

NOTICE OF HEARING ON PETITION TO FORM DRAINAGE DISTRICT

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Tillamook:

Notice is hereby given that hearing on the following petition will be held at the Court House in the City of Tillamook, County of Tillamook, State of Oregon, on the 16th day of October, 1922, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of determining whether the prayer of said petition shall be granted.

All persons owning or claiming interest in the property described in said petition are hereby notified to appear at said place on said date and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer in said petition should not be granted.

H. S. BRIMHALL, Clerk of County Court of Tillamook County, Oregon.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Tillamook County.

In the matter of the organization of Dougherty Slough Drainage District:

To the Honorable County Court of Tillamook County, Oregon:

The undersigned, being the owners of fifty percent and more of the acreage in the contiguous body of lands hereinafter described, being desirous of forming a drainage district for the purpose of having such lands reclaimed and protected by drainage and otherwise from the effects of water for agricultural purposes, do petition your Honorable body to organize such lands into such drainage district under the laws of the State of Oregon, and for that purpose state the following:

The name proposed for such district is "Dougherty Slough Drainage District".

The boundary lines of said proposed District are as follows:

Beginning at a point in Section 21, Township 1 south of Range 9 West, W. M., on the south bank of Wilson river, where the quarter section line running North and south through said Section 21, intersects the said south line of Wilson river, thence south along said quarter section line to the center of said section 21; thence west along the quarter section line running East and West through said Section 21, to the quarter section corner on the West line of said section 21; thence south along west line of Section 21, to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 20, in said Township and Range; thence west along the one-sixteenth section line to the Southwest corner of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 20, said Township and Range; thence south along west line of said section 20 to the southwest corner of Section 20; thence west along the south line of Section 19, of said Township and Range to the quarter section corner on the south line of said section 19, said Township and Range; thence South along the quarter section line running north and south through the center of section 30, in said Township and Range to the north bank of Hoquarton slough, thence westerly along the North bank of said Hoquarton slough through said Section 30, Township 1 south of Range 9 west and through sections 25 and 24 of Township 1 south of Range 10 west of Willamette Meridian, to where the North bank of said Hoquarton slough intersects the south line of section 24 in township 1 south of range 10 west; thence east along the south line of said section 24 to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of said section 24; thence north along the one-sixteenth section line to the center of Hall's slough; thence following the center of Hall's slough in a northwesterly direction to its intersection with the east and west line running through the center of said section 24; thence east along the quarter section line running East and West through the center of said section 24 and continuing along said line on the quarter section line running east and west through the center of section 19, in Township 1 south of range 9 west of W. M., to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of northeast quarter of said section 19; thence north to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of northeast quarter of said section 19; thence east along the one-sixteenth section line to the northeast corner of said southeast quarter of northeast quarter of said section 19 and continuing along said one-sixteenth section line through section 20 of said township and Range to the northeast corner of southeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 20, of township 1 south of range 9 west, or to the south bank of Wilson river, where said one-sixteenth section line intersects the same, thence southeasterly and easterly along said south bank of Wilson river to where the same intersects the quarter section line running north and south through the center of section 21, in township 1 south of range 9 west of Willamette Meridian, being the place of beginning.

All of the lands included within said boundaries constitute a contiguous body of swamp, wet and overflow lands.

The total acreage in said proposed district is 1129.92 acres.

IV. The names of the owners of land in said proposed district as shown by the records of Tillamook county, Oregon, and the acreage owned by each of such owners is as follows:

Table listing names and acreage: Olsen, Jonas 51.26; Schild, John 34.99; Watson, R. W. 2.77; Ackley, Claude 30.00; Naegli, John 45.00; Zuercher, John 24.00; Morgan, John 55.09; Erickson, Peter 23.09; Williams, James 65.00; Kiger, Geo. W. 40.00; Erickson, Adolph 40.00; Erickson, Paul 35.00; Gooch, Harry 2.00; Hasselburg, S. P. 23.30; Trout, F. M. 55.00; Goodspeed, H. F. 75.00; C. E. Hadley 40.00; Hans Hansen 20.00; J. P. Larsen 3.50; Erick Glad 43.00; Peter Norberg 45.00; G. H. Ward 1.00; W. A. Church 5.00; A. F. Coats Lumber Co. 13.64; Alfred Reynolds 6.00; Lydia Hoskins 14.05; C. B. Wiley 9.48; Peter O. Farnstrum 1.50; Lillie M. Buell 1.00; F. H. Holden Estate 66.45; Henry Becker 55.00; H. C. Hanson Estate 11.35; G. H. Foland 20.06; G. H. Foland 16.00; N. O. Glad 49.55; M. D. Ackley 1.00; L. Nelson 14.14; Homer Mason 23.60; Ira Rowe 11.85; John N. Mathews 14.50; John Rieseback 1.00; J. T. and H. F. Stafford 2.00; John Erickson 3.02; Fred C. Baker 1.00; John J. Berns 33.81.

The Southern Pacific Company also has a right of way 100 feet in width included in said district extending for a distance of one-half mile from the quarter section corner on the north side of section 30, Township 1 south, range 9 west, W. M., north to the center of section 19 in said township and range.

Tillamook county, Oregon, also has a County Road 60 feet in width extending across said district from the quarter section corner on the west side of section 19, township 1 south of range 9 west, W. M., and running thence south and southeasterly to the Hoquarton slough and being a distance of over three-fourths of a mile.

Tillamook County, Oregon, also has another county road 60 feet in width extending across said district from north to south, from near the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 20, township 1 south of range 9 west, W. M., and running southeasterly to the south side of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of said section 20.

The proposed reclamation and protection of such lands is for sanitary and agricultural purposes and the proposed reclamation and protection will be conducive to the public health and welfare and of public utility and benefit.

All of the lands included in said proposed district are properly therein and will be beneficially affected by the operations of said proposed district.

The benefits of such proposed reclamation and protection will exceed the damage to be done and the best interests of the land included and the owners of such lands as a whole and of the public at large will be promoted by the formation and proposed operations of such district.

The formation of the Drainage District under the provisions of Chapter 340 of the General Laws of Oregon for the year 1915 as amended and as now included in sections 7247 to 7280 inclusive of Oregon Laws 1920, under the provisions of which such District is proposed to be organized is a proper and advantageous method of accomplishing the reclamation and protection of the lands included in said proposed Drainage District.

The proposed plan for the reclamation and protection of the property in the proposed drainage district is that there shall be constructed in the Wilson river at or near the easterly end of the proposed district dams or other structures to deflect the waters of Wilson river from running into Dougherty slough, which is a slough connected with said Wilson river and intersecting therewith at a point at or near the section line between sections 20 and 21, township 1 south, range 9 west, W. M., and running thence in a southwesterly direction and empties into the Hoquarton slough at or near the north line of section 25, in township 1 south of range 10 west, W. M., and the waters from Wilson river having had a tendency heretofore to wash away its banks on the south side near the upper end of the proposed District and throw more of the water therein into said Dougherty slough so that it is feared that if the waters are not restrained the greater part of the Wilson river will be diverted into Dougherty slough and destroy a considerable portion of the lands lying along said slough which are lands

included in the proposed District and it is the purpose of the said proposed District to guard against that happening by erecting such dams or other obstructions in and along the Wilson river as will turn the waters away from the Dougherty slough and prevent the main waters of Wilson river flowing therein.

X. The signers hereby agree that they will pay any and all expenses incurred and any taxes that may be levied against their lands for the purpose of paying expenses in organizing or attempting to organize the proposed district.

Wherefore, your petitioners pray that the lands described or such of them as may be found by the court to be properly included in the proposed District shall be declared organized into a Drainage District under the name proposed.

Dated this July 31, 1922.

John Schild, John Morgan, John Naegli, James Williams, Homer Mason, Erick Glad, Nils Glad, Louis Nelson, G. H. Foland, C. B. Wiley, Fred C. Baker, M. D. Ackley, Geo. W. Kiger, Claude Ackley, Adolph Erickson, P. Hasselberg, I. C. Rowe, H. Becker, John J. Berns, A. F. Coats Lumber Co., by F. A. Beltz, secretary, Rollie W. Watson, J. T. Stafford, W. H. Hoskins, John Zuercher, H. W. Gooch, W. A. Church, State of Oregon, County of Tillamook, as.

I, John Morgan, being first duly sworn, say that I have read the foregoing petition, that I am one of the petitioners therein named, have signed said petition and know that the signatures thereto are the true signatures of the ones whose names purported to be signed thereto, and that said petition was signed by said petitioners as so shown, that they are land owners as stated in the petition, and that I believe all of the allegations contained in said petition are true.

JOHN MORGAN, Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of August, 1922.

H. T. BOTTS, Notary Public for Oregon (Seal)

My Com. expires Jan. 19, 1924.

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The Strength of the Pines. By Edison Marshall. Author of 'The Voice of the Pack'. Illustrations by Irwin Myers.

SYNOPSIS

CHAPTER I.—At the death of his foster father, Bruce Duncan, in an eastern city, receives a mysterious message, sent by Mrs. Ross, summoning him peremptorily to southern Oregon—to meet "Linda."

CHAPTER II.—Bruce has vivid but baffling recollections of his childhood in an orphanage, before his adoption by Newton Duncan, with the girl Linda.

CHAPTER III.—At his destination, Trail's End, news that a message had been sent to Bruce is received with great pleasure by a man introduced to the reader as "Simon."

CHAPTER IV.—Leaving the train, Bruce is astonished at his apparent familiarity with the surroundings, though he has never been there.

CHAPTER V.—Obedient to the message, Bruce makes his way to Martin's cross-roads store, for direction as to reaching Mrs. Ross' cabin.

CHAPTER VI.—On the way, "Simon" sternly warns him to give up his quest and return East. Bruce refuses.

CHAPTER VII.—Mrs. Ross, aged and infirm, welcomes him with emotion. She hastens him on his way—the end of "Pine-Needle Trail" to convey a message.

CHAPTER VIII.—Through a country puzzlingly familiar, Bruce journeys, and finds his childhood playmate, Linda.

CHAPTER IX.—The girl tells him of wrongs committed by an enemy clan on her family, the Rosses. Linda, occupied by the clan were stolen from the Rosses, and the family, with the exception of Aunt Elmina (Mrs. Ross) and herself, wiped out by assassination. Bruce's father, Matthew Folger, was one of the victims. His mother had fled with Bruce and Linda. The girl, while small, had been kidnapped from the orphanage and brought to the mountains. Linda, who had freed his lands to Matthew Folger, but the agreement, which would confute the enemy's claims to the property, has been lost.

CHAPTER X.—Bruce's mountain blood responds to the call of the blood-feud.

CHAPTER XI.—A giant tree, the Sentinel Pine, in front of Linda's cabin, seems to Bruce's excited imagination to be endeavoring to convey a message.

CHAPTER XII.—Bruce sets out in search of a trapper named Hudson, a witness to the agreement between Linda's father and Matthew Folger.

When a man passes the last outpost of civilization, and the shadows of the unbroken woods drop over him, he is likely to forget that the year is nineteen hundred and twenty, and that the day before yesterday he had seen an airplane passing over his house. The world seems to have kicked off its thousand-thousand years as a warm man at night kicks off covers; and all things are just as they used to be. It is the Young World—a world of beasts rather than men, a world where the hand of man has not yet been felt.

On this particular early-September day, the age-old drama of the wilderness was in progress. It was a drama of untamed passions and bloodshed, strife and carnage and lust and rapine; and it didn't, unfortunately, have a particularly happy ending. The players were beasts, not men. The only human being anywhere in the near vicinity was the old trapper, Hudson, following down his trap line on the creek margin on the way to his camp. It is true that two other men, with a rather astounding similarity of purpose, were at present coming down two of the long trails that led to the region; but as yet the drama was hidden from their eyes.

One of the two was Bruce, coming from Linda's cabin. One was Dave Turner, approaching from the direction of the Ross estates. Turner was much the nearer. Curiously, both had business with the trapper Hudson.

The action of the play was calm at first. Mostly the forest creatures were still in their afternoon sleep. The deer and their little spotted fawns were sleeping; the blacktail deer had not yet sought the feeding grounds on the ridges. The cougar yawned in his lair, the wolf dozed in his covert, even the poison-people lay like long shadows on the hot rocks. An old raccoon awakened from his place on a high limb, stretched himself, scratched at his fur, then began to steal down the limb. He had a long way to go before dark. Hunting was getting poor in this part of the woods. He believed he would wander down toward Hudson's camp and look for crayfish in the water. A coyote is usually listed among the larger forest creatures, but early though the hour was—early, that is, for hunters to be out—he was stalking a fawn in a covert.

All the hunts were progressing famously when there came a curious interruption. It was a peculiar growl, quite low at first. It lasted a long time, then died away. There was no opposition to it. The forest creatures had paused in their tracks at its first note, and now they stood as if the winter had come down upon them suddenly and frozen them solid. All the other sounds of the forest—the little whispering noises of gliding bodies and fluttering feet, and perhaps a bird's call in a shrub—were suddenly stilled. There was a moment of breathless suspense. Then the sound commenced again.

It was louder this time. It rose and

gathered volume until it was almost a roar. It carried through the silences in great waves of sound. And in it was a sense of resistless power; no creature in the forest but what knew this fact.

"The Gray King," one could imagine them saying among themselves. The effect was instantaneous. The little raccoon halted in his descent, then crept out to the end of a limb. The coyote, an instant before crawling with body close to the earth, whipped about as if he had some strange kind of circular spring inside of him. He snarled once in the general direction of the Gray King. Then he lowered his head and skulked off deeper into the covers.

The blacktail deer, the gray wolf, even the stately Tasmyr One, stretched in grace in his lair, awakened from sleep. The languor died quickly in the latter's eyes, leaving only fear. These were braver than the Little People. They waited until the thick brush, not far distant from where the bull elk slept, began to break down and part before an enormous, gray body.

No longer would an observer think of the elk as the forest monarch. He was but a pretender, after all. The real king had just awakened from his afternoon nap and was starting forth to hunt. Even his little cousins, the black bears, did not wait to make conversation. They tumbled awkwardly down the hill to get out of his way. For the massive gray form—weighing over half a ton—was none other than that of the last of the grizzly bears, that terrible forest hunter and monarch, the Killer himself.

Long ago, when Oregon was a new land to white men, in the days of the clipper ships and the Old Oregon Trail, the breed to which the Killer belonged were really numerous through the little corner north of the Sixtyons and west of the Cascades. They were a worthy breed! If the words of certain old men could be believed, the southern Oregon grizzly occasionally, in the bonny fall days, attained a weight of two thousand pounds. No doubt whatever remains that thousand-pound bears were numerous.

But unlike the little black bears, the grizzlies developed displeasing habits. They were much more carnivorous in character than the blacks, and their great bodily strength and power enabled them to master all of the myriad forms of game in the Oregon woods. By the same token, they could take a full-grown steer and carry it off as a woman carries her baby.

It couldn't be endured. The cattlemen had begun to settle the valleys, and it was either a case of killing the grizzlies or yielding the valleys to them. In the relentless war that followed, the breed had been practically wiped out. A few of them, perhaps, fled further and further up the Cascades, finding refuge in the Canadian mountains. Others traveled east, locating at last in the Rocky mountains, and countless numbers of them died. At last, as far as the frontiersmen knew, only one great specimen remained. This was a famous bear that men called Sleefoot—a magnificent animal that ranged far and hunted relentlessly, and no one ever knew just when they were going to run across him. He was apt suddenly to loom up, like a gray cliff, at any turn in the trail, and his disposition grew querulous with age. In fact, instead of being as most wild creatures have learned to do, he was rather likely to make sudden and unexpected charges.

He was killed at last; and seemingly the southern Oregon grizzlies were wiped out. But it is rather easy to believe that in some of his wanderings he encountered—lost and far in the deepest heart of the land called Trail's End—a female of his own breed. There must have been cubs who, in their turn, mated and fought and died, and perhaps two generations after them. And out of the last brood had emerged a single great male, a worthy descendant of his famous ancestor. This was the Killer, who in a few months since he had left his fastnesses, was beginning to ruin the cattle business in Trail's End.

As he came growling from his bed this September evening he was not a creature to speak of lightly. He was down on all fours, his vast head was lowered, his huge fangs gleamed in the dark red muzz. The eyes were small, and curious little red lights glowed in each of them. The Killer

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The Killer Was Cross; and He Didn't Care Who Knew It.

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