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Two things a man should never be angry at: What he can help, and what he cannot help.

THE RIGHT SORT OF "HOLD-UP."

THE course of a long letter to the morning paper, Judge George, alluding to the effort being made to establish and maintain Statement No. 1 as a vital part of the primary law, characterizes it as a "hold-up." He says, for example, "When we 'hold-up' members to accept the dictation of some one else, some one else" is the people of Oregon. Is it anything wrong for the people of Oregon to "dictate" to their servants, the 90 members of the legislature? All the "holding-up" Statement No. 1 does is to oblige members of the legislature to obey a certain duty, fairly and fully expressed will of the people. This is a kind of "hold-up" that has long been needed in Oregon, and elsewhere.

Judge George also says: "Some claim to be influenced by evils which have attended two or three legislative elections. Some surely have been bad enough, but that is not relevant to this discussion. 'Not relevant!' It is the very kernel of the discussion. What else but evils in the legislature, consequent upon senatorial elections, some of which Judge George admits 'have been bad enough,' has caused this long-uttered and increasing demand for election of senators by the people? If Statement No. 1 prevails in this election that result is attained. There will be no more of these evils in legislatures. This is the main, immediate issue. It is so relevant that nothing else is sufficiently relevant to need discussion now, though beyond this immediate and conspicuous result a broader principle is maintained, that of government of, by and for the people.

But Judge George argues that such a method is unconstitutional; that in thus acting the people of Oregon would be sitting at defiance the "will" of the people of the United States as expressed in the constitution; that the whole nation is interested in having senators elected by legislatures, however many or bad the evils of the system are. He makes the best plea along this line that we have read, but there is not much in it. The legislature will still elect. The constitution is literally obeyed. But in addition to performing the function imposed upon it by the constitution, the legislature will also carry out the expressed will of the people of Oregon. Surely there can be no harm in that. There is nothing in the constitution prohibiting a legislature from electing a senator that the people of the state want. This, by the way, is not new, or peculiar to Oregon. It has been done in a number of states for years, and we never heard of the constitution being seriously fractured thereby.

A REASONABLE DECISION.

A RECENT decision by the appellate court of the state of Indiana on the regulation of carriers by state commissions, and the powers of the state, is of interest. It is the case of Southern Railway company against Hunt et al. In this case, among other things, the court held that the fact that the commodity handled was interstate traffic did not affect the jurisdiction of the commission to fix local rates; that the state had the power to establish the rates of compensation for carriage of commodities between points within the state; and the legislature may delegate to a commission the authority to establish freight rates between points within the state.

On the question of the limitation of power to regulate rates, the court held that neither the legislature nor a commission could arbitrarily establish a tariff so unreasonable as to practically destroy the value of the carrier's property engaged in the business affected by the rate, nor so exorbitant as to be in disregard of the public rights, and that courts would afford relief against rates which were unjust either to the shipper or to the carrier. The court further held that freight rates established by a commission will be presumed to be reasonable, and will be effective until attacked and set aside by judicial proceeding.

This seems to be a case tried out in the state courts, with no attempt at the plaintiff railroad to apply to federal court for an injunction or otherwise. Of course state courts are as capable of protecting the public right as the federal courts.

courts are, as appears to have been done in this case, while the state commission law was also respected and upheld. Judges of state courts are not ignorant of the fact that there is a constitution of the United States as well as state constitution and laws, and they are sworn to uphold it.

These questions, arising under state laws, should be tried out and settled, at least in the first instance, in the state courts. The federal injunction process in the matter of state regulation of railroads has been overworked.

DO WE KNOW OREGON?

THE JOURNAL has often contended that Oregonians do not know Oregon. In proof of its contention, it points to the results of the late Commercial club contest. The winner of the capital prize is one who spent but a few weeks in the state. He came here, bided a few weeks, and went away. The vision of an unusual handwork of nature was a revelation to his unaccustomed eyes. He had nowhere been amid scenes that so impressed. He wrote of Portland, of her resources, of her position and of her environs; and wrote with a vividness and force that comes from that potential impression gathered while what he described was yet new. It was the newness, and the revelational character of his impression that made his pen strong, and his soul deep. Perhaps many Oregon writers who contended are not lacking in portrayal and grasp, but with them Oregon is an old story. They are familiar with and unenlivened by it. They overlook and have an under conception of what the state actually is and has.

So with the winner of the second prize. To her the state had not lost its newness. Its beauty, its matchless opportunities, its unrivaled inheritance from a prodigal nature were not yet so usual as to lose the strength of their impressiveness. Hence she wrote, and wrote matchlessly. Not that Miss Howe and Dr. Straton did not have great natural talent for their tasks, for both had; but so had many of the Oregonians who contended.

THE PRIMARIES.

THE Oregon primaries occur next Friday. Very much of weal or woe to the state hangs on the results. The issue is a question of good government or bad government. It is not a question of a man, or men, but of an idea. A man has limits, but an idea is infinite. The personal interests of a man as a consideration in public affairs are wholly inconsequential. With an idea it is otherwise. Men are plentiful; but ideas are rare. The man is of few days, when he passes on, but a principle is imperishable. If it be a principle that makes for good government, it is inhuman and self-destructive to sacrifice it. The man who lays violent hands on it makes trouble for himself and trouble for his children to come after.

Over and over again, the people of Oregon have seen senatorial deadlocks in the Oregon legislature. Over and over again, with each recurring instance, they have condemned the system, and clamored for a better one. Over and over again they have seen the senatorship on an apparent auction block, and bidders and sellers swarming around it like flies about a lump of sugar. Over and over again they have seen the forces of passion and dishonor contending in a struggle so bitter that party was riven, legislation debauched and manhood distorted. Like a nightmare of disorder and folly, the system was with us until in a revolution of reaction that swept the state like the burst of a hurricane, the protesting ballots of 57,000 voters overthrew it and set up another plan.

It was but yesterday that this revolution came, and but yesterday that there happened the dismal events that preceded and caused it. We cannot have forgotten either, nor can we have forgotten that out of them came the principle of people's choice of senator, and that upon the halloing next Friday this principle is to be tested on the question of whether or not it is to survive. It is an issue involving more of conscience, and more of pure patriotism, than has ever been presented to the people of Oregon to pass upon.

The whole trend of the time is for an aroused public conscience, and for an awakening among the forces of good government. The testimony of Roosevelt, the testimony of Hughes, the testimony of La Follette, the counsel of all those who

From the American Lumberman. When restraining orders were secured by western shippers of forest products the district courts required the complainants to execute bonds providing for the reimbursement of the railroads in the event that the commission and the higher courts did not confirm the views of the district judges. These bonds were from late developments of the case of the lumbermen. The charges and the proposed new charges on the traffic shipped within the last few months has eaten up the bond furnished by the lumbermen. The American Coast Lumber Manufacturers' association case. The court hearing the case of the lumbermen has asked the lumbermen to file a bond in the sum of \$200,000 by April 13, so that the interests of the carriers may be fully secured. This the lumbermen have some hesitancy in doing because a few have not lived up to their obligations, having endeavored to secure protection without the guarantee of a bond.

THE COQUILLE REGION.

THE Bandon Recorder says that the greatest need of that region is transportation facilities; that it could produce a great variety of necessary things but cannot ship them except by Coos bay, making the cost too great, and it continues: The advantages of a commerce with this port have been seen by San Francisco and San Pedro, and we have some 13 or 14 sailing vessels running south from here, besides two modern oil-burning steamers on schedule between Bandon and San Francisco; also two new steamers being built for the same run. Portland, the metropolis of Oregon, however, has neglected us for some reason, or lack of reason, unknown to us; our business men have repeatedly tried to get a line from Portland to Bandon, they have communicated with the commercial organizations of the former city to no avail.

The Recorder further states that an appeal to the Portland Commercial club was answered by the advice to "take the matter up with San Francisco dealers"—which is curious if true. A Portland business man calls The Journal's attention to this editorial, and asks us to comment on it. The Journal has published columns upon columns of editorials, and more columns and columns of news articles on this very subject. Would further appeals have any better effect? We are willing to repeat, however, a thousand times if necessary, that the Coquille region would richly pay any trade center which gets into direct commercial relations with it. It is richly worth the expenditure of much effort and money. Its trade would be a valuable and growing asset for the business interests of this city.

The Coquille people have done their part. They have made due efforts and advances. But they seem to think that they get little or no encouragement in Portland. This should not be so, and Portland's business men should be the first to aid in the effort to develop the trade and resources of the Coquille region.

THE OREGON UNIVERSITY.

From the Berkeley (Cal.) Daily Gazette. The referendum has its uses and abuses and the university people of Oregon are just now protesting strongly against the abuses of this modern panacea for all the political ills of the body politic. The Oregon legislature, at its last session, voted \$125,000 as an annual appropriation for the support and maintenance of the state university. In a few weeks after the adjournment of the legislature the managers of some of the Willamette valley counties, who are the chief enemies of the state university and to the state university in particular, conceived the idea of calling a referendum upon the appropriation bill, thus demanding that the university be abolished until the next state election (June 1, 1908). The university has been struggling along upon a meagerly appropriated appropriation of \$47,000. The \$125,000 appropriation would have meant the enormous sums spent by other states upon their institutions of higher learning, and it seems now too much for a state which has a reputation for economy. A prominent Oregon educator says: "A veto of the appropriation bill by the voters would be a referendum upon the eyes of a number of the commonwealths that are now considering the adoption of the constitution of institutions as a part of their constitutions."

So the referendum is on trial in Oregon, or rather we should say, the people are on trial. The referendum shows what the majority of the state thinks it would be a blow to Oregon for her people to vote against higher education. The referendum is a referendum upon the question of whether or not the state should support higher education, and hence should not be given the power.

Manufactured "Relics."

By Publicity Bureau of A. B. C. E. M. One of the most interesting exhibits in Pittsburg, at the first International Convention of the Young People's Missionary movement which has just been held there, was a "relic" brought along by one wide bearing an inscription "Japanese. This bit of hard wood at the end of a wooden stick, because it bore the original edict against Christianity issued by the mikado no longer than 1868. The translation reads thus: 'The Christian religion is forbidden and the order must be strictly kept. The corrupt religion is strictly forbidden. Done in the third month of the fourth of Kyo (March, 1868).'

This order was nailed on public buildings and elsewhere throughout the empire, and only a few of the originals are in existence. These now command such a high price for their historic value, that the quick-witted Japanese are manufacturing duplicates, and burying them for a while in the ground in order to give the world a proper appearance of antiquity. The "relic" in Pittsburg is an original in the possession of Dr. J. H. De Forest, a missionary of the American board at a furlough in this country. That a high price is now set on copies of an order that forbade Christianity on the ground that the great change that has come over Japan in their attitude toward the religion introduced by Americans like Dr. De Forest,

In Statement No. 1 Constitutional? To the Editor of The Journal—Supporters of Statement No. 1 can not dodge discussion of the constitutionality of that pledge which candidates for the state senate, and for representatives make to the people, or reject. It is as follows: "I further state to the people of Oregon, as well as to the people of my legislative district, that during my term of office I will always vote for that candidate for United States senator or congress who has received the highest number of the people's votes for that district, without regard to my individual preference."

However, as Senator Bourne, who was elected in a general election, must be one of that it is constitutional, but one grave point is this: It forces a Democrat to vote against his party, and a Republican, and vice versa, if the voters declare for a Democrat. This makes members of the legislature vote against the principles which they believe and understand up to this time that the principal principle of all parties has been that a majority of the people shall rule, and the result is that we elect our representatives. Voters do some "head-work" here, and let's see where we are at. Candidates who have changed their minds, and who have decided for the people's choice if a Republican, or "will vote for the Republican voters' choice," because of their cherished principles, will not be able to do so. If it won't hurt us Republicans, or will vote to regulate the railroads, "if it won't defeat our party," and the result is that we elect our representatives. "I will vote for the Republican voters' choice," because of their cherished principles, will not be able to do so. If it won't hurt us Republicans, or will vote to regulate the railroads, "if it won't defeat our party," and the result is that we elect our representatives.

Republicanism is Patriotism.

Portland, Ore., April 8.—To the Editor of The Journal—In the Sunday Journal of the 5th inst. you say nobody has answered the following questions: Is Roosevelt a Republican? If so, why, and what is Republicanism? I see nothing difficult about the answer. President Roosevelt certainly is a Republican, and a mighty good one—patriotic to the last degree, having the interests of the people at heart. He has proven this by his every action, in the interests of the masses of the people as well as on the field of battle against the forces of the big game. He is not afraid to trust the people. He is practically a Statement No. 1 man. He believes in majority rule. This is true Republicanism. This is true patriotism. Like our lamented martyred president, Abraham Lincoln, Roosevelt believes that a right this is a government of the people, by the people and for the people. This is what Statement No. 1 is—nothing more, nothing less, and nothing greater than the source from which it is derived.

In this campaign a part of the Republican effort is making a great mistake in trying to persuade voters to discard Statement No. 1, a child of their own adoption, and give \$40,000 majority in the election of Oregon. In so doing we build better than we know. In so doing we gave the people a standard of right, and it belongs to the people—that of section of United States senators by direct vote of the people; a right that all parties have been for years ago. This is the principle in the speeches of the Hon. C. W. Fulton and H. M. Calkins at this time advocating that principle in their speeches throughout Oregon.

Free Kindergarten.

Portland, April 10.—To the Editor of The Journal—The Free Kindergarten association held a meeting of its officers last Monday and decided to postpone further efforts for the introduction of kindergartens into the public schools for the present.

Appreciates Journal's Work.

Dallas, Ore., April 7.—To the Editor of The Journal—I am a Republican, and have been taking the Evening Telegram for a long time, and have changed from the Evening Telegram to The Journal for my evening paper, and am more than pleased with the change. And I am especially pleased with your editorial in the primary election law and Statement No. 1. I believe this is the issue of importance for the people to decide in the coming election. The morning paper is giving the people of Oregon on good government, primary election laws and Statement No. 1 as against machine politics and corruption. I know it is by many. Let the good work go on. T. J. CHERRINGTON.

A Reminder.

To the Editor of The Journal—As election is drawing near, will you permit me to remind the voters of Clackamas county and several other counties in Oregon that they have the privilege of voting on local option. Before the present election, the voters of Clackamas county have only five savings banks in the state, with deposits of only \$90,000. Now there are 87 savings banks, with deposits of \$12,000,000. In the year 1906 there were 9,350 murders and homicides in the United States, the state of Maine furnished only three of them. More than 50 per cent of the murders, crimes and insanity is caused directly and indirectly by the saloons.

Herbert H. D. Peirce's Birthday.

Herbert H. D. Peirce, the United States minister of Norway, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, April 11, 1849, and graduated from Harvard college in 1871. After leaving Harvard he studied for a time in the Royal School of Mines in London. He entered upon a diplomatic career in 1894, when he was appointed the secretary to the United States legation at St. Petersburg, and in 1898 he became first secretary of the American embassy there when the mission was raised to that rank. Mr. Peirce was one of the representatives of the United States at the coronation of the present czar, and remained in St. Petersburg until 1901, when he returned home to accept the position of third assistant secretary of state. This position he held for two years, during which time he made two tours of inspection commissioned by the president to investigate and report upon the condition of the mining and oil industries of Europe. Mr. Peirce also had a prominent part in the arrangements for the peace conference at Portsmouth, ending

proved their efficiency long ago. Their spirit is still marching on. Let us hope that before another decade has passed, may become the bulwark of the better education of the world. MARY S. BARLOW, President F. K. A.

Talking and Doing Nothing.

Portland, April 8.—To the editor of The Journal—Vice-President Fairbanks, in his letter to the Indianapolis convention, wisely observed "The Republican party has a great mission to perform," which no doubt is true. But aside from a mild commendation of the Roosevelt policies, which he knows to be popular with the people, and which he and his friends are so busily obstructing, he gave very little intimation of what he considers its present mission to be.

Actions speak louder than words.

It is said, And judging by that rule, the idea of the congressional leaders is that everything is lovely as it is, and all that is necessary is to let the people sit tightly on the lid, until the demands of the people become so insistent that a few trivial measures of relief be permissible. But having no well defined idea of any progressive legislation which has for months been doing nothing. "Waiting until the spring," "which way the cat was going to jump." In other words, waiting until enough time has passed to have held to indicate the public sentiment of the people upon the tariff, trusts and other important questions; when they will square their sails a little with the breeze. But no important legislation may be expected.

In response to the demand for the equalization of some of the gross inequalities of the tariff they have been saying the tariff would be revised by its friends. But its friends have not yet reported for duty on the job, and are not likely to do so; in fact, its friends, Carnegie, Frick and others are thoroughly satisfied with the tariff as it is, having no wish to undergo the written of dictating the schedules to suit themselves.

The growing danger from Bryan's proposal to sit up and take notice for a while in response to the president's insistent demands. But if the Republican element of the party shall succeed in defeating the nomination of Bryan, the same element will remain in control of the Republic, and we will have another few years of trust domination. It seems to me, therefore, that Bryan's triumphant return means more to the people than any other man who has ever defeated at the polls, his candidacy will probably have accomplished as much in the first instance as will any other administration would be harassed and blocked at every move by a hostile and obstructive opposition.

Taft Wants You.

Taft, Ore., April 3.—To the Editor of The Journal—I want to tell your readers about this action of Oregon, for we have a fine country and need more settlers. Taft is in Lincoln county, at the mouth of the Silette river, where it empties into the Pacific ocean. We are in the heart of the best land which was bought for \$6 to \$12 per acre. I was a Portland barber and came to this section five years ago, and today I own some of the best land in Oregon. I am a settler and need more men who will work and they can't help but get ahead. Taft has three stores, a fish cannery and a sawmill. He will continue to grow because of the country around it. A few homesteads can be had yet, but they are pretty far back, and the best are gone. There is a lot of hunt and fish will find an abundance of game and fish. JESSE G. FARRIN.

The Difference.

Portland, Ore., April 8.—To the Editor of The Journal—L. F. Eberhardt, in "Disgraceful City Streets," says: "Where you find one property-owner in favor of an up-to-date street, you will find ten opposed to it in the majority of cases." This is true, but the reason is plain. The majority of people are poor. The poorer a person, the higher he or she stands in the primary election law. Some poor people pay as high as 200 per cent and over of the value of their little lot for street improvement, while the rich pay only a fraction of the per cent. CITIZEN.

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This Date in History.

1783—End of American revolutionary war proclaimed by congress. 1794—Edward Everett, American statesman and orator, born in Dorchester, Massachusetts. Died in Boston, January 15, 1865. 1814—Allied British and Spanish army entered the city of Toulouse, France. 1825—Charles E. Hughes, governor of New York, born. 1872—General Edward R. S. Canby murdered by the Modoc Indians in northern California. Born in Kentucky in 1813. 1897—War declared between Greece and Turkey. 1907—President McKinley sent message on Cuba to congress. 1907—Lud Cromer resigned as British agent and consul-general in Egypt.

Amazing! Not a crop failure yet this year. Friday next week will be unlucky for many. Come to think of it, what trust has been "busted"? Don't be afraid of a little political and social progress. Some people assume to know as much about God as he knows about us. It promises to be a frosty year for the partisan campaign aplomb. The registration makes a pretty good showing, yet it might have been better. Only a week till the primaries; have your cards made up, which are the better men.

Oregon is still slow in some things; in the opening of the baseball season, for instance.

Help contribute a few more under-saved millions to the sugar trust, and look pleasant. To many people the old spelling of "less" is much more beautiful than the modern Latin.

Book sent garden tools are being brought out, but the snow above kept handy yet.

There is as yet no sign that Tillamook will get a railroad during Harrison's life time. People who take more interest in others business than in their own seldom succeed much.

If Portland has grown \$5,000 in two years since the census over two years hence show?

Spring has now fairly arrived in the Atlantic states, though the country may freeze up a few times yet.

Senator Jeff Davis was fined \$25 for drawing a gun in his home state. Talk would have been cheaper.

George Kennan says a man can live and learn on 23 cents a day. If he lived, he would doubtless learn.

The trouble at Stanford was not too much college spirit, so much as too much spirit among the students.

We suppose many people who have kept their confidence that their affairs will be big when it ends.

The "Good Government" ticket won out in St. Johns, and we hope that the officers will live up to their title.

A scientist has discovered three new spots on the sun. More freckles, probably, due to the climate up there.

The Populists, Prohibitionists and Socialists will have presidential candidates, as usual, with the usual results.

Those who were not awarded prizes are yet confident that their articles were better than those of the winners.

Over 5,000 Democrats registered in Multnomah county, quite enough to fill all the offices and public employment jobs.

The Vanderbilt, Astors and Goulds have more matrimonial troubles, divorces and re-marriages than 300 average poor families.

Again Madame Gould, late Castellana, says, according to report, that she will not marry again. This is, perhaps, confirmation of her engagement.

We never could understand why Ananias acquired such perpetual notoriety by his false statement; millions of people have told the same sort of a lie, and were ones too, throughout the centuries.

Oregon Sidelights

Toledo is already preparing to celebrate the Fourth of July. The new Corvallis cannery will be finished in about two weeks.

Henry Webb died at the Grant county poorhouse, aged almost 88 years. Harney county is in great need of a deputy game warden, says the News.

James Fagan of Grants Pass, is 102, and hale and hearty, and never used whiskey or tobacco.

Yrigger is encouraged over a two day visit of W. M. Ladd and his partners in the Sunnyside (Washington) irrigation project.

The money collected for road purposes in Allega this year is \$6,947.75. All but \$200 of the money has been derived from a special 10-mill road levy.

From all general indications it would seem that Grants Pass will, after the sun has had a chance to evaporate the "dry" towns of Oregon, say the Courier.

Several of a Peedee Hills (Polk county) man's young goats have recently been killed by a wildcat. Six big cats have been reported to have been killed in the Peedee Hills, and the goats still continue to be killed almost daily.

The wall at a court-house has reached a depth of 80 feet, and they have come into an oil strata, says the Vale Oracle. The quantity is very small, but experts report that the oil is good. Light in Vale as in any part of the valley.

Williamis is making rapid strides toward becoming the principal towns of Yamhill county. They are preparing to erect a new \$5,000 school-house, the machinery for the brick plant is on hand, and many of the new houses are being built, merchandise stocks being moved in and the sawmill is busy.

Echo Recluse: Hundreds of families will soon be settled on the lands of the Tully tract in the Hinkley tract. They will build and improve and demonstrate what can be done. They should be encouraged, welcomed, helped and honestly advised. We need them. They need us.

W. G. Smith of Medford, and others have purchased the property of Booth & Kuykendall at Wolf Creek, consisting of 2,748 acres, and propose establishing a large stock range upon the tract. Certain restrictions will be placed upon the community, among which is the provision that any of the property used for a saloon or immoral purposes shall be forfeited.

A Brownsville man writes to The Times, last Saturday and Sunday two deer were killed south of Brownsville. Some young fellows out that way hunt deer every week, and it is a well-known fact. People wonder that the game warden does not do anything with them. They claim to belong to a coyote club, but that is a blind only to rest to chase the deer. I say, kill all the bounds then that will save the deer.

The Holstein Cattle association of Tillamook county, Oregon, has been formed, as it is claimed that this breed of dairy cattle is better adapted for that section, where chattering is the principal feature of the cowkeepers. The association will secure a large consignment of young pure-bred Holsteins from the best-known breeders of the east. It is proposed to make Tillamook the greatest cheese manufacturing section of the country.