

The Tillamook Herald

E. E. Crombley, Editor

Issued Twice a Week Tuesday and Friday

Entered as second-class matter May 17, 1910, at the post office at Tillamook, Oregon, under the act of March 3, 1879.
SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

Advertising Rates	
Each subsequent insertion, line	.05
Resolutions of Condolence and Lodge notices, per line	.05
Business & Professional cards, mo.	1.00
Display Advertisement, per inch	.25
A.L.L. Display Ads must be in this office on Monday and Thursday Mornings to insure publication in following Tuesday and Friday issues. Reasons are imperative.	
Legal Advertisements	
First insertion, per line	\$.10
Each subsequent insertion, line	.05
Homestead Notices	5.00
Timber Claims	10.00
Notices, per line	.05
Cards of thanks, per line	.05
Locals, per line, first insertion	.75

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 13, 1914.

Radium is a word so new that only the latest editions of the dictionaries contain it; yet it is so much in evidence—the word, not the article itself, which is as yet very scarce—that all are familiar with it. Doctors still disagree as to its power to cure cancer. Only last week Dr. Wm. H. Campbell, director of the radium clinic of Pennsylvania, testifying before a committee of congress, declared that while radium destroyed the tumor, it "kills my patients." But contrary testimony is so plentiful and strong, and there is so much confidence in the medical profession that radium will cure cancer, the 200,000 cancer sufferers in the United States, to say nothing of those in the rest of the world, are hopefully and anxiously awaiting the opportunity to try the remedy. The extreme scarcity of the article, and its almost prohibitive price, have thus far restricted its use. The minerals bearing radium are extremely rare. Colorado and Utah, it is understood, have more such lands than other sections, and prospectors are preparing for a great rush to the "radium fields" when spring weather permits. There are a few radium reduction plants in the country; and the enormous price of the precious substance is stimulating other promoters to get hold of the radium mines and keep up a corner on the product. At this juncture Secretary of the Interior Lane, with wise forethought, proposes to withdraw all public radium lands from entry, reserving them for development by the government in the interests of the public, so that the cure, if it be such, may be within reach of the common people. A bill for such withdrawal of radium lands is now before the house committee on mines and mining. While Secretary Lane is urging the measure, the exploiters are fighting it, making specious pleas that keep competition will develop mines and supply the public with radium better than government conservation. One of these promoters told the committee that he had "a benevolent friend" who stood ready to invest \$15,000,000 in radium hospitals. If only these thrifty gentlemen were allowed to mine and handle the stuff. It has been hinted that the mysterious friend is none other than John D. Rockefeller. The promoter's plea sounds a good deal like the Standard Oil plan—monopoly of natural products for the public good! Secretary Lane is standing firm for the government control of radium mines, so as to prevent private exploitation. Several offers have been made by those who have reduction plants, to aid the government in developing the production of radium in quantities that will make it available for general use.

THE LOGANBERRY.

Following is the beginning of an article on the Loganberry taken from the Pacific Monthly and written by F. H. Brown, Field Assistant in Horticulture, O. A. C. With this issue we take up a few preliminary remarks and the history of evaporation. In our next issue we will take up "Harvesting of the Loganberry" and "Evaporation." Our climate and much of our lands are especially adapted to the raising of Loganberries and for that reason these articles will be of special interest to many of our readers:

"If you will study the history of agricultural pursuits you will find it largely a succession of booms. The apple, peach, prune, walnut, and other fruits have each enjoyed a season of popularity. Each has been pointed out as the best profit-yielding crop to be grown. Each in turn has been used to enrich the land speculator and real estate dealer. Naturally each has gone into that period of depression which follows the drop in prices or a realization of actual net returns. In most cases they have risen again and are now returning good profits to those who had faith enough in them, used good judgment in choosing a location, and practiced proper cultural methods.

"The obvious question then is, will the loganberry suffer from the same causes and in the same manner as other fruits or will the experiences of past years be made use of to prevent the mistakes which brought about the downfall of the other fruits? The indications are good. Already there is talk of standardization. Packers and shippers are working to find the best methods of handling. Cultural methods are being

discussed and their effect determined. Investigations are being carried on by the Oregon Experiment Station to determine the best methods of growing and marketing the berries, the effect of various evaporation methods, and the uses to which the juice may be adapted.

"In the past a large part of the crop has been sold to the canneries or shipped fresh, finding a ready market at fair prices. A few men have dried their berries, others have bottled the juice with more or less success but the latter phase has not been developed commercially to any extent. However, a rapidly-increasing acreage and a growing demand for the dried berries has turned the attention of the growers to these methods of handling their loganberries."

History of Evaporation.

"The pioneers in the evaporation of the loganberry were W. H. Claypool, of Salem, who used a stock drier and E. W. Powers, also of Salem, who used a tunnel drier. These two men, on account of the poor price for the fresh berries which prevailed during the season of 1908, began drying their fruit as an experiment. To Mr. Powers belongs the credit of shipping the first dried loganberries from the state. These he sold in Aberdeen, South Dakota, for 22 1/2 cents per pound, out of which price he had to pay all expenses. He has taken a leading part in developing new markets and has done much toward placing loganberry drying among the more important industries of the state. In 1909, J. J. McDonald purchased the interests of Mr. Claypool, and has continued to dry his berries each year. Since replacing his stock drier with one of the tunnel type he has increased his acreage until he is now one of the largest producers of dried loganberries. Since 1909, others have taken up that phase of the industry with the result that the output of dried berries has increased each year until it has reached nearly 200,000 pounds.

"During the first few years most of the dried berries were sold in the North Central states, one car being sold for \$12,145, a price thought to be the highest ever received for a car of fruit from the Pacific coast. The past season large shipments were made to Chicago and the eastern markets, and sold for an average price of 23 cents per pound f. o. b. at the shipping point. The most important development of the present season, however, was that for the first time buyers came to the associations and even to the growers themselves, indicating a very healthy growth in the demand for dried loganberries.

"The standard for dried loganberries has been largely what individuals have chosen to make it. The quality has been good in the past but it is imperative that the growers unite and adopt a certain type of dried berry as the standard. If this is not done, some growers, through inexperience in drying methods or because of poor evaporators will produce an inferior grade of berries. Others for the immediate return of a few dollars will jeopardize the future prospects of the industry by drying and selling berries that are mouldy, covered with dust, dried up with anthracnose, or in other ways undesirable for consumption.

"All such berries will be sold with those more carefully selected and dried, with the result that buyers will become dissatisfied and lower prices will be obtained. On the other hand, if a standard is established now when the fruit is being introduced there will be an increasing demand at good prices. In order to establish such a standard, a thorough understanding of the interrelation of harvesting and drying methods is necessary."

(Continued in Next Issue)

LINCOLN DAY PROGRAM

INTERESTING.

Last evening a good sized audience attended the Lincoln Day celebration at the Christian Church and listened to a well arranged program given under the auspices of the W. R. C. and the Corinth Post, G. A. R.

The piano solo by Leland Erwin demonstrated much skill on the part of the performer and was much appreciated by the audience. The instrumental trio by Mr. and Mrs. Koch and Miss De Bar, Mr. Koch and Miss De Bar violinists, accompanied by Mrs. Koch on the piano, was fine. Frank Severance gave a talk on Lincoln that was interesting. Mr. Severance having some knowledge of Lincoln, by having seen him and heard him talk while he was stationed with troops at Washington during the war. M. J. Gersoni, L. V. Eberhardt, C. H. Thomas and H. Zumstein rendered a fine vocal quartet with guitar accompaniment. There were recitations by Dolly Wingrove, Alice Perry, Mrs. E. W. Stanley and Vera Rogers. Little Billie Stillwell gave a recitation entitled "Our Flag" which deserves special mention. Mrs. Ralph Moore reviewed very nicely a vocal solo entitled, "Give Us Just Another Lincoln." Mrs. Jope delivered an appropriate address for the occasion after which the evening's entertainment closed with the singing of America by the audience.

FORMER TILLAMOOK COUNTY

MAN MAKES GOOD.

Ed Carey a son-in-law of W. N. Vaughn, who was a resident of Tillamook County for a number of years, but is now in the dairy business at Lafayette, Ore., has been with the dairy and hog special train that has been visiting Oregon towns on the Southern Pacific railway. Mr. Carey has been giving lectures on the dairy industry. The Oregonian of February 9th, has the following to say in regard to him:

"Monday provided a series of recitations for Ed Carey, the Lafayette dairyman, who is known as the breeder and owner of the best small herd of Jersey cows west of the Rocky Mountains.

"Carey is a cow farmer, and his appearance presents as much distinctive class as did the old-time cowboy. A broad-brimmed hat decorates his head. Under his chin is a brilliantly flaming necktie, and he has trouble with his hands until he begins talking. Then he forgets everything except his 90-acre farm and his cows.

"He can recite their genealogy, relate all the cute tricks the little calves ever played on him and tell stories of their precociousness that would make the father of a one-year-old son ashamed of himself.

"This Yamhill County man gets attention from demonstration train crowds because he talks the language of the farmer in telling his actual experiences in progressing from poverty and debt to affluence, via the milk route.

"In 1904 the father of Ed Carey went broke trying to raise hops. He gave the 90-acre farm to his son, providing the latter would pay off a \$900 mortgage.

"Ed Carey had a couple of Shorthorn cows and he engaged in commercial dairying. He soon found that his cows were not making any money.

"Mr. Carey heard of a Jersey bunch on the Wondcock farm near Corvallis. While looking them over Carey drifted into the dairy department at the Agricultural College. He learned about milk for butterfat, the value of feeds and heredity in cows and made up his mind that he wanted better cows, and the particular animals he was examining. He bought a Babcock tester and began combing Western Oregon for suitable cows. He attended a sale in Polk County and purchased a number of Jerseys whose worth he had proved. Then he bought a thoroughbred bull.

"Today Mr. Carey has 30 cows. His milking animals average 500 pounds of butterfat a cow each year, or \$185. He feeds eight pounds of grain daily to each milking animal, or \$40 a year, and in addition he feeds \$20 worth of hay a year, a total annual cost of \$69 a head. The net income is easily figured. Added to the sum is the selling price of calves and all skimmed milk at 25 cents a hundred pounds.

"The Carey farm is valued at \$150 an acre and the Jersey herd is valued at \$17,500.

"Mr. Carey owns one cow that makes 900 pounds of butterfat every year, another animal that makes 800 pounds and several that average 450 pounds. He has bred and owns a heif-

er that has won more money, cups and medals than any cow ever shown in the West. One of his cows is carried on the demonstration train."

Ed Carey is in every sense a self made man and should be an example and inspiration to the young men of our county. Tillamook is proud of the fact that Mr. Carey was once a citizen of this county and started his career as a dairymen here.

VACANCIES FILLED ON ELECTION BOARDS

Several persons having declined to serve on the election boards, the county court filled the vacancies on Wednesday as follows:

- Hay—J. M. Bodle and W. C. Trombley, clerks.
- Foley—G. R. McKimens, clerk.
- Gambaldi—Geo. Benson, clerk.
- Goodspeed—C. E. Mowery, clerk.
- Hays—T. E. Epplett, judge.
- H. B. Mills, clerk.
- Hogartson—Alex. Watt, judge.
- A. G. Beals, clerk.
- Nehalem—D. E. Perego, clerk.
- Sandlake—J. R. Thompson, judge.
- Clyde H. Webb, clerk.
- South Prairie—William Williams, clerk.
- Stillwell—A. M. Austin, clerk.
- Sunny Mead—M. J. Gersoni, K. B. Hays, clerks.
- Tillamook—J. S. Stephens, judge.
- Trask—Nick Nelson, Arthur Napes, judges.
- Wheeler—Albert Zimmerman, judge.
- Sam Lundberg, W. Shortridge, clerks.
- Wilson—Wm. Smith, judge.

SUMMONS.

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

Montgomery Turner, Plaintiff, vs. A. H. Ruger and Eva Ruger, his wife, F. H. Beals and Bird L. Beals, his wife, G. H. Ward, Othon Cacharelis and Clara Cacharelis, his wife, George J. Geannakopoulos, Edward J. Schafer, and Tillamook County, Defendants.

To Othon Cacharelis, Clara Cacharelis, his wife, and Edward J. Schafer, Defendants: You are hereby commanded and required to be and appear in the above entitled court and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled cause on or before the expiration of six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons in the TILLAMOOK HERALD, the date of the first publication thereof being January 13th, 1914, and the date of the last publication thereof being February 24th, 1914, to wit: on or before February 24th, 1914.

You will please take notice that if you fail to so appear and answer the complaint filed herein, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for and demanded in his complaint, to-wit: for a decree and judgment in his favor and against all of said defendants and each of them, as follows:

1st: For a judgment against the defendant A. H. Ruger for \$15,900, with interest thereon at the

rate of six per cent per annum since September 14th, 1912 upon five certain promissory notes, made, executed and delivered by A. H. Ruger to plaintiff on Sept. 14th, 1912, for different sums aggregating \$15,900, and for the further sum of \$1500 attorney's fees, and for the costs and disbursements of this suit.

2nd: That certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by defendant A. H. Ruger and Eva Ruger, his wife to plaintiff on September 14th, 1912, to secure the payment of five certain promissory notes for different sums aggregating \$15,900, dated September 14th, 1912, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, be adjudged to be a lien prior in time and superior in right to the claim, interest and lien of said defendants Othon Cacharelis, Clara Cacharelis, and Edward J. Schafer, A. H. Ruger, Eva Ruger, his wife, F. H. Beals, and Bird L. Beals, his wife, G. H. Ward, George J. Geannakopoulos, and Tillamook County and each and all of them in and to the real property therein described.

3rd: That the defendants above named and each and all of them be foreclosed of and from all right, title and interest in law or in equity in and to said real property hereinafter described.

4th: For a decree foreclosing that certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by A. H. Ruger and Eva Ruger, his wife, on Sept. 14th, 1912, in favor of Montgomery Turner, above named plaintiff, upon the following described real property to-wit:

Commencing at the half mile stake between sections 15 and 22 in T. 1 S. R. 9 W. of the Wil. Mer., and running thence S. 160 rods to the S. E. corner of the N. W. quarter of section 22; thence in a northwesterly direction to the S. E. corner of the N. W. quarter of the N. W. quarter of section 22, 113 2-11 rods, more or less; thence N. to the section line between said sections 15 and 22, 80 rods; thence E. on said section line 80 rods to the place of beginning, containing 60 acres, more or less.

Also the homestead claim of Peter Brant being the S. W. quarter of Section 15, T. 1 S. R. 9 W. of the Wil. Mer., excepting therefrom 60 acres heretofore deeded by Peter Brant and wife to Mary E. Judd by deed recorded at page 408 of Book E of the records of deeds of Tillamook County, Oregon; to secure the payment of the said five promissory notes hereinbefore mentioned, for \$15,900, and further decreeing that said property be sold as upon execution at law, and the proceeds of said sale be applied as follows:

(a) to the costs and expenses of said sale;

(b) to the costs and disbursements of this suit;

(c) to the payment of the attorney fees awarded to this plaintiff;

(d) to the payment to plaintiff of the several sums hereinbefore mentioned and for which judgment is herein prayed.

(e) That the balance, if any, be paid over to the clerk of the above entitled court to be disposed of as this court might hereinafter direct.

5th: That if the proceeds of said sale be insufficient to make the above pay-

ments that plaintiff have judgment docketed by the clerk of the above titled court for such deficiency against the defendant, A. H. Ruger.

6th: That the defendants and each of them, and all persons claiming by, through or under them, each of them be adjudged to have right, title, interest or lien upon mortgaged real property sought to be foreclosed herein, or any part thereof, and that each and all of them be ever barred and foreclosed and enjoined from setting off any right, title, interest or claim in or to the same any part thereof, excepting only statutory right of redemption.

7th: That plaintiff be allowed to come the purchaser at said sale.

8th: That plaintiff have such relief as to this court may seem just and in equity.

This summons is served upon you by order of Honorable Webster Holm, Circuit Judge of Tillamook County, Oregon, which order made and docketed on Jan. 10th, 1914 requires you to appear and answer the complaint filed against you herein, on or before the expiration of six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons in the TILLAMOOK HERALD to-wit: on or before February 24, 1914.

Thos. H. Tongue, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff.

Tillamook Baker's Bread
FOR SALE AT ALL GROCERS



HARNESSES
DON'T SPOIL A GOOD HORSE by keeping him in shabby old harness. We are selling harness made of the best stock at prices that ought to tempt you.
A WELL MADE HARNESSES will not only improve the appearance of your horse, but contribute to your safety as well. Many a runaway could be avoided if the old harness had been discarded in time.

W. A. WILLIAMS, Tillamook, Oregon