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture, leads to the conclusions that on these farms feed accounts for one-half or more of the total cost, the remaining charges being divided about equally between labor and other items, such as shelter, use of equipment, use of bull, interest, depreciation, and overhead. The conclusions are based upon an exhaustive analysis of the business of the four farms, each of which is representative of a type of dairyming. While the actual costs on the farms, as elsewhere, vary from year to year, the ratio between each item and the total remained nearly uniform when the same system of management was followed. It is believed, therefore, that milk producers through the country will find valuable suggestions in the report of this study, just published as Bulletin 501 of the Department of Agriculture, and entitled "The Cost of Producing Milk on Four Dairy Farms Located in Wisconsin, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina," by Morton O. Cooper and C. M. Bennett.

The fact that the cost of feed is shown to be at least one-half of the total cost of producing milk on the farms is cited as evidence that the feed item is of great importance to the dairyman who seeks to reduce the cost of production. It is pointed out, however, that the great economy of production is not always attained by cutting down the feed cost, and that sometimes it is necessary to increase the feed bill in order to increase profits.

The question of feed supply is held to be one for individual solution. "Just how near the specialized dairyman should come to growing all the feed required for his dairy herd is a question of individual business management. One man may find it more profitable to grow all the feed required, while another may increase his profits by supplementing the income from cows with crop sales and purchase part of the feed. In a few localities in the United States crops may be selected that will not only yield a product for which there is a ready sale at good prices but which also leave on the farm much feedable material. Sweet corn is an example of this type."

It is pointed out that when this practice of supplementing the dairy business with the production of cash crops is feasible, it is often good business for the dairyman to sell crops and buy concentrates, and that "if by the growing of a cash crop, it is possible from the net receipts of 1 acre to buy a quantity of concentrates equivalent to that which could be raised on 1 1/2 or 2 acres, it would be folly to grow the concentrates."

In a discussion of the dairy labor problem, special attention is directed to a system of winter dairyming practiced on one of the four farms, where profitable employment for labor was offered at a season when otherwise there would be little to do and yet summer work on crops was not interrupted.

Of particular interest to the dairyman who is considering the question of building up his herd is the fact that though it was found to cost more to keep the cow that gives a high yield than one that gives a low yield, the unit cost of the milk produced fell in all cases as the production per cow rose. Of perhaps greater interest to the average dairyman, however, is the further fact that "the decrease in the cost of milk per pound was much greater in the step from the poor cow to the cow of fair quality than in the step from the fairly efficient cow to the good cow or the exceptional cow." This fact is cited as evidence that "the first step in building up a poor dairy herd (that is, replacing scrubs with grades) is not merely the easiest step, but also the one which promises the most for a given expenditure of money and labor."

Artillery Company Fund.

Tillamook County Bank ..... \$10.00  
First National Bank ..... 10.00  
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C. I. Clough ..... 5.00  
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AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

By R. C. Jones, County Agriculturist.

A Self-Supporting County.

Following is printed in full, a communication from Secretary Huston, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. There is much food for thought in this article. How many people are there in this community that depend almost altogether on "shipped in" commodities to furnish their food supply? There is unused land enough right here in town to supply the town with all the needed vegetables if people would utilize it.

Put Down Some Eggs.

Now while eggs are cheaply next winter. Drop your surplus eggs every day, into a crock containing a solution of water glass, one pint to nine pints of water. Use only clean, fresh eggs and preferably infertiles. They will keep so they can hardly be detected from fresh eggs next winter.

Stop Food Crop Wastes by Improving Methods.

Both for economic and patriotic reasons the American farmer should strive this year for the highest standard of efficiency in the production and conservation of food. But production accomplished by wasteful methods does not make for efficiency and careful thought, therefore, should be given to the steps that need to be taken.

At this, the approach of the growing season, it is pertinent to consider steps which should be taken during the starting or growing of crops to prevent or eliminate wastes. In the case of the great staple cereals, which constitute a large proportion of our food supply, conspicuous production wastes result from failure to give proper attention to the selection and safeguarding of seed and the care of the crop. For instance, only varieties known to be well adapted to the region where planted should be selected, so that in case of such a crop as corn the grain will not fail to mature properly in a normal season.

The planting of seed that will not germinate often results in great loss of time, labor, and money which could have been avoided by testing the seed for germinability before planting.

In some sections the damage to crops by destructive diseases and insects is the most conspicuous crop waste. Economically sound and efficient production necessitates protection of crops against these pests. Disinfecting dips for seed and sprays and spraying for growing crops now have been developed to a point where they afford for certain crops a form of insurance that farmers can not afford to neglect.

Secure Maximum Returns from Seed

Under existing conditions, every precaution should be taken (1) to reduce production wastes by testing seed sufficiently in advance to insure against the planting of dead seed; (2) to treat with disinfecting dips all seed subject to diseases that can be prevented, such as the smuts of wheat, barley, oats, and rye; the losses from which are estimated conservatively at \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 in the United States in the average year; (3) to prepare especially thoroughly for planting these vitally important cereal crops and to care for them as may be necessary during the season.

If seed is of high quality but short in quantity, some reduction in the quantity used per acre sometimes can be made with profit if the soil is especially well prepared and the seeding done carefully. Under favorable conditions as good a stand of oats can be obtained, the specialists of the Department have found, by drilling 2 1/2 bushels per acre as by sowing 3 bushels broadcast, with resultant increase of yield per acre as well as increase of acreage planted.

Where spring wheat is planted, and to some extent barley and the grain sorghums, varieties should be sown that do not shatter, especially in the drier districts. No grain should be allowed to become dead ripe before cutting, because of the tendency to shatter when in that condition. Most farmers probably will find it possible to locate and prevent important wastes, if at the beginning of the season they will give the matter serious thought and undertake to correct such wasteful practices.

Guard Against Potato Diseases

In the case of the northern staple vegetables such as potatoes, cabbage, and onions, of which the supply is short as the result of unfavorable climatic conditions in 1916 in the commercially important producing districts, it is considered especially important to reduce the risk of waste due to the action of insects and diseases during the growing period. With the potato, the seed stocks of which are low, every precaution necessary to reduce the risk of disease damage including the treatment of the seed potatoes for scab before spraying while the crop is growing, spraying while the crop is growing, should be taken.

A widespread outbreak of late blight throughout the important potato producing districts (which fortunately, rarely occurs in restricted areas) might diminish potato production at the rate of 3,000,000 bushels a day during August and September if prolonged warm and rainy weather should occur. This disease can be prevented by spraying and early preparation should be made to combat it vigorously. Potato disease of a preventable character frequently reduces the crop from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels. While not entirely preventable, they should be guarded against to the fullest extent possible.

Sweet potato losses from black rot, foot rot, and other diseases in the field result mainly from failure to select and disinfect seed and to practice sanitation in the beds. Bean losses from anthracnose and other diseases can be prevented to a large extent by the use of disease-free seed. The obtaining of such seed should receive special attention this season.

Disposal of Surplus—Prevention of Waste. Some of the most conspicuous crop wastes occur with fruits and vegetables, of which, in normal years, larger

SENATE DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY.

Congress to Remain in Session to Make Preparations.

Resolutions contained in the President's message acted upon by the U. S. Senate declaring war on Germany to-day. The United States Congress to sit in uninterrupted session until all matters pertaining to war preparations are made.

quantities usually are grown than the producers can market profitably. Frequently these losses are due indirectly to disease and insect injury which lowers their market value without reducing their food value materially if they can be utilized promptly by drying, canning, or other preservation methods. Under existing conditions, every practicable step should be taken to protect these crops throughout the season and to utilize and preserve them as fully as possible when they have matured.

To the extent that competent labor is available, either hired or in the family, fruits and vegetables which ordinarily it is inadvisable to attempt to conserve should be systematically saved for use by canning, drying or preserving. These operations should not be delayed until late summer and autumn; and family gardens should be planned to supply ample quantities of early maturing small fruits and vegetables for canning, drying, or preserving, as well as fresh products for the table. Because of the scarcity of tinplate and the high price of tin cans, it may be necessary in household preservation of food more extensively to pack fruit and vegetables in other containers. The situation may call for new methods of preserving or the improvement and extended use of old processes, such as drying.

In Southern states, approximately 50,000,000 bushels of sweet potatoes are produced annually and it is estimated that at least 10,000,000 bushels of these are lost annually by decay. Frequently wholesale waste occurs at harvest time, not only of sweet potatoes, but of white potatoes and other underground food crops, through lack of proper storage facilities to safeguard the crop from destructive freezes at digging time. Early this season plans should be made and executed in the building of suitable farm storage houses or cellars. This usually can be done at relatively low cost if undertaken in time. In view of experience of the past year, it would appear that surplus of such vegetable crops as are capable of preservation by drying for soup stock, such as carrots, potatoes, celery, etc., could be preserved profitably for food use in regions where fruit evaporators which could be utilized for this purpose already exist. Surplus sweet corn, if

dried or oven-dried, as in earlier years before systematic canning of corn was developed, and, in this way, be preserved for food use.

Certain crops grown annually to a considerable extent of soil improvement or forage possess large food value if utilized properly. Among such crops are soy beans, cow peas, peanuts, kafir and other grain sorghums, the food and oil producing value of which has not been recognized adequately until recently. Increased utilization of these for human food and oil production doubtless will be available.

Under the condition in which the country now finds itself, it is important, as has been pointed out, that everything practicable be done to increase the efficiency of agricultural activities during the coming season. I have called attention to a few of the steps that may be taken to this end. It is desirable that throughout the country farmers confer among themselves on these and other matters affecting the production of needed crops and then consult freely with the county agents, state agricultural agencies, and the Department of Agriculture.

Any aid which I can give along these lines, will gladly be given. Let us make this country as nearly self supporting this next year as possible.

Improvement Bond Sale.

Tillamook City offers for sale up to April 10th, 1917, at 8 o'clock p.m., \$106,622 Improvement Bonds issued for the improvement of a portion of Fifth Street. Bids must be accompanied with a certified check to the extent of five per cent of the amount of the bond issue.

Dated this 3rd, day of April, 1917.  
Ira C. Smith,  
City Recorder of Tillamook City, Oregon.

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Are the Great Themes in Marie Van Vorst's Mighty Story "Big Tremain"  
A Stupendous Metro Wonderplay with Harold Lockwood and May Allison As Co-Stars.  
Gem Theatre, Saturday and Sunday, April 7-8. Adults, 15c. Children, 5c.

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Among the filthy surroundings of the East Side, a beautiful girl is sent to prison unjustly. Her vow of vengeance, breathed in a moment of fiery passion against the man who had sentenced her, is renounced when she realizes that she loves the man.  
William Fox Presents Virginia Pearson  
In this story of a woman's revenge  
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