

"CLEAN-UP" DATE IS SET.

Governor in Proclamation Names First Week in May.

The first week of May will be "Oregon Clean-up week." It was so designated Saturday in the following proclamation which was issued by Governor Withycombe.

Whereas, There is a widespread and commendable desire among individuals and civic organizations throughout the state that a definite period be designated in which to improve the appearance of personal property and of communities as a whole; and

Whereas, such an organized effort has in the past proved a beneficial incentive in rousing civic interest in the problems of community betterment; and

Whereas, Such cleanliness and improvement add not only to the attractions of our state, our communities and our homes, but also materially increase their healthfulness and efficiency in the conduct of the duties of everyday life;

Now, therefore, I, James Withycombe, Governor of the State of Oregon, do hereby proclaim the first week of May, 1917, as Oregon Clean-up week and during its progress I urge all citizens to devote special attention to an organized campaign whose objects shall be cleanliness, beautification and civic improvement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the State of Oregon to be hereunto affixed this 14th day of April, 1917.

James Withycombe, Governor of Oregon.

About District School Meetings.

J. A. Churchill, Superintendent of Public Instruction, has sent the following letter to school superintendents.

Some of the county superintendents who are taking up their work for the first time this year have asked me a number of questions relating to tax notices and annual reports. I am answering the questions in this letter, and will send a copy to each county superintendent in the State. Should you wish copies to send to your district officers, I can furnish the number you will need.

1.—Under the new law (Chapter 150 General Laws 1917), if a school district wishes to raise its levy more than six per cent over last year's, the notices must be published twenty-one days so there can then be no question raised about the validity of the tax those districts receiving less than \$400 from the county fund should be notified to levy a necessary tax, as they will lose their organization next year if they do not have eight months of school. The new law becomes effective May 21. If notices are posted May 21, they must be posted for thirty days.

2.—Procedure: Changes in the laws have made it necessary to revise the budget, and the school meeting notice for levying taxes. Please destroy all old forms. A new supply will be sent you.

Before notices are prepared for a tax meeting, the directors at a legally called board meeting must make out and deliver to the district clerk an itemized statement of the amount of revenues necessary for the ensuing year, which statement must be signed by the board of directors. The form is number 70-A.

If, in the opinion of the board of directors, it is necessary to levy a tax greater by six per cent than the tax levied in the year immediately preceding, then the board must include in its school district budget notice a certificate to this effect, together with the reasons therefor in not to exceed one hundred words. In districts of the second and third class, the chairman must read this certificate and the reason for increasing the tax levy, together with the call for the school meeting before the vote is taken. In districts of the first class, where the vote is taken by printed ballot, the ballot must show that the vote is upon the question of increasing the tax levy by more than six per cent over the levy of the preceding year.

Twenty-one days before the school meeting is held to vote taxes, the district clerk must publish in a newspaper in such district a copy of the budget, form 70-A. If no newspaper is published in the district, then the notice must be posted on the door of the schoolhouse at least twenty-one days before such meeting. The notice of the meeting (form 70) must also contain a copy of the budget. Copies of this notice must be posted in three public places in the district at least twenty-one days before the meeting. One copy of the budget must be mailed to the county superintendent. If the tax meeting is to be held at the time of the annual school meeting, on the third Monday in June, it will be necessary to post three annual school meeting notices, in addition to posting three of the budget notices. The statute states twenty days, but the courts hold that twenty days must elapse; therefore, the notice should

be posted and published twenty-one days before the meeting.

As soon as the meeting has been held, one copy of the notice of special tax levy (Form 70-B) with an exact copy of the budget notice of school meeting attached (form 70), should be filed with the county clerk, and one with the county assessor. These copies must be filed on or before December 1st, unless an extension of time is granted by the assessor.

The minutes of the district clerk must show that the school officers have complied with all of the legal requirements as outlined in the above statement. For this reason, the minutes should be written immediately after the school meeting.

3.—A district clerk must make his annual report within five days after the annual school meeting. The blank should not be sent to him until about the first of June. You will find that it will save much trouble in correcting these reports, if you would fill out for the district clerk before sending him the blank, items 21, 22, 23, 24 and any other items of which you have a record in your office.

4.—I am sending you a new form of annual report for the teacher. An important change in this blank requires a teacher to report to you the enrollment by grades. Please destroy all old forms and use these for this year, excepting in those cases where a school has already been closed. The new report simply calls for some additional information. If a school has already sent in its report, do not ask for an additional report, but simply estimate this item in making your annual report.

CLATSOP FARMERS FAVORS STATE BONDS.

Grangers and Women in Favor of the Good Roads Plan.

Ben Worsley, a farmer and Granger of Clatsop County, who said that he was a berry farmer and that on his place near Astoria he had 53 miles of berry vines, said he realized that the important thing for farmers at this time was the matter of good roads. "Being a farmer, I know what the farmer is up against and I know what he all want. We want good roads. I am in this work because I believe in it, I am in it for the farmers of Oregon to preach the gospel of good roads and to take from their brow the crown of thorns and replace it with a crown of gold," said he.

He then explained what Clatsop county had done for the good roads movement. He said in part:

"In my section, up to last year when we voted bonds, we did not have a mile of road that was fit to travel on. We spent \$1,750,000 in Clatsop county without getting three miles of road worthy of the name. That amount would have built, could have built about 200 miles of hard surface road. Instead we got nothing for our money—because it was not spent as it should have been. I don't mean that there was any graft. There was not. But it was wasted because there was not a good plan behind the dollars, a good plan such as the highway commission has now. We voted \$400,000 in bonds—and in one season my extra profits, due to good roads alone, enables me to pay my share of that bond issue for 50 years to come. Do you wonder then I am in favor of good roads? Do you wonder that I urge you to do the same? We must have good roads in Oregon if we are to have prosperity, if we are to take our rightful place in the Union. Mr. C. E. Spence says that the grange is against these bonds. He does not speak for the grange or for the farmers because he has not the authority—and cannot have until the meeting of August and cannot have until the meeting of the Grange. I have spoken before and received unanimous support of 28 of them. Ask the women if they want good roads. They know. God bless the day that the women of Oregon regained their right to vote. Nine women out of ten have more knowledge of what they are voting for and why than the men who go to the polls. And they are going to vote for these bonds."

Notice to Milk Consumers. On and after the first of May, the undersigned milk men have found it necessary to raise the price of cream as follows: 1/2 pint to 15c; 1 pint to 25c; 1 quart to 50c; skimmed milk to 15c per gallon; bottled milk 9c per quart straight when taken in quart.

Jim Tone, Trask River Dairy, Swabb & Foland, Tillamook Dairy, T. Seberich, City Dairy.

Why Constipation Injuries.

The bowels are the natural sewerage system of the body. When they become obstructed by constipation a part of the poisonous matter which they should carry off is absorbed into the system, making you feel dull and stupid, and interfering with the digestion and assimilation of food. The condition is quickly relieved by Chamberlain's Tablets. For sale by Lamar's Drug Store.

FACTS ABOUT ROAD BONDS.

Commissioner Adams Makes Some Interesting Remarks Bearing on the Bill.

Oregon is honeycombed with suspicion and distrust and as a result the state is far behind where it should be. The sooner we can stop casting reflections on each other the sooner we will make progress. Whenever or however this bill was proposed and passed we will have had over three months to consider it. Let us use our brains and pass our judgments without dictation. We are not interested in legislation as legislation but in roads as roads. If this bill will give us good roads let us vote for it. If it won't let us vote against it. You know as well as I that it will give us the roads without paying a cent unless we are owners of automobiles. And if we do own them—then we will save ten cents for every one we pay. No matter when we start to build roads we must build the main ones first, build them where they will serve the most people, the most traffic, the most business. If these bonds are not voted then the only money Oregon will have available for roads will be that required to match the government allotment and no other roads will be built for the next five years. If that is all that is done there will be little excuse for maintaining a highway department. The auto licenses, in addition to paying every cent of the principal and interest of these bonds will leave a surplus of \$8,981,836 in the highway fund for other road purposes. These auto licenses will almost if not quite, pay the principal and interest on six or twelve millions of bonds. It is impossible to build these roads and pay cash. We must borrow. All of these proposed roads will be built in the country, not a fraction of a mile within any city limits. If the cities proposed to build roads entirely in the country and pay 80 per cent of the cost—that would you think of a farmer who would turn down a dollar's worth of road that he could get for twenty cents? The only difference in this case is that the legislature passed a law to compel the cities—where 80 per cent of the autos were owned—to do it. These hard surfaced roads can be built at a cost not to exceed \$10,000 a mile, probably less. That will give us 550 to 600 miles of the finest kinds of roads. Our opponents say it will cost \$10,000 merely to grade and drain these roads. Your county court has just told you that it can be done for \$500 to \$600. The highway commission has repeatedly made open declaration that the counties will not have to put rock on the dirt roads, but simply grade and drain them. Mr. Sikes has said this is a scheme to catch votes. Doesn't he know how foolishly impossible that is? A man who attempts to steal another's good name is a creature that the English language fails to describe. When a man accuses me of doing a thing for political purposes or pelf he has to answer to me for it."

Here the speaker was interrupted by round after round of applause and after some more remarks to the same effect continued:

"The county which will be served first will be the county which first has its grades ready. All people and all interests will be considered and conserved. We cannot pay as we go, and should not, but pay as we grow. As far as roads are concerned Oregon is ten to twenty years behind the times. When will we wake up? When did decent, servicable roads become a luxury. What, except food, and houses is a greater necessity? There are 3,500,000 tons of produce dragged over Oregon roads in a year. This costs an average of 23 cents a ton mile to transport. With hard roads this can be cut to 8 cents a mile. The difference is the mud tax we are paying every year. How long shall we keep on paying it? To say that 'bonds mean bondage' is merely a play on words for the purpose of misleading—with apologies to my friend Mr. Brown."

Notice of Supplementary Articles. Notice is hereby given, that the Tillamook Creamery Association has adopted and filed Supplementary Articles of Incorporation to engage in the business of buying and selling cheese and other property, and to act as selling agent for the owners of said property.

Dated this April 12th, 1917. Carl Haberlach, Secretary.

What do you think of a man who carries insurance upon his home, barn, hogs, sheep, cows, and cats, but none on himself? You don't think of him—you just stutter to keep from saying what you think.—The Artisan.

In fixing tuition for high school pupils from outside districts, school boards cannot take into consideration the cost of construction of new school building according to an opinion of the Oregon Supreme Court in the case of school district No. 24, of Marion county, against county school superintendent.

The Purchasing Power of a Cent.

What is the most that may be purchased for a cent? This is the question uppermost in the mind of the average householder as he contemplates the monthly bill and notes that matches, shoestrings, and numerous small articles which used to sell for the lowest bit of American coinage are now placed in the nickle class. Household accessories formerly exhibited on the penny counter are now sold on the "Five and ten," while many goods formerly displayed in the last named stores have been graduated to the department stores.

Put to certain uses a penny is indeed a helpless bit of coinage. Yet when a Lincoln penny is applied to the electric light bill it will purchase fully twice as much light, heat and power as a similar amount spent only ten years ago. Fifteen and twenty cents per kilowatt hour were the usual rates but a decade ago, while nowadays the Mazda lamp, the improved electric motor and the modern electric range make the same amount of electricity go much further than it used to, while the rate of eight cents per kilowatt for lighting service is now fairly common. Taking eight cents per kilowatt hour for a standard one cent will purchase enough electricity to:

- Light a 25-watt (23 candle-power) Mazda lamp for 5 hours.
- Make ten cups of coffee in an electric percolator,
- Heat milk in a nursery warmer 3 times.
- Make 300,000 stitches on an electric sewing machine,
- Heat an electric chafing dish for a quarter of an hour,
- Warm a heating pad for two hours.
- Make ten slices of toast on an electric toaster,
- Heat an electric flat iron for ten minutes.

Song of the American Railroad Men.

We are the wings of the Eagle, spread to the scarlet sky. Sturdy and stronger, we speed along heading our Master's cry. The Eagle's beak is the army—the navy its curving claws And both may fight through day and night, and the wings will never pause.

We are the wings of the Eagle and our steel lined tips are spread From shore to shore where the oceans roar,—from north to the Gulf streams bed. Let the soldier look to his rifle, and the sailor look to the sea And what they need with an eagle's speed be sure they will get from me. We are the wings of the Eagle, flecked with our labors' foam, With freight and mail we blazed the trail for a mighty nation's home. As in peace we have been your servant, so in war we will be your slave And our wings will hum, and our pulses drum till the flags of freedom wave.

We are the wings of the Eagle, eager to prove our worth Fitted by skill to do your will with the best trained men on earth. Then load us up with the burden and fire the opening gun. And remember, Sam, the railroad man is ever your loyal son. —Southern Pacific Bulletin.

POINTS THE WAY

The Statement of this Hillsboro Resident Will Interest Our Readers (Our neighboring town Hillsboro points the way in the words of one of its most respected residents:

Mrs. W. H. Morton, 1439 Second St., Hillsboro Ore., says: "I can always speak a good word for Doan's Kidney Pills, since they pulled me through a terrible attack of rheumatic pains. For over a year, I wasn't able to dress myself and every cord and muscle in my body pained so that I couldn't rest day or night. I was in constant misery every minute. During this time trouble with my kidneys set in and they were irregular in action and congested. I felt sick and nervous all over. I couldn't get anything to relieve the suffering, until I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills. In a few weeks, my kidneys acted more freely and the rheumatic pains began to ease up. I stuck to them until I had finished about twelve boxes when I was able to get around as well as ever and do my work. Today I can get around without any pain or effort. I take a box of Doan's Kidney Pills now and then however and they keep my kidneys in good condition."

For Sale.

One half acre with house and barn, bottom land, 1/2 mile from city. 30 acres 6 1/2 miles South of City, with good house \$1700.

For rent 8 acres with house and barn just east of Fair Grounds.

J. S. Stephens, Office in Commercial Building, room 2.

Insomnia.

Indigestion nearly always disturbs the sleep more or less, and is often the cause of insomnia. Eat a light supper with little if any meat, and no milk; also take one of Chamberlain's Tablets immediately after supper, and see if you do not rest much better. For sale by Lamar's Drug Store.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

By R. C. Jones County Agriculturist. Let's "Do Our Bit."

A meeting of the County Agricultural Council was held last Thursday to discuss what could be done by the people of this county to increase production of food stuffs and conserve what we already have.

One of the most important measures outlined is the building of silos as a means of prolonging the milk flow and increasing the production of cheese.

The plowing up of their meadows and pastures and putting them into some crop that will yield more cow feed is another measure that will be of help.

The cultivation of vacant town lots in potatoes and vegetables and increasing the amount of poultry kept in town is another measure that, while it looks small, will release considerable farm grown feed for use elsewhere.

The matter of canning surplus vegetables by our fish canneries is also looked into, and, if feasible, will probably result in very great increase in the acreage of garden peas and beans planted this spring.

Cabbage production should also be increased as this plant does so finely here and will yield a large tonnage per acre.

A committee was appointed to take up with the city council the matter of rescinding the "prohibitive hog ordinance," and allowing the town people to keep pigs so long as they kept them in a clean and sanitary manner. This matter was taken up with the city council but as it did not meet with their approval was dropped.

The people of the county are asked to do all they can to increase production and decrease waste of food stuffs. "An army must march on its stomachs" and it is up to us to furnish the transportation.

Waste to Food. Office of information, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

(a) When we eat more food than our bodies need for growth and repair and to supply energy for our work. Overeating tends to poor health and fat instead of brawn, makes us sluggish and indolent instead of energetic and resourceful. Eat enough and no more. Eat for physical and mental efficiency.

(b) When food is burned or spoiled in cooking. Improperly prepared or poorly seasoned food will be left on the table and probably wasted. Buy food wisely and then prepare it carefully.

(c) When too much food is prepared for a meal. Unserved portions are apt to be thrown into the garbage pail or allowed to spoil. Many housekeepers do not know how to use leftovers to make appetizing dishes.

(d) When too much food is served at a meal. Uncaten portions are left on the plate and later thrown into the garbage pail. Learn to know the needs of your family and serve each no more than you think he will want.

(e) When anything edible is allowed to go to the garbage pail or allowed to spoil for lack of proper handling.

(f) When food is handled carelessly. Buy clean food, keep it clean until used, and be neat in all details of cooking. This lessens waste and is a valuable health measure as well.

Food Waste of About 700 Million Dollars.

"For partial and immediate relief, every individual and community should consider earnestly the matter of food conservation and the limitation of waste. As a nation we seem to have a disdain of economizing. In many homes there is a strong feeling that it is only decent to provide more food than will be eaten and that it is demeaning to reckon closely. The experts of the department of Agriculture report to me that the dietary studies made by them point to an annual food waste of about \$700,000,000. Of course, the waste in families of very limited means is slight, but in the families of moderate and ample means the waste is considerable. Even if the estimate were reduced by half, the waste would still be enormous.

"The food waste in the household, the experts, assert, results in large measure from bad preparation and bad cooking, from improper care and handling, and in well-to-do families, from serving an undue number of courses and an overabundant supply and failing to save and utilize the food not consumed. As an instance of improper handling, it is discovered that in the preparation of potatoes 20 per cent of the edible portion in many cases is discarded."—Secretary of Agriculture, March 3, 1917.

Feed Your Own Family First.

Don't feed high-priced human food to hogs and chickens.

Don't send valuable food to the incinerator or the fertilizer heap.

Don't pour into the sewer nourishing food in the shape of milk, skim milk, sweet or sour, soup, gravy, or melted fat, or water in which cereals or vegetables have been cooked.

Keep good food out of your garbage pail. Demonstrate thrift in your home. Make saving, rather than spending, your social standard.

LAND GRANT CASE LOSI BY RAILWAY

Company's Only Interest is \$2.50 Per Acre.

Washington, April 23.—The United States Supreme Court, without dissent, today affirmed the decree of Judge Wolverton in the Oregon & California land-grant case, and sustained the action of Congress in passing the Chamberlain-Ferris bill prescribing terms on which the unsold portion of the grant shall be disposed of by the Government.

The court briefly finds that Judge Wolverton's decree was in accord with the Supreme Court mandate, save on the one non-essential feature of costs; that Congress, in passing the act of June 9, 1916, was entirely within its rights and stayed within the limitations fixed by the Supreme Court; that "the interest under the granting acts conferred upon the railroad company was \$2.50 per acre," which the railroad will get under this law.

Trust Company Rights Defined.

The Union Trust Company was found to have no rights in excess of those of the railroad company, for the court holds that the railroad could use the lands as a basis of credit "only to the extent of its interest in them" namely \$2.50 per acre.

Once more the court points out that the applicants represented both by Lafferty and Puter have no standing in the case.

The decision seems to leave the way clear for the carrying out of the provision of the Chamberlain-Ferris act.

Justice McKenna, who wrote the first opinion, wrote the opinion handed down today. He firmly rejects every contention set up by the railroad company.

Grant Not Absolute.

Dealing first with the railroad's contention that it should be permitted to cut the timber before disposing of the land, on the ground that the railroad had absolute ownership of the lands, the court says:

"The grant was not absolute, a mile was qualified by a condition in favor of the settlers, and that if the lands granted carried by necessary implication all that was above and below the surface to the railroad company, they carried such implication to the actual settlers."

The court reviewed briefly the history of the litigation and in a foot note says of the applicants and interveners that "this case has no further concern with them."

Taking up the provisions of the granting act, the court repeats that the provisos were enforceable covenants which had been preached many times. It was not intended, says the court, that these branches should be overlooked and the railroad company merely be enjoined against future breaches, although this was the railroad's contention.

Time of Sale Up to Railroads.

Citing the language of its previous decision, the court repeats that the railroad might under the granting act choose the time of sale, or use the grant as a means of credit, "subject ultimately to the restriction imposed" and points out that the language rejects the railroad's contention that it had the power to mortgage the lands and sell on foreclosure, divested of the obligation of the proviso.

The remedy of the Government, the court shows, is found in another part of the previous decision.

How the railroad sold in large tracts, ranging from 100 to 45,000 acres and for prices ranging from \$5 to \$40 per acre, is related to show how the railroad company disregarded the law and to sustain the previous ruling that an injunction against future violations of the covenants would not afford the measure of relief to which the Government is entitled, nor was the railroad's response that its remaining lands are not suited for settlement, regarded as justification for its refusal to sell to those who honestly applied in face of the record of sales contrary to law.

For Sale.

A few head of yearling Jersey heifers. Also a high grade 3 year old Jersey bull for rent.—Apply to Frank Bester, Both prones.

Ornamental Fire Places Built of Brick and Stone. All Fire Places absolutely guaranteed not to smoke or money refunded.

Brick work of all kinds done on short notice.

We make a specialty of repairing smoking Fire Places.

RALPH E. WARREN, TILLAMOOK ORE