

The Tillamook Herald

E. E. Crombley, Editor

Tuesday and Friday

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TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 21, 1915.

The Supreme Court has decided that our Sunday closing law is constitutional. Just what the general attitude will be throughout the state, in regard to the decision, it is hard to say. In some quarters there seems to be a disposition to enforce the law while in other quarters there is a disposition to ignore it. We suppose that public sentiment will play no small part in regard to the enforcement of the law. Some phases of the law are good and some phases of it are rather inconsistent. We believe in the Sabbath Day idea. We believe it is for man's special benefit that he take one day of the week for rest. However, if the present law is not what the people want, it should be repealed and a law passed that will meet the present day needs, for it is indeed embarrassing for an officer to be expected to enforce one law and wink at another.

One of the noteworthy facts about the gigantic world war now raging, and one that shows how medical science has advanced in recent years, is the absence of any serious or widespread epidemics such as have followed in the wake of most previous wars. With all the millions of men at the front, the prolonged trench warfare, the marching and fighting through all sorts of country and all sorts of weather, the health of the armies has been on the whole excellent. Typhus and cholera and other plagues have been beaten by scientific medical attention—sterilized water, vaccination, disinfectants, bath facilities and other precautions, so that no serious outbreak of disease has occurred anywhere. The one exception has been the outbreak of typhus fever in Serbia, and even that has given way before the skill and devotion of American physicians and nurses, until the Serbian army is pronounced one of the healthiest in Europe.

LEST WE FORGET.

(From Telegram)

Stirred to wrath by the complaints of many people that the United States should not make and sell to the European belligerent nations of war—and some even go so far to say that the embargo should be placed on clothing and foodstuffs—the Philadelphia Ledger has dug up a mass of ancient precedents that are quite well worth reading, whatever view you may take of the present situation. Contraband of war has been defined as anything which one belligerent does not want his enemy to have, and as this varies considerably with different nations, pretty nearly everything becomes contraband, with one nation or another before the war is over. The precedents which the Ledger offers are not advocated as good international law, but inasmuch as they were all aimed at this young republic, they make interesting reading at this time.

"The most notable example of one nation selling contraband of war to another," says the Ledger, "is furnished by Germany itself. When America was fighting for freedom, as Wayne MacVeagh says, the Germans sold to King George not only guns and uniforms, but 30,000 soldiers."

"England sold to the Confederacy anything it could ship there."

"France violated the Monroe doctrine more viciously than any other country when it sent a big army of invasion into Mexico, while the United States was in its great struggle to save the Union."

"And it was the Austrian Prince, Maximilian, brother of the present emperor of Austria, who placed himself upon the throne in Mexico City. 'That the United States is under no very lasting or immediate obligations to these present day belligerents is very apparent. The worst any American exporter has done during this war is mild in comparison with the things France, England, Germany and Austria tried to do with us.'

It is good to recall facts like these once in a while, as Kipling says, "Lest We Forget."

THE DELUGE OF LAWS.

"I had a count made not long ago in the Library of Congress," says Elihu Root, "of the number of laws that had been passed in five years ending December 1, 1913. I found that more than 62,000 laws had been passed by congress and the state legislatures in this country in that five years, and I found that there had been reported during that five years and published in 630 volumes of reports of the courts more than 65,000 decisions of courts of last resort in this country. Now, not even Mr. Choate knows them all by heart. How can you conduct your business and keep out of jail?"

NOTHING STARTLING EXPECTED FROM LAND CONFERENCE

State House, Salem, Or., Sept. 17.—As affairs are now shaping themselves at the O. & C. land grant conference, there seems likely to come from it nothing much more startling than another period of delay, with perhaps an invitation to a congressional committee to come to Oregon and investigate, with a declaration in favor of development and against adding to the forest reserve area, which may mean much or little, according to the view point.

Friends of the theory of doctrine of speedy termination of the railroad grant of the 2,000,000 acres of unsold lands in the grant are likely to be disappointed, if they expect the recent conference to aid us in such results. The advocates of state control of the grant, with surplus proceeds flowing to the irreducible school fund, are strongly outnumbered.

Enforcement of Grant.
The final blows for such results were delivered last night in the speeches of former Senator Fulton and Congressman Hawley. Both stood strongly for enforcement of the grant. Fulton adding the significant advice that negotiations should be taken up with the railroad company before other things are seriously attempted.

The railroad attitude so plainly counts for delay and liberality. A concession on the part of the public that the prospect for actual settlers on the land seems a far off dream, if the course of the dominant minds at Salem be adopted.

One of the striking features of last night's session was the close approach of ideas expressed by Fulton and Hawley to those of the ever-present majority. The common cry was for enforcement of provisions of the original grant, and rejection of the idea of deriving any benefit to the state from disposition of the \$20,000,000 or more of value represented in the lands.

Throw into Litigation.

It was equally evident that if this line of action is pursued the railroad prepared for a period of litigation, during which it will continue to hold the land, and will seek through the courts to secure permission to remove the timber and stone and bleed for its ultimate contention that it may hold the land so long as it pleases and sell to whomsoever it pleases, limited only by the requirements that when it does choose to sell that it must sell in tracts not greater than 160 acres and at not more than \$2.50 an acre.

The supreme court decision has been all muddled up by the various constitutional authorities who have spoken. Some take the view that congress may dispose of the lands as it wishes, purchasing them outright from the railroad and adding them to the forest reserves, or turning them over to the state.

Multitude of Council.
The other extreme is represented by the railroad idea that it cannot be divested of title except in its own time and pleasure. Each side reads from the supreme court decision to prove it is right. Manifestly this does not help to clarify the minds of the delegates, who, in a multitude of council, seem likely to follow the bent of the leaders and go slow.

All of which spells lack of progress in putting settlers on the land, or of yielding many benefits to the state of Oregon.

TAXES BEING REDUCED.

The most general movement for the reduction of taxes throughout the state that has ever been inaugurated, is now showing results among the tax budget makers in the cities and counties of Washington. There has been a very general disregard, during the past few years, for the necessity of running local governments on a business basis. This has been particularly true of larger cities. As a consequence the tax rates have been mounting higher and higher until the men who pay the bills have been driven almost to desperation. Officials have delved into public funds to establish municipal and county owned enterprises. To meet the bills incurred there was nothing left to do but include it in the tax levies. But there is now indication that all this is to cease. Taxpayers everywhere in many places, organized themselves with a view to slashing tax levies for 1916. Their representatives are appearing before the budget making bodies and insisting that all unnecessary items be eliminated and, with the temper of their demands unmistakable, results are already apparent. These organizations are asking citizens to appear before their city councils and county commissioners to insist that an end be put to all unnecessary expenditures.—Sedro-Woolley Washington Courier.

THE OLDEST BELL.

Some people think that the oldest bell in the whole world is at Antwerp, if the Germans have not melted

it for war purposes, but the oldest bell is not there.

At Providence, R. I., stands an old building known as the "Butterfly" factory which received its name from two stones placed side by side in the walls of the building, resembling a large butterfly. When the workmen were quarrying stone for the structure from Quinsicket ledge, a large block of molten granite was thrown out, too large to handle with ease, so it was split in two pieces, and was laid in the wall end to end, so conspicuously on the face of the building that the most careless observer could not fail to see the form of a large butterfly with all its varied colors. The late George Bancroft Griffith not only enjoyed the scene and the story of the butterfly, but he learned the history of the oldest bell in the world in the cupola of this factory hangs a bell weighing 107 pounds, which was brought to Providence from the West Indies in 1812. It came among a lot of refuse copper and brass, and was purchased by a gentleman named Stephen H. Smith, who later sold it to the proprietors of this old factory who had it suspended where it now hangs, where it has done excellent service for over one hundred years.

On the upper rim of this bell, and cast into the metal in raised letters is the following inscription in Latin plainly legible: "Peter Secus, of Amsterdam, made in the year 1603." This was 162 years ago, and 235 years before Columbus discovered America. It is not known that there is any bell in existence which antedates this one. The most remarkable thing about this bell, aside from its age and preservation, is its clear, pure tone. Some years since a musical critic pronounced it the clearest toned bell he ever heard. Unlike most bells, whose different sounds blend into three or four confused tones, this one has a clear continuous note, from which one can readily determine its key. There hangs this old bell in the tower which overlooks Quinsicket pond in the Moshassuck valley. It has rung out, and rung in its generations of centuries, it may have been for a century, cast aside and destined to destruction and extinction, but when a new continent comes into being it crosses the seas and speaks again in the same clear voice as when it rang for the first time 312 years ago.

Tradition will have it that for centuries it hung in the tower of a convent and did religious service in saving monks and nuns to their early devotions. A local descendant of the Smith family, now living near the old mill, says the bell was taken from the British ship "Guerrier," by the old United States frigate Constitution in the war of 1812. That ship was so riddled when captured off the Gulf of St. Lawrence that she could not be carried into port. She was scuttled, and among the effects was the old bell, which for a time had been used as the ship's bell, but was taken from a convent.

This bell was 37 years old when, in 1623, the Pilgrim Fathers embarked from the shores of Wolland at Delft Haven, for Smith Hampton, and from thence to Massachusetts, to secure religious freedom, and this bell, after tarrying 200 years, follows them to the hospitable shores of Rhode Island, where religious liberty is the enjoyment of all.

FACTS ABOUT MANURE

"All soils must have humus. Vegetable matter makes humus. Stable manure contains vegetable matter, therefore, stable manure gives humus to the soil."

Horse manure contains ammonia. Ammonia is necessary in connection with nitrogen in the soil to start bacterial action, in other words, give life to the soil. Stable manure is the only kind of fertilizer that gives both ammonia and humus to the soil, therefore its use is necessary to develop ground to its fullest crop production possibility.

To get the most good, manure should be hauled as soon as possible after it is made. This gives the advantage of the greatest per cent of ammonia contained in liquid manure.

It has been demonstrated that eight loads of manure applied with a spreader equal twelve loads scattered by hand. The fertilizing value of the average manure is figured at \$3.00 per ton. This means that \$1.00 is lost every time one ton of manure is spread by hand. This does not take into consideration the over fertilization in some spots and under fertilization in others.

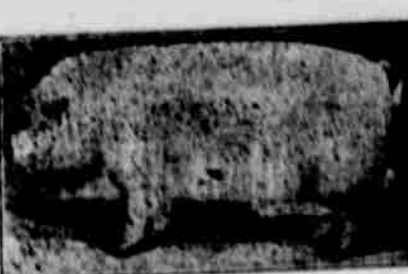
Freely manure spread lightly upon young growing grain furnishes plant food and acts as a mulch.

This treatment is especially desirable on knolls and other spots where the fertility can easily be washed away.

Remember this—no man can best tell you how to spread manure on your own farm. This must be determined by your experience and knowledge of where the manure needs to be spread. You know the spots where the crop was poorest last year. The judicious use of manure will help you to increase the crop productions on that particular spot. A stranger does not know where that weak spot is or what caused it.

Anyone who is willing to borrow money to buy a manure spreader, can pay cash for his automobile in a few years' time.

There were reported to the state industrial accident commission during the past week a total of 126 accidents, of which two were fatal. The victims of the fatal mishaps were Harry Young of Astoria who met death while engaged in dredging, and A. L. Reed of The Dalles, who was killed while



O. I. C. SWINE

I have some choice young pigs for sale, both sexes, the kind that mature very young. One of my herd boars weighed 620 lbs. at 18 months old. My hogs have won ribbons at county and state fairs. Phone or write for prices.

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ENGLISH ROYAL NAMES.

The Present Reign, the House of Hanover, Started With George I.

The use of surnames was introduced into England by the Normans and for a long time were used only by the nobility. The earlier kings, therefore, had no claim of any sort to a family name, but are often designated by some quality, as Alfred the Great, Edward the Peaceable, Edward the Martyr, etc.

Kings do not have family names which exactly agree with those of common people, their titles or estates more often giving them what corresponds to a surname. The kings from William the Conqueror to Stephen (1066-1154) were of the Norman line. The Plantagenets received their name from the adoption by Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, of the broom (plante de genet) as an insignia. This name was borne by the kings from Henry II. to Richard II. (1154-1485).

The Tudor line, which includes the rulers from Henry VII. to Elizabeth (1485-1603), received their name from Owen Tudor, a Welshman, who married the widowed queen of Henry V and whose grandson was Henry VII.

The Stuart line includes the rulers from James I. to Anne (1603-1702). The name is derived from the important office of steward to the royal household of Scotland.

The house of Hanover, whose family name is often given as Guelph, started with George I., of whom George V. is a direct descendant—Philadelphia Press.

SONG OF THE SWAN.

A Vocal Dirge About Which Poets and Naturalists Disagree.

There is an air of legendary mystery about the swan. Some swans are mute, but most have sonorous voices of surprising power and reach. Poetic tradition declares that the swan sings in dying, and so we have the familiar phrase to indicate the last effort of a poet—"swan song." Othello exclaims, "I will play the swan and die in music." And Portia says in "The Merchant of Venice": "He makes a swanlike end, fading in music."

A hundred other poets have used similar expressions, and yet naturalists declare that the swan does not make any noise in dying, though it may make a noise. And these same naturalists aver that the great vocal powers of swans are due to a special sounding apparatus formed by the coiling of the long trachea (windpipe) within the sternum (breast bone). The crane, whose trumpet call when a flock is setting off for a long, high flight, can be heard from above the clouds after the birds are out of sight, is furnished with a similar vocal instrument.

The swan is famous for its longevity. It is said to live a hundred years, and there is at least one recorded instance of a bird in captivity living seventy years. It is longer lived than the raven.—Garrett P. Serviss in Washington Post.

A Curious Trail.

All sorts of devices have been used to mark a line of march. A unique method of "blazing the trail" is still to be seen in Africa. Arthur J. Hayes mentions the subject in his "Source of the Blue Nile."

In 1880, after a fierce battle with the Abyssinians, the dervishes pursued their foes as far as the lake district. The madd's men had small knowledge of geography and little topographical intelligence. So the advance party, in order to mark the route for those who came after and also to guide the force on their return journey, twisted the saplings along the way into living knots. The war ended, but the tied up trees grew and flourished, but uncouthly twisted and distorted, and are now the only reminders of that uprising of the dervishes.

The Moth and the Flame.

The moth plunges headlong into the flames because of the way its body is constructed. There are two symmetrical points, exactly alike chemically, on the moth's body—namely, its eyes. If the rays of light modify the chemical condition of one side more than the other, then the moth's power of movement is affected. There is a stronger muscular tension on one side than on the other, and the moth is forced to move toward the source of light. If, however, one of the eyes is removed the chemical symmetry is destroyed, and instead of plunging into the flame it moves about in a circle.

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Firmly Finance.

"I started in life on borrowed capital," said Mr. Cassius Chex. "And now you have no debts whatever!"
"On the contrary, I expended my credit so that I could go on borrowing more and more."—Washington Star.

Taking Her Seriously.

"I've begun to think that fellow is really seriously in love with me."
"What makes you think so?"
"He's taken me to the theater three times now, and not once has he ever tried to kiss me good night."—Detroit Free Press.

A Paying Well.

Bill—Why, he has a well on his place.
Jill—Yes, he's way behind the times. "Up and down" it's an all well!"—Yonkers Statesman.

First and Last.

Suicide? "Doubter"—Johnny, who was very sure of himself. New Pami—Same as now—Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Jones!—Puck.

PREMIER VIVIANI



Premier Rene Viviani, the French statesman who is reported to have said there will be no peace compromise.

A Poetic Poem on Mashed.
I can't overemphasize the best these do. You must see for yourself to grasp the reason for enthusiasm.

Examine them. Look at the design. See their graceful lines, built torpedos for speed.

Look at that fine, solid, beautiful trim back, that powerful blade propeller shaped tail. Study the stripes and dots. Like the human finger print, each model possesses an individual design.

No two were ever seen with variations are simply infinite. To be fit for the gods!

What a thing of beauty a meal!—New York Globe.

A Warm Invitation.

The supreme court of Illinois, 480, held that the following challenge to fight a duel, but rather to invite one:

"Sir—It appears that a nice favorite of settling times and if the case you can consider that site me you are a coward and I to except of my offer. I want to change of sharpshoot' and life . . . set the day and I will be . . . come up like a man and man on I will choose mine the must be settled lam not a cow."—Chicago Tribune.

Juvenile Delinquency.

Miracle—Something that he that couldn't.

Respect—The feeling one had another word for his him.

Fauna—One who comes to earth try to live from another country.

Asked to state the difference between "results" and "consequences," a student replied, "Results is what you expect; consequences is what you get."—Boston Transcript.

A Contented People.

Famous for its fish, the little town of Marken, on the Zuider Zee, is habituated by a sturdy folk who desire to travel. Indeed, they are the people with their homes that many of them die over having seen any other part of the world.

List's Advice.

Being asked one day what to do in order to become an efficient player, List replied laconically, "Must eat well and walk a lot."

The secret of success is in your purpose.—Dillard