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WHEELER AND NORTH END NEWS.

From Reporter:

The Brighton Development Co. is figuring on putting in a water system in Brighton immediately of sufficient capacity to supply 5,000 inhabitants. The water will be taken from Mess-house creek south of the Brighton townsite.

Negotiations have been entered into between the Brighton Development Co. and a large mill company of Portland, with a view of putting up a big mill on the tide lands in front of Brighton. Prospects are very favorable for the consummation of this deal at an early date.

George Archibald of Portland, came in Wednesday and purchased a business lot in Wheeler. He decided to take the lot near the Reporter office to keep in touch with the trend of local events. Mr. Archibald intends to build a two story building at once, with a forty foot front and 50 feet in length. The upper floor will be divided into living apartments and the lower floor for business establishments. Mrs. Archibald and family will move in as soon as suitable living quarters are provided.

Mr. M. C. Mace shipped another carload of fish Wednesday morning from Wheeler, presumably to New York points, since its definite destination could not be ascertained—consisting of ten tons of fresh salmon. The former shipment sent away last week arrived in New York City in first class condition which shows that the shipping of fresh Salmon to eastern points is proving to be a success and gives assurance of being developed to much greater proportions. It is the intention of Mr. Mace to send several more carloads during the coming month.

The special annexation election held in Nelsalem City last Tuesday proved to be a decided victory for the pro-expansionists since it carried by an overwhelming majority. The outcome of the issue was never in doubt since all realized that it was the only means of paving the way for greater things in that city. As a result of the election

the territory included in the corporate limits of the city was greatly enlarged and gives residents who have hitherto had no voice in municipal affairs an opportunity to exercise that right.

Fish Commissioners Newland of Portland and Ed. Leach, of Tillamook, assisted by Deputy Commissioner Jack Donthit, also of Tillamook, made an unexpected call in this neighborhood this week and succeeded in arresting a number of local fishermen for violating the fish laws. Those arrested were Joe Duncan, C. L. Stimpson, Andrew Neff and Ed. Bryant. All except Stimpson pleaded guilty and payed a fine of \$50 and costs while Stimpson stood trial. The charge against Stimpson was dismissed by the commissioners when they saw that the defendant had Attorney Shortridge to fight the case. Whether it was on account of lack of sufficient evidence to convict or the fact that they wouldn't get a jury to return a favorable verdict that they deemed it best to drop the case, is not known, but at any rate they decided to let the defendant go free and rest on their laurels having succeeded in landing three victims, which is enough at one time. From what we can learn these officials will make another visit to this river soon and it behooves local fishermen to fish according to law lest they may be compelled to pay additional fines and thus cut down their present season's earnings to a minimum. The Commission took a big wagon load of nets to Tillamook City as contraband of war.

NAZARENE MEETINGS.

Nazarene meetings are held in the old Christian Church on Tuesday and Friday evenings and on Sunday at 3 p. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m.

Dynamiters still have their vindictive sympathizers. A bomb was recently sent through the mails to Gen. H. G. Otis, editor of the Los Angeles Times, who was wary enough to turn it over to the police, who in turn exploded it in the bed of a dry river. The infernal machine tore a hole in the gravel twenty feet in diameter and fifteen feet deep.

BEFORE AND AFTER THE TARIFF.

From the New York Evening Post:

Some amusement, but more satisfaction, will be caused by the statement of the president of the American Woolen company in regard to the new tariff. He cheerfully takes the view that it was not much of a shower, after all. Woolen manufacture will go on as profitably as before wool was made free and the rates on finished goods cut in half. Indeed, old-fashioned protectionists will scent something like treason in Mr. Wood's asserting that "free wool is of inestimable value to the cloth-maker." Are the very mountains of protection quaking that such a thing can be said by a protectionist? After having been solemnly assured for years that the wool tax was the very keystone of the arch of the "American system," we are now told that knocking it out will be a great advantage. And though Mr. Wood thinks that the mills making fancy woolen goods will find their problem "more difficult," than that of the others, he is certain that the American Woolen company "will be able," after needed adjustments and economies, "to compete successfully with similar manufacturers abroad." After this, what can be astonishing?

It would be cruel to place over against these calm assurances by Mr. Wood the alarmed protests and dire predictions that were made, when the wool schedules were pending, in the name of the American Woolen company and others in the wool manufacture. One sees now that all of this was a kind of inherited and professional fear. The manufacturers simply felt bound to cry out before they were hurt. They had been doing it for generations. They knew from long practice exactly how to fall into the tone of dismal prophecy. Nor do we allege that they were entirely insincere or hypocritical in this course. They had so often heard and said that American industry would perish without high protection that they had come to more than half believe it. Besides, they were under the pressure of class and old associations. The tacit agreement among all the beneficiaries of the protective tariff was that all should make common cause in protesting against any change. So it was that a great many of the alarmists were necessarily profane. They merely went through the motions, as was expected of them. And now that all is over, it is needless to point out the somewhat ludicrous contradictions between what they said before the tariff was passed and what they say now that it is law.

For our part, we feel that every indication of courage and good hope and renewed energy on the part of our manufacturers, in facing the new conditions, ought to be hailed. That is the real American spirit. It has long been disguised by the sophisms and superstitions of the protective system. We have been taught to believe that we could not stand the strain of competition; that we had various disadvantages and inferiorities, as compared with foreigners; and that our only safety lay in heavy tariff rates levied against them. Whatever element of truth there may have been in this at one time and in respect to certain industries, it long since ceased to be, for the broad range of American manufactures, anything but a myth, a kind of hideous survival and intellectual obsession. And now that the time has come to shake it off, we look for many more optimistic affirmations like that of Mr. Wood. Americans are not so mean-spirited and dependent in this tariff matter as they have been pictured. They have the pluck and skill and resolution to hold up their heads and fight their own commercial battles; and the coming days should see the marked display of the conviction that our salvation does not depend upon tariff rates but upon our own inventiveness and energy in making the most of our great natural resources.

If the woolen manufacture does not admit that it will be seriously injured by the new tariff, neither does the iron and steel business. The Iron Age prints in full the new duties of the iron and steel schedule, and shows that they are, in general, cut 50 per cent from the Payne-Aldrich rates. But it betrays no tremor of apprehension as to effect on the American trade. Its market reports do, indeed, speak of "inquiries for foreign iron and steel prices," but at the same time refer to the efforts of American producers to push their interests in Europe, and treat "the tariff developments in the steel trade" as quite negligible. Editorially, the Iron Age discusses the probabilities of foreign competition under the new rates, but evidently does not believe that it will amount to much. It declares that the "steel-buyer in the twilight zone"—meaning by this certain sections on the coast—"may have a great deal of studying to do," but that was precisely the aim of the lowered duties. Their avowed object was to keep the possibility of foreign imports open as a means of blocking a rise in prices not called for by the actual cost of production.

The plain fact is that manufacturers, if they are worth their salt, will be able to prosper under the Underwood tariff. With the average rates still more than 20 per cent, this common

verdict will be that, if they cannot survive, they do not deserve to. But they will survive. They have been, through all the tariff discussion, like the man who was struggling in the river and crying piteously for help, but whom an old fisherman exhorted to stand up. He did so, and found that the water was only three feet deep. Many others besides Mr. Wood are now discovering with whatever mortification over their past outcries, that they can stand upon their own feet.

NON-PEDIGREED CATTLE IN ENGLAND.

From Western Farmer.
By Thos. Shaw.

The average of excellence in the non-pedigreed cattle of England is much higher than the average of the same in this country whether north or south of the Canadian boundary line. This follows in a measure doubtless from the long period during which a large majority of the farmers have used only pedigreed bulls of good individuality. This is particularly noticeable in the class known as milking Shorthorns in England and in the Ayrshires of Scotland. But the remarkable fact is, that in relation to both, the average of excellence in the non-pedigreed animals is higher than the average of the same in those that are pedigreed.

This was manifest in so many instances that it could not but arrest our attention. In both breeds the very finest specimens individually were animals that could not be recorded because of the shortness of the pedigree, or because no pedigree had been kept of their breeding.

This applied not only to the individuality of the animals but also to their record at the pail. Among the very best performers at the pail were animals that could not be recorded. So frequently was this the case that it could not but arrest our attention and beget the desire to know why it was so.

Why should the best specimens individually embrace so large a number of animals in these two breeds, and why should so many of them be superior in their performance at the pail? The conclusion that we came to was this: These animals were virtually purely bred, though not recorded. The owners had been wise enough to use only pure-bred sires for generations, but they had not been wise enough to record them, that is, to keep records that would in time have made them eligible for recording. As they were not recorded, there was no demand for them from foreign buyers. This being the case, selection was more severe than in the case of pedigreed animals. Because of this a larger proportion of the animals of only medium or of average excellence were discarded, and a larger proportion of only the best were retained for future breeding.

The breeder of pedigreed animals could not so readily retain in his herd all the animals of highest excellence. Foreign buyers wanted his cattle. Very naturally they wanted some of the best. To retain the trade a certain percentage of these must be sold. This, of course, could not but react adversely to maximum production where the drain was of such a character. This goes far to explain why so many animals can be found in Britain in these breeds, and doubtless in other breeds, that are superb in individuality and performance and yet they cannot be recorded.

Why may they not be recorded? It is not because they are not purely bred, but because the owners have not kept a record of their breeding. They did not do so because as they alleged of the trouble that it involved. See the price that they are paying for shirking what they call trouble. Those noble non-pedigreed Shorthorns would not bring more than \$150 in the market. Could their records be produced, they would readily sell for \$1,000 and in some instances for a larger amount.

Those superb animals cannot be imported into America. Why? Because they are not recorded. Why should it be so? Why should animals not be admitted for breeding uses because they are not recorded? This enactment hinders the importation of some of the best specimens into America that can be found in all Britain. Britain is so much the richer because of this legislation, and Canada and the United States are so much the poorer.

We also noticed that among the pedigreed herds of milking Shorthorns and of Ayrshires, the very best performers were aged cows in many instances, as old as 10 to 12 years. Why should this be? Cows are supposed to be at their best with reference to production when they are 7 to 8 years old. Why should so many of the best performers be of an older age? Is it not because of the fact that many of the breeders are selling off their best and thus reducing the average excellence of their herds?

If this conclusion is correct, it follows by natural sequence that highest possible production with any breed of cattle has not yet been attained. Nor will it be reached until breeders of the best specimens refuse to sell their best animals at any price. Those who thus stand out resolutely may attain to a pinnacle in production higher than any that has yet been reached.

Are not the breeders of England teaching us a very important lesson

with reference to registration? With both Shorthorns and Ayrshires, animals with a certain number of crosses may be recorded. In Canada and the United States they cannot be recorded unless they trace to animals that are already recorded on the side of both sire and dam. This forever excludes the admittance of grade animals, however excellent they may be individually, or how many crosses they may possess from pedigreed sires. These rules forever shut out the renovating influences that come from the presence of a certain amount of alien blood. Is it wise thus to exclude these influences? Is it not true that in Canada and also in the United States, the rules pertaining to registration have been framed by men who sought to advance their own selfish interests rather than the interests of the community, that is, the interests of the general public?

WORLD FAMOUS HEN LAYS 291 EGGS IN 365 DAYS.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore., Oct. 18, 1913. Breaking all former records by the liberal margin of nine eggs, College Station hen No. C. 543 celebrated the first anniversary of her business career on Wednesday, Oct. 16th, by laying her 291st egg. Her activity has been in no way interrupted by the exceptional stormy weather or the moulting period, and she is steadily laying an egg a day.

Prof. James Dryden, who bred and managed the hen and kept her egg record, has made no special attempt to break egg-laying records. On the contrary, he has kept in view the purpose to breed flocks of good layers that will be just as profitable on the farm and in commercial poultry yards as in the college yards. He believes that good layers can be bred from good egg strains, if proper selections are made.

His flock of fifty, of which the record hen is a member, is mostly very prolific, and contains many hens in the 250-class. What this means is easily determined by comparison with the average hen, which lays 70 per year.

None of this flock has been coddled or stimulated to increase egg production. They have all been fed and housed in a sanitary and comfortable manner, easily duplicated by careful poultrymen. Two other members of the flock are close to the record hen and one of them could distance her, with a record of 278 and almost a month to finish her year in.

The record hen is a cross between pure bred Barred Rocks and White Leghorns. Her parents were in-bred. Good breeding, good feed, good housing and good care are the factors to which Professor Dryden attributes her wonderful egg production.

VALUE OF FARM CROPS ESTIMATED AT \$140,000,000

With an agricultural production of about \$140,000,000 for the year 1913—about \$13,000,000 in excess of last year's valuation—the Oregon farmer need not fear that he will be overtaken by hard times. The exact figures, based on estimates made by Dr. Withycombe, Director of the Experiment Station, at Corvallis, are \$139,565,325 for the current year, and \$125,764,949 for the preceding year.

The total valuation is made up of \$74,999,165 representing crop values and of \$64,566,160 representing the value of other agricultural products. The leading crop money-maker is wheat, with an estimated production of 22,146,887 bushels, valued at \$16,510,165. Its nearest competitor is hay, 1,516,621 tons, valued at \$13,694,589. The value of the fruit crop is \$8,900,000. The figures for clover seed, while the lowest of the nine separately listed products, are in many ways the most gratifying of all. They represent a new industry, vindicate the contention of the college authorities that clover and alfalfa can be and are grown successfully, and indicate that valuable additions to the fertility of Oregon farms have been made.

Of other agricultural products other than crops the value of livestock sales is \$34,807,500; dairy products, \$18,425,000; poultry and eggs, \$8,700,000; wool, \$2,975,000; mohair, \$356,250; and honey, \$141,750.

DAILY CURRENT FILINGS AT COURT HOUSE.

Furnished by Pacific Abstract Co.
WARRANTY DEEDS.

Walter D. Wood and wife to G. B. Carter, lots 27 & 28 blk 37 Wood's subdivision of McCoy's Addn. to Bay City, \$425.

P. W. Todd and wf. to Tillamook County Bank, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, blk. 45 Thayer's Fifth Addn. to Tillamook. Lot 14 blk. 20 Ocean View. Lots 7 & 20 blk. 21 Ocean View. Und. of E of Sec. 36 T1 N R 9 W. Part of lot 10 Sec. 20 T1 S R 10 W. and tide lands fronting and abutting thereon, \$1.

R. K. Simpson & wf to B. A. Barber. Und. of lot 36 blk. 57 Rockaway Beach, \$400.

First Bank & Trust Co. to D. F. Brunner, lot 13 blk. 13 Rockaway Beach, \$80.

BRIEF NEWS OF OREGON

Heavy snow fall in the mountains. Traffic and telegraph and telephone lines have been hampered.

Mrs. Sarah A. Evans was elected president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs at the annual meeting of the Hood River.

Since the establishment of automobile registration in 1911, Multnomah county has more than \$28,000 in fees.

Owing to effective forest protection passed through the county without a single destructive fire.

Three carloads of horses were bought in upper Malheur and the government for use in the department.

Glendale and Sutherlin will on local option issues. News because of technicalities in the constitution.

Governor West had no right of debt in carrying on vice control and the emergency board had authority to declare legal according to the attorney general.

I. D. Westfall of Tualatin handsome loving cup offered Great Northern railroad for agricultural exhibit at the fair at Salem.

More than \$6,000 head of stock leave Bend for Chicago stock this probably being the largest shipment of mutton ever made Oregon.

Eugene was chosen as the place of meeting at the closing of the annual convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs at River.

High school officials of Eugene have placed a ban on popping pictures shows, parties, etc., on any night in the week on Friday and Saturday.

George Temple, aged 12, a student, shot Watchman Geo. Cliff. The latter bit the boy's head with the former's weapon may die.

The Noti tunnel on the Eugene Bay railroad is nearly ready for rails. Trains may be run to Eugene to Mapleton within the next days.

School fund loans in Oregon totaling \$100,000 may be forfeited if the notes are received in closure suits are brought against the state.

Representative Humphreys of Ingoton may visit some of the important river and harbor projects Oregon if Representative G. finds he can't make the trip.

The C. A. Smith lumber of has been asked by Governor Oregon to defend its title in acres of land which, it is believed has been obtained by use of school land selections.

Guy M. Lindsay, former of the Citizens National bank of City, was freed of the charge of appropriating funds, because government's failure to produce damaging evidence against him.

George H. George, president Astoria National bank, vice president and treasurer of the Astoria River Packers' association of the foremost citizens of Astoria died at his home in Astoria.

That the national forest, recently was opened to homestead available agricultural lands, is a brink of an era of development, the opinion of J. Roy Harwell, appointed supervisor.

Secretary of the Navy Department informed Senator Chamberlain sufficient room on the battleship gun will prevent Oregon from accompanying the ship to the Panama canal as an escort.

Suit has been filed by the general of Oregon against the governor, secretary of state and treasurer for recovery of \$14,000 said to be unlawfully spent out of the treasury revolving fund.

Senator Chamberlain has been by the state department that proposed legislation by Chile has changed to make the number 50 per cent ad valorem, an increase of 50 per cent, instead of 25 per cent as intended.

Governor West intends to pay payment of expense of grand investigation of I. W. W. department Coos county up to A. H. Powers the Smith-Powers Logging company. Powers is blamed for instigating deportation.

Very largely through the efforts Representative Sinnott, the results of the geological survey has recommended to the secretary of the geological designation under the homestead act of sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, township 26 south, range 12 east; sections 1, 2, 11 to 14, 25, 26, township 27, range 12 Lake county, near Fort Rock.

Governor West has appointed a committee to devise a plan for the proved system of forest taxation. Governor also will urge the secretary to formulate a plan to encourage forestation and the settlement of logged-off lands and to make recommendations to the next legislature.