

The Tillamook Herald

E. E. Crombley, Editor

Issued Twice a Week, Tuesday and Friday
Entered as second-class matter May 17, 1914, at the post office at Tillamook, Oregon, under the act of March 3, 1879.
Price \$10.00 a Year in Advance

Advertising Rates

Each subsequent insertion, line .05	Resolutions of Condolence and Large notices, per line .05
Business & Professional cards, mo. 1.00	Display Advertisements, per inch .25
First Insertion, per line \$.10	ALL Display Ads must be in this office on Monday and Thursday Mornings to insure publication in following Tuesday and Friday issues. Reasons are imperative.
Each subsequent insertion, line .05	
Homebased notices .50	
Timber Claims 10.00	
Notices, per line .05	
Cards of thanks, per line .05	
Locals, per line, first insertion .75	

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 23, 1915.

The hard blow and storm of the last few days has destroyed property and seriously threatened the county road and railroad track at Bar View. A co-operative move on the part of the interests effected might have saved considerable and it may not be too late yet to save at least the county road and railroad from washing out. We would advise promptness in taking hold of this matter for if a new county right of way and road has to be authorized and built it means quite a sum. Our last bad storm has certainly been a matter of grave concern.

Herman Wise of Astoria has composed the following slogan for the 1916 Democratic campaign:
"If we Woodrow to safety's shore,
Let's have Woodrow for years more."

The above includes the sum and substance of next year's presidential campaign. The office seeking popularity however, with his hard times has already been put to route, by the present universal prosperity of the country, and our foreign policy has come to the front as the paramount issue.

President Wilson's European policy is hailed everywhere, by all true Americans, regardless of party affiliations as being perfect. And while his Mexican policy is criticized by the interests who would like to have Uncle Sam pull their chests out of the fire, the great body of American people seem to be highly satisfied because of the fact that we have been kept out of trouble and the lives of thousands of our best young men have been saved. We are sure that the fathers and mothers of this country truly appreciate the wise statesmanship and steady hand of our beloved president.

President Wilson can gracefully step down and shift upon some one else the terrible responsibility that is now his, for the platform he was elected upon declared for a single term. But we do not think the people will want it that way. They surely need his services and they will want him to remain.

ARMOUR EXPECTS GREAT PROSPERITY

(By J. Ogden Armour, Provision King)

America is rapidly rising to an unprecedented prosperity—a prosperity which would have been inconceivable a year ago, and which will be enduring and should not be affected by termination of the European war.

The idea that the cessation of European hostilities must affect adversely is, I believe, academic. Emigration from the countries now at war will be prohibitive. They will be forced to take this step, because the conflict means an exhaustion of men as well as of treasury. Men will be needed over there as much, if not more, than money. There can be no competition between a country of America's great vigor and infinite resources and countries that have spent themselves. America is destined to lead the world commercially and financially in 15 years. The war simply hastened that manifest destiny. For an American to fear the aftermath of the war appears to me baseless.

Ours is not a war prosperity, although ammunition orders are acceler-

ating trade. It is fundamental and the products of the farm are the basis. We are still largely an agricultural community, and as agriculture prospers the whole country prospers. The size of our crops and the prices we are securing for them have no parallel in the country's annals. Wheat is now coming abundantly to market and the new yield is bountiful.

PREDICTING BUSINESS TREND

Ascertaining and analyzing business conditions was the subject of a remarkable address delivered by F. H. Storms of the Fabson Statistical organization, before the Oregon Agricultural College School of Commerce as one number of its business men's course. By means of a chart of business conditions of the last twelve years it was shown that there is a definite and fairly constant relation between areas of prosperity and depression. These areas are determined by time and intensity of each period. They were represented on a chart as (irregular) black surfaces either above or below the base line of average conditions, and by the depth or height to which the depression or prosperity moved from the base. As shown on the chart the close similarity in size between the depression and prosperity periods extending back for twelve years was very remarkable.

These different periods of the business cycle followed each other almost as regularly as day follows night and conditions of the near future may be very accurately gauged by a study of the fundamental conditions of the country in comparison with past periods. Estimates are based on market prices of nine standard commodities, modified by such factors as railway earnings, number of idle cars, new buildings, bank clearings, business failures, condition of crops, and the investment market. The study of these barometric conditions will enable a competent student of current business conditions to analyze the outlook and be prepared to take advantage of changes in business conditions. Manufacturers will know when to buy their raw material, increase their plant, increase production in certain lines, or curtail and retrench. Investors will know when to buy and when to sell securities. Farmers will be given a very definite and relatively correct system of ascertaining when to market their surplus products, when to buy their supplies and which form of agricultural practice is likely to prove most profitable.

But all these transactions should be based on long swings of several years rather than on the minor fluctuations of the stock markets. This latter matter was said by the speaker seldom to give average net profits.

Mr. Storms likewise informed Dean Bessel that this was the first public presentation of the Fabson system in the Pacific Northwest. It is the design of the course, in which the lecture was supplied, to be both practical and progressive.

The next number of the course will be by Phil S. Bates, versatile editor of the Pacific Northwest.



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.

JOE DONALDSON

R. F. D. No. 1, Tillamook

AN OLD, OLD FESTIVAL

Thanksgiving is not a new fangled notion by any means. It is as old as the centuries.

In Old Testament times there was an offering of thanksgiving. Sometimes it was in public, and some times it was in private; sometimes it was accompanied with sacrifices, and sometimes it was simply the uplifting of the heart's deepest experiences of awe and gratitude.

In the New Testament times it was accompanied occasionally, if not generally, with supplication and prayer. The form has changed, but in every age God's children have found some way in which to utter forth the memory of God's great goodness.

The religious festival which we celebrate on Thursday, however, and which now happily has become a national festival, is peculiarly linked with the beginnings of our New England history.

The Puritan Pilgrims were the ones who instituted it. The persecutions which they endured in England under Mary, Elizabeth and James I, caused a number of them to emigrate in 1620 to Holland, where they established themselves in the city of Leyden, and where they were joined by their remaining brethren in 1608. The appointment of Thanksgiving day for some special blessing had long been a custom among the Dutch as well as among other nations in Europe, and the general gratitude to heaven for some great war victory, for the procurement of peace or for deliverance from pestilence or famine, often found expression in this way. In Holland, the first anniversary of the deliverance of the city of Leyden from the siege, October 3, 1575, was kept as a religious festival of thanksgiving and praise. In the English church service, the 31st of November is so celebrated, in commemoration of the discovery of the gunpowder plot.

But the Puritans did not remain in Holland. After fully satisfying themselves that their number instead of increasing was gradually diminishing they abandoned that country, landed upon Plymouth Rock and found a home in a new world, retaining the old Dutch customs of a general thanksgiving for special blessing.

The first harvest of the colonists at Plymouth, Gov. Bradford sent four men out fasting that they "might offer a more special manner rejoice together." Two years later the colonists were in distress on account of drought, and a day of fasting and prayer was appointed. While they were praying the wished-for rain came down abundantly, and the governor forthwith appointed a day of public thanksgiving, which was devoutly observed.

One of the most remarkable thanksgiving customs on record prevails in Southampton and Easthampton, Long Island, Montauk Point, which consists of nine thousand acres, was owned by numerous proprietors in these towns, and used as a common pasturage for stock. The time of driving the herds home for winter was fixed at a meeting by the town council, "and it came," says the historian, "to be a rule from the period beyond which the memory of man runneth not, that the Thursday of the week following the return of the cattle from Montauk should be observed as a day of thanksgiving, or feasts, and often a day of fasting and prayer was turned into a day of thanksgiving by what seemed an immediate answer to their prayers."

In ways such as these the thanksgiving custom was introduced, and in the same spirit in which the thanks of the colonists were expressed, in that early day, the custom was continued, and has come down to our own times.—Ex.

Mummies of Peru.
Before taking leave of Cuzco, Peru, we went to see the very interesting collection of Inca relics in the private museum of a Peruvian doctor who has devoted many years of his life to Inca research. Ranged round the walls were mummies which had been taken from rock tombs. All had been buried in a sitting posture, and, judging by the horrible expressions of agony on the parchment skin, I should imagine that some of them, prisoners of war, I was told, had been entombed alive. The horror of those mummied faces and the awful contortions of the skeletons haunted me for a long time, nor shall I ever forget the sight.

One or two of the skulls bore evidence of skillful surgery; star shaped pieces of bone having been cleverly fitted in to repair damage done by the star shaped stone weapons of the period. I did not measure those I saw in the museum, but one of the star-shaped stone weapons which we brought back to England from Cuzco measured four inches from point to point across the top—a truly formidable club.—Wide World Magazine.

They Feared the Dutch.
In 1674, in the old days of England's wars with the Dutch, the inhabitants of Sheringham, in terror of invasion by the Dutch forces, petitioned the Lord Lieutenant and deputy lieutenants of Norfolk, "Our Town," they said, "Joynes upon ye Malice sea, and we are afraid every night ye enemy should come ashore and fire Our Towne when we be in our Beddes; for yee Houses stand very close together, and all ye Houses thatched with straw, that in one houres time ye Towne may be burnt, for we have nothing to Resist them but our Gunns, with a broken carriage and four Musquets, which we bought at our Owne cost and charges, which is a very small defence against an enemy, and likewise we have no powder, nor shot for ye said Gunns, nor Musquets, when we stand in need." They therefore asked for a few more muskets, with powder and bullets. In granting this the authorities stipulated that Sheringham should not "Impresse ye said arms and ammunition."

Oliver Goldsmith and Powder.
April 4, 1774, died Oliver Goldsmith in his forty-seventh year, at the height of his fame, as also of his embarrassments. Goldsmith's death was hastened, as some thought, by his taking against his apothecary's wish the famous powder, Dr. James' fever powder. One should be just to the powder. Goldsmith himself thought he had been given sulphur and not the genuine powder, while Mr. Hawkes, his apothecary, declared the sick man had taken the right remedy in a wrong fashion and after Goldsmith's death published in collaboration with the poet's other two physicians, "An Account of the Late Dr. Goldsmith's Illness So Far as Relates to the Exhibition of Dr. James' Powder." Death says all debts. In no other way could Goldsmith have cleared himself.—London Spectator.

A Costly Quarrel.
Rowley, the English clothier, was hard to beat in his perseverance against one who had incurred his ill will. Rowley had a quarrel with a horse dealer named Brant. It was a trivial matter, but Rowley took the next horse to Brant, set up a piano, bought a corner and proceeded to make himself insolent for Brant. After one or two casual cases in court Brant moved Rowley bought out the next door neighbor and followed with piano and corner. Brant went to law, but found he could do nothing. Failing he took a detached house. Then Rowley took brass bands and organs and assailed him. This was actionable, and Rowley paid \$5,000 for his revenge.—London Tatler.

The Gospel Oak.
In the village of Potstead, Suffolk, England, stands a famous oak which the pastor has proved to be 2,000 years old. The tree has a girth of thirty-six feet and has been known always as the gospel oak, since under it the first Christian missionaries preached to the heathen Saxons thirteen centuries ago. This event is commemorated each year by a special service held under the tree.

Early Soporific.
Houthis, a Chinese physician who lived in the third century, gave his patients a preparation of hemp, whereby they were rendered insensible during surgical operations. The soporific effects of mandrake are mentioned by Shakespeare.

Retreating in Disorder.
"Who was that tough looking chap I saw you with today, Hicks?"
"Be careful, Parker. That was my twin brother."
"By Jove, old chap, forgive me! I really ought to have known."—Kansas City Times.

Wrong Either Way.
Isabel—I'll never have another photograph taken (sotto) Why not, dear? Isabel—Oh, if it looks like me I don't like it, and if it flatters me my friends don't like it!—Exchange.

A Woman's Way.
"Your doom is sealed!" cried the villain.
"Ha," laughed the heroine defiantly. "I guess I can steam it open!"—Chicago Herald.

The Difference.
"Your cook is just like one of the family, isn't she?"
"Dear me, no! She never would eat warmed over dishes!"—Baltimore American.

YAMHILL MILLING COMPANY

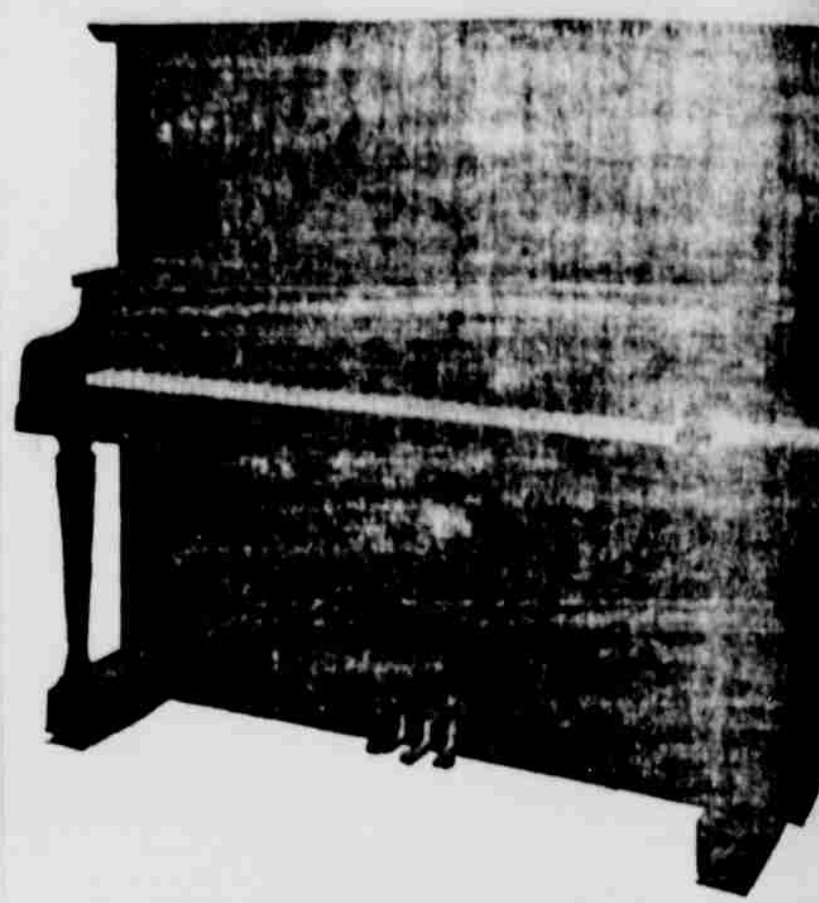
FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED

Morning Star Y Family Blend Oregon Flower

E. I. ULLMANN, Mgr.

In Commercial Bldg.

Mutual Phone



THE TIME TO BUY A PIANO IS NOW

The piano houses all over the country are overstocked and are making special inducements to buyers. I have the factory agency for the high-grade Chute & Butler Pianos and Player Pianos, and have recently secured the Wiley B. Allen Co. line, which offers unmatched piano values. Their line comprises the following well known instruments:

Mason & Hamlin, Hardman Conover, Ludwig, Miltos, Kingsbury, Rembrandt, Wellington and others.

These pianos may be secured by the small \$8.00 or \$10 monthly easy payment contract. You buy for the identical price paid by the "spot cash" buyer, the only difference being interest on the unpaid portion remaining after each installment. Deduct the first payment then figure out how easy the small monthly payments will be for you to meet on a two or three year contract.

At the time of your purchase you receive an agreement of exchange whereby if for any reason within one year from date of sale you wish to change your piano for another make, you receive full purchase price in the exchange. "Could anything be more fair?"

These pianos are received by me on consignment, and being at no expense in selling, saves you the large commission always made by a salaried salesman. See me before buying elsewhere. It will pay you.

Leland B. Erwin
TILLAMOOK, OREGON

3rd Number

Lyceum Course

THE APOLLO CONCERT COMPANY

AT THE

Christian Church

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27, 1915

Don't Miss This Number

This company is unexcelled in variety of musical offerings, splendid solo work and strong ensemble. Each member is an artist. There is no more popular musical organization appearing on the platform. The comment of the press and public following a concert by the Apollos is always exceptionally cordial and congratulatory.

We Will Wire Your House at a Reduced Price Until Dec. 4th, the Close of Electric Prosperity week.

Coast Power Co.

Babies

Babies

All the Supplies the Babies Need We Have

Nipples, Bottles, Brushes, Combs, Talcum Powder and Milk.

Send Us Your Order

The Tillamook Drug Store