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The Tillamook Headlight

Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

The Anti-Saloon Sentiment.

Gambling is running wide open again in Tillamook City. Only a few months ago Councilman Chase made a motion, which was carried, that the city marshal close down on the gambling, and at the same time the councilman said he would bring proceedings against the gamblers. This worked all right for a short time, but the motion is on the minutes of the city council's proceeding and gambling is being run wide open. The matter is again up to Councilman Chase and those who voted with him, for if they were sincere in having the laws enforced only a few months ago they should be just as determined today to do their duty and to see to it that the city marshal did his. As we have pointed out before, it is the saloon keepers who run gambling joints who are creating the strong anti-saloon sentiment in Tillamook county. A saloon keeper should be compelled to comply with the law the same as any other person, and it is a gross miscarriage of justice to pull one person for one offence and for peace officers to grant gamblers special privileges to violate the law. If there is no other way of ridding a community of this abuse, and officials will continue to draw their fat pay for failing to do their duty, it is time that the people become aroused and put a stop to this system of pulling one man for one offence and allowing the other fellow to break the law as often as he pleases. At the first opportunity the people of Tillamook will retaliate, not because that they are opposed to saloons, but because they are opposed to gambling and the system under which they are allowed to operate and with the protection of officials. We are not advocating one way or another for a "dry" or a "wet" town or county, but simply pointing out the causes which are creating the anti-saloon sentiment, which is entirely distinct from prohibition. If the saloon keepers will persist in running gambling joints, and run things in the county to suit themselves in opposition to all law and order, it is freely predicted that the people of Tillamook, failing to get satisfaction in any other way, will vote the saloons out of business to get rid of the gambling joints, which have been a curse to Tillamook City, a curse to a number of homes and families, a curse and ruin to a number of bright young men, and a curse to the entire community and young generation if they are allowed to operate in the future as they have in the past. So under these circumstances, it is not surprising to hear men say, and those who frequent saloons, that they are going to vote to close up the saloons next November because the gamblers and gambling ring have robbed the people and run things long enough and that it is time to put a stop to it. As we have said before, the saloon keepers have created this anti-saloon sentiment themselves by their persistence in turning their saloons into gambling joints, so they will have only themselves to thank when the people vote, and they will vote intelligently after considering the gambling problem with all its attending evil, to put saloons out of business. This was the sentiment previous to the last election, and it has greatly increased all over the county on account of the part the gambling ring took in fighting certain candidates because they did not frequent saloons and gambling joints.

How Gambling "Makes Money."

Upon every occasional and periodic closure of Portland's gambling houses there goes up a wail of piercing grief over the sad state to which the good and useful gamblers are reduced and a note of sorrow over the blow that has been struck to legitimate and productive industry. It is a strange thing how this fallacy persists, for there is no dollar in the gambler's coffers but must first have been wrung from nothingness by honest toil. There is not an ounce of merchant gold or a grain of gold in all the world but was there before the gambler levied his tribute on it, and whatever he consumes is paid for with substance that has first been withdrawn from legitimate industry.

No money is added to the circulation by the gambler, no business is created and no service is rendered. The most that can be said for his activities is that they divert money from some channels into others; and even here his operations are economically disastrous. The specious idea is still put forth that the money paid out by the gambler would not otherwise be paid out; but it would be expended, though in different channels. It goes to the tradesmen whom the gambler patronizes; but if it did not go through his hands it would go more directly into the hands of the producer of food, stuffs and merchandise. It would in most cases be spent by the original owner for necessities or comforts for himself or his family.

All the monetary operations of the gambler constitute a burden upon the community financially, in the absorption of funds that would otherwise be spent in

honest ways and especially in the payment of bills, the better clothing of women, the education of children. It is almost universally true that not a dollar goes into the gambling house but is actually needed at home for some specific purpose of food or clothing, furniture or fuel, or payment of debts. The gambler is, in fact, almost alone in society in the situation of contributing to the community not a single service for the emoluments he withdraws from it. Others, however humble or vicious, do something in return for money received. The gambler does nothing; and offers his patron but the poor alternative of possibly robbing some one else instead of himself being robbed.

The essential baseness of the gambling propensity, whether amateur or professional, is that it consists of the desire and intention to get something valuable without adequate equivalent. It is, therefore, thoroughly antagonistic to the whole principle of exchange on which industry and commerce rests; and it makes no difference whether it springs from the impulse or deliberate dishonesty or from the passion of laziness which refuses to work. Society's face is set against the gambler, relentlessly and unchangeable. The only question is how to deal with him so as to reduce his malign influence to the minimum; whether to treat him with pretended but chimerical prohibition, or to tax him heavily for public purposes, or to suffer him to run clandestinely by corrupting officials. From one of these devices to another, most communities alternately fly, about equally unhappy in each, and plundered uniformly in all—Oregonian.

The Independent Packer.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. The conflict between the "Big Five," otherwise known as the beef trust, and their 50,000 employees, if protracted for any considerable length of time, cannot fail to revive the small butcher and the independent packer, who have been practically wiped out by the colossal meat packing establishments that have obtained control not only of the American market, but also the markets of the world.

Big oaks from little acorns grow and very large concerns have had small beginnings. Until quite recently the business of the independent meat packers and small operators was hardly large enough to merit attention, but every disturbing influence in the sphere of the great packers works some benefit to his puny competitor. The operators on the big live stock markets of the country can readily see that the procession of strikes and other conditions which irritates the shipper and consumer will simply turn their business into other channels. As a matter of self-defense the more wide-awake of these operators will be compelled to exert an influence looking toward the peaceful settlement of labor troubles which occur in the live stock business.

In the midst of the clash of contending forces it has begun to dawn upon the country that after all the meat packing industry is not in the hands of the "Big Five." There are still others. There are scores of smaller concerns in various parts of the country now reaping the benefit of the strike and there are thousands of individual butchers scattered all over the land who will presently aspire to become packers on a small scale. All this has a tendency to stimulate individual enterprise not only among cattle dealers and meat sellers, but also among the cattle raisers.

The old proverb that necessity is the mother of invention comes again here into play. If the demand for meat products cannot be supplied by the "Big Five" it will be supplied by the five hundred, five thousand or the fifty thousand—as may become necessary in the course of events. The American people are meat eaters, and their wants will be supplied somehow, strike or no strike. This is understood as well by the managers of the great packing establishments as it is by the ordinary man with horse sense. It stands to reason that they will do their utmost to hasten a peaceful settlement and stop the dispersion of the industries in which they are so vitally interested.

Bottom of the Sea Viewed.

Tests have been made recently in the Mediterranean of the hydroscope invented by the Italian, Giuseppe Pino, an engineer of Milan. A volume of water of 16,000 square yards of a surface at the bottom of the sea was so brilliantly illuminated that everything could be distinctly seen. As the instrument used was small and inexpensive it is evident that still more wonderful results might be achieved. Not only will botany, geology and zoology be greatly enriched, but the mineralogy of the ocean is henceforth open to scientists.

The hydroscope may even render useless torpedo boats and mines, as, should the captain of a cruiser see the submarine prowler or projectile he could destroy it before any damage was done. In navigation the instrument should be serviceable, as rocks and sandbanks will be clearly seen, the cause and extent of many disasters be ascertained and sunken vessels examined. The coral, the sponge and the pearl oysters will be more fully available.

All over the world a very large number of ships sink, with their treasure, every month, and the salvage of these

as well as the immense wealth lost by the wreck of vessels long ago, should prove a rich harvest for those who adopt the invention of the Italian engineer.

What a Nation Eats.

A committee of the Royal Statistical society of Great Britain has recently been engaged in investigating the production and consumption of meat and dairy products in that country, and while they find that there has been increased production, yet it has not been on a scale proportional with the increase in population. According to its report, submitted at a recent meeting of the society, the average consumption per head in Great Britain was, of meat 121.8 pounds; of milk, 15 gallons; of cheese, 10.5 pounds; of butter, 18.5 pounds. The amount of meat included 56.8 pounds of beef and veal, 27.5 pounds of mutton and lamb, and 36.8 pounds of bacon and pork. In addition, the British people consume extensive quantities of poultry, game, rabbits, etc., which are not included in the above summary. The average of 15 gallons of milk does not include separated or skim milk or condensed milk, both of which are consumed to an appreciable degree. In comparison with the continental countries, England consumes much more meat, but considerably less than the United States and Australia—Harper's Weekly.

Pointed Paragraphs.

A woman is always pretending that she never pretends.

Shut your eyes when you look at the faults of a friend.

Nearly every time a man displays his temper he loses it.

A man may mind his own business and still be narrow minded.

Love not only laughs at locksmiths, but giggles at any old thing.

A crank is the discoverer of a theory before the public is ready to pay for it.

A man's idea of hard work is any kind at which he can't sit down and smoke.

By the time a wise guy is rich enough to marry the fool has children big enough to support him.

A man likes to get his wife in an automobile and then run it so fast that she is frightened speechless.

A woman can get more enjoyment out of a glass of ice cream soda than a man can out of a two gallon demijohn.

Men should be elected to office because of their qualifications for the job and not for the purpose of keeping them out of jail—Chicago News.

Quaint Features of Life.

In order to prevent a cow switching her tail in his face while he was milking, Charles R. Gaither, a farmer near Center, Wis., tied the caudal appendage to his leg, and to make a good knot put a little milk on it. When bossy found she could not use her tail she began kicking. She knocked the farmer off his stool and then began to run, dragging him about the corral until he was unconscious. Before assistance came he sustained three broken ribs and other injuries.

Once when Oom Paul Kruger was chasing a buffalo bull and his horse had brought him close to the game, the buffalo stumbled and fell into a wallow filled by recent rains from a muddy pool. Unable to check his speed, the horse followed, and with his rider fell in a heap on the bull. Not for an instant did Kruger lose his presence of mind. He sprang from his horse, and seizing the horns of the buffalo, twisted the head so as to bring the nose and mouth of the animal under water. There he held it by main force, himself astride of the buffalo, until it was drowned.

George E. Hallett, of Des Moines, owner and one of the occupants of a row of fashionable flats operated under the "no baby" rule, was compelled to vacate because of the arrival of the stork at his home. Mr. Hallett has forced many families to leave because all leases provide that "the contract becomes null and void upon the birth of a child to the party of the second part." Mrs. Hallett presented her husband with a girl, and the family moved to the residence of Mrs. Hallett's parents.

An interesting feature connected with the burial of former Senator George B. Sloan, of Oswego, N.Y., last week was the carrying out of a pagan rite at the grave by Kitawaga, for many years his valet. Mr. Sloan was an Episcopalian, and after the service at the church the rector, Rev. L. G. Morris, went to the cemetery, where the final services were conducted at the grave. At the conclusion Kitawaga appeared at the head of his master's grave, and after pronouncing an invocation to the gods of his countrymen, he opened a cage and liberated six pure white doves. The affair was arranged with the consent of Mrs. Hallett's family.

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