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**Larger Foreign Markets Needed.**

Noting the fact that last year the manufactured products of the United States were valued at \$15,000,000,000 and that the exports of such products were only about 3 per cent of that amount, the New York Sun points out that we need larger foreign markets and unless we secure them there must come a curtailment of production, for great as the domestic market is it cannot indefinitely consume 97 per cent of the products of our mills and factories, even though there should be no great increase in productive capacity. That paper observes that American manufacturers are coming into more and more direct confrontation with an ever-increasing surplus of manufactured wares beyond the requirements of the home market and it says there are two lines of possible determination of the question—one limitation of output, the other an extension of markets.

The Sun points out the obvious fact that there must be an even greater prosperity than that of the last few years, and even bigger crops, with a profitable market for them, if the ever-increasing mills are to find a domestic market for their ever-increasing production. Large as has been the increase in exports of manufactures in recent years, reaching more than \$400,000,000 in 1902, foreign markets must be secured for a much greater amount than this in order to maintain even the present production. Of course, American manufacturers fully understand this and are actively seeking to enlarge their exports. They are represented in the foreign markets by experienced and energetic agents and salesmen, who are undoubtedly doing all that is practicable to secure trade and how effectively is shown in the fact that our exports of manufactures have nearly quadrupled in the last dozen years. This increase has been mainly in the markets of Europe and possibly we shall not be able to add to it materially. In order to increase the amount of exports we shall have to find the markets in Asia and in South America. Trade with the Oriental countries has been growing, but with the countries south of us, with two or three exceptions, no progress is being made. To obtain the trade of those countries several conditions are necessary. Perhaps the most important of these is direct communication. There must be American steamship lines running between our ports and those of the southern countries. This was pointed out by President McKinley, who said: "One of the needs of the time is direct commercial lines from our vast fields of production to the fields of consumption that we have but barely touched. Next in advantage to having the thing to sell is to have the convenience to carry it to the buyer."

Another requirement is that American manufacturers shall more carefully consult the peculiar wants of the people of the southern countries. European manufacturers make goods especially for those markets and our manufacturers must do the same to get the trade. That larger foreign markets are needed, in order to maintain our industrial activity and go on developing our manufacturing resources, is perfectly obvious. To acquire the markets we must be able to compete in the price and quality of goods with any other country. At present the cost of production here is higher than with any of our competitors in the world's markets, which necessarily places our manufacturers at a disadvantage.

**International Obligations.**  
 Not a great many people have an intelligent understanding of international obligations. Comparatively few have a correct idea of what is known by the comity of nations. This is shown in the appeals that are made to our government, whenever anything occurs abroad to arouse popular indignation here, to formally protest and even to interpose with a view of preventing the recurrence of such an event, although it may not in the remotest degree affect any American interest. There have been many instances within the last twenty years of the popular misapprehension in this respect and doubtless there will be more of them in the future, although undoubtedly public enlightenment respecting international obligations is growing.

It should be perfectly obvious to every body of ordinary intelligence that it is not the duty nor the right of one government to interfere in the internal affairs of another. Every nation must be permitted to administer its own affairs without question from another nation, so long as the consequences of such administration do not menace the rights or interests of any other country. The

United States, for example, would vigorously resent any attempt on the part of a European government to call our government to account for the lynching of negroes or for any other outrages in which only our own citizens were concerned by protesting against such occurrences. We should tell any government doing this to mind its own business. Similarly a European government would be fully justified in resenting interference on our part in its internal affairs, so long as no interest of ours was involved.

It is certainly desirable that this should be more generally understood, that our people should have a clearer comprehension of international obligations and of that courtesy and consideration which is meant by the term comity of nations. While those in official authority may reprobate as strongly as any other of our citizens outrages in foreign lands that arouse the indignation of civilized mankind, they are constrained not to give official expression to their feeling when no American interest is affected. It is not to be doubted that President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay are in most hearty sympathy with popular feeling regarding the Kishineff atrocity, but they could not commit the government to a recognition of this sentiment without endangering the friendly relations with Russia and at the same time placing the United States in an unfavorable position among the nations. For our own welfare and security it is necessary that the government shall not undertake to interfere in the internal affairs of any other nation, save where American interests or the rights of American citizens are directly concerned, and even in such cases great care should be taken to respect every obligation. Nothing could be more unfortunate for us than to be regarded as a people ever ready to meddle in the affairs of other peoples. So far as the expression of public opinion is concerned, that is a matter over which our government has no control. It is not less affective than a declaration of official opinion and it does not involve responsibility or imperil friendly relations with other governments.

**Better Roads for Dairymen.**

Secretary Charles Knight of the National Dairy union recently gave his views on the improvement of roads in the United States. He said: "In company with hundreds of thousands of other people throughout the United States I am very much interested in the Brownlow bill. I have just returned from a tour of Italy, France and England, where I had an opportunity to observe the character of the roads of those countries. Coming home and looking over our miserable facilities for getting around in the rural districts I made up my mind that it will be necessary for this country to do as European countries have done in order to get good roads, i. e., have government aid."

"The National Dairy union is organized throughout the north in every congressional district which has any amount of agricultural constituency, and I am of the opinion that the progressive farmers who are dairymen will be in favor of the bill for national aid. I am so much interested in its success that I am willing to use my influence to have the dairy farmers petition for the passage of this bill. I would be willing to give several hundred dollars out of my own pocket to see the roads in this country improved like those of France."

The significance of the excessive wet weather and floods west of the Mississippi river was shown by their area in corn, says the Live Stock World. Last year Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas had 31,546,000 acres, or a third of the total area of corn in the country. They raised 1,037,000,000 bushels, or 40 per cent of the total crop. A reduction of 10 per cent in the area would mean 3,100,000 acres. It is entirely a weather problem in corn at present.

It is estimated that 418 acres of land in eastern Colorado is occupied by prairie dogs. Land where the prairie dogs live is worthless for grazing, as they pollute all the grass that they do not eat, and they will in a few years eat the grass so close that it will die out. Then they emigrate to fresh fields and repeat the process. The area occupied by prairie dogs in eastern Colorado would support 6,000 steers. These at 3 years old are worth \$150,000. There is a determined effort on the part of the states where the prairie dogs flourish to eradicate them, and no doubt this will bear fruit in eventually clearing the range country of them.

**Fuzzy Worms at Walla Walla.**  
 WALLA WALLA, Wash., June 27.—Millions of a brown, fuzzy species of caterpillar which appeared simultaneously with the present damp, showery weather, following a prolonged dry spell, are marching a serried host, across the Walla Walla Valley tonight. Where they hail from no one knows. Apparently they feed on garden stuff and growing crops. Tonight the army is trailing slowly along the north bank of Mill Creek eastward toward the mountains, much troubled by the numerous water courses, which are interrupting its march south.

Oliver Dewitt, who came in from Dry Creek today, said millions of the worms are emerging from Joseph Herbert's wheat field and crossing the road in a solid column 200 yards wide and about three miles long. His horses and rig killed scores of them, but the rest kept right on. The green mass of crushed worms showed plainly that growing crops was the source of food supply, and ranchers fear damage. The visitation is an entirely new one here.

B. F. Engle reported tonight having seen a similar phenomenon in Marion County, Oregon, 20 years ago.

Logan mounted and rode away in the direction of the mountains. A posse started in pursuit of the desperado within an hour.

Miss Marie Ware and Horace G. McKinley must each answer to the grand jury on the charge of fraud and conspiracy in connection with land locations. They were held on \$2000 bonds each by United States Commissioner Sladen, and their cases will come up at the October session of the grand jury. The Government's case was strengthened by the testimony of a handwriting expert, that the interlinations in some of the incriminating papers were made by Mr. McKinley, and that some of the disputed signatures were written by Miss Ware.

The clean bill of health presented by Cuba in its complete freedom now from yellow fever and smallpox testifies to the thorough job which the American fumigating brigade did when it was in charge down there.

**UNITED AFTER 22 YEARS**  
**Mother and Son Meet Again After a Separation of Almost a Quarter Century.**

We often read in newspapers of families being united after many years of separation, but it is only once or twice in a life time that a case of this kind comes to our personal notice. However, this very thing has happened in Clatsop within the last week.

Mr. James Harris, of Tillamook, Ore., a son of Mrs. Tip Hakes, of Clatsop, who was mourned as dead for many years, found that his mother, whom he also had been told was dead, was still living. And now with his wife and little son, he is visiting her in this city. It is indeed a romantic story, how they were separated and then re-united, and through the kindness of Mrs. Hakes and Mr. Harris we have learned the facts concerning it.

Twenty-two years ago the son left the family home at Corning, Ia., going to Michigan where he worked in the pines for some eight years, then going west in 1889 to Oregon. He took up a claim of 160 acres, principally timber land, near Tillamook and has lived there since that time. About ten years ago, Mrs. Hakes received a letter stating that her son was dead and strange to say about the same time, the son heard that his mother had died.

Some few months ago Mr. Harris met an old Corning friend in the west who told him that he felt sure his mother was not dead, although he had no positive knowledge. Then Mr. Harris wrote a letter to his mother at Corning, but in the meantime, she had been married to Mr. Hakes and had moved to Page county, however after much delay, Mrs. Hakes received the letter and could scarcely believe the good news. She received this letter about five weeks ago and at once wrote to her son, who, upon receiving the letter, decided to visit her immediately.

Mrs. Hakes is an old lady of about 70 years and her joy in clasping her son in her arms again was almost boundless. She says she can never let him leave her again, after all these years of separation. Mr. and Mrs. Harris will return in a few days, to their home in Oregon, and they are very much in hopes that Mr. and Mrs. Hakes will return with them. They have an ideal home in the mountains. The house contains eleven rooms and was built almost entirely by Mr. Harris himself. He hued the lumber, made the weather boarding, carved panels in the doors and made almost all the furniture in the house. The house is one story, on account of the severe winds they have in the mountains. Many tourists spend weeks at a time there and in this way Mr. Harris derives a considerable income. The house is about fifteen miles from the nearest town and all provisions are carried over a mountain trail. It takes two days to make the trip. Mr. Harris is comfortably fixed financially and says that he enjoys the vigorous climate of Oregon. His wife is a native of that state and this is her first trip beyond its borders.—Clatsop Herald.

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