

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
(STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.)

One year.....	1.50
Six months.....	75
Three months.....	50

The Tillamook Headlight
Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

Opposition Butts In Again.

It looks as though there is to be opposition in the transportation business again, not that there is room for an additional steamer to butt in and divide the trade where there is hardly business enough for one steamer. True there is some dissatisfaction with merchants regarding freight rates. More we look into the matter, more are we convinced that the people of this county have not looked at the transportation and towing business from a "community of interest" standpoint, nor do they realize that owing to the want of a tow boat on Tillamook Bay that the present stagnation in lumbering is attributable. For instance, and we will not go far back than last week to illustrate what we mean. The schooner Glen, now loading at Hobsonville, was beating about ten days outside, and it would have been three or four days longer if the steamer W. H. Harrison had not happened along and towed her in and in towing the lumber schooner C. H. Hill to sea, which was detained for want of a tow. With that state of affairs, it is no wonder that one after another of the saw mills have closed down and gone out of business, to the injury of the county, for every lumber schooner that loads here leaves from \$15,000 to \$30,000. The transportation and towing business is the most important question we have to contend with, and if the past is any criterion to go by, it looks as though another shuttlecock play is to be made. We have very little confidence in the outcome. When the people and the business men open their eyes and see how important it is that the transportation and towing services should be dominated by Tillamook people, with an idea of encouraging industries and getting their products to market with as little delay and with as small cost as possible, and also with the idea of encouraging home seekers, then something will be done that counts. When the people of this county grapple with this question from that standpoint and a "community of interest" idea, then it may be said the lumber industry will begin to boom—and not before. We have not the least confidence in this butting in, freezing out, buying off, cut rates and then high rates, for instead of doing Tillamook any good, the merchants, the people and the county get it in the neck every time.

Farming and Divorce.

The Inland Farmer holds that life on the farm, with its varied labors, its restful surroundings and its many interests, tends not only to build up and maintain a healthy body, but assures its owner of a clear and healthy mind. Census statistics show that the smallest number of divorces have occurred among persons engaged in farming. These cold census figures give the student and thinker a deep insight into the innermost recesses of human life. They show how a man's occupation helps to fashion his character, his thoughts and his actions. The highest average of marital discontent—resulting in divorce—is found among soldiers, sailors and marines. Comment on this is unnecessary. Then, the next highest averages are found among hostlers, actors, agricultural laborers, bar tenders, servants and waiters, musicians, photographers, paper hangers, barbers, lumbermen and so on, decreasing in numbers to the lowest, and this, as stated above, is the farmer. It would be difficult, nay, impossible, to find the true interpretation of these facts. But it is evident that constant contact with the great forces of nature gives men and women a broad view of life. The farm is the proper place to rear a family. If the United States is a "nation of homes," then the best, noblest and happiest must be the farm homes.

Market for Dairy Products.

Canadian dairymen for a number of years have found a good market for their excess products in the mother country. For the first five months of the present year the increase in their exports of butter to England amounted to 40 per cent. The manner in which the Canadian products dominate the English markets is further shown by the fact that of the 301,768,096 pounds of cheese imported into the United Kingdom during 1903, 68.6 per cent came from Canada, 13.4 per cent from the United States, 11.2 per cent from Holland and 6.8 per cent from all other sources combined. But even though England does favor its colonies, there is much room for increasing our exports of both butter and cheese, and any surplus in this country should be easily disposed of. Of the 219,000 tons of butter that England imports every year, Canada can supply but a portion, and as the United States is only exporting about 4,000 tons, it is very evident that there is plenty of opportunity for disposing of any surplus that may arise as the dairy products of the country increase. American butter is gaining favor in the markets of Europe, and if exporters show good judgment and give the people of the old world what they want instead of trying to educate them to use what we have, it is only a ques-

tion of a few years before the present exports of 4,000 tons will be but a small fraction of the total amount.

Prohibitory Law and Personal Liberty.

TO THE EDITOR TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT.

MR. EDITOR,—Whether it is wrong, of itself, to buy or sell intoxicating liquors, is a question which lowers its interest in the face of the acknowledged and appalling evils with which the liquor traffic confronts us. It is not easy to exaggerate these evils, even if they were possible. There is no single channel through which such depths of misery flow over the human race as through this. No ravages of disease, no devastation of nature, no kinds of vice or crime work so much woe as this. Such a statement no intelligent person will be likely to doubt, and no honest one to deny. The liquor traffic is responsible for a very large portion of our poverty, crime, disease, vice and wrong—to say nothing of taxation, which makes every other evil insignificant.

Now, it is undoubtedly true that all these evils have a moral source. They root themselves in the choices of a free will. They would all disappear if the moral purpose of every man's life were set upon virtue. And it is equally true that a virtuous purpose must be free. No man is made virtuous by compulsion. His virtue is not put upon him or placed within him, save as he himself originates it in his own choice. I have no dispute, therefore, with one who tells me that law is not sufficient for virtue. I know very well that good laws do not make goodness. Evil remains in the human heart and in society under the best laws.

But it is a prodigious mistake, therefore, to argue against all restraint of human conduct except by moral means. One ignores the actual facts of human nature who denies the necessity of physical coercion among men. If the infant Hercules could strangle the serpent in his cradle, unnumbered other infants, with a genuine life, would be strangled by the monster unless he were kept from creeping upon them by a power stronger than he. While we would do everything we can to bring men to control their appetites by their own self-mastery, let us not ignore the need, or renounce the privilege, or throw away the power we have of helping them, by all means, to this self-control. In the present condition of the world we may not adjust our laws to the resources of the actual heroes, and forget the requirements of the possible ones.

Most persons, however, admit that men, as they are, cannot be governed without force, and that the liquor traffic needs to be regulated by law. The Western Liquor Dealers' Protective Association some time ago expressed itself as decidedly convinced of such a need. The question, therefore, relating to the liquor traffic, is not between law and law, but between one kind of law and another. And, practically, the progress of discussion has narrowed down to the question, whether we should license the traffic, or prohibit it.

Now, I compare all possible good which may come from the traffic with its evils, and a preponderance of evil is so enormous that any conceivable gain is obliterated by the over-whelming loss. I, therefore, disregard gain—questionable at the best—and addressing myself to the enormity of the loss, I would do my utmost to remove it by the destruction of its source. Instead of attempting to restrict, I would prohibit absolutely the traffic, believing that we may thus immediately and greatly lessen the evils which we hope thus ultimately and wholly to destroy. My reason for such a position may be briefly stated.

1.—A restriction which permits the trade and simply limits the traders to those who are licensed to sell, sets no limit upon the buyer. His opportunity is not diminished. He can get his liquor, if he wishes it, just as copiously as before. One saloon will supply the craving of five hundred—or five thousand, for that matter—as well as many. The evils, therefore, of the traffic are not necessarily reduced by reducing the number of those engaged in it. The abolition of places where liquor is sold, rather than their reduction, is what we need, and ought to seek.

2.—License, high or low, takes away what ought to be, and in a healthy community, would be, an important moral restriction, from the seller. It removes from him the condemnation of the community, and justifies him. It makes his act legal. His moral sense, easily blinded by the gigantic profits of his trade, is thus paralyzed. He becomes thus, what we find him to be, obdurate, rapacious, an evil man and seducer, who waxes worse and worse. I do not wish to condemn him, or any man, but I do not know of any other trade so demoralizing to the trader—any other class of sales which does the seller so much moral mischief—as that in intoxicating drinks. And to this damage the community contributes by licensing him in his trade. It makes the community itself a party to wrong doing. It lowers its moral tone.

3.—The revenue from license falls heaviest where the burden ought to be least. The cost of the license, while it may add to the price of the liquor sold, does not, so far as I can learn, diminish the amount of liquor bought and consumed. Practically, the cost of liquor within the limits which any license is

likely to put, seems to have little to do with the consumption. An intemperate man is not likely to drink more because it is cheap, nor less because it is dear. The difference between five cents a glass and six makes no appreciable difference to him, it does make a great difference to his family.

While I do not believe that prohibition alone will stop the sale of strong drink any more than a prohibitory law will stop the continuance of gambling, or of theft, or any other crime, I would make it clear by statute that it is a crime, believing, with Mr. Gladstone, that "it is a duty of Government to make it as hard as possible for a man to go wrong, and as easy as possible for him to go right."

There was a time, back in the twilight of civilization, in almost every country, when staling was common and little thought of; that theft, in one way or another, was licensed. In France and Germany still it is thought wise to attempt to control the bawdy-houses by license; and, even in parts of this country, the same is true of gambling. The great question in that early age was shall the law be put against stealing; shall the privilege of stealing be purchasable by the few? Then, as now, doubtless, it was argued that "license is restriction"; that it is "partial prohibition." But, finally, when theft was made an outlaw—completely, unequivocally—a mighty step upward was taken. The time will come when to legalize a saloon will be thought as hurtful to social order, as is deemed to-day the legislation of a bawdy-house or a faro-bank; and then an open saloon on a public street will be as rare a sight as will be a house of ill-fame or a gambling hell.

Right here rests the strongest argument for no license; with the masses the most potent educator is the law. With them that which the law permits is right and that which the law forbids is wrong. The law is the great school master for the masses. We may spin ever so fine theories, touching license, this will remain true in all of its tremendous educational effect over the minds of the multitude, the selling, buying and drinking of liquor as a beverage is not wrong, for it is permitted by law. The Nevada Liquor Dealers' Association several years ago passed this resolution:

"Resolved, That so long as our business is licensed by the United States, State and County, we consider it perfectly legitimate and honorable, and do not think that we deserve the censure which is constantly being heaped upon us."

In Paris the educational effect of the law on the side of prostitution is horrible beyond thought. It is said that nearly fifty per cent of the children born annually in that city are born out of wedlock. A gentleman who, as commissioner, had charge of the business of licensing bawdy-houses in Paris, tells a story of an old woman whose license he had often renewed. She wrote to him thanking him for his uniform kindness to her, ending her letter by saying that she was four-score years and over, and would soon depart for her home beyond the skies, but that her business would be conducted by her granddaughters, and she bespoke for them the same consideration care from his hands that he had shown her, and that she from heaven would bless him. There was not, seemingly, the slightest suspicion in the mind of that woman that her business was not a proper one. And why should there be? She had complied with the law, and she felt that the law had its mighty arms of protection about her. To the vast majority the law is the one visible, concrete form of right or wrong.

It is a frightful blunder to place the educative power of the law on the side of wrong. Let the thunder of the legal code be "Thou shalt not." Back yonder, in the distant twilight, Moses might have said, "O Lord, the people are not ready for those prohibitory laws. Public sentiment is not educated sufficiently. They will lie and steal and worship idols. Give them license laws, low license for worshipping a calf; high license for worshipping a full grown cow." No; "thou shalt not" has thundered down the ages, educating all the time up toward its level.

"But you confound things that are sinful with things that are simply dangerous. We prohibit a sin; we regulate things that are dangerous. A bawdy-house is wicked; a saloon is dangerous." Again, for argument's sake, grant this distinction. It is not true that we never prohibit things that are dangerous. We prohibit the building of frame houses inside the fire limits. Why? Not because the building of such houses is sinful, but because it is dangerous. In localities we prohibit absolutely slaughter-houses, bone factories, powder mills, etc., solely because these things are dangerous. Prove the saloon to be always a menace to the public welfare, and you have ground sufficient for no license. And is it not such a menace?

There is no new principle involved in the prohibitory law, no unusual trespass on personal liberty. It is a gross caricature to say that prohibition seeks to regulate what a man shall eat or drink, and control actions which lie within the range of his personal wisdom and pleasure. It seeks to do no such thing. It seeks to protect the industrious against the waste of the dissipated; the


innocent against the crimes of the guilty; the home against the merciless hands that destroy it; and generations unborn from the inheritance of weakness, poverty and vice which is ready to overwhelm them. If in attaining this urgent object of society, the pleasure-seeker is deprived of a portion of his liberty, we can only say that it is a regrettable incident of not much account in a great and progressive movement. If a man drives a horse in a crowded street, he must drive so as to consult the safety of those about him. In managing his own household, he must be held subject to the direction of the board of health. Not to pass and enforce prohibitory laws when they are called for would be to disregard the fundamental principle on which civil government rests, which is the priority of the interests of all over the interests of any one man.

Temperance societies are now all radical. They strike at the root of the manufacture, traffic and use of alcoholic beverages. The only associations that in this day pretend to advocate the principle of moderate drinking as a preventive of intemperance, are leagues and conventions of liquor dealers. The experience of millions and the experiments of centuries testify to its terrible absurdity.

On the same plane of truth, legislation against all kinds of vice, immorality, and crime must be radical, or it is not only useless, but it is false and fearfully mischievous. The alcohol traffic is either free, for in this land of freedom there should be no chains imposed on art, labor, or commerce outside of prison walls. If it is an organic wrong, which wrongs the people, it should die, and all laws that pretend to regulate, to sanctify and to save it are treason against God and the nation. This is a high question of truth and right, which can be solved by no compromise. "Policy may divide a principle with the devil or a demagogue, but not with God, not with the conscience of an honest man."

For God's sake and for the sake of humanity, men, let us cease to vote as we pray—that is, with our eyes shut.
G. W. WALKER.

George J. Gould recently shocked the bulldog fanciers of two continents by paying £1,000—\$5,000—for "an old-fashioned bulldog" that can bite and fight and do anything else that a bulldog ought to do. The modern fancy bulldog is worthless. He can't bring his teeth together to bite, he is sprawling, clumsy, slow and supremely ugly. Why not breed bulldogs to do what bulldogs should do? And the same principle applies all through. Why breed cattles with long, narrow heads when the other kind have most brains? Why breed cows to give so little milk or so rich that they can't raise their calves? Why breed fowls for feathers instead of eggs or meat? Why breed a sow so fine that she hasn't any room for pigs? And so on. Mr. Gould has laid hold of the right principle, whether it be applied to bulldogs or other animals—breed them for what they are good for and not for something else.



In every town and village may be had, the **Mica Axle Grease** that makes your horses glad.

Made by Standard Oil Co.

TILLAMOOK COUNTY BANK.
(INCORPORATED).
TILLAMOOK CITY, ORE.
PAID UP CAPITAL, \$10,000.
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Directors:—M. W. HARRISON, W. W. CURTISS, B. L. EDDY.
Cashier:—M. W. HARRISON.
Liberal Prices Paid for gilt edge securities of all kinds.

LATIMER, BROS.,
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING
SHAMPOOING, ETC
Electric Baths nicely fitted up. Good for persons suffering with rheumatism.

Quick Brothers,
HOUSEHOLD MOVERS
AND DRAYMEN.
Heavy Teaming a Specialty with us
Our Delivery wagon delivers to country or city

Oregon State Normal School, Monmouth,
Begins its 23rd year September 20th, 1904, four terms in each school year affording equal opportunities for beginning a course in September, November, February and April.
The Best Training for Teachers
Is the Normal course with its assurance of good positions at good wages. Write for new catalogue containing full information concerning courses of study, training in actual teaching afforded under real conditions in town and country schools, and full details about the advanced course of study with the additional advantages attached. Address, Secretary J. B. V. BUTLER; or, President E. D. RESSLER. Monmouth, Ore.

Fir and Spruce Lumber,
Spruce and Cedar Shingles.
Cheese and Butter Boxes a specialty.
Orders for Lumber promptly attended to.
TILLAMOOK LUMBER COMPANY,

The Best Hotel.
THE ALLEN HOUSE,
J. P. ALLEN, Proprietor.
Headquarters for Travelling Men.
Special Attention paid to Tourists.
A First Class Table. Comfortable Beds and Accommodation.

Pacific Navigation Co.
STEAMERS—SUE H. ELMORE, W. H. HARRISON.
ONLY LINE—ASTORIA TO TILLAMOOK, GARIBALDI, BAY CITY, HOBSONVILLE.
Connecting at Astoria with the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co. and also the Astoria & Columbia River R. R. for San Francisco, Portland and all points east. For freight and passenger rates apply to **SAMUEL ELMORE & CO.** General Agents, ASTORIA, OR. B. C. LAMB, Agent, Tillamook Oregon. Agents J. R. & N. R. R. Co., Portland. J. A. & C. R. R. Co., Portland.
Sue H. Elmore carries Wells Fargo Co.'s Express

A. K. CASE,
PROPRIETOR
Tillamook Iron Woks
General Machinists & Blacksmiths.
Boiler Work, Logger's Work and Heavy Forging.
Fine Machine Work a Specialty.
TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

TILLAMOOK HOTEL.
VOGLER & HAMILTON,
Proprietors.

We have remodeled and thoroughly renovated, repapered and newly furnished the hotel from the basement to the roof, and have provided the best accommodations for the public to be found in Tillamook.

We want the Commercial Traveler to make this his home while in our city, every convenience of a modern hotel is in the house.

We have changed the name of the hotel from the Palace, to the Tillamook Hotel.

Saloon in connection, where all the best Wines and Spirits can be obtained.

J. S. LAMAR,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.
I have the largest and best assorted stock of old Wines and Liquors that has ever been imported into this City.
Whisky, \$2.25 to \$8.00 per gal.
Wines, \$1.00 to \$3.00 per gal.
Don't drink cheap doctored stuff when you can buy it pure and unadulterated from me.

Centrally Located. Rates, \$1 Per Day
LARSEN HOUSE,
M. H. LARSEN, Proprietor.
TILLAMOOK, OREGON
The Best Hotel in the city. No Chinese Employed.