

# Cloverdale Courier

Published Every Thursday  
Frank Taylor, Editor and Publisher.

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### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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### JOB DEPARTMENT

My Job Department is complete in every respect and I am able to do all kinds Commercial Job Printing on short notice at reasonable prices.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1916

The increased cost of milk would be a good thing for the country if it should lead people to keep goats. For some reason goat's milk has never been popular in America, although in Europe, especially in France, Italy and Switzerland, it is much esteemed, particularly for babies. A goat can be kept at small expense where it would be impossible to keep a cow. Garden waste and roadside browse will support it. A small shed affords sufficient shelter. A goat is far cleaner in its habits than a cow, and requires only such care as a child can give it. Let us get goats.

### WHAT IS THE STEEL TRUST UP TO?

American newspapers have overlooked the deep significance that apparently lies behind the visit to Japan of E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States steel corporation.

From long extracts of Gary's speeches in Tokyo, we learn that the "judge" is soft-soaping both Americans and Japanese is believing that establishment of steel mills in Japan will cement the friendship of relations between Japan and the United States.

What the steel trust really wants in Japan is a chance to exploit the cheap labor of the orient just as it already is exploiting immigrant and Negro labor in this country. The capitalists and the government officials of Japan are wise to this, and while they may let Gary enslave the poor coolies they will have no false ideas about his steel mills linking the two sides of the Pacific in a closer bond of brotherly love. Whatever the Japs may be, they are not fools.

Union labor thinks that the real point is that Gary hopes to cheapen labor in this country by depressing the demand—which he plans to do by using new mills in Japan to fill steel orders from the far east. Incidentally, steel made by the United States steel corporation will also be much cheaper because the freight cost will be much lower than if made in the United States.

And about all America will get out of it will be dividends to steel trust stockholders.

### PERSONAL LIBERTY.

Opponents of prohibition have been wont to fall back upon the claim that any proposition to abolish the saloon is a blow at personal liberty—that a man has a right to drink and get drunk if he wants to, and that to prohibit him from getting his drink and becoming drunk, is an infringement of his personal liberty.

In the present campaign of the "wets"

and the "drys" very little is heard about the infringement of personal liberty, although it crops out in arguments heard in the bar rooms and other places where the wet and dry question is usually discussed.

It is not an infringement of any one's personal liberty if a majority of the people of any state should, by their votes, decide to abolish the saloon. It is the restriction of a privilege—a license.

It will be no more of an infringement of personal liberty than the passage and enforcement of the Harrison drug act was on the personal liberty of the dope users.

If it is an infringement of personal liberty for the majority to decide to stop the sale of strong drink, then is it not an infringement of the milkman's personal liberty when a city says to him that he cannot sell milk unless it comes within certain restrictions? Is it not an infringement of personal liberty to quarantine a whole family on account of a contagious disease in the home? Is it not an infringement of personal liberty if the law says that gasoline must be sold and kept in red cans only? Is it not an infringement of personal liberty if the hardware dealers are prohibited from

storing dynamite in their places of business? Is it not an infringement of personal liberty when the community decides that no one shall carry firearms? Is it not an infringement of personal liberty to say to a hunter that he may not slaughter all of the game that he may meet? And one might go on down the list of prohibited things. Society resolves to throw safeguards about people for the majority. Few laws are ever passed but what some person has his personal liberty infringed upon, but it seems that it is only in the case of liquor prohibition that complaint is made that one's personal liberty is being infringed.

### Notice for Publication.

(PUBLISHER) 03073  
04793

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. LAND OFFICE at Portland, Oregon, September 23, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that Ernest E. Lightfoot, of Hebo, Tillamook County, Oregon, who, on May 26, 1911, made Original Homestead Entry No. 03073 for the sw  $\frac{1}{4}$ , ne  $\frac{1}{4}$  and e  $\frac{1}{2}$  nw  $\frac{1}{4}$  of se  $\frac{1}{4}$ , section 3, township 4 south, range 10 west, and on September 1, 1916, made Additional Homestead Entry No. 04793, for w  $\frac{1}{2}$  nw  $\frac{1}{4}$  of se  $\frac{1}{4}$ , section 3, all in township 4 south, range 10 west, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Clerk of the County

Court for Tillamook County, Oregon, at Tillamook, Oregon, on the 9th day of November, 1916.

Claimant names as witnesses: George W. Bodyfelt, of Beaver, Oregon; Charles Jensen, of Hebo, Oregon; Al Gardner, of Tillamook, Oregon; Oliver P. Mattoon, of Hebo, Oregon.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made, and Act of June 11, 1906.

N. Campbell,  
Register.

### Notice for Publication.

(PUBLISHER) 03895

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. LAND OFFICE at Portland, Oregon, September 20th, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that Augusta Fowler, of Beaver, Tillamook County, Oregon, who, on August 14, 1913, made Homestead Entry No. 03895, for e  $\frac{1}{2}$  of se  $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 34, Township 3 South, Range 9 West, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Clerk of the County Court for Tillamook County, Oregon, at Tillamook, Oregon, on the 1st day of November, 1916.

Claimant names as witnesses: Ernest Haag, Arthur Haag, John Kumm, and Jacob Niklaus, all of Beaver, Oregon.

Proof made according to law under which entry was made.

N. Campbell,  
Register.

# Free!

# Free!

## Boys' Stilts Free!

Stilts are all the rage. We have a pair for every boy in the valley and we want every boy to have a pair.

Come into the store and see them, also learn how you can be a possessor of a pair of these nicely painted and practical arranged step stilts.

Do not wait until the other boys get ahead of you right away.

## Cloverdale Mercantile Co.