

**SID HENDERSON WRITES FROM OKLAHOMA**  
Gives Account of Mining Town of Pioke.

Sid Henderson, son of Attorney J. L. Henderson, who resided here a few years ago, sends this interesting letter to his father:

These are very exciting and busy days for Lucia and me. We are just well settled in our new home on the Prairie at Pioke, Okla. That may sound very distant from all the modern conveniences of life, but most so with us, for we are in the heart of the Oklahoma lead and zinc belt. Money is no object to most of the people here and especially the man I work for, Lucia's half brother.

Our house is lighted with electricity heated with gas, plastered and we have running water both hot and cold, from a well 1500 feet deep. The hot however is heated here in the bath room by gas. We also have a new Ford all our own and we certainly use it. Mr. Church advanced me \$1000.00 for the house which cost \$1200.00, I pay him back at the rate of \$25.00 per month with no interest. The car cost \$460.00 which I can pay for it if I like when I like or not at all if I am not able and no interest.

We are out in the prairie, but the prairie has turned out to be a very busy place. About 600 or 800 feet east of us is the west edge of the town of Pioke of about 4000 people which a year or eighteen months ago was grass land with a few drill rigs scattered over it.

Most of the houses were hauled here on wheels or trucks. There are a few nice houses such as the Henderson's.

There is a strip of land about six miles east and west, by ten or twelve north and south, that has some 90 or 100 mills. These mills cost from \$50,000 up, according to their size, and when finished, net from \$20,000 up. A good many of them have paid for themselves from the first month's output.

We are right in the heart of all this, so we naturally live and breathe the life and air of all this industry and excitement. The longer I stay, and the more I learn, the stronger grows my confidence in the chance game, these men are playing.

My work consists of surveying both on top and under ground, and the experience I got from you on legal subdivisions is standing me well in hand now.

Mr. Church has organized a large number of mining companies and is the largest stockholder. They lease and buy this land from who ever may own or have leases on it. Then they drill (as they drill for oil) for ore.

I am surveying all this land, setting corners at each 40 corner. I also do the underground surveying for these companies that have mills operating.

In surveying this prairie land I put my Henry Ford to very good use. This week beginning Monday morning, I located all the corners that were to be found in Sec. 23, T. 29 N. R. 23 E., 7th M. Set the center of the section, and subdivided the  $\frac{1}{4}$  E $\frac{1}{4}$  setting pipes at every section and  $\frac{1}{4}$  section corner and two witness pipes to each and pipes at each 40 corner for the N. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$ . I then located 17 drill holes: on the N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the N. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  and was back in the office at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon went home both days for lunch, 3 miles and always leave the field at 4:00 p.m. I have a high school boy helping me. The country is so flat, and there are roads on every section line and many of the  $\frac{1}{4}$  lines, that I set up, send the kid in the Ford off a mile to give me a sight and he is back in ten minutes. Wednesday we had the center of a section set by 9:30 a.m. Some difference between this surveying and that in Tillamook or Coos Counties.

Today I have been working for the Welsh Mining Co. under ground. They have two shafts sunk into them and about 300 ft. apart. The state law requires all mines to sink two shafts and connect them by air drafts on account of the bad air.

I pick some spot as far distant from the tracks and drills as possible, set up and read the needle course on the rope in the shaft which lifts the ore bucket, then continue my line the same as on top, I also tie in the shafts on top by reading on the rope. Of course if more accurate work is desired, blumb holes must be dropped in the shaft, but I have not had occasion to do this yet. By latitudes and departures I complete the course to be followed to bring the drifts together. In the larger mines I make maps, showing the walls, of the drifts at different levels.

Of course all this underground work is done by the use of the miners' lamps for light which one wears on his hat. It is hard to keep directions straight and very easy to make mistakes in the dark. I have had pretty good luck and like the work very much.

Have you seen any U-Boats around Tillamook Bay yet?

**RURAL CREDITS HELD UP**  
Bids for First Bond Issue Not at Par.

No applications for loans from the rural credits fund will be received until the outcome of the sale of the next bond issue can be determined. The recent attempt to secure satisfactory bids on the issue of \$250,000 worth of 4 per cent bonds was a failure, as no par bids were received and all for less were rejected by the department of rural credits of the State Land Board at Salem. A few bids were received from outside of the state but Oregon capitalists did not offer to take one cent's worth at any price.

Walter L. Toozé, Jr., attorney for the State Land Board for Polk county has received notice that bids will be opened on May 22nd on an issue of \$500,000, advertisements of which have been made and until the result of this is known he is instructed not to transmit or receive applications for loans.

Although these bonds have the absolute security behind them of the farm mortgages and the credit of the entire state as well, capitalists of Oregon have not seen fit to buy them. The whole country is urging the speeding up of farm production but working capital is an essential necessity of farming operations as much as of any other industry. There are plenty of farmers who are able and more than willing to double or treble the amount of their crops if they can secure the money that first is requisite but they cannot increase unless they have the wherewithal to do so.

It was a recognition of this fact that inspired the authorization of the rural credits fund. But if outsiders will not bid par and if the moneyed men of Oregon have not enough interest in the bonds to bid at all the hopes that have been based on this relief will be doomed to disappointment. The state treasurer has purchased \$200,000 worth of the first issue, at par, for the credit of the Industrial Accident fund, and this amount will be apportioned among the applicants who have already filed their requests. But this is far from being enough to even begin to satisfy the demand.—Observer.

**Rev. Youel Stays With Company.**  
Rev. J. E. Youel is with the Tenth Company Coast Artillery, to stay, and expects to go out with the company when it is called to the colors. The officers of his congregation, the Presbyterian church, have granted him a leave of absence for six months at least from the time the call comes. It is his intention to return later and continue his work in this community.

**Masons Have Banquet.**  
Last Friday evening Masons from different parts of the county met here, the occasion being a visit by W. G. Shellenbarger, deputy grand master of the Grand Masonic lodge of Oregon. Work in the Master Mason degree was also conducted.

After the degree work the deputy grand master gave a talk, after which a banquet was served. There were some short talks by R. D. Robinson, of Portland; Dr. Hawk, of Bay City; J. H. Holgate, of Cloverdale lodge; J. P. Jerardy, of Portland; D. L. Shrode, of Tillamook, and John Nelson of Bay City.

There were sixty-five Masons present at the meeting. Those from outside were: W. G. Shellenbarger, deputy grand master; R. D. Robinson, of Portland; Chas. W. Shanks, Wheeler; H. E. Rinchart, Wheeler; C. F. Stone, J. M. Bodle, N. C. Hansen, Dr. Hawk, T. R. Elliott; and John Nelson of Bay City; J. P. Gerardy, of Portland; E. G. Anderson, Hemlock; J. H. Holgate and G. W. Wallace, of Beaver.

"God has called us to civilize the world. We are the missionaries of human progress." This statement is attributed to Kaiser Wilhelm, emperor of all the Germans, by a traveler and writer of note, who spent some time in Germany prior to the break between that country and the United States. Coming from the source it does, it is given credence. If the butchery and misery perpetrated on helpless Belgians, the want and starvation thrust upon his own subjects can be classed as missionary work, then the world at large will concede the claim to be correct. The conditions prevailing in Europe, the arbitrary ruling of the imperial government in decreeing unrestricted submarine, the dropping of bombs from Zeppelins on unprotected women and children of country villages or city suburbs, may be the German idea of means best suited to "civilizing the world," but the process does not meet with the ready approval from peoples upon whom the civilized effort is expended.—Umpqua Valley News.

**The Break in the German Western Front.**

The military achievements of the French and British against the Germans during the last month are amazing says The Spokesman Review.

The Anglo-French armies have already achieved as much now as they had expected to achieve by the end of May.

They have won success which the Germans on the fighting front describe as the most considerable since their defeat on the Marne in September of 1914. They have not been delayed by the devastation of the territory from which the Germans withdrew in March. Despite every imaginable obstacle they have brought forward their armies and equipment steadily and swiftly. They have fought great battles which have left the Germans scarcely able to protect the new retreat with rear guard actions. They have struck blow upon blow with such rapidity and force that the Germans cannot dig themselves in firmly into strong new entrenchments. The later lines which they throw up are makeshifts which cannot stand the storm of shot and shell.

Nor is this all. It looks as if the Germans had been outgeneraled as well as outgunned and outmanned. The evidence in the story of the week's fighting is to the effect that the German line at the north has been outflanked by the British and that the French to the south are turning the same trick. The Germans betray signs of demoralization, commanders as well as soldiery, for blunders have been made in handling their troops on the field. At the north they have lost the strongest position of their entire front, and the wheels of their military machine are not revolving together. They pour in re-enforcements by the hundreds of thousands, but the new forces can not turn the tide of battle or save the day. If the defenders of the strongest positions can not hold them, though having every advantage for defense, what is to happen to the defenders of weak points?

The German army in France unquestionably is in bad shape and in a dangerous position. Its lines have been pierced or smashed at half a dozen places. It may be too soon to predict that the tide of triumph is to flow for the French and British without a check. But their morals and their striking force surpass those of the Germans, to say nothing of the Anglo-French superiority in equipment.

**Evidence From One Who Knows.**

The fatal defects of voluntary military service are forcibly stated in the New York Times by an Englishman who fought in the early days of the war and later was in recruiting service. He says that hundreds "were willing and anxious to do their bit, but refused to give up their jobs when they knew hundreds of slackers were prying around ready to fill them." He further says:

"Men between 30 and 40 felt it was unjust that they, having made their positions, should go before the younger and more active had been called. Married men were willing to make the sacrifice, but not before the single men had been mustered in. Many holding important positions, or with heavy family responsibilities felt that it was "up to" the government to decide their duty for them."

That disposes of the plea that compulsion would give us and army of slackers which would be worthless. It would fill the army with men the vast majority of whom are willing to serve but who under the voluntary system hold back because they realize the injustice of letting others stay at home who may have no domestic duties and whose duty to their country is as binding. Under the draft system these slackers would be compelled to serve, and the others would then respond readily to the call.

In this regiment were members of civil, mining and mechanical engineers, many of whom were killed or maimed as privates, though they would have been a much greater asset as officers of artillery or of engineers. He cites three incidents. An electrical engineer was killed as a private in the infantry. An analytical chemist, who was needed in a laboratory in connection with explosives, was wounded twice as a private before he was transferred to the place where he would be most valuable. An expert in artificial limbs, whose services were urgently needed, had enlisted as a private, but it took four months to secure his discharge.

The voluntary system not only wasted thousands of such men but it proved a deterrent instead, "and pleased none but the despicable wretches who sought to save themselves under its cloak."

Yet the system which produces such results is defended in the name of liberty. It defends the liberty of none but the slackers.—Oregonian.

**THE ELECTRIC SCRUB WOMAN**  
A New Electric Device Which Mops Sweeps and Dries up Floors in the House.

There are tasks by the score in the average home today which are completed in the course of a day's work and drudgery with the same old irksome methods which our mothers used before the war. The scrub woman we encounter in homes and public buildings cleans the floors in much the same laborious and unsanitary way it was done twenty years ago. The only improvement, if there is any may be in the modern washing compound as contrasted with lye soap, the old standard cleanser of home manufacture. But the method of removing the dirt and cleaning the floor is in principle at least practically the same. The water must first be applied and the floor scrubbed. Then the excess water is taken up with a cloth and wrung over the pail. An inventor did the obvious thing and put the floor cloth on the end of a stick. But the surprising thing about it is that many women, instead of recognizing the improvement, continue to clean floors in the same old way not because they believe it to be any better and less backbreaking but because they refuse to be convinced.

The tedious hand process of washing clothes has been largely done away with and the motor driven washing machine has taken its place. The exit of the scrub woman and her distasteful task is also not far in the future, for already electric machines which perform the same work more efficiently have been adopted in some of the larger and finest office buildings in our large cities. The machines are quite simple in operation and may be operated wherever electric lights are installed. The work is done by a small electric motor, usually of not more than one-eighth horsepower, which rotates a series of brushes in direct contact with the floor. After one of these machines has passed over a floor it is cleaned much more thoroughly and quickly than is possible to clean it by hand. But these machines were intended chiefly for use in large buildings where acres of floor-space were to be cleaned each day. The housekeeper could not use such a machine. Quite recently, however a new electric floor mopping machine which does practically the same work is sold in household sizes has appeared on the market.

With the new machine, the three complete operations of sweeping, mopping and drying the floor are all performed progressively as the machine is moved over the surface, effecting a saving in time and leaving a dry clean floor. The work is done with the same sequence as it was formerly done by hand. A strong suction aided by a rotating brush picks up all the dust, followed by a whirling mop. The floor is dried by a blast of hot air from an electrically-driven fan.

It is said that the new electric scrub woman sells for a nominal sum, does the work even better than a hired woman, and is always on the job when it is wanted. With proper care such a device should operate satisfactorily for years.

**Notice to Contractors.**

Notice is hereby given that the County Court of Tillamook County, will receive sealed proposals for constructing a portion of the Wacoan County Road, extending from Sta. 70 plus 00 to Sta. 211 plus 00 according to the plans and specifications on file in the office of the County Clerk of Tillamook County, until 10 o'clock a.m. of the 11th day of May, 1917, and at that time publicly opened and read.

All proposals must be on blank form to be obtained from the County Clerk or County Surveyor, and must be accompanied by cash, certified check, or bidder's bond of approved form, equal to at least five per cent of the total amount of said bid, and no proposal shall be considered unless such cash, check or bond is enclosed therewith. The County Court reserves the right to reject any or all proposals or accept the proposal deemed best for Tillamook County.


Dated this 24th day of April, 1917.  
Erwin Harrison, County Clerk.  
First publication April 26, 1917.  
Last publication May 10, 1917.

**Notice of Completed Contract.**

Notice is hereby given that the County Surveyor of Tillamook County, Oregon, has filed in this office his certificate of completion of the contract of Mallory & Blum on the Compton Trestle in accordance with the plans and specifications, and any person firm or corporation having objections to file to the acceptance of said work may do so within two weeks from the date of the first publication.

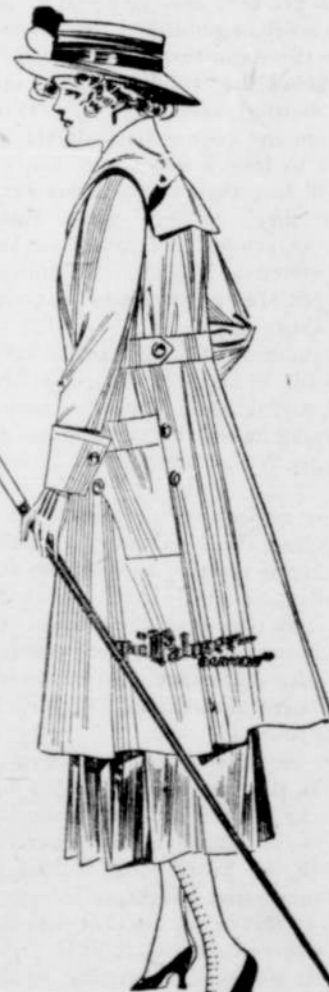
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**New Spring Models in Coats for Ladies.**  
If you have not already seen these new styles, there is surely a treat in store for you, for never were styles prettier or more feminine.  
Youthful lines are necessary if your Spring Coat is to meet the requirements of fashion. This does not mean girlish-looking Coats for women, but garments that give the figure that youthful, well poised appearance that every woman desires.  
You'll find all the stylish beauty and grace of the new fashions in these New "Palmer" Coats. You'll find more—dependable quality and exquisite tailoring.  
See our Special Window Displays and Dept. showings today and every day.  
Palmer Coats, \$16.65 to \$19.85  
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White, Flesh, Copenhagen, Maize, Apricot and Ivory.  
\$6.98, \$7.48, \$7.98.



**The New Spring Mallory Hats are Here.**  
WEARING new clothes and good clothes is one of the strongest boosts a man can give himself, because he not only feels better, but he thinks better of himself and that condition of the mind always makes a favorable impression on others.  
Therefore dress well, and one of the first requisites is a new Hat. The new Spring style  
**Mallory Hats**  
are Here. If you like color, you're sure to admire the ones we show. We have them in several shades varying from bright to sombre Black—so you're bound to find one to your liking.  
The styles are the very latest and absolutely correct, whether you want a soft hat or a derby.  
Prices, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00.



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