

Business Men Hold Meeting.

The business men held a meeting on Monday evening, which was one of the largest gatherings of business men of this city for several months. The club rooms of the Tillamook Commercial Club was not large enough to hold the crowd and the meeting was held in the city hall.

The president Fred C. Baker stated that several matters pertaining to the city's welfare needed to be discussed. The first matter taken up was that to boost the state and county bond measures, and F. R. Beals, C. I. Clough and H. T. Botts were appointed on a campaign committee, and the president was authorized to appoint another committee.

C. E. Trombley made some pointed remarks and gave his reasons why the people of Tillamook should support the state and county bond issues, and that people should be persuaded to vote for hard surfaced roads.

W. G. Dwight, of the water commission, brought up the matter of better fire protection for the business portion of the city. Mayor Beals and the city council were invited to take part, and the mayor and others gave their views. It was finally decided that the City Council and Water Commission get together and decide upon what was best to be done under the circumstances.

C. I. Clough proposed that something be done to swell the company fund of the Coast Artillery, which led up to an interesting discussion. C. W. Miller suggested a tag day for the Red Cross. Mayor Beals strongly advocated helping the Company Fund in preference to the Red Cross, which was not in need of money. C. J. Edwards and others became quite enthusiastic about taking more interests in the welfare of the Tillamook boys who had enlisted, especially in sending them things after they had been called to join the colors. The president appointed C. I. Clough, C. J. Edwards and A. A. Pennington on a committee to look after this matter.

E. T. Haltom was in favor of holding a rousing 4th of July celebration but the business men for the most part appeared to favor a patriotic demonstration and parade on that day. Allen Page thought that instead of expending so much money on a band and other things, money should be raised for the company fund. He thought that quite a number of persons did not understand that the Company Fund was to provide things for the boys that the government did not furnish. E. T. Haltom was appointed chairman of that committee, and he will select the other members.

T. Coates stated that when the 10th Company was called, it would take about half the members from the Hose Company. He thought the business men should get out and drill with the fire company.

D. L. Shrode wanted the business men to close their stores on Wednesday afternoons for the purpose of allowing the business men to grow garden truck. This did not meet with much approval from the other business men.

The president made an appeal to all business men to join the commercial club and quite a number did so.

Memorial Day Program.

May 30, 1917, the Memorial Day program will be held at the city hall at 10 o'clock, and all G. A. R., Sons of Veterans, W. R. C., Ladies of the G. A. R., Spanish War Veterans together with school children and kindred orders are cordially invited to come out and make this the largest memorial gathering ever held in Tillamook City.

By order of committee, C. E. Reynolds, Commander. The memorial sermon will be preached at the Christian Church instead of the Methodist church.

The Memorial Day program is as follows:
 Opening Song Audience.
 Address.
 Music, Solo, Mrs. Page.
 Address Rev. Lacy
 Recitation Mrs. Lucas.
 Music, ... Miss McKown and High School.
 Music Male Quartette
 Recitation Mrs. Dick
 Music Mrs. Curl
 Address.
 Music Quartette
 Music Drum Corps
 Closing song Audience.
 The W. R. C., G. A. R., Sons of Veterans and G. A. A. are requested to attend memorial services decoration day. Bring a full basket. Dinner served at the W. R. C. hall.

Fair Notes.

Your attention is hereby called to the fact that the poultry department at our County Fair this year to be held August 28-29-30 and 31 are going to be of more benefit and of greater value than ever before. To encourage the farmers and poultrymen of this county, we are going to specialize in a few breeds to promote the poultry industry in Tillamook county, and therefore we have limited the premiums to a few of the principal breeds and therefore make the premiums very liberal for those who exhibit. There are more than 100 different breeds of chickens, but the breeds that should and are encouraged this year are the White and Banded Plymouth Rocks, White and Silver Wyandotte, Rhode Island Reds, White and Brown Legehorns, Black Minorcas, White, Black and Buff Orpingtons, Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks, Toulouse Geese and Brantze Turkeys. We want every farmer to exhibit at the fair this year. We are offering very liberal premiums so as to be an incentive for you to come out and bring your best, which duty imposes upon you. The judging will be modified somewhat and greater emphasis will be placed on utility qualities. There will also be given a demonstration of killing and dressing poultry and also instruction and demonstration on canning. This will be

done by the Extension Service of the O. A. C. In this way those who attend will have an opportunity to learn the proper methods employed and observe the gain made. Don't fail to do your part in this great poultry show to be held August 28, 29, 30 and 31 and make Tillamook County one of the great poultry counties of the great state of Oregon. Mr. H. Booth is superintendent of this big show this year and any information will be gladly given by him or Ben Kuppenbender, Manager Tillamook County Fair.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

By R. C. Jones County Agriculturist.

Save the Dairy Cow.

In our national preparedness for the impending food crisis it is just as essential that provisions be made for an adequate supply of milk, butter and cheese as for a supply of bread-stuffs. It is, therefore, very necessary that the source of milk supply, the dairy cow, be preserved.

As the price of beef advances the tendency is to utilize the dairy cattle for meat. Our earnest protest is that dairy cattle should not be slaughtered permiscuously, for there is no other animal that can convert the rough feeds into such nourishing and necessary foods and do it so economically.

No food has taken such an important part in the development and growth of mankind as milk. Sufficient evidence to prove this statement lies in the fact that the mortality of children under two years of age has exceeded 90 per cent in all of the countries engaged in war, with the exception of England which has been constantly supplied with condensed milk by the United States. Statistics gathered by the Red Cross show that in Serbia today, the mortality of infants is so great that there are practically no children under the age of two years.

The future of our country depends upon our children of today and no food can take the place of milk in the nourishment of the child. This is sufficient evidence that such an important industry as dairying should have immediate consideration. One of the large distributors of food products to the allies, in Rotterdam, Holland, states that no food has added more to the strength and endurance of the soldiers in the trenches than condensed milk.

Mr. Munn, president of the National Dairy Council, makes this statement: "Our people should bear in mind the significance of the heart-rending appeal made to the German Reichstag by Field Marshal von Hindenburg. He cries for fat for the soldiers and fat for the weakened people."

Mr. Munn contends that the fate of Germany hangs upon their being able to obtain fat and since butterfat contains the material which promotes growth to a much greater degree than any other fat, and since the dairy cow produces during her lifetime the same amount of human food as seventeen steers, provision should be made for the conservation of the dairy cow in our scheme of preparedness.

Cheese is one of the cheapest sources of energy giving protein and is very essential in the rations of the soldiers. The cow produces on an average enough milk in one year to make 600 to 700 pounds of cheese, which is equivalent in food value to 1800 to 2200 pounds of meat. If the cow is slaughtered she will furnish not more than 325 and more likely less than 250 pounds of edible meat after the waste has been deducted. Meat from one cow will supply a sufficient amount of beef in rations for two soldiers for a year, while milk from one cow of good average production will supply an equivalent food value for twenty soldiers for one year.

In addition to this, the cow produces a calf for the future propagation of the production of milk. When she is slaughtered for meat her existence ends, but if used for milk production she will duplicate her work the following year. This alone is sufficient evidence of the supreme necessity of preserving this valuable animal.

Moreover, the dairy cow has another asset, in that she consumes rough feed and produces the best human food. She also produces manure which increases soil fertility and makes crop production more abundant and more profitable. Without the addition of such fertility our production would be seriously impaired in a few years. The preservation of the dairy cow and the dairy heifer is most essential, and if the nation does not preserve this source of our food supply it will soon find itself in distress.

It should be the duty of the state and the nation to immediately take steps to maintain and stimulate dairy production in the following ways:

First, by the prohibition of the sale of productive and profitable dairy cows and dairy heifers from good producing cows.

Second, by the use of selected and efficient sires in the propagation of herds, since there are sires whose daughters have produced 550,000 pounds more butterfat during their lives than the daughters of the average bull.

Third, by an extensive campaign to educate the farmers so that they will increase rather than decrease the number of efficient dairy cattle in their herds.

Fourth, by arranging for some method by which the dairymen will receive proper remuneration for his products, so there will be an incentive for him to remain in the business.

Fifth, by educating the consuming public to the food value and the relative economy of the use of milk and its products to assist in the economy of food in our present crisis.

—Hoard's Dairymen.

Should the timber in the county be re-ruised?

A STRANGE CASE.

Convict Confesses to Killing William Booth.

Warned Murphy, of the State Penitentiary, came in from Portland on Tuesday with William Riggan, a convict, who confessed Saturday to the killing of William Booth, near Willamina on October 8, 1915. Riggan confessed to having "ditched" the revolver and some cartridges used for the shooting at a place near the Trask house, and it was for the purpose of locating these that he was brought to Tillamook.

Riggan was arrested in Tillamook on a charge of stealing fire arms, and was turned over to the authorities at McMinnville where he was tried and sent to the penitentiary.

William Branson, a distant relative of Booth, and Mrs. William Booth were found guilty by a jury in Circuit Judge Belt's court in McMinnville of the murder of William Booth and are now in the State Penitentiary.

Warden Murphy and Sheriff Campbell took Riggan to the Trask House and the latter had no trouble in locating the revolver, which was found in the grass a few rods from the Trask House. It was a .38-caliber weapon, and was badly rusted. Riggan stated the reason he hid it there was because he was afraid of meeting Gilford Stillwell with a gun, who had been warden at the state penitentiary and had prevented a break from that institution. Riggan said he fired twice at Booth, and he was only 30 yards from him when he fired the fatal shot. He said also that he saw Branson and Mrs. Booth at a distance, but did not take any notice of them. The Warden took Riggan out on the train the next morning.

Through the confession of an ex-convict, two persons now serving time in the penitentiary for murder may gain their freedom, although the authorities are slow to believe that William Branson and Mrs. William Booth are not directly responsible for the death of the latter's husband near Willamina on October 8, 1915. William Riggan declared in a sworn statement to the sheriff of Washington county that he committed the crime and those found guilty in Judge Harry H. Bell's court are guiltless. This case attracted considerable attention throughout this section of the state. Two trials were had, presided over by Judge Belt, each resulting in conviction.

With details that apparently check up with the crime in all particulars, Riggan told of seeing Branson and Mrs. Booth together, as was brought out at the trial, and how later, when he saw Booth coming across a field, he shot at him first with a rifle and then with a revolver. By means of a rough map which he sketched a picture of the scene of the crime and described how the wounded man fell on the bank of the stream in the position in which the body was found. The story was told to Sheriff Apple-Quillan and George Giffin, father of the prisoner, and when it was written out Riggan signed it and swore to it. Following is the text of the confession:

Mrs. Booth's Name Involved.

"I, William Riggan, under oath, do make this my true and voluntary statement, to-wit: Branson and Mrs. Booth are not guilty of killing Booth. I shot William Booth; Booth always had it in for me, and one time called me out of the pool hall in Willamina and told me that I had a bad name; said for me to leave his wife alone; I told him, 'To hell with him.' He slapped me on the side of my head. Another time I was standing on a street in Willamina Booth came along and said to the other fellow he was with: 'There is a con.' 'He always had it in for me. I said to myself that I was going to get him. I think he tipped me off to the game warden. He always kept picking on me. On October 7, in the afternoon, I went down past Dud Lee's place and got to talking to him about Booth. He knew that Mrs. Booth and Branson were going together and that Booth was jealous. He told me that Booth was going up in there all the time, trailing Billy Branson. Booth watched me like a hawk and was jealous of me.

"On October 8, in the morning, I took a .32-20 rifle and a .38 Smith & Wesson hammerless revolver, blue steel, and went up to the timber to practice shooting and wait for Booth. I had a lot of mixed shells for the .38 some hand-loaded and some were not. I practiced shooting for about two hours; I did not expect to find Booth. I came down the road and saw Billy Branson and Mrs. Booth talking together; when I passed them they were off at the edge of the road, just a few feet from the edge of the road; they did not see me, or did not let on that they saw me.

"I don't know that they saw me. I passed them and went down the road for about 200 yards and circled around and came back. I circled around to the left. I was about 40 yards from them. There was some brush and timber between me and them. I saw Booth coming across the field to the left of me, and when he was about 100 yards off I shot at him with the rifle. He stopped and looked around and I ran across to the ground. He came on across 30 yards from me and I shot him with the revolver. After I shot he partly turned around and fell kind of on his left side. He said: 'Oh, my God.' I shot at him again when he was on the ground, but think I missed him. I would have shot all the bullets at him, but I was afraid someone would see me. I lit out to the left and went down through the brush. I walked to a vacant shed near Willamina, where I had a horse that I hired from a stable in McMinnville, got on the horse and beat it. The shed is near an old sawmill at the edge of Willamina. I was a spotted pony with roached mane. I rode out through Gopher Valley and past Baker Creek Falls and

passed Jerry Funk's place to Walker Flat. I took the horse into McMinnville and turned him loose in the stable, but not the stable that I hired him from. I got the horse out of the Red Front barn and turned him loose in the barn below the Commercial hotel. There was no one in the barn. I rode right in the barn and jerked the bridle off him loosened the saddle and put him in a stall and left. I walked back to Walker Flat and stayed for three days with a man who was making boards and posts. I went on over to Tillamook and ditched the revolver inside the picket fence. At the time the shooting took place I wore a blue shirt, corduroy pants and high-top corked shoes.

Prisoners Receive News.

When Mrs. Booth was told of Riggan's confession by Warden Murphy she took several minutes to fully comprehend its meaning and then fell an apparently lifeless heap on the floor of her cell. Branson received the information more stoically. The latter had an acquaintance with Riggan, but the former did not. The matter is now being thoroughly investigated by the authorities at McMinnville, in which county the crime was committed. The confession is not taken seriously by them, they believing that Riggan is a subject for the insane asylum.

Eliminate The Speculator.

The government must take hold of the speculator and choke him loose. The speculator will depress prices when it suits him.

The producer must have a guarantee of fair prices from the government or he cannot safely pay the higher wages demanded by working men and women.

With wheat guaranteed at \$1.50 per bushel the farmer can afford to pay \$5 a day in the harvest field.

With flour guaranteed at \$2 a sack the consumer can live.

With the speculator getting \$20 a barrel for flour there will be food riots in this country to delight the Kaiser.

It is worth millions a day to keep Congress from doing anything.

Mobilizing cheap labor for the farmer is no remedy.

Guarantee fair prices to the farmer and production will settle itself.

Any boy from 15 to 20 can earn a man's wage in a few days at many kinds of farm labor. If the farmer is going to get \$2 a bushel for wheat, and \$1.50 for potatoes he can afford to pay \$75 a month for help.

If he does not know what he is going to get he will not plant, or he will not harvest, if he does plant.

There have been too many farmers who have seen their crops rot because of railroad speculators holding them up.

The farmer must be protected in production of food from the speculator in food as much as the consumer.

The U. S. Government can do it, and do it well.

The co-operative associations can do nothing to buck the combinations of railroads, banks and food speculators.

There is plenty of land held by speculators out of use near all large cities.

This land should be released from idleness the same as the food speculator should be chained up.

If Uncle Sam will pay \$1.50 a bushel and sell not to exceed \$2, and allow nobody to buy or sell except through him, there will be the greatest production of food products in the United States the world ever saw.

A Symbol of Health.

The Pythagorians of Ancient Greece ate simple food, practiced temperance and purity. As a badge they used the five pointed star which they regarded as a symbol of health. A red five pointed star appears on each package of Chamberlain's Tablets, and still fulfills its ancient mission as a symbol of health. If you are troubled with indigestion, biliousness or constipation, get a package of these tablets from your druggist. You will be surprised at the quick relief which they afford. For sale by Lamar's Drug Store.

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NEW WIRTHMORS ARE NOW ON SALE AND ARE SOLD HERE ONLY.

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THE entire stocks of shapes and trimmings in stock today were bought at great price concessions, and it matters not what hat you choose or what hat we make up for you a very special saving will be yours.
 In addition to the exquisite models being made in our own workroom we again advertise an unusual sale of

New, Stylish Hats
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Hats which are absolutely in accord with fashion's dictates, Hats which are both becoming and attractive—many of which were made in our own workroom.

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 WE call them "\$2.00 Blouses" but they are that only in the sense that we are able to sell them for this modest sum. Were they bought and sold in the customary way they would have to sell for much more, but they were not made and sold to us in the customary way, but in an economy effecting manner.
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