BRIEF NEWS OF OREGON

Building permits issued by the city of Salem during the year totaled $268,410.

A carload of flour is to be Klamath county's donation to the Belgian relief fund.

Irrigationists from all over Oregon gathered at the Imperial hotel in Portland Thursday, for the fourth annual session of the Oregon Irrigation Congress.

The Ashland sub-station of the Oregon-California Light & Power Company, situated across Bear Creek, outside the city limits, was burned with a loss of $15,000.

A special short course for the teachers of Oregon, whose terms of school end early, has been announced by the Oregon Normal School at Monmouth, to commence on April 5.

Press Lewis, president of the Grand Ronde Cash company of La Grande, was admitted to $1000 bond following his arrest at Burley, Idaho, on a charge specifying larceny by bailee.

The completion of the new $125,000 high school for The Dalles, at a cost will be ready for occupancy February 1, will give that city the best and most complete educational building of its class in the state of Oregon.

All pawnbrokers and second hand dealers of La Grande must keep a record of all articles purchased or otherwise acquired, the ordinance being the result of petty thieving which was reported in the last few months.

The prune acreage in Polk county has been increased greatly this fall by the planting of many young trees to each of the prune districts, according to a recent survey of the various sections of the county.

Extensive plans have been made by the Polk County Association for the eighth annual show which will be held in Dallas, January 18, 19, 20 and 21. Numerous cash prizes, a number of valuable ribbons and eight silver cups are among the prizes offered.

Howard R. Wade, president of the Wadhams oil and storage plant at Springfield, was arrested on a charge of violating the state anti-slave act. He is accused of transporting two women from Roseburg to Springfield for immoral purposes.

George Moar, son of the noted pioneer of Yamhill county, died at the home of his father in Lafayette, on the evening of Mr. Moar was born at Lafayette on December 26, 1851. He was the son of Oliver and Hester Moar, pioneers of 1843, and one of a family of [illegible] children.

The fees of the motor vehicle department of the state totaled $77,502 for 1914, according to a report of Secretary of State Olcott. Fees are paid for registrations of dealers, chauffeurs, motor vehicles and motorcycles. In 1913, they totaled $[illegible], making the gain for 1914 $50,718.

According to data assembled by Colonel Lawson, warden of the state penitentiary, 256 life terms have been received at the institution since it was established in 1854, and to the total Multnomah county has contributed the greatest number, 51, and Marion county the second largest, 15.

That the action of the state board of health in attempting to remove Dr. A. A. Van Brakle, an osteopath, as health officer of Clackamas county, was illegal, was the decision of the supreme court in an opinion by Justice Bean. The court affirms the findings of Circuit Judge Campbell.

The new year found all state institutions and departments, excepting those having continuing appropriations, penniless, and they will remain in that condition until the legislature comes to their rescue. It is specifically provided that money appropriated by the last general assembly may not be used after January 1, and as a result, a number of the institutions and departments will find themselves in the unhappy position of impoverishing themselves for the benefit of the general fund.

Because of an oversight of the framers of the law providing for an interstate bridge connecting Portland and Vancouver, the state tax commission is notified the county commissioners of Multnomah county that no provision has been made in the tax levy for the payment by the state of $62,500 interest for the first year on the $250,000 bond issue of that county. Under the law the county is to provide Oregon's share of the expense of building the structure and the state is to provide the annual interest on the bonds. Just what complications will arise as a result of the oversight no one is able to predict.

J. G. Sargent, state superintendent of banks, in a supplement to his biennial report, announces that his department will turn back into the state treasury $5221.03 of the appropriation for 1914. He also announces that if a plan now being considered to turn over all the banking business of state departments, including the filing of articles of incorporation of banks, now filed with the corporation department, to his department, it would be a money saving. The receipts, not including the appropriation of $10,000 [illegible] amounted to $[illegible] or $2,855.67 [illegible] in 1913.

GENERAL MAYTORENA

General Maytorena, the Villa commander, who has been besieging Naco, Mexico, on the American border.

BRIEF WAR NEWS

The past week saw little material change in the European war situation. Slight gains have been made by the allies in Belgium, but nothing has been accomplished to substantiate a belief that the allies will be able to make effective use of their offensive with they have a greater numerical superiority over the enemy.

The artillery is playing the main part in the western front, although at points there has been close range fighting in which a few yards have been gained or lost.

The Russians in Southern Poland are offensive. Paris has claimed importance gains during the week in the battle for possession of the heights dominating the western road to Muelhausen but Berlin denies the French claims. The Austro-Austrian fighting in Galicia is so confusing so constantly that Paris and Berlin may both be right. Progress in the last province of Austria is scarcely more rapid than the advance of the allies in Flanders.

Russia has changed the direction of her offensive during the week, and now apparently is aiming at the capture of Bucharest instead of Berlin. The abandonment of the siege of Cracow has been followed by a retreat by the army of the czar's forces in Galicia, which has resulted during the week in driving the Austrians into the Carpathian mountains.

The alteration in Slav strategy has been caused by the growing difficulty of developing any momentum for an invasion of Prussia, coupled with the possibility of a Hungarian campaign which may produce an anti-German outbreak among the Magyars.

Consequently Russia's early ambition to advance on Berlin now seems to have been replaced by the less ambitious project of occupying the Hungarian capital.

Elsewhere in the east the week has been quiet. The German army before Warsaw has not succeeded in advancing within striking distance of the Polish capital. It has spent the week in its trenches, while farther north the Russians have prevented the German East Prussian army from moving toward the Vistula.

There have been engagements on the Rivers Bzura and Rawka, in Poland, but seemingly the Germans are no nearer Warsaw than they were a week ago. They have begun offensive operations in the direction of Kielce, one of the largest towns of southern Poland, which doubtless has for its object the holding up of the Russian advance through Galicia on Cracow.

According to Petrograd reports, the Russians continue to sweep the Austrians westward along the southern Galician railway toward Grybow and Neusandec and out of the northern foothills of the Carpathians. The Muscovites also are credited with having organized a new campaign against Hungary, advancing in four columns along the mountains.

Asylum Inmate Admits Murders.

Salem, Or.—A lock of his own hair taken from the hand of one of his victims, who had fought desperately for her life, and that of her child, held before John G. H. Sierks, a feeble-minded inmate of the state insane asylum caused him to confess to the killing of Mrs. Daisy Wehrman and her little boy in their cabin, near Scappoose, the night of September 4, 1911.

Thus, the authorities say, is John Arthur Pender, convicted of the crime and sentenced to be hanged, proved guiltless.

Besiegers of Naco Ordered to Retire.

Washington.—The Gutierres government in Mexico, in a note to the state department transmitted by the Brazilian minister, announced that orders had been sent to General Maytorena at Naco "to make no attack and to withdraw his forces from the border" pending a closer study of the situation in its military and political aspect.

WIRELESS IN WAR

Upon It the Fate of a Battle Fleet May Often Depend.

SEARCHING FOR THE ENEMY.

The Cruisers Take the Lead and Act as Scouts, Keeping In Touch With One Another and Report by Wireless to the Battleships That Follow.

Very few people realize the great importance of wireless telegraphy in time of war or strained relations for instance, a fleet of battleships at sea while their country is at war with another power. Each ship in that fleet has its wireless installation, adjusted so that they can send and receive signals and messages to other squadrons at sea or in harbor and to stations ashore. One ship of that fleet is already in direct touch with the navy department. The chance of interference from an enemy's ship is reduced so as to be almost not worth counting. Each ship in a battle fleet is responsible for some station ashore or for a cruiser squadron or flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers. All foreign intelligence and the movements of foreign ships go to the capital by telegraph, cablegram, and wireless from different parts of the world, and from thence it is transmitted to the admiral in charge of the fleet, who directs his ship accordingly.

The whole safety of a battle fleet depends on wireless telegraphy in time of war.

When a number of battleships are steaming along, perhaps looking for the enemy, it would not do for them to run into a superior number of the enemy's battleships. To avoid sighting this a great number of cruisers are sent out ahead and spread a number of miles in front. The duty of these ships is to keep a thorough lookout and report to the ship in the battle fleet seeking out on their particular zone. This ship in turn reports by semaphore or Morse lamp to the admiral of the battle fleet. The cruisers are sometimes assisted by torpedo boat destroyers. Now if thirty of these ships are used it will be readily seen that the area of their vision is enormous and it would be almost impossible for a fleet to pass unobserved. Immediately any of the ships sighted the cruiser's squadron they would report at once by wireless, stating the number of ships sighted, with their speed, latitude and longitude, etc. The admiral would then give his orders by wireless. If the admiral determines to attack, he directs the cruisers to steam at full speed and take feelers behind the battle fleet.

Let us suppose we are reconnoitering in hostile waters. The cruisers are ordered to spread themselves out in the vanguard of the fleet on lookout duty. They steam along within sights of any description. These great vessels, invisible as the night can make them, are breasting on the troubled waters. Yet they are very alive. Consequently they communicate one with an other, for in each vessel, hidden as far as possible from external view, is the wireless and guided wireless room. Here the operator is at work, the electric lamp glowing brilliantly, disclosing but a messenger enters with an order from the commander. Immediately as the handle of the door is touched and pulled open by the entrant the lights go out, and pitch darkness prevails until once again the door is closed behind him and automatically the lights are switched on. That is part of the secrecy which prevails on a battleship in time of war.

The men on lookout duties are stationed in various parts throughout the cruiser. Their duty is to keep their eyes open, as there is always a chance that one of the enemy's destroyers may come rushing along at a speed of some thirty miles an hour, shoot a torpedo into the ship and get away unscathed. At the best of times it takes cunning gunnery to strike a vessel going at this speed, but in the darkness possibilities of the marauder's escape are increased tenfold, and only the eyes of the crew and watchers can, as far as possible, safeguard mishap. As soon as anything is sighted it is reported to the battle fleet. This is done by the wireless, and the operator is compelled to work at high pressure, for he has to read every message a cruiser sends. Inform his captain and himself get in touch with the fleet if his officer should desire to send a reply. Then there is the admiral of a fleet to be considered. The operator must keep a good lookout in case some battle order should be transmitted from this important quarter.

All this time, remember, the ship is cruising at imminent risk not only from the actual attacks of a secret enemy, but from the danger of floating mines and even aerial attack. It requires no little personal courage, therefore, for the operator to remain in that cloud wireless cabin, whence, should disaster occur, there is no chance of escape, and all the time he must keep his head and send and receive messages with a touch nonchalance as though he were seated at home in the security of his own little den. But quiet heroism is one of the traditions of wireless service. Never yet has an operator been found wanting.—Boston Transcript.

Wasted Sympathy.

Professor's Wife—I suppose you have hard work and small pay. Piano Mover—Oh, we're not regular musicians lady; we just deliver goods.—Life.

Talent knows what to do; tact knows what not to do.

The Question Has been Asked:

What effect will the European War have on my Fire Insurance in case I should suffer a Fire Loss?

And My Reply:

Your Fire Insurance Protection is just as safe with a so-called "Foreign Company" as its invested assets in the United States makes it.

Facts Worth Knowing:

The United States Branches of all "Foreign Companies" to all intents and purposes AKE AMERICAN COMPANIES, and are PROTECTED BY FUNDS in the hands of AMERICAN TRUSTEES—Citizens of the United States—of recognized standing and financial ability, and solely for the protection of AMERICAN POLICY HOLDERS.

The SECURITIES in which they must invest are well DEFINED BY LAW and are of a character that can be readily converted into cash in any emergency.

The Funds of a "Foreign Company" cannot be withdrawn from the United States as long as it has a risk in this country upon its books.

Your Fire Insurance Protection is Safe with this Agency.

ROLLIE W. WATSON,

"The Fire Insurance Man."

FORD HOTEL BUILDING. TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

ANOTHER CUT IN MAZDA TUNGSTEN LAMPS

15, 25 and 40 Watt	35c
60 Watt	45c
100 Watt	60c
150 Watt	$1.20
250 Watt	2.00

Frosted Lamps 5c Extra.

We deliver lamps to any part of the city. Telephone us. We will attend to the lamps promptly and with good workmanship.

Tillamook Electric Light & Fuel Co.

Will Spalding, Mgr.

FOR YOUNG OR OLD THE BEST PILL SOLD

Dade's Little Liver Pills

Special to the Tillamook Herald:

The Germans have taken Pilsener and are surrounding Delicatessan where the Wurst is expected. The Belgian hares have had a falling out with the Welsh rarebits and the Swiss cheese is shot full of holes. This will make the Irish stew and English mustard hot, and, when the Russian cavier sees the French pastry, will cause a Swiss movement; watch. The Spanish onions are strong for a mix up and if the home preserves are called out and spread over the German noodles they may ketchup with the navy beans, thereby causing an uprising amohg the Brussels sprouts.—Kaiser Wilhelm.

Endowment Campaign a Success.

Newberg.—In a fine rally that began in the afternoon and was renewed in the evening, the friends of Pacific College at Newberg completed their campaign for the $100,000 endowment and the gifts were coming in. The total is now over $[illegible], and the campaign for $[illegible] has pushed well over the $[illegible] mark to great [illegible].

WOMAN'S CIVIC CLUB.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Woman's Civic Club was held in the Commercial Club on Saturday afternoon, being the first meeting after the organization was perfected.

Among the various matters of interest was the vote to join the State Federation. Although this was but the third meeting of the club, it was able to report the sale of $10.00 worth of Red Cross stamps, thus placing this community in a position that entitles it to ask assistance from the state fund for needy tuberculosis sufferers.

The president outlined work that seemed advisable and appointed standing committees to have charge of the various departments.

The Public Health Committee, Mrs. Stranahan, chairman, is to have charge of all matters pertaining to that line of work, conduct the annual sale of Red Cross stamps, look after cases of helpless tubercular patients, reporting to the state officers so that help may be had from Red Cross fund and in every way possible help to promote the best conditions for the city and county welfare.

The City Beautiful Committee, Mrs. F. R. Beals, chairman, will have charge of all work pertaining to the beautifying of the city, confer with [illegible] to improvement of its property, and aims to promote a spirit of civic pride that will result in a more beautiful Tillamook.

The Publicity Committee, Mrs. Groat, chairman, will endeavor to encourage an attitude of loyalty to everything pertaining to the interests of Tillamook City and county and Oregon in general. It is a matter that is of vital interest to every citizen to be loyal to his own community if the desired growth and development is to be realized.

The Educational Committee, Mrs. W. G. McGhee chairman, will have charge of a course of study, particularly of various laws in which women are especially interested. Among suggested topics are the Pure Food Law of Oregon and other state laws regarding women and children, compulsory education, regarding the use of waterways, etc. Since women have been given the right to vote it behooves them to take a keen interest in everything in which they may have an opportunity to exercise the right of franchise. No better preparation can be made than the critical study of laws already enforced, in this manner developing an understanding that will be extremely beneficial when new measures are proposed for legislation.

It is earnestly hoped that the public in general will feel privileged to suggest to these committees anything that is considered desirable for the promotion of the various lines of work, the aim of the club being to be a co-operative factor for civic improvement in the highest sense.

FIVE MONTHS OF WAR COST SIX MILLION MEN.

Statisticians have estimated that six months of the greatest war of history have cost the nations involved 6,000,000 men (killed, wounded, and captured) and $7,000,000,000. These figures are subdivided as follows:

Losses:

Great Britain—Eight hundred officers killed, 4000 wounded; 15,000 men killed, 60,000 wounded, 25,000 missing.

France—Total casualties, 1,300,000 of whom 180,000 have been killed.

Russia—Total casualties, 1,800,000 of whom 250,000 have been killed.

Belgium—Thirty thousand killed, 58,000 wounded, 35,000 captured.

Servia—Total casualties 170,000, said by Austria to have been captured 80,000.

Germany—Two hundred and fifty thousand killed, 850,000 wounded, 400,000 missing.

Austria—Total casualties, 1,500,000 of whom 160,000 have been killed.

Expenses:

Great Britain—Two hundred and twenty-five million dollars a month, a total of $1,225,000,000 at the end of the year.

France—Three hundred million dollars a month, a total of $1,500,000,000.

Russia—Three hundred and fifty million dollars a month, a total of $1,750,000,000.

Germany—Three hundred million dollars a month, a total of $1,500,000,000, in addition to paying the expenses of her ally, Turkey.

Austria—Estimated to total $1,000,000,000.

In addition all warring nations are said to have lost perhaps as much as they have spent in the paralyzation of commerce and industry. Owing to this tremendous cost, financial authorities say that the war must end within the next five months.

GERMANY TO WEAR OUT, EDISON'S VIEW.

Can Not Win Because Her Resources Will Exhaust, He Declares.

NEW YORK, January 4.—"The war will last at least one year and probably two or more. Germany can not win because the side having the greater number of men and resources available is sure to be the victor. Germany will be worn down after long conflict.

"Submarines will be perfected and remain a powerful instrument in warfare, but the dreadnaught will not be eliminated because some plan will be evolved to prevent torpedo attacks. Artillery will be proved the greatest destructive agency of modern warfare."

The above prophecy was the outcome and results of the European war was made yesterday by Thomas A. Edison. He continued:

"Benzol, the solvent material used principally by India rubber and gutta-percha manufacturers, will be made out of the wastage of coke manufacture, and the loss of 10,000 gallons of benzol, worth 30 cents, daily, will be prevented.

"Ammonia will be made out of the air. It is probably already being done by the Germans, and later reconverted into nitric acid, which process is probably responsible for the German high-powered explosives.

"American manufacturers and American business in general must stop worrying and bemoaning the war and get busy. Look at Belgium for a real measure of disaster, and then look at our resources, our workmen looking for work, our materials, our money, our opportunities—why does not the country go ahead?"

Mr. Edison accompanied these statements with flashing eyes and thumping fists to stress how one man would have all others turn disaster into triumph as he has done and build on the ruins of misfortune an era of more marvelous achievements.

Edison who recently declared he was "beginning all over again" after his laboratories had been destroyed by fire, had this New Year's message for the country:

"Think of that German firing line 900 miles long. Look at Belgium for a real measure of disaster. Don't worry—get busy."

One rumor has the whole Edison plant booming with expectancy, but the "king of the optimists" only smiles. The rumor is that the government shortly will grant the Edison Company a contract for the installation of about $15,000,000 worth of the new Edison storage batteries for use in United States submarines and battleships. Secretary Daniels recently visited the Edison factories and the batteries have been tested at length in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.