

Publicity as a Trust Remedy.

In the April number of the Review of Reviews, Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of Cornell university discusses at considerable length publicity as a remedy for the evils of trusts. As the expert of the United States Industrial commission Prof. Jenks formulates tersely the conclusions reached by the commission in the declaration that "industrial combinations have become fixtures in our business life. Their power for evil should be destroyed and their means for good preserved."

With this enunciation as his text, Prof. Jenks points out the scope of publicity in dealing with the most dangerous features of the trust problem. As analyzed by him, the objects of publicity are:

First, to prevent the promoters of industrial combinations from deceiving investors and the public by compelling corporations to furnish full details regarding the property or services for which stocks or securities are to be issued and other material information necessary for safe investment.

Second, to prevent fraud and overvaluation of trust securities.

Third, to encourage competition when profits become excessive, thus protecting consumers against too high prices and guarding the interests of employees and creditors by a knowledge of the financial conditions of the business.

When Prof. Jenks has accurately presented the advantages of enforced publicity, he does not reach the core of the remedy to be applied. National and state legislation requiring corporations to give stockholders free access to their books and to publish periodical exhibits of resources and liabilities would be a step forward, but it is by no means the full measure of protection now demanded by the public.

Publicity to have its fullest scope should include also national supervision by experts under the direction of officers clothed with the same power that has been conferred on the comptroller of the currency with reference to the national banks. Official publicity, based on ascertained facts, verified by government accountants and the prohibition of the assets or business of corporations would do away with the greatest danger by which the people are menaced from the trusts.

The consensus of opinion among all men who have given the trust problem serious consideration is that the searchlight of publicity turned upon these giant commercial and manufacturing combinations would be the most effective preventive of the worst abuses which have sprung out of this phase of our industrial evolution.

The Proposed Amendments.

From one declaration contained in the state Republican platform The Oregonian dissents. That is the declaration which assumes to pledge the party to support the Constitutional amendment for an increase of the number of Justices of the Supreme Court from three to five. This cannot be a party matter. The Oregonian is of the opinion that such increase ought not to be made. The simple way to relieve the Supreme Court is an act of the Legislature cutting off appeal of petty cases for small sums.

The Oregonian feels it to be its duty to warn our farmers, laborers, business men and owners of property against this amendment, which doubtless will have the support of a class of politicians and small lawyers who thrive on litigation, and do not want any measure adopted that will decrease it and interfere with their "business"; but contrariwise, want this amendment of the Constitution as a means of promoting and increasing it.

Already the laws of the state give too much encouragement to litigation. They invite contentious persons to go to law on small causes, and even trifling pretenses, throwing upon the public the greater part, and often the whole, of the burden. This machinery of judiciary already is much too elaborate. The Supreme Court is said to be behind in its business. Then let the Legislature relieve it by cutting off appeal in petty cases.

Five amendments of the Constitution, proposed by the Legislature, are now pending, and are to be voted on in June. The Oregonian hopes all of them will be rejected. The men who made the Constitution of Oregon knew what they were about. Their work is the result of a profound study of Constitutional systems; and The Oregonian humbly thinks that no improvement can be made upon it, yet these many years. Certainly, during more than forty years, this Constitution has carried us safely; and we do not believe there is any demand from any considerable number of our people for amendment of it. The Oregonian has as yet seen no proposed amendment which, in its judgment, would not mar it, unless it be the one to strike out the clause that forbids free negroes to enter the state; and, inasmuch as this clause is and always has been a dead letter, it may still be disregarded, as it has ever been. Let us put a quietus on this craze for amendment of the Constitution by setting the word "No" against every one of the batch.—Oregonian.

The Headlight is acknowledged to be the best county newspaper.

What We Owe England.

The latter day Democratic school of political orators seem determined to twist the lion's tail from the campaign stumps of the country without any compassion for the animal which has been having troubles of its own in South Africa for some months past. These orators make a persistent effort to show that the government at Washington is in constant terror lest England will foreclose the mortgage which they assert she holds on the property, purse and conscience of the American people. That would be simply awful if there were any occasion for such nonsense, which there is not. Within the year the United States has scored a complete industrial triumph over the English and has turned the balance of trade so completely in our favor that there seems little danger of the trade being reversed for years.

American factories are building England's bridges making her shoes, supplying her electric machinery, equipping her railroads and meeting her every industrial and commercial want at prices which bring a profit to the American manufacturer, high wages to the American mechanics and high prices to the American merchant. Just as an illustration of how good a customer England has become of this country we quote her purchases from the American farmer for the year 1899:

Corn.....	\$ 27,512,398
Wheat.....	55,367,397
Flour.....	41,335,609
Fresh beef.....	23,456,486
Live cattle.....	28,213,572
Bacon.....	30,312,477
Hams.....	16,366,864
Lard.....	12,310,730
Pickled pork.....	3,119,067
Fresh pork.....	2,686,191
Canned beef.....	2,066,308
Salted beef.....	1,080,351
Tallow.....	1,538,114
Butter.....	1,705,190
Cheese.....	2,063,409
Petroleum.....	8,563,518
Tobacco.....	7,808,850
Horses.....	3,024,952
Sheep.....	702,347

Total.....\$269,233,832
All this talk of "entangling alliances" can serve no purpose other than to give the Democratic orators something to talk about in their desire to avoid discussion of real issues. All that the United States owes to England is the good will that is always given to a most profitable customer.

Labor and Prosperity.

One of the heavyweight thinkers of the New York Journal has been having hysterics over the recent labor troubles in Chicago and elsewhere. "Why is it," shrieks the writer, in the most virulent form of the Journal shriek, "that in face of our vaunted prosperity, 60,000 workmen propose to strike in New York during April?"

The query is hardly worth a place in the frank puzzle department of the Journal and is worse than worthless in establishing the purpose intended, that of creating political capital against the Republican administration. No one courts labor disturbances and no one desires to see them, but they have their industrial significance as certainly as do shipping reports. When 60,000 men in New York or any other city serve notice that they are going to strike at some future date it is a certain notice that 60,000 men are at work at a business that is profitable to their employers. The workmen of this nation are not dumb, driven cattle. They are frequently better informed as to the prosperity of their employers, the profit on the goods they are making, than are their employers. They are usually most reasonable, too. Workmen seldom strike when their employers are conducting business on a close margin or at a positive loss. It is only when the product of the manufactory is in big demand and prices booming that the workmen demand a share of the profits and threaten a strike unless given an advance in wages.

The machinists' strike in Chicago, happily settled by an advance in wages, a lessening of working hours and an agreement to finally settle the differences by arbitration, was a just one and an illustration of the contention made by The Times, that a strike is pretty sure evidence of prosperity. The machinists realized that their employers were turning out their product at a big profit and had immense contracts in sight at fancy figures. The workmen, who had been laboring under the Democratic system of small pay and long hours, demanded a share of the prosperity that was coming to their employers. The demands were at first refused and a strike followed, resulting in a satisfactory compromise.

It is noticeable that strikes are of most frequent occurrence under Republican rule. Under the last Democratic administration there were no big strikes for an advance of wages. A few American mechanics who were at work were mighty glad to hold their jobs and ask no questions. The great army of the unemployed that was recruited under Grover the Fat is now employed in the mills and factories of the nation at good wages, in many cases at better wages than have been paid for thirty years. Labor is at a premium in this nation today and is affected by the immutable law of supply and demand. The man at the machinists' bench, at the forge, on

the railway, in the mine or on the farm, is independent. He is a stockholder in the great labor body that controls the supply of brawn and skill which is in big demand. He knows that other avenues of activity are open to him and that unless he can secure a reasonable wage for his work in his present position he can improve his condition by offering his services in the labor market. That is the laborer is demanding higher wages and The Times rejoices to note that his demands are being very generally complied with. The laborer knows that his threat to strike means something in times like these. There is no hungry workman at his elbow anxious to take his place. His services have a value and he is asking the highest market price for them, just as the manufacturer is getting the highest price for his products.

To thinking people the efforts of the Democratic agitators to make political capital out of labor disturbances in this year of Republicanism will fall very flat.

War of Sugar Magnates.

The sugar market is reported to be a good deal demoralized, due to the war between the Sugar trust and Arbuckle & Co., which has been going on for some time and the end of which is not in sight. Advices from Philadelphia say that the sugar men of that city are nearly all of the opinion that a big sensation in the market is likely to be sprung at any moment. One of them said that the war will not end until Havemeyer and Arbuckle come to some understanding satisfactory to the great interests each represents and the chance of that seems remote, one of the parties having taken the conflict into courts. Several independent refineries have closed because they cannot do business under existing conditions and it is stated that these are willing to agree to any substantial adjustment.

The consumers of sugar are getting some advantage from this conflict and probably do not care how long it shall be protracted, but whenever an adjustment is reached or one of the parties to the war is beaten the consumers will very likely have to make up the losses incurred. That has been the usual experience and there is no reason to doubt that it will be in this case. Meanwhile the warring sugar interests are understood to be losing money freely and as at present indicated it would seem to be a question which has the longer purse and the greater persistence in drawing upon it. Each has enormous resources.

The Oriental liner Braemar, which is due at Portland in about a week, will call at Victoria before coming to Portland. She has one of the largest crowds of Japanese that has ever crossed the Pacific on a single steamer, there being 940 of the little brown men. She also has about 60 Chinese, and the greater portion of the passengers of both races will be landed at Victoria. Thirty-three of the 219 Japanese steerage passengers who arrived at San Francisco on the steamer Belgian King, a few days ago, have been refused a landing by the immigration officials, but have appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and, pending a reply from Washington, will be held. The principal reason for their rejection by the officials is the discovery of evidence that the Japanese came here as contract laborers.

B. C. Bergin, an assayer in the branch mint of the United States in San Francisco, has been arrested on suspicion of having stolen small amounts of gold daily for months past. When taken into custody, \$10 worth of gold clippings were found on his person. He is said to have virtually admitted his guilt to the detectives. His father, an attorney of Oakland, suffered a severe attack of heart failure when told of his son's arrest. Superintendent Leach said he thinks that from \$15 to \$20 a week has been stolen from the mint for some time.

Some estimates place the amount the porchclimbers secured at the home of Orrin W. Potter, the multi-millionaire and ex-president of the Illinois Steel Company, as high as \$40,000. The plunder, the most valuable secured by thieves in Chicago in years, consisted of diamonds, jewelry and silverware.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership hitherto existing between L. Hiner and H. Huden, under the name of the Tillamook Machine Shop, was dissolved this day by mutual consent. L. Hiner will collect all monies owing the firm and pay all indebtedness. The business will hereafter be continued by H. Huden under the name of the Tillamook Iron Works.

L. HINER,
H. HUDEN.
Tillamook, Or., April 4th, 1900.

The White Clover Cheese Factory,

Operated by T. S. Townsend, will begin on February 1st, working up the farmers' milk into cheese by the pound, or on the co-operative plan. Will guarantee first-class article and quick sale; also will guarantee the highest market price when sold. This change has been made at the request of several of my patrons. Call at factory for full information. Come one. Come all.

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OF SAN FRANCISCO, DEALERS IN
FIR & SPRUCE Lumber,
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GENERAL MERCHANDISE
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Billiard Parlors and General Social Resort.
C. E. HADLEY, Proprietor.

Agents for Kopp's Brewery, the Brewer of the Finest Beer in the Northwest.
Strangers can find here a place to write, attend to correspondence, privately confer upon business or social matters and generally feel at home.
Tillamook City, Oregon.

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DEALERS IN
Fresh and Cured Meats, Hides, Wool, etc.
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Tillamook & North Yamhill Stage Line.
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Stage leaves Tillamook daily except Sunday.
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Tickets must be secured the day previous from the Agents at
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First class accommodation
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M. H. LARSEN, Proprietor.
TILLAMOOK, OREGON.
Stage and Express Office. The Best Hotel in the city. No Chinese Employed

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.,
March 10th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before P. D. Newell, U. S. Commissioner, at Nehalem, Or., April 28, 1900.
SAMUEL M. BATTERSON.
H. E. No. 1132, for the S 1/2 of Nw 1/4 and S 1/2 of Nw 1/4, sec. 2, T. 3 N., R. 10 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
William Snyder, John Gerrittse, P. H. M. Smith and Solomon Lovewell, of Nehalem, Or.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.,
March 10th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Oregon City, Or., on April 28th, 1900, viz:
JACOB MUNDSCHEK.
H. E. No. 1132, for the lots 14, 15, 16 and 17 of S 1/4, sec. 2, T. 3 N., R. 10 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Simon F. Donkel and Isaac M. Donkel, of Vine Maple, Or.; Del Springer, of Jewell, Or.; C. A. Nash, of Oregon City, Or.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

PUBLIC LAND SALE.
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under authority vested in him by section 245, U. S. Rev. Stat., as amended by the act of Congress approved February 26, 1895, we will proceed to offer at public sale on the 8th day of May, 1900, at this office, the following tract of land, to wit:
Lots 2 and 13, sec. 18, Tp. 5 S., R. 11 W., W.M.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of said sale, otherwise their rights will be forfeited.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.
W. M. GALLOWAY, Receiver.
March 26th, 1900.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.,
March 10th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of Tillamook Co., at Tillamook, Or., on May 19th, 1900, viz:
EDWARD L. KINNAMAN.
H. E. No. 1130, for the S 1/2 of Sw 1/4, sec. 26 and N 1/2 of Nw 1/4, sec. 25, Tp. 3 S., R. 10 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Noah Coulson, Arthur Hoag and Gust Schopart, of Beaver, Or.; Jacob Nicklans, of Blaine, Or.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.,
April 7th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of Tillamook Co., at Tillamook, Or., on May 15, 1900, viz:
LEWIS D. BURDICK.
H. E. No. 1130, for the lots 1 and 2, sec. 3, Tp. 2 R., R. 10 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
A. Benschel, Simon Earl, L. J. Earl and Mont D. Reading, of Tillamook, Or.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
March 22nd, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.
CHRISTIAN ZIMMERMAN,
Of North Yamhill, county of Yamhill, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 508, for the purchase of the N 1/4 of section No. 32, in Township 2 N., Range 20 W., and W 1/2 offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of T. office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 20th day of June, 1900. He names as witnesses:
William E. Merritt, Ostrum P. Merritt, Curtis Jones and William S. Jones, of North Yamhill, Oregon.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 20th day of June, 1900.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

SUMMONS.
In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Tillamook.
T. T. Geer, P. I. Dunbar and Chas. S. Moore, constituting the Board of Commissioners for the sale of school and university lands, and the management of the funds arising therefrom, plaintiffs,
vs.
A. L. Alderman and Phoebe J. Alderman, Jas. Huchey, administrator of the estate of H. Higgenbotham, deceased, and Ethel Higgenbotham, defendants.
To A. L. Alderman, one of the above named defendants.
In the name of the State of Oregon, You are hereby commanded to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled Court and cause on or before the expiration of six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, or to appear before six weeks after the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1900, and if you fail to appear and answer said complaint, or want thereof, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for a decree against you as prayed for in the complaint, to-wit:
For a decree against you for the sum of \$200.67, and certain interest thereon from the 24th day of February, 1900, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, and for the costs and disbursements of this suit, and for a further decree that the mortgage described in the said complaint, to-wit: A certain mortgage executed by you and Phoebe J. Alderman, on the 19th day of February, 1894, in favor of said Board of School Land Commissioners, which said mortgage is recorded on pages 263 and 264 of Book H. of records of mortgages of Tillamook County, Oregon, be decreed to be foreclosed and the premises therein described, to-wit:
The S 1/2 of Sec 14 and Lots 2, 3, 4, of Sec. 17, in Township 3 North of Range 10 West of the Willamette Meridian in Tillamook county, Oregon, be sold, and the proceeds of said sale applied to the satisfaction of said decree in the manner provided by law, and that said defendants, and all persons claiming through them be forever barred and foreclosed of all right, title and equity of redemption in or to said premises, and for such other, further and different relief as may be decreed by the Court.
This summons is published by order of the Hon. G. W. Serpington, County Judge of said County and State, in the absence from said County of the Hon. Judges of said Circuit Court, and done at Chambers, in the City of Tillamook, in said County and state, on the 21st day of March, 1900.
First publication March 22nd, 1900.
CLAUDE THAYER,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

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J. S. STEPHENS,
AGENT FOR THE
HOME MUTUAL AND LONDON & LIVERPOOL GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Agent for North West School Supply Company, Notary Public.
TILLAMOOK, — OREGON.