

POMONA GRANGE MEETING.

State Master Spence Advised Raising \$1,000,000 Additional Taxation In Five Years.

Pomona Grange met on Saturday at the city hall in this city, which was not largely attended, for several Granges in the south part of the county only had a small representation...

Clay Daniels said I would like to call your attention to some of the things they are trying to put over the people. Take in connection with the amount to be spent on Neah-Kah-Nie three miles of road, one of the hard-when they get through there will be and down, there was a report from marks struck me quite forcibly. It is benefits the county at large. Now I say we are all 21 years of age, we are vote we ought to study this matter up carefully. It is a serious matter when you put a plaster on the other fellows home. If you think it is all right, vote to do it.

M. Chance said we are going into debt on this bond issue. I understand the money would be spent where it would do the most good. They have chewed this thing to pieces and have left the farmer out. I want to say it will be the hardest thing to ever put the bond issue through.

J. M. Lisberg said I want to say we will get certain miles of road for a nominal sum. We will get \$6,000,000 from the state. Where does the money come from? I am in favor of good roads, but are we going to incur this indebtedness? We are already paying taxes on everything. What is the matter with paying as you go. That is my motto. Our living expenses are increasing. This bond issue is nothing but fool-hardiness. Let me tell you, just a few individuals are going to get rich and you are going to "get it in the neck."

F. R. Beals said I have something of interest to this audience if I were allowed to read a letter from your Master, Mr. Spence. Now this letter came up in this way: I was called to the south end of the county to explain the bond issue and that at nearly every place where I had a meeting I was told the Master was opposed to bond issues. So I wrote him in regard to it and on February 16 and in answer to the question of a bond issue for Tillamook County, he addressed me this letter.

Salem, Oregon, Feb. 15th, 1917. Mr. F. R. Beals, Tillamook, Ore. Dear Sir:—Relative to the question of raising road funds in Tillamook County, I would suggest that the best plan is to submit a proposition to the voters to raise a ten mill tax on all the property of the County for a period of say five years, that to be in addition to the regular road levy made by the County Court and the proposed taxes voted by the road districts. This will give your county all the money it can spend economically in that length of time, and the timber and other interests will be paying their full share of the burden, as the roads are being built, and at the end of that time you will have full value in roads and not be in debt a cent.

If thought desirable to vote bonds, the bonding proposition might be submitted to the voters at the same time, but I should suggest that those bonds should be short time bonds running not to exceed ten years and the first series to be paid in five years. This bonding plan will get much of the timber before it is removed and sold. Under a long term bond loan most of this timber will be removed and the logged off lands sold to settlers. The timber interests will escape their share of the burden and the settlers will be left to pay the debt in addition to the burden of clearing off the land.

I consider the first plan much more economical; that you will get more value for a dollar and all interests considered will have to pay their share. Very truly yours, C. E. Spence. He is in favor of a short time bond issue because the timber will soon be removed.

Sid Anderson said our taxes are crawling up every year—think of that will you? Can we bond more economically than Jackson county. I think this is the wrong time. Everything is higher and you can't get help now and we do not know where this increase is going to stop. G. H. Ward said I would like to read a little article here in regard to the moving the timber and leaving the farmers to pay the taxes. This is what they are up against in Coos County.

Judge Hare explained that certain changes were made at the request of citizens at Nehalem. Dr. R. T. Boals was called for but declined to respond. Said he had nothing to say on the subject. H. T. Botts was called for and in response said: I did not come here for the purpose of making a talk. I am not prepared to go into the road question. I don't want to go into a bonding proposition unless it will pay us. Mr. Botts called attention to the fact that different ones who had talked had contradicted themselves and said it looked like good economy to get hard surfaced roads. Said it is cheap to pay interest on bonds and hard surface the roads gravel roads. Said keep on dirt and gravel roads. Said that if the \$6,000,000 proposition carried that if the \$6,000,000 County will get more road than any other county in the benefit than any other county in the state.

Mr. Beals said that he had talked with state officials and that the state would not consider any work in the north end of the county unless pre-empted by a bridge. That not over \$10,000 or \$15,000 would be spent on the Necarney Mountain road, and the Necarney Mountain road, and that if we were to have aid from the state we could only do so by meeting the requirements of the State.

GOOD ROADS MEETING

(Continued from First Page.) and the Highway Commission would have to build the road. He made it plain to everybody present that if Tillamook county was not in a position to prepare the road bed, the money would go to some other county and Tillamook county would lose its position of receiving the first state aid. In discussing the matter of material to be used for hard surfacing, all contracts would be considered on their merits by the Highway Commission, but it would be stipulated that no matter who obtained the contracts the contractors would have to put up a maintenance bond to keep the roads in repair for ten years, and after that the State Highway Commission would pay half the maintenance charges on road laid by the state. He spoke highly of the members of the State Highway Commission, who were men highly respected and perfectly honest. He illustrated what a great benefit hard surfaced roads had been to the farmers in the Powell's Valley district and eastern Multnomah County. The least they could haul their products for before they had hard surfaced roads was \$3.00 a ton. With hard surfaced roads the auto trucks came out from Portland and now hauled it for \$1.00 a ton. You couldn't get those farmers to go back to the old mud roads. He strongly urged the people of Tillamook county to vote for the state bond measure, for the reason that this county would obtain so much more hard surfaced roads than any other county.

Important Facts to Remember About The War Census.

War Census Day—Tuesday, June 5, as named by President Wilson in his official proclamation. Who Must Register—Every male resident between the ages of 21 and thirty years, inclusive. This includes alien as well as Americans. Japanese, Chinese, Italians, Germans, English, Americans, and men of any other nationality who are of the designated ages, must register. Aliens will not be drafted for war duty, of course, but complete record of them is desired. Who is Exempt—No male resident between the ages of 21 and 30 years, inclusive, is exempt from registration. Those to be exempted from military service will be determined later, but first all must register. Where to Register—Registration must be made in the home precinct of the men registering. Register at your regular voting place. Hours of Registration—Booths at regular voting places in each precinct will be open on War Census Day from 7 o'clock a.m. to 9 o'clock p.m. Don't wait until the last moment. Register early.

Registration of Absentees—If you find you will be unavoidably absent from your home precinct on War Census Day, you should apply at the earliest possible date to the county clerk of the county in which you may be at the time, whether in Oregon or elsewhere, who will fill out your registration card. He will then give you the card, which you must mail to the registrar of your home precinct, in care of the sheriff of your home county, in time to reach the registrar by War Census Day. If you live in Portland, or a city of over 30,000 population in another state, mail the card to the registrar in care of the mayor. But remember, the burden of having your card reach the registrar of your home precinct by War Census Day is on you.

Registration of the Sick—Men of military age who are too ill to go to the voting booth to register must send a competent person before War Census Day to the county clerk to explain the circumstances, and secure instructions from the Federal regulations which these officials will receive from the Government. Penalties—The penalty for failing to appear to register, or for giving false, misleading or incorrect answers, is imprisonment. There is no alternative of a fine.

For New Penitentiary. The following argument was prepared by Warden Murphy to present to the people of Oregon in the election pamphlet in favor of the bill initiated by the Legislative Assembly for the building of a new penitentiary but there was no funds to pay for printing it in the pamphlet and he was compelled to let the bill appear without any word in its favor, and to depend upon the friends of progress and humanity to do the circulating and the arguing for the needed improvement.

Modern public thought insists that prisoners in a penitentiary are entitled to wholesome surroundings, to hygienic conditions that will not desiccate their physical health; to moral and intellectual influences that tend toward their betterment in every sense; to fair human treatment; to reasonable creature comforts, and to such evidences of encouragement as will generate confidence in themselves and worthy ambitions of citizenship. The official management of the Oregon State penitentiary is fully abreast with that line of thought, but it is impossible to give it vital expression under the existing conditions of the prison buildings. The commission composed of three prominent representative business men of the state, appointed for the purpose, made a thorough investigation of the penitentiary in all its departments, and in the course of an elaborate report, after calling attention to the faulty conditions presented in the present buildings and the necessity for betterment, says: "If the present penitentiary is to be used, with only the cell system, it should be altered so that it may have better hygienic and sanitary conditions. The alterations would require better heating facilities, ventilation within the cell, in accordance with standard requirements; toilet provisions in each cell. But what is of as great importance, there should be only one man to the cell. No possible alterations to the present cell houses could bring about all of these results. The present cell blocks are not sufficient to give each man a cell; and it may well be doubted even if toilets were installed, whether the cost of alteration and possible physical life of the building, if altered, would justify the necessary expense. Even if all this could be worked out, the prison would still have the inside cell system, a system not in accordance with modern practice. If the dormitory system for trustees be employed, the alterations would require the building on of floors and partitions in the cell wings; the removal of cell and the rebuilding of windows in the outer walls; the establishment of hall entrances to wards as well as stairways. In addition to this, even if enough cells were left in one of the wings for all other prisoners, with one man to a cell, the cells would have to be remodeled to obtain better hygienic and sanitary conditions.

"Again, this arrangement would in no way provide daytime segregation between prisoners. In view of these facts, it is recommended that plans and specifications be prepared for an entirely new prison. That the proposed new institution be of fireproof construction, have the outside cell system with one man to the cell; that the cells be of reinforced concrete rather than of brick or steel. "It is recommended that the new institution be constructed in units; that a definite financial plan be provided by an annual tax levy, for six years, so that the entire prison can be completed within six years. It is also recommended that the first unit be the construction of cell houses and cells sufficient for the following purposes, to-wit: To provide the separate cell system so that by the use of the cells in the new unit and the cells in the present penitentiary each man will have a cell to himself; and that the incorrigibles be confined in the new cell unit."

It will be noticed that while the commission recommends an annual tax for six years, the proposed measure provides for such tax for only four years. The limited space taken in this pamphlet prevents us from quoting more fully from the report of the commission, but the foregoing will illustrate how thoroughly its members, after the examination of one of them of the prisons of several other states, recognizes the necessity of a new structure in order that Oregon may be able to take rank among the advanced states of the Union in the intelligently humane handling of its prisoners. The commission strongly advises an intelligent segregation of prisoners so as to avoid the contamination of youthful and accidental offenders through contact and association with hardened and persistent criminals, and the good results of segregation will appeal to all thoughtful minds; but with present buildings it is not possible. Separation of prisoners of doubtful morals is another necessity if the lowest form of immortality is to be avoided. With confirmed offenders the single cell is the only way to accomplish this, while with the trustees the open dormitory will bring similar good effects. With the present buildings the number of cells is entirely insufficient and there is no open dormitory. The public mind agrees with the commission that prisoners are entitled to good light, pure air, adequate sewerage, comfortable heat and the best possible moral assistance for a betterment of their lives. The commission has found that those surroundings can not be had with existing buildings and has recommended that the people respond in a practical way to make the desired possibilities. The ultimate purpose of the bill now before the people to secure such a series of units as will give an opportunity to conduct various trades and industries for the physical education of inmates and for the support of the institution, and the investment will well repay the people of the state, commercially as well as morally.

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Summons. In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Tillamook. M. Sue Henderson, Plaintiff vs. H. E. Carr and Alice Carr, Tillamook Feed Company, Lydia S. Morgan, and the Lehman & Clough Company and W. H. Wilson. Defendants. To W. H. Wilson, defendant. In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer a complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons that bearing the time fixed in the order for publication of summons within which you shall so appear and answer said complaint, the said first day of publication being the 24th day of May, 1917, and if you fail so to appear and answer said complaint, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint, to-wit: For a judgment against the defendants H. E. Carr and Alice Carr in the sum of \$300.00, with interest thereon at ten per cent per annum from and after August 23rd, 1916, and for the further sum of \$18.87 taxes paid by the plaintiff herein, and for the further sum of \$50.00 attorney's fees, and for her costs and disbursements herein, and for a decree foreclosing that certain mortgage on the following described premises, situated in Tillamook County, Oregon, to-wit: Beginning at a point 163 1/2 feet west of the southwest corner of Block Number 5, in the town of Lincoln, now within the corporate limits of Tillamook City, Oregon, and running thence north 210 feet; thence west 46 feet for the initial point of the land intended to be conveyed herein; thence west 57.5 feet; thence south 52.5 feet; thence east 57.5 feet; thence north 52.5 feet to the initial point herein mentioned, and being the same property conveyed to H. E. Carr and Alice Carr, his wife, by E. N. Morgan and Lydia Morgan, his wife, by deed dated June 29, 1915, and recorded July 17th, 1915, in deed records of Tillamook County, at pages 376 and 377, in Book 31; which said mortgage was executed August 23, 1915, and recorded in book Z at page 142 of Mortgages of Tillamook County, in favor of Alex Vlahos, and thereafter assigned by said Alex Vlahos to John Leland Henderson, trustee, by assignment recorded in said registry in Book 2, pages 387 and 388, and thereafter assigned by said John Leland Henderson, trustee, to the plaintiff herein, by assignment recorded in said registry, Book 2, pages 507 and 508; and for the sale of said mortgaged premises to satisfy said judgment and for a decree foreclosing you of all right, title, interest and equity of redemption in and to said mortgaged premises and every part thereof, and for such other relief as to the Court shall seem just. This summons is published by order of the Hon. A. M. Hare, County Judge, made and entered the 23rd day of May, 1917. Last publication July 5th, 1917. John Leland Henderson, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Notice to Contractors. Notice is hereby given that the County Court of Tillamook County, Oregon, will receive sealed proposals for construction of Blaine Bridge No. 6, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the County Clerk, until 10 a.m. the 8th day of June, 1917, when said proposals will be publicly opened and read. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check, cash or bond made payable to Tillamook County, equal in amount to 5 per cent of the total amount of bid. Plans and specifications may be had by depositing \$5.00 per set with the county clerk to insure their return in good condition. The County Court reserves the right to reject any or all bids. First publication May 24, 1917. Last publication June 7, 1917. Erwin Harrison, County Clerk.

Letter of Condolence. Whereas, God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from her earthly home the beloved sister of Sister Minnie Gilbert. Therefore, be it resolved, that Silver Wave Chapter, Number 18 O. E. S. extend to Sister Minnie Gilbert, its heartfelt sympathy in her bereavement, and that a copy of the resolutions be sent to her and a copy placed upon the books of this chapter. Mrs. Reedy, Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Wiley, Committee.

Notice to Creditors. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, by an order duly made and entered in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County, has been appointed Administratrix of the Estate of Harry Sappington, deceased.

Notice is hereby further given to all persons having claims against the said estate to present the same, duly verified, to the undersigned within six months from this date. Dated this May 5th, 1917. Effie Jensen, Administratrix of the Estate of Harry Sappington, deceased. Post office address, Hebo, Oregon.

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