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Editorial Snap Shots.

It is no, generally known in this county that trained nurser are hard to come by, a large number having gone to France and that persons who took the Red Cross examinations have been drafted by the government and liable to be called at any time for active service.

We are glad to know that quite a number of our citizens are interested in the prevention of forest fires and the danger to their houses and barns should a bad fire get started. And it is important that they become interested before a fire is started than after a fire wipes out their homes and barns.

The unexpected always happens in Tillamook county. With one of the driest springs the county has seen for many year, with conditions ripe for serious forest fires and meadows beginning to fall, long comes a stray rain storm in the middle of July and away all fears of forest fires for the time being and starts the grass to grow. Surely Tillamook county is in luck again, when weather conditions looked dubious. And the patter of the rain made most every dairyman smile, for had the dry weather continued it would have been necessary to resort to feeding cattle.

How funny! The Germans have and are still poking fun at United States soldiers, stating that they cannot use fire arms. They will find out whenever they run up against a regiment of our boys from the Pacific Coast, they are dead shots and no better soldiers could be mustered anywhere. We all remember how the Germans also poked fun at England's little insignificant army, but since then the Germans do not like the fighting spirit that is in Tommy Atkins. Well if the German soldiers don't like to meet the English soldiers in a mortal combat, they won't like the United States soldiers either, for our boys have gone to France to scrap with Fritz and bring victory for the cause of the allies.

There is a lamentable lack of enterprise on some of Tillamook county beaches. By simply selling a few lots does not make an attractive place for visitors. It requires places of amusement, for when persons are out on a vacation they do not care to mope around, which they have to do on Garibaldi beach. It requires places like the natorium at Bayocean to please people at the seaside, but this seaside enterprise is handicapped on account of having no road to it. Although no body have expended any money on the Garibaldi beach to erect a natorium or other attractive places of amusement, with the exception of dance halls, a large amount of money have been expended on road work and it is no more than right that Bayocean should have a road and a way out.

The German language papers which printed German propaganda, are either closing up shop or making apologies for their activities in behalf of the Kaiser and the junkers of Germany. They sowed the seed of poison in the United States and accused the allies of starting the war, and, no doubt, had a great deal to do with the sentiment that prevailed amongst pro-Germans in blowing up bridges and ammunition factories causing loss of life. It is a poor time for the German language newspapers to be apologizing, but when the war is over the government should tell those who ran these papers to get out of the United States and go back to Germany, for the people of the United States are not going to tolerate German propaganda being circulated in this country in the future.

Preachers and ministers of the gospel who preach in German or some other foreign language had better take a hunch and cut it out. Germany is a barbarous, blood-thirsty nation, and its very name will stink in the nostrils of the people of the world for generations. And, further, the ministers who preach in the German language, or the persons who carry on conversation in that language, are open to suspicion. It is good advice right now to advise people to desist from preaching or talking in the German language. It may save a good deal of trouble for the United States casualty list is growing longer every day, and this will embitter people against Germany and those in this country who preach and talk in that language. The English language is good enough for the United States, and those who don't want to preach and carry on conversation in that language had better get out of the country as quickly as possible, for the lines are being closely drawn against German language preaching, the same as against German language newspapers, with their German propaganda.

Some persons appear to be highly indignant because there are so many young men employed in stores and other places, who, they consider, should be either in the army or in some other useful occupation to help win the war. The point is well taken

and a good argument can be made from that standpoint, but there is another side to this question. Which business is the first to start on? Take the newspaper and printing business for an illustration. There are five newspapers and one job office in the county. One office is all that is needed to do the work. It takes a whole lot of garages and a large number of men to repair automobiles which are used for pleasure. Why not stop people riding for pleasure? One bank in the city would suffice. There is an overabundance of grocery stores in the city and county, and a good may could be dispensed with. The same may be said of other stores and businesses. Take also the professions. It does not require a score of attorneys to look after the legal business, with as many stenographers. One abstractor and one fire insurance agent would be sufficient. Make everybody shave themselves and that would place a number of men in other branches of business. There are too many men in the postoffice and girls could do the work and probably a little faster. True it is that young men of draft age who have dependents have been taken out of some of the stores and are engaged in other occupations. But the trouble is we can all see the mote in the other fellow's eye and not in our own. Why, the argument could be raised that it does not require cheese to win the war, for cheese is not in the army ration, and why not put the whole of the dairymen into other lines of business that will help win the war, for cheese is more or less a luxury? Some persons are altogether one sided on this subject, and look at it from a personal, selfish standpoint. We are free to admit that by consolidating some businesses that a large amount of man power could be saved, but not in all lines of business. Before the war is over the government may inaugurate some system of consolidating stores in towns, but we hope before doing so it will put some of the large number of information bureaus at Washington and other places out of business, for they are sending out a whole lot of useless truck through the mails. And maybe it would be a good thing to reduce the number of Senators and Representatives, and the great big army of men who are holding down soft jobs at Washington, D. C.

The American Red Cross have been and is still making an urgent appeal to the people of Tillamook county to furnish more moss, and we are sorry to say that a large number of our citizens have not fully realized the importance of this patriotic duty we are called upon to perform. We want to arouse the people of Tillamook county in this matter for we are not making the sacrifices that we should, nor are we giving up pleasure for patriotic service. It is a nice thing to talk and preach patriotism and laud and praise our boys in France who are now in the thick of the fight, but we fail to practice patriotism if we neglect to provide sphagnum moss for absorbant pads to assuage the flowing blood from wounds inflicted upon our noble boys. That is why a limited number of Red Cross workers in this county are now devoting their time and energies to this work, and the snap shot man has no compunction in saying that those who are not taking an active part in the moss picking drive are not doing their patriotic duty. We do not want to hurt the feelings of anyone, but we cannot help note one fact. People have devoted a great deal of time to pleasure and amusement this week, and little to moss picking at a time when there are urgent need of absorbant pads for wounded soldiers whose life blood is flowing from horrible, gash wounds, inflicted on our boys on the battle field. In all seriousness we appeal to the people to forego pleasure for the time being and make some sacrifices the next few months to furnish an abundance of moss for absorbant pads. If our citizens would take as much interest in gathering and picking moss as they have in attending the chautauqua this week, what a wonderful record Tillamook people could have made for the county in patriotic service rendered the government and the American Red Cross, and how proud we would all feel. There is yet time to make a record for the county. The urgent demand for moss is far more important than a Chautauqua, and although we would not deprive our citizens of a good class of entertainment. It is the duty of our citizens to make some sacrifices, especially at a time when the government and the American Red Cross make appeal to hurry up the production of moss. The people of the county have freely given of their money, and we feel proud of Tillamook County's record in that respect, and now we want our citizens to practice patriotism by giving time to gathering and picking over moss. Won't you deprive yourself of a little pleasure and make a few sacrifices the next few weeks and gather and sort moss for the government and the American Red Cross?

Seamen Will Boycott Germany.

British and French seamen have entered into an agreement declaring that they will exclude all Germans from crews and carry no German goods after the war. The action is said to be in retaliation for the "shameful assassination of 15,000 noncombatant seamen."

TO PREVENT FOREST FIRES.

Is A Penitentiary Offense to Set Out Fires.

By request of some of our leading citizens who are interested in fire protection and the prevention of forest fires, we have been asked to publish the law in regard to setting out fires and the penalties, and as we are particularly interested in this matter, we gladly do so.

Our citizens should familiarize themselves with every section of this law and report any violation immediately to the Fire Warden or the County Judge, the County Clerk, District Attorney or the Sheriff.

Below we give several sections of the law.

Section 7. During the period between June 1st and October 1st, which is hereby designated the closed season, it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to set out fire, any slashing, chopping, woodland or brush land either his or their own or the property of another, without written or printed permission from a fire warden and compliance with the terms thereof which shall prescribe the conditions upon which the permit is given and which are necessary to be observed in setting such fire and to prevent it from spreading so that life or property of another may be endangered thereby. This restriction shall not apply to the burning of log piles, stumps or brush heaps, quantities, under adequate precautions and person control, and in accordance with any regulations which may be adopted by the State Board of Forestry for the purpose of insuring public safety; but if any such burning without permission shall result in the escape of fire and injury to the property of another, this shall be held prima facie evidence that such burning was not safe and was a violation of this section. Violation of these provisions shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25), or more than five hundred (\$500), or by imprisonment of not less than ten days nor more than three months. Permits to burn, as provided by this section may be issued by any fire warden, and shall contain such safeguarding restrictions as to time of burning and precaution to be taken as may be fixed by him as to the discretion of fire wardens. Any fire warden shall have the right to refuse, revoke or postpone permits when necessary to prevent danger of the life or property of another. Any permit obtained through willful misrepresentation shall be invalid and give no exemption from liability of any kind. In times and localities of unusual fire danger, the Governor, with the advice of the State Forester, may suspend any or all permits or privileges authorized by this section and prohibit absolutely the use of fire herein mentioned. Whenever, or wherever, during an open season for the hunting of any kind of game in this state, it shall appear to the Governor upon the showing of the State Forester that by reason of extreme drought the use of firearms or fire by hunters is liable to cause forest fires, he may, by proclamation, suspend the open season and make it a closed season for the shooting of wild birds and animals of any kind for what time as he may designate, and during the time so designated all provisions of the law relating to closed seasons for game shall be in force.

Section 8. Any person who sets out fire or causes to be set out, any woods, brush, grass, grain, stubble, or other material being or growing on any lands not his own without permission from the owner, or who willfully or negligently allows fire to escape from his own land, or any one who accidentally sets any fire on his own land or another's and allows it to escape from his control without extinguishing it, or using every effort to do so, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than one year; provided, that it shall be lawful to build, in a careful manner, camp fires on any uninclosed lands, the owner of which has not forbidden such building of camp fires thereon by personal notice or by posting such prohibition in conspicuous places or otherwise, if, before departing from the place where such camp fire has been built, the builder of such fire totally extinguishes the same; and provided further, that nothing in this section shall apply to the setting of a back fire, in good faith, to prevent the progress of a fire then burning.

Section 9. Any person who builds a camp fire upon lands within this State, not his own, without clearing the ground around it free from material which will carry fire, or who leaves thereon a camp fire burning and unattended, or who permits a camp fire to spread thereon, or who uses in any firearms discharged thereon other than incombustible gun wadding, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, and upon refusal or neglect to pay the fine and costs imposed shall be imprisoned for a period not to exceed one day for every two dollars thereof, or may be subject to both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

Section 10. From June 1st to October 1st of each year it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, or employee thereof, to use

or operate any locomotive, logging engine, portable engine, traction engine or stationary engine using fuel other than oil, in or near forest or brush land, which is not provided with an adequate spark arrester kept in constant use and repair. Any person, firm or corporation who shall willfully fail to comply with the foregoing provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine for each engine or locomotive without such spark arrester of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and shall be enjoined from further use of such engine or locomotive until such spark arrester is provided, escape of fire from any engine shall be prima facie evidence that such appliance has not been adequately maintained in compliance with this section. Upon proof that any prosecution has been instituted under this section by any fire warden, any court of competent jurisdiction shall enjoin the further use of the engine involved, unless equipped and maintained in compliance with this section to the satisfaction of said fire warden, until the defendant has been acquitted of the charge preferred.

Section 11. All persons, firms, or corporations engaged in logging, or permitting logging upon their lands in this State, shall each year, burn their annual slashing, by which is meant the tops and inflammable residue left after lumbering, that may carry fire or cause it to spread, at such time and in such manner and with such provision of help that will confine the fire to their own lands, and if such burning is done between June 1 and October 1 shall first cut down all dead trees or snags over twenty five feet high. Builders of trails, roads, or railroads in this state shall immediately destroy or remove all inflammable material resulting from construction or clearing for such improvements unless prevented under the provisions of sections 7 and 8 of this act. Any person, firm or corporation operating a railroad in this state with coal or wood fuel shall annually, or so when directed by the State Board of Forestry and in a manner and to an extent directed by said board, destroy or remove all inflammable material from the right of way of said railroad. An burning under the provision of this section shall be in accordance with the provisions of Sections 7 and 8 of this act. Refusal or neglect to comply with the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars for each offense; provided, that the State Forester, may suspend the restrictions of this section when and where he deems public safety so permits or requires; it is further provided, that in the absence of such suspension, and in case of refusal or neglect by any person or persons at fault, after proper notice, to take the precaution against fire required by this section, the State Forester, or district fire warden acting with his consent may have the work done to the extent he deems requisite to public safety, and the cost thereof and the expense of any fire patrol rendered necessary by the delay shall be recoverable from the offender by action for debt.

Section 12. Any person who shall unlawfully or maliciously set fire to any woods, forest, timber, brush or vegetable matter whatever with intent that the property of another shall be injured thereby, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for not less than one year nor more than ten years.

Section 13. In addition to the penalties provided in this act, the United States, State, county, or private owners, whose property is injured or destroyed by fires in violation of this act, may recover in a civil action double the amount of damages suffered if the fires occurred through willfulness, malice or negligence; but if such fires were caused or escaped accidentally or unavoidable, civil action shall lie only for the actual damage sustained as determined by the value of the property injured or destroyed, and the detriment to the land and vegetation thereof. Persons or corporations causing fires by violations of this act shall be liable in action for debt to the full amount of all expenses incurred in fighting such fires.

Section 14. Any person not employed and compensated as a fire warden who shall direct, anyone violating any of the provisions of this act, and shall furnish information of such person, shall, upon his conviction, receive one-half of the fine paid by such person so convicted, otherwise all fines imposed under this act, less the cost of collection, shall go into the general fund of the county in which conviction is had.

Section 15. Whenever an arrest shall have been made for violation of any provision of this act, or whenever any evidence which shows with reasonable certainty any such violation shall have been lodged with him the district attorney for the county in which the criminal act was committed must prosecute the offenders with all diligence and energy. If any district attorney shall fail to comply with the provisions of this section he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, in the discretion of the court. Prosecution against the district attorney shall be conducted by the At-

torney General. The penalties of this section shall apply to any justice of the peace, with proper authority, who refuses or neglects to issue a

warrant for the arrest of any person when complaint under oath of violation of any terms of this act has been lodged with him.

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