The Tillamook Headlight.

Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

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Too Many "Oily" Concerns.

We are inclined to think that with so many oil companies being organized in Oregon, it is doubtful in our mind if some of them will find enough oil to lubricate their machinery. Had oil be found in different localities there would be some justification is organizing numerous companies to develop the oil industry, but as far as we are able to learn we fail to see where oil has been found to warrant a wholesale quest in search of it. Experts may thoerize as to indications, people may feel positive when they see what they believe to be seepage and smell the point of an auger after probing the earth a few feet, but there is no positive assurance that a well of oil will be found there. As this is the pretext, no doubt, upon which many of the oil companies have come into existence, we hardly think it sufficient foundation to justify the formation of so many stock companies, and for that reason people will have to be careful or they may be mulct by bogus concerns. This is what we fear with so many "oily" speculators bobbing up all over Oregon forming stock companies, which will tend to injure the companies intending to do a legitimate business As we have stated before, this quest to find oil is simply a speculation, on the same basis as mining, when, if it proves a failure, it is a loss, while, on the other hand, if it proves successful, it turns out to be a money making investment. For that reason it would not be wise for a person to put his entire wad in oil stocks. We do not care to make any rash predictions about finding oil in Tillamook county because we have not the practical experience to give an opinion to prove conclusively whether oil can be found here in paying quantities, neither can the men who claim to be oil experts. Apart from the oil proposition, there is this much to be said, that in doing development work for the purpose of finding oil, it would not surprise us much if coal, instead of oil, was found in sufficient quality and quantity, so it is not entirely upon oil that the stockholders would be depending upon "to strike it rich." But this is only a matter of opinion based upon what we have heard those who claim to know something about the coal prospect in Tillamook say. Anyway, we want to find out what is hidden in the bowels of the earth, and if the numerous oil companies succeed in finding oil, coal or other mineral it will be a great thing for Oregon.

Portland Lacks Enterprise.

The whole secret connected with the Portland, Nehalem & Tillamook Railroad Company is that Portland will build a railroad to Tillamook if it can get other people to take the responsibility and furnish the money. This of itself is a poor recommendation and shows a want of enterprise bordering on mossbackism. Portland can see the benefit that will accrue to that city by having railroad connections with Tillamook, for that has been pointed out over and over again, but to put the situation in a nutshell, Portland wants something for nothing, or, in other words, it is unwilling to make any sacrifice or take any responsibility in obtaining the trade of a valuable stretch of country. The trouble is Portland says to the capitalist: "You pungle up the whole of the money, for you see what a benefit it will be—to the city." To which the capitalist makes reply: "Not much. Do you see any green in my eye? The city or the people that won't help to help themselves can never amount to much, so you need not expect capitalists to shoulder the entire load to assist people who lack enterprise and push—even to corral a large amount of business at its very door." The HEADLIGHT has no longer any sympathy with Portland, and if the trade of the Coast counties is eventually diverted to other cities, Portland will only have itself to blame, for the manner in which it allows the situation to slip through its fingers is surprising for a city with so much boasted wealth. But then we have been told that for Portland to build the railroad alone it would take too much money out of the channel of trade. But what if it did, it would soon find its way back.

The Oregonian, with commendable newspaper enterprise, has repeatedly pointed out the importance of direct railroad connections with Tillamook, and we feel sorry for that newspaper when it bemoans the situation in an editorial asking the question "Must Portland Wait for New York capital?" Then treats the query thus:

"It is not inopportune to call the attention of Portland people to one fact bearing upon the local railroad situation that has not been given much consideration. We have been striving to get Eastern capitalists—railroad capitalists, of course—to put up money for our railroad enterprises, meanwhile forgetting that they have no particular interests in Oregon and would rather favor the railroad or system with which they already have some sort of relation. In this way such an enterprise as the projected railroad between Portland and the Nehalem and Tillamook Coast, when taken into the Eastern market, must run the gauntlet of great transcontinental railroad financiers and perhaps finally be lost in some vague but effective assignment of territory calculated to tie up the local project indefinitely.

"There is little room for doubt that the Portland, Nehalem & Tillamook railroad enterprise is meeting some such treatment as this in New York. To the men there it is merely the question of augmenting transcontinental tonnage, and they see no reason why the Nehalem country should not be drained to the East by way of Puget Sound or even by the Corvallis-Albany-Sacramento-Ogden route. What do they care for Portland? All they want is the long haul to market at goodly freight rates. By keeping the Nehalem traffic out of Portland it would be kept from contact with competition among transcontinental carriers.

"This makes it necessary for Portland to provide her own relief. Portland interests will not be served by a road that shall take Nehalem and Tillamook commerce to some other point, passing around Portland. It is preposterous that so rich a region lying so near our very door should be drained away off to foreign parts to the immeasurable detriment of both this city and the country to be developed; but this is what is likely to be done if present appearances are not deceptive.

"An independent line between Portland and Nehalem and Tillamook Bays is what Portland needs and should have. This would encourage the development of the vast native resources of that richest quarter of Oregon, and it is only business logic that its trade should flow this way. But what bond of fraternity or reciprocity is there between the New York investor and the Tillamook dairymen and the Nehalem timberman? There are fraternal and reciprocal relations between Portland and the Nehalem Valley and the Tillamook Coast. These interests would work together for mutual good. But the railroad that shall weld them together will probably fall to the lot of Portland to provide."

If this is the case, then it must be the opinion of the Oregonian that the Portland, Nehalem & Tillamook railroad will never be constructed, for that newspaper has repeatedly stated that Portland nor the business men have any intention of building railroads and that the financiers think it would take too much money out of the channels of trade. Alas and alack for Portland's want of commercial enterprise.

Protection for the Home.

Following is an editorial which appeared in the Saturday's edition of the Evening Telegram, being one of a series written by Oregon editors, and as we have been requested to reproduce it in the Headlight, as it was written by the editor of this paper, we consented to do so, consequently we have no apology to make for giving a column of second hand editorial matter this week.

The man who takes unto himself a wife, raises a family, and then suddenly shuffles off this mortal coil without making some kind of temporary or permanent provision for their protection and support, is what I call an absconder of the deepest dye, and is on a par with the person who, having lost all sense of parental affection and responsibility, deliberately abandons his wife and children to the charity of not too often a charitable world.

On the other hand, the most unselfish act of a man's life is when he denies himself and makes an effort to insure adequate protection and provision for the immediate needs of his family in case of his decease.

These are two pictures which are dramatically unfolded in every-day events. In rubbing up against the world newspaper men see the bright side of life as well as the dark side. This leads them to this conclusion, that much of the distress and suffering they run across could have been alleviated in the home had the husband or wife taken the precaution to insure their lives. This is a duty and a responsibility every man owes to his wife and family—if he has not provided for them in some other way. The loss of the bread-winner of the family is bad enough in itself, but is not the affliction of a woman doubly intensified—especially when she has fine feelings and a sensitive nature—if she is left with a large family and practically penniless, and at a time when she is physically unfit to maintain herself and children? Can we not call to remembrance some instance where a woman has acted a noble part, even to the sacrifice of her own health, and brought on an early death, in working and providing for the children depending upon her for support? I contend that thousands of women would be saved from this unenviable condition if they embraced the opportunity held out to them to protect themselves and children and their homes. It may cause a little self-denial in some cases, but it is a sacrifice which every man should make—that of procuring some kind of life insurance for the protection of his wife and children.

I see and realize what life insurance companies and beneficiary and other fraternal orders have done and are doing to alleviate the sufferings of widows and orphans. The innovation of these institutions have kept thousands of persons from becoming public charges, kept family circles intact, cheered the broken hearts of widows, saved homes from being sold, educated orphans and given them a fair start in life. And one feature about this is, those who have this protection for their homes are not beholden to charity, for it is something they are entitled to by their forethought and desire to provide for their loved ones.

Yet, with the rapid strides of life insurance companies and the desire amongst the working classes to join beneficiary orders for the protection of their families, alas, it is the lot of newspaper men to come across many distressing cases where women and children have been left destitute and without support, thus showing that a large number of women have either been indifferent to their own interests or do not realize that which may occur at any time—that of suddenly becoming widows with large families depending upon them for support.

One of the distressing scenes of life is to stand by the grave of a man who has left his wife and family destitute, and although friends may sympathize, what can we think of the departed? Modesty forbids an answer.

It used to be the funtion of the church, and of Christian and philanthropic persons and benevolent institutions, to administer to the needs and necessities of the sick, destitute and homeless—and they are to a large extent, I am glad to say, carrying on that work at the present time—but conditions have wonderfully changed, and for the better, I think. People's minds have been entirely revolutionized the past 50 years, as to the most practical methods for the protection of the home and family circle when sickness and death enters it, with results which are entirely flattering. True it is that some church organizations disfavored fraternal orders, and did all they could to stunt their growth, which, however, proved ineffectual.

I believe that the introduction of beneficiary and fraternal orders has been one of the greatest blessings to humanity, and especially to women. They have enabled people to help themselves and entwined a band of protection around their homes and their loved ones which was not obtainable in any other way. Church organizations or charitable institutions did not offer the protection which these fraternal orders did, consequently it is not surprising that people flocked into them when they saw something they desired—thus making them thrifty, independent of the cold hand of charity, and placing them in a position where they could help themselves.

"Protection," yes, that is the battle-cry of the Republican party, to protect our "infant" industries—which I am sorry to confess, is more often to protect a trust company or those who have a monopoly on articles of produce or manufacture. But what about the infant industry of our own homes? If one needs protection it is the latter. What inconsistency there is in a person who yells himself hoarse and votes to protect some one else's industry, but neglects to protect his own wife and children from want and destitution when they have plenty of opportunities for doing so?

Even our Legislators spend considerable time discussing measures for the protection of game, fish, etc., and they even appropriate money for that purpose, but it is not thought necessary or important that laws should be enacted to protect the home and family. But why not?

Most of us realize the pathetic words of "Home, Sweet Home," and in doing so it brings to one's mind those who make home happy—the wife, the mother, with her cares, her anxieties, her joys, watching over and tenderly raising her children. Yet how cruel it is, when the grim reaper lays the husband and father in the silent city of the dead with poverty staring in the face of those whom he has left behind.

It is not necessary for me to draw the curtain further aside and elongate upon the sufferings women have to endure through men's indifference to their duties and responsibilities. This I do say, if a man is held accountable at the judgment bar of God for his sins of omission and commission, then heaven pity the man who absconds from this terrestrial globe, leaving a wife and family destitute upon it.

FRED C. BAKER.

Secretary Wilson, in awarding the contract for furnishing seeds for next season's supply, has made a radical change in the administration of the seed distribution service by placing the entire work in the charge of Prof. B. T. Galloway as director of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Under the new plan, trained scientists, of whom there is a large number in the new plant bureau, will make a thorough observation and inspection of the seeds. They will go, it is stated, to the contractor's plant in Toledo, O., with a special view to seeing that the seeds are of new varieties and are clean of weeds. The bureau will also direct the distribution of all the seeds. Of course the scientists are not expected to ascertain the number of votes this distribution will gain for the individual congressman.

* * *

There are more divorces in the United States each year than in all the rest of the world put together. While our population grows at the average rate of 28 per cent per annum, divorce is on the increase at 69.2 per cent a year. Going back to 1870 it is found that 3½ per cent of marriages were terminated by divorce in that year. In 1880 the percentage of marriages ended by divorce was 4.8, in 1890 it was 6.2—nearly double in twenty years.

* * *

Men will always succeed the best with that kind of live stock which they like the best. A man who does not like sheep should never attempt to keep them; just the same with horses and cows. Men with violent tempers should not have much to do with stock anyway. It is better for them to pitch hay, chop wood and dig potatoes.

A matter of 10,000 laws have been passed by the legislatures of the several states the last winter. We are a great people to make laws and the most ornary set in the world about enforcing them. If the laws made were all literally and rigidly enforced without fear or favor the people would not let the legislature meet oftener than once in ten years.

* * *

Many a horse will work in patient misery all through the spring's work for the want of a little care on the part of its owner in giving it a properly fitting collar.

* * *

The latest riddle going the rounds is as follows: What is the difference between the Democratic party and a Texas oil well? None; they're both spouters.

* * *

The cut-off pine lands of northern Michigan are going to be in the near future the best apple growing section of the United States.

* * *

Eighteen head of selected carriage horses were sold in Chicago lately to an eastern buyer at an average of $1,500 her head.

Notice.

All persons are hereby forbidden to trespass, by driving stock of any kind through my stock ranch at Blaine, Tillamook Co. Or. J. D. JONES.

Wanted, 50 Cords of Wood.

Sealed bids will be received at the Tillamook Creamery Company on Saturday, May 11th, 1901, at 10 o'clock a.m., for 50 Cords of Fir, Hemlock, Alder or Balm Wood.

The wood to be four feet long, cut to two feet lengths, stacked in the creamery company's wood shed, and measured there.

Tillamook, Or., April 24, 1901.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

To the People of Tillamook Co.

We desire to submit to your careful consideration some statements of fact.

Some months ago a few Portland business men, who know what the oil field of California had done for that state, and who were anxious to find out if the Coast Range mountains in Oregon were not as promising in oil indications as the Coast Range mountains of California, engaged the services of two professional oil land experts and sent them into Western Oregon to examine the territory. These experts, Mr. P. W. Francis and Mr. G. P. Brown, first explored the county around Clatskanie and the upper Nehalem region, and were both highly pleased with the indications and with the formation. They were both, however, strongly impressed by the fact that both surface indications and the oil-rock formation became more and more promising as they neared the Lower Nehalem and the Tillamook County. Returning to Portland, they so reported. At this stage Mr. Brown was called away on business in another field, and Mr. Francis, taking with him Mr. E. S. McCoy, a Pennsylvania oil man of long experience, made a field exploration about the mouth of the Nehalem and around Tillamook Bay, the result was the leasing of about 100 acres, and the formation of a company in Portland, incoporated under the name of the Tillamook Paraffine Oil Company, with the following well-known gentlemen as officers and directors:

President, H. S. Rowe, Mayor of Portland; Vice President J. A. Taylor, of the firm of Honeyman & McBride, Portland; Treasurer, Samuel Connell, President of the Northwestern Door Co. and President of the Board of Trade of the city of Portland; Directors M. J. Roche of the Rio Grand & Western Ry. Co., and President of the Pacific Coast Passenger Traffic Association; E. E. Miller, of the firm of Miller & Miller, Commercial Block, Portland; F. E. Beach, head of the firm of F. E. Beach & Co., the Pioneer paint and Oil firm of Portland, so widely and favorable known over the entire northwest; and P. W. Francis, professional oil land expert.

It goes without saying that men of the standing and credit of the gentlemen managing this Company do not lend their names and influences to any mere stock-jobbing, fly-by-night scheme. They are men you know, men whose reputation is worth more than many thousands as a mere business collatoral; men who will see that every dollar of money subscribed to this enterprise is honestly expended in boring for oil, and who will see, too, that the small stockholder's rights are just as carefully protected as the large stockholders.

The Board of Directors have ordered that 100,000 shares of capital stock, each of the face value of $1.00, be offered to the public at 10 cents per share. This stock is full-paid, is non-assessable, and when you have bought it and paid 10 cents for it, your payments are done and there is no further liability of any kind. With the $10,000 realized from the sale of this stock, in addition to the money paid in by the incorporators, we will bore standard size oil wells to a depth of 2,000 feet, if necessary, on the leased property near Bay City. It is proper to say that the work we contemplate will cost from $25,000 to $30,000, and in offering part of the capital stock to the public we do it for two reasons: First, we think it an excellent investment, with a promise of very great profits; second, we think that a public enterprise like this, which, if successful, will add millions to Tillamook's wealth and bring oil operators and wealthy men from all over the Union to invest here, is worthy of public assistance. We are willing to do our share in the hope of profits, and we think you ought to be willing to join hands.

If we strike oil in good quality, the stock now offered at 10 cents will jump to $10 a share in a day's time, and an investment of $100 now for 1,000 shares will net you $10,000. Does this seem exaggerated? Just read a few examples of what has actually occurred in California within three years:

Three years ago the Union Oil Company's stock was $1 per share. It is now $1,500. An investment of $100 made $150,000.

The stock of the Home Oil Company, of Coalings, Cal., sold at 10 cents. It is now $5. An investment of $100 earned $5,000 in two years.

The New York Company's stock in 1897 was 50 cents per share. It is now $200. An investment of $100 earned $40,000.

The Reed Company's stock sold at 25 cents one year ago. It recently sold its holdings for $1,800,000, netting each investor of $100, $40,000 profit.

The chances of these companies were not one bit better than ours to begin with.

We think this the best chance to make big money by a small investment that has ever been offered in Oregon. The stock will be on sale in Portland, Seattle, Spokane, and San Francisco and will not long wait buyers. The first or 10 cent issue is offered in Tillamook county, as we want the people here to be in on the ground-floor. The Secretary of the Company, MR. P. W. FRANCIS, will be in Tillamook for a few days, at the Allen House, and will be glad to see anybody interested and give all the information in his power.

Tillamook Paraffine Oil Company,

H. S. ROWE, President.

P. W. FRANCIS, Secretary.

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