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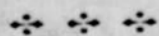
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For disinfecting where Contagious or infectious diseases are prevailing.

CARBOLIC COMPOUND is a powerful Germicidal mixture and by its use will improve general stable conditions.



C. I. CLOUGH CO.
RELIABLE DRUGGISTS.

A lady bolshevik complains that a Senate investigating committee was rude to her. Doubtless her idea of real polite official treatment in what her soviet friends did to the Czarina

and her son with bayonets and bludgeons in a Russian cellar, and what they have similarly done to everybody who argues within their jurisdiction for any other form of government.

WILL KEEP OUT OF WAR IS NEW PLEA OF WILSON.

His Warning to The Country is Like His Statements in the Campaign of 1916.

President Wilson's warning that further wars will ensue unless the league of nations plan conceived by British statesmen and read by him to the conference at Versailles is ratified by the United States is likened by the fifty-one opposing Republican and Democratic Senators to the plea made by him in the campaign of 1916 that unless he was rejected peace would be impossible.

As the Chief Executive was then accused of making a specious argument in order to gain votes, in face of the Rooseveltian demand for preparedness and participation in the war against Germany, declaring at Shadow Lawn that "I am not expecting this country to get into war partly because I am not expecting these gentlemen to have a chance to make a mess of it," and several months earlier that he thought the conflict unavoidable, so now he is said to be attempting to gain popular support for his coming struggle with the Senate by leading the impression that unless his ideas prevail future wars will result. Considerable substance to this charge is found in his admission at the White House dinner to the Foreign Affairs Committee that the proposed league would not necessarily end armed conflict.

That any league covenant is doomed which does not provide for the retention by the American people of their full sovereignty, instead of yielding it to an executive council in which their representatives would be outvoted, was made certain by the signature during the last hours of the session of Congress by thirty-nine Senators, of a resolution voicing approval of the principle of universal peace and disarmament but firmly dissenting from the covenant as drawn up at Versailles. Henry Cabot Lodge, Philander C. Knox and William E. Borah headed the list. To these names should be added those of six Democrats, including Reed, of Missouri, who have openly repudiated the league idea of the President. Six more Senators of both parties are antagonistic to certain fundamental features of the instrument. Ratification of the present form will not only fall short of the necessary two-thirds required by the constitution, but will have against it more than a majority of the entire Senate of the new Congress elected by the people in November. The conclusion is becoming general in Congress, therefore, that unless the President greatly modifies the document while at Versailles he will be unable to make good his declaration that the American people are behind the league of nations plan.

Threatening Too Soon.

Threats by officers of the Internal Revenue Bureau that they will publish the names of persons who fail to meet their income taxes on time come from a government which is undertake to enforce an act of Congress before it has been signed by the President and which is not able as yet to give the willing taxpayers a blank upon which to make his return. Apologies are more in order than menaces.

Price Plan Derided.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield's declaration that he will stabilize and lower prices, so that the housewife throughout the land may be relieved, is likened by many members of Congress to similar promises eight years ago and derided as impossible of achievement.

Sentiment is increasing among the legislators against socialistic measures for fixing prices on general commodities which serve as the basis of trade, and it is feared that this one will have the effect of retarding industry rather than developing it. Under the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce, as it is called, its six members will co-operate to "bring capital, labor and the government into common counsel to do the best possible for the country." It is pointed out that the same effort was made in 1910, but that prices have gone up because of the cheapening of the circulating medium through the increased production of gold and through inflation of credits, and that therefore they can be brought down again only through the operation of the law of supply and demand, which this board cannot in a measure of things regulate.

Sherman Hits Wilson.

Among the senators who are most impatient with the President for what is termed his attempt to appropriate to himself all governmental functions, and especially for his unwillingness to concede any justice or right reason to those who differ with him is Sherman, of Illinois, who held the floor until the gavel fell on March 4.

Quoting a statement that the President had told Democratic national committeemen that if he had his way he "would hang the Senators opposing him upon a gibbet as high as heaven, but the gibbet would not be erected in the direction of heaven" Sherman said: "If any senator were to make a statement that the President ought to be hanged as high as heaven, a Senator making that

statement outside of this body ought to be indicted and sent to prison. If he made inside of this body, he ought to be disciplined. The President would now require forty-five individual gibbets for that many executions. He must have absorbed while in Europe strange ideas of free government. His language is like that of kings."

SPRUCE EQUIPMENT SALE IS CRITICISED.

Bid of Whitney Company Rejected and Check Not Returned.

(From Tuesday's Oregonian)
Two weeks after their bid for spruce division equipment had been rejected, the Whitney Company was still awaiting notice of the decision of the sales board and the return of their \$25,000 check which accompanied the bid. A telephone call to the sales board Monday afternoon brought the information that the company's bid had been rejected a fortnight ago. Up to last night Russell Hawkins, manager of the Whitney company, had not received the expensive sight draft which had been pledged as a guarantee of their offer.

According to the terms of the recent sale, as advertised by the spruce corporation, all bids were to be passed upon not later than March 5, when the certified checks accompanying unsuccessful bids were to be returned to the bidders. The Whitney company's bid has been in the hands of the sales board since February 15. During that time no word was received regarding the fact of the proffer.

Laxness Said to Be Typical.

This instance is said to be typical of the laxness which is charged by bidder to the conduct of the \$10,000,000 sale of spruce division equipment. Dozens of bidders, whose tenders have been rejected as ridiculously low, assert that they offered all that used property was worth, and, in many cases more than it is normally quoted for.

"Our bid was a composite one," said Mr. Hawkins last night. "It aggregated \$128,000, on rails, donkey engines and trucks. In my opinion our offer on each item was a fair one, but the facts speak for themselves."
"For example, we bid \$900 on trucks that in normal times are worth \$750. And we bid \$4000 on donkey engines that are usually sold for \$3,500. Rails before the war were quoted at \$39 a ton delivered here. Our bid was \$40.

Bid on Locomotive is Low.

"There was but one low bid in our offer, on a locomotive, and it had nothing to do with the rejection of the bid on rails, trucks and donkeys. While we grouped these three items separately they were parts of a single bid, and we made it a condition that all or none be accepted or rejected, with the exception of the locomotives.

"We bid \$6000 on the locomotive. There was no way of telling what condition it was in, nor could they give us any information at Vancouver Barracks. If the locomotive was in good shape it would be worth about \$8000. With this explanation, I am ready to admit that the locomotive bid may have been low, depending on the condition of the engine.

"As for the rails we bid on, they are not of standard type, a fact which makes the bid even more reasonable and liberal. They are different in height, web and flange from standard, and would be difficult to repair, once installed, owing to the lack of material.

"I have no comment to make on the retention of our \$25,000 check for two weeks after the bid was rejected, in fact, we have not received it, or the fact that we were not notified, other than to say that such action does not resemble common business usages. For instance, the Whitney company has called for bids on one of its own projects, and has received a number of checks from bidders. The bid is to be let on March 22. On the night of March 21 the checks will be on their way to the unsuccessful bidders. That is only ordinary business procedure. Why the sales board has departed from it is too deep for me.

"Concerning the delay in making returns on bids, it is scarcely understandable. From experience I know that a thousand bids, on 200 or 300 items, could be handled in a few hours. It's just a matter of reading the bids and checking them off.

Equipment Being Peddled.

"There seems to be another unique arrangement, whereby the spruce equipment is being peddled by firms and individuals on a 5 per cent commission basis. Not only that, but two or three men frequently tell me that they have the exclusive right to sell, on a commission basis, certain property of the spruce corporation at Vancouver. Rails, donkeys, trucks and groceries, all are selling on a 5 per cent commission basis, so I am told by men who want to sell them to us. It's a muddle that the bystander will have difficulty in making head or tail of."

Try This for Your Stomach.

Eat slowly, masticate your food thoroughly. Eat but little meat and none at all for supper. If you are still troubled with sour stomach take one of Chamberlain's Tablets before going to bed.—Paid Adv.

YALE GETS WEBSTER'S HOUSE

Historic Building at New Haven Has Recently Become the Property of the University.

In purchasing and taking possession of the famous Noah Webster house, Yale university has come into possession of one of the oldest and perhaps the most historical building in New Haven.

When the venerable lexicographer wrote the dictionary a century ago, he never dreamed that the home in which he performed his literary labors would prove the quarters of United States troops in the greatest of world wars. Yet that was the destiny of the plain wooden building. The university turned it over to the Student Army Training corps and it was occupied by soldiers till the final demobilization.

It was the home of Webster while he resided in the city, although part of his dictionary was written at Amherst, Mass. He was one of Yale's most famous professors, his work ranking in world value with that of his fellow professors, Samuel F. B. Morse and Eli Whitney.

The home stands at the corner of Grove and Temple streets and was formerly the property of Courtland T. Trowbridge, a relative of the lexicographer. The university has acquired it because of its scheme to fill the square bounded by Wall, Temple, Grove and College streets with dormitories for the Sheffield Scientific school. The entire group, it is expected will be given by Frederick W. Vanderbilt of New York city, a graduate of the class of '76. He already has given two large dormitories.

HAD THE LAUGH ON COOTIES

Soldier's Humorous Explanation of Why He Was Wearing Such "Giddy Lingerie."

Life on the front had its whimsicalities at times in spite of rolling barages, the hail of bullets, the jangle of caissons and the whining of truck-motors. Lieut. Harry B. Henderson tells of a beautiful red rose on his camp table, in a letter to the Wyoming State Tribune, beside an Austrian shell with a bit of scenery painted on it, which served as a paper-weight. Then there are incidents that excite the "risibles" and afford needed diversion to the mind. For instance:

"The other day they were keeping us a bit busy and I had my ear on top of my head all the time deciding on each 'whiz' as it approached. Just in the hottest part of it, one of my gunners came tearing down a rutty road, clad in a Prince Isaac coat he'd found in a raid and wearing a Boche cap. He was pushing a baby-buggy full of potatoes and dynamite which he thought I could use. We had the eatables for lunch and then blasted a new dugout with the explosive. You can't imagine how you laugh when you've been a bit under a strain for several days of firing, and then see something funny. But for my sense of the propitities I'd describe the giddy lingerie the young man was using for underwear. He explained to me that cooties get so tired of wandering through lace!"—Literary Digest.

Japanese Activity in Siberia.

Canadian papers are commenting on the activity of the Japanese throughout the maritime province of Siberia. Agents of Japanese syndicates are reported to be negotiating for the purchase of a large number of mines, flour mills, brickworks, sawmills and other industrial undertakings, while commercially they are making every effort to extend their influence. The Japanese firms, which for the most part have only recently been established at Vladivostok, are enlarging their operations and endeavoring to obtain as large a share as possible of the trade of the territory. The scouts of these firms are reported to be scouring the country for scrap iron, hides, wool, bristles, beans and other Siberian and Manchurian products required in Japan.

Monument to Stand on Prairie.

Solitary on a Texas prairie there will be seen next spring a heroic bronze statue of a man and horse. It is a memorial to young Charles Noyes, of a ranch near Melvin, who was killed in a range accident three years ago, and is the work of Pompeo Coppini. The Texas lad was six feet four inches in height and the sculptor has modeled him as he was in life, while the horse stands 16 hands high. The pose is striking. Mr. Coppini is now at work on Chicago's monument to her heroes.

Owned Fine Library.

Andrew D. White, the eminent American diplomat, who died recently, was the owner of one of the finest libraries in America. Mr. White began early in life to accumulate books, chiefly on the subjects of the world's history. At last he had 40,000 volumes, a respectable total, as Mr. Birrell would admit, who once said that a man should never talk of his library until he had 10,000 books. Mr. White left his library to Cornell university.

Russia Destitute of Scythes.

Before the war Russia's need of scythes was estimated at 6,000,000 annually, of which about half were required in Siberia. To fill these requirements about 4,500,000 scythes were imported annually and the remainder manufactured in Russia. According to latest information there are hardly any scythes to be found. Russian industry being at a standstill and the importation closed.

SHOFAR OF GREAT ANTIQUITY

Oldest Form of Wind Instrument That Has Been Retained in Use by the World.

Dr. Cyrus Adler, writing of the shofar, calls it the solitary musical instrument actually preserved in the Mosaic ritual. "It is also," he says, "the oldest form of wind instrument known to be retained in use by the world. Professor Steinthal pointed out that this was an instrument no doubt used in prehistoric times. Wetzstein is of the opinion that the use of the ram's horn may have been borrowed by the Israelites and goes back to a people who were engaged solely in the care of sheep; by them it was used as a signal of alarm. There can be little doubt that it has been continuously used in the Mosaic service from the time it was established until now. The shofar was not the only horn used by the Israelites as a musical instrument, but no copies or representations of other musical instruments have come down to us. From the Talmud we learn that the use of the shofar as a note of alarm, of war, was transferred to other seasons of danger and distress. Famine, a plague of locusts, and drought occasioned the blowing of this instrument. The shofar was employed at the public ceremony of excommunication. A very curious use of the shofar in later times was in funeral ceremonies. I quite agree with Wetzstein that this use of the instrument is quite apart from the Semitic custom and that it was probably borrowed. As a signal and an instrument of war it has its various uses; it was a signal for going out to battle, for the announcing of a victory and for the recall of troops."

FAMOUS AS GREAT ENGINEER

Mark Isambard Brunel Won High Rank Among Men Noted for Their Service to the World.

Sir Mark Isambard Brunel, engineer of the Thames tunnel, died at London, December 12, 1849. The great enterprise by which he became popularly distinguished was the tunnel connecting the shores of Essex and Kent. One day Brunel conceived the construction of a cast-iron shield, which should bore like an auger by means of strong hydraulic screws, while as fast as the earth was cut away, bricklayers should be at hand to replace it with an arch. He patented the plan and revived the project of a road under the Thames. In 1824 the Thames Tunnel company was formed, and the next year the work started and was pursued through many difficulties from explosions of gas and eruptions of water—until 1828. At the beginning of that year about 600 feet had been completed when the river broke through and six men were drowned. Work was suspended until 1835, when the government advanced the company over a million dollars. At last the 1,200 feet was completed and the tunnel opened on the 25th of March, 1843. Brunel was knighted by the queen and his fame was borne to the ends of the earth.

His "Snakeship's" Conversation.

That serpents are less mute than we think is shown by W. H. Hudson in his reminiscence volume of naturalist explorations in the Argentine pampas. He specifies the Philodryas oestivus—a beautiful and harmless colubrine snake, 2½ to 3 feet long, marked all over with inky black on a vivid green ground—and states that it not only emitted a sound when lying undisturbed in its den, but several individuals would hold together a conversation that seemed endless. It was a hissing conversation, though not unmodulated or without considerable variety. "A long sibilant sound was followed by distinctly heard ticking sounds, as of a busky-ticking clock, and after 10 or 20 or 30 ticks, another hiss, like a long-expiring sigh, sometimes with a tremble in it, as of a dry leaf vibrating in the wind. No sooner would one cease than another would begin; and so it would go on, demand and response, strophe and antistrophe; and at intervals several voices would unite in a kind of long mysterious chorus, death-watch or hiss."

Famous Old Scottish Song.

"The Blue Bells of Scotland" is not only popular in the land of the thistle, of which it sings, but it has an international appeal. It was written by Miss Annie McVicar, a young Scottish woman, who spent considerable of her early life in America. The occasion which prompted the words of this song was the departure of the Marquis of Huntley for the continent with his regiment in 1799.

The music to which Miss McVicar's poem has been set is several hundred years old, and it was rescued from oblivion by Mr. Fitzgerald, to whom the world owes a great debt of gratitude for his untiring work in this direction.

Brave and Unyielding Freedom.
The liberty which our fathers planted, and for which they sturdily contended, and under which they grandly conquered, is a rational and temperate, but brave and unyielding, freedom; the august mother of institutions; the hardy nurse of enterprise; the sworn ally of justice and order; a liberty that lifts her awful and rebuking face equally upon the coward who would sell, and the brigand who would pervert, her precious gifts of rights and obligations.—Edwin P. Whipple.