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**The Tillamook Headlight**  
Fred C. Baker, Publisher.  
The Local Option Law.

Dr. J. R. Wilson, who is president of the local option league, and is considering the advisability of making amendments to the local option law with a committee appointed for that purpose, makes the following statement which will be of interest to people of this county:

In what I shall say of the proposed amendment to the local option law I do not speak for the Anti-Saloon League, but for myself, that my position in previous statements may not be misunderstood. The proposed amendments are certainly drastic. I must say frankly that if obliged to choose between the law as thus amended and the law as it stands I should feel obliged in all honesty to stand for the law as it is.

Desirable amendment in my mind falls far short of this. I will not attempt to say what in precise terms I think the amendments should be, but rather the ends which amendments, if made, should seek to attain. These are:

First—The security of the law against its improper use by any party or faction for party or factional ends.

Second—The security of the community against the trouble annoyance and expense of elections forced upon it without due warrant of public sentiment.

Third—In counties embracing large commercial towns, the insuring of such a presentation of the question at the polls as will allow every voter to vote on the question as it affects his own precinct or group of precincts, without his being obliged to vote on it as a county question.

The present law, I have said in a former statement, I regarded as in the main a good one. Permit me to indicate briefly the chief points which, it seems to me, should be retained. These are:

First—The right of any precinct to vote upon the question of the abolition of the saloon from its limits.

Second—The right of a group of precincts to do the same.

Third—In counties other than those containing large commercial towns, the right to vote as a county for the question of the exclusion of the saloon from the whole county, the decision to be inclusive of all the incorporated towns within the limits of the county, and the way to be left open for such a vote if public sentiment in the county warrants it.

A further word on this last point. This is not a precinct local option, but it is still local option. The county may justly be considered a "locality," a unit under a real local option law. In many cases, indeed, it is the only natural unit, the only unit left other than the state or fixed boundary.

The incorporated towns and cities of the counties offer the serious obstacle to making the county the unit. It is frankly admitted that in counties containing large cities and commercial towns the objection to making the county unit has force, partly because of a somewhat independent position which such towns and cities occupy with reference to the county, and partly because of the serious obstacles they present to an efficient enforcement of the law.

But when this is said for a few counties, there remain many counties in Oregon, as in other states, composed largely of pastoral and agricultural communities, in the case of which, even though they contain incorporated towns of considerable population, the county as a whole is the just unit. In these counties the towns are created and sustained by the community around them. They are in no true sense independent of the county. In a question such as this the county at large has a moral right to say what the policy of the town as a part of the county shall be.

I submit to the judgment of all fair-minded men who are intimately acquainted with the conditions as they exist in such counties whether the charge of unfairness does not lie elsewhere than against those who insist on the right of those unit counties, if they so choose, to decide the policy of the county on this question, inclusive of incorporated towns. The county here should be the unit, if not always so in fact, it should, at least have conserved to it by the law the right to so regard itself.

**The Saloons.**

The Telephone Register in dealing with the local option law in Yamhill county, has this to say on the subject:

The decision made by the county court last Saturday gives the saloons a lease of life in this county for another year and the conduct of these saloons will determine to a great extent whether they will continue in business or whether the prohibitionists will win in the next election.

Much of this agitation of the liquor question has been brought on by a certain class of liquor dealers, who are continually violating the law. Should the violation of the law continue until the next vote is taken upon this question,

prohibition is sure to carry. On the other hand should all liquor men prove to the people by their act that they are following the law strictly and permitting no intentional violation of it in their places of business, the majority of the people will be satisfied with the licensed saloon.

The business men who favor the licensing of the liquor traffic should take upon themselves to see that the law is enforced. Should they do this many of the evils complained of by our prohibition friends would be eliminated and the people at large be satisfied without a change.

There is a duty also resting on the city officers in those cities wishing to retain the license collected from the saloons. It is your duty to see that all laws and ordinances passed for the control of the saloons shall be strictly enforced. Should you do this, the city will continue to derive revenues from the saloon, but should you neglect this and violations of the law be permitted, it will only be a short time until the people will vote away this income.

**Seed Distribution a Farce.**

Reports from Washington state that congressmen have made out their lists of those who are to receive free seeds this year at the expense of the government and that the mailing of the packages will soon commence. According to Bradstreet's estimate, there will be about 50,000,000 packages, which is far in excess of the number sent out in previous years. From this it is evident that the practice of distributing seeds in this manner is rapidly increasing, in spite of the widespread criticisms that have been made.

It is doubtless true that the originators of the plan intend to accomplish some good, but as at present conducted a large portion of the seeds are practically wasted. The number of the people favored is so large that those who make out the lists do not know to whom they are giving the seeds and consequently people living in the crowded cities where they have no chance to try the seeds receive a large proportion of them. Not only that, but it frequently happens that city people receive farm seeds and simply consign them to the stove. In other cases, of course, the seeds go to people who use them and they are perhaps benefited. It is rather hard to understand, though, why congressmen should give away seeds any more than anything else and it seems as though some better way should be found for them to compliment their constituents. If seeds are to be given away the Department of Agriculture is the proper branch of the government to do it and in that way eliminate the political influences. It would be still better, though, to do away with the practice entirely, as the total expense to the government is large and no one receives enough benefit to pay for it.

It has also been found that it is just such practices as this free distribution of seeds that causes the annual postal deficiency. There are tons and tons of printed matter sent through the mail every year by congressmen to their constituents and the government stands the expense. Very little of this matter is of interest or value to those who receive it and consequently it is a waste. If all such practices were stopped the postal deficiency would be greatly reduced and the extension of the rural free delivery would undoubtedly be hastened.

**Salting the Cows.**

A great many farmers do not attach as much importance to the feeding of salt to their cows as they ought to. A great many make a practice of feeding salt once a week, if they happen to remember it, and if not, a couple of weeks may pass between salt-feeding periods. This is a mistake. Salt is very necessary for all cattle; it increases their appetite, promotes digestion and aids assimilation. If salt is fed only once a week cows are apt to eat too much at one time, and too large a quantity of salt causes an unnecessary waste of body protein, besides it is very apt to throw the bowels out of order and gives a shock to the system which is always injurious. Other things being equal, a cow getting salt whenever she wants it will produce more milk than one that is fed salt spasmodically. Every barnyard or pasture should have a trough fixed permanently and so arranged as to keep the salt dry at all times to prevent loss through rains. A few minutes of work, some nails and boards will produce just the right kind of a salt box, and every man feeding cattle of any kind should provide such a box and then keep salt in it at all times and permit the cows to partake whenever they choose to.

Some people prefer to add salt to the feed, but this practice is not a good one. The amount of salt a cow need depends upon the kind of food she is fed and also to some extent upon a cow herself, and for that reason it is a great deal better to let her be her own judge as to the amount needed.

**How the World Makes a Living.**

A German industrial organ has been figuring out how the world makes a living and presents some interesting figures as the result of its efforts. We are in the habit of considering our country as one of the greatest agricultural producing countries in the world, but our volume of production is due rather to our immense agricultural

resources, undeveloped as they are, than to the proportion of the population that is engaged in agricultural occupations. There are nine European countries, exclusive of Russia, that show a larger percentage of their population engaged in agriculture than is to be found in that occupation in our country.

Of these countries Italy leads with 59.4 per cent. It may be noted in this connection that Italy is a land of extensive irrigation. Hungary comes second and Austria third. Then follow Sweden, Norway and Denmark. In the United States 35.9 per cent of the population gain their livelihood by tilling the soil. At the bottom of the list we find Scotland with only 12 and England with only 8 per cent of their population engaged in agriculture. On the other hand, Scotland leads the list in percentage of population engaged in mining and manufactures, having 60.4 per cent of her people in these occupations and England follows with 58.3 per cent. This accounts for these countries being such liberal purchasers of agricultural products.

The United States has but 24.1 per cent of her population engaged in mining and manufactures, while in commerce and transportation she stands up near the top. The Netherlands with 17.2 per cent of the population engaged in these pursuits coming first, and this country with 16.3 per cent second. We presume our immense internal transportation is responsible for the latter showing.

**FEWER COME IN.**

**Immigration Falls off for Fiscal Year.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Immigration to the United States decreased materially during the last fiscal year, and it is a notable fact that the moral, intellectual and physical qualifications of the immigrants admitted to this country during the past year are higher than ever before have been chronicled. These are two salient features of the annual report of Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner-General of Immigration, which was made public today:

During the past fiscal year 821,870 aliens arrive in the United States, of whom 549,100 were males and 263,770 females, an increase in females, as compared with last year of 19,870 and a decrease in males of 64,016. Of the total number, 3953 could read but not write; 168,935 could neither read nor write, and it is presumed the remainder, 640,012, could both read and write; 95,575 brought with them \$50 or more each, and 501,530 brought each less than \$50. The total amount of money shown to officers by these 821,870 aliens was \$20,894,383, or \$4,776,870 more than was brought by the 857,046 arrivals of last year.

At the various seaports, 8994 aliens were excluded during the year, 4798 being paupers, 1660 diseased, 33 convicts and 4501 contract laborers.

**Attempt to Evade Contract Law.**

"It is interesting," says Mr. Sargent, "as bearing on the attempt on the part of the contractors in this country to evade the alien labor law, to note that despite the diminution of emigration there was an increase of 415 in the number rejected as alien contract laborers. This is a much larger number than has ever before been refused admission to the United States in any one fiscal year."

Of the aggregate steerage immigration 767,933 came from Europe, 26,186 from Asia and 18,651 from all other countries. The greatest number of immigrants, 193,295 came from Italy, a decrease of 38,376 from last year; 145,141 from Russia; 46,389 from Germany, an increase of 5294; 98,626 from England, an increase of 11,407; 36,142 from Ireland, an increase of 832; 27,563 from Sweden, a decrease of 18,265; 23,808 from Norway, a decrease of 653; 11,343 from Greece, a decrease of 2747, and 11,092 from Scotland, an increase of 4949. Of Oriental countries, Japan furnished the greatest number of immigrants, 14,346 a decrease of 780, while China supplied 4309, an increase of 2100.

It is noted in the report that more than half the total immigration of 421,844 was supplied by the Italian, Polish, Slovak and Magyar races.

Commissioner Sargent says that the effective operating cause of violation and attempted violations of the alien contract labor law is the employer of such labor in this country. To put an end to such offences, it is necessary for the law to reach such employers, and by sufficient punishment, more potent than the mere expulsion or deportation of the aliens induced by them to emigrate hither, to deter them from such practices.

Missouri's total Republican vote on the national ticket this year is 321,447, an increase of 7355 over the largest previous Republican presidential vote in the state. The Republican plurality on presidential electors is 25,000. It is a remarkable overturn in the political complexion of the state. Four years ago Bryan and Stevenson had a plurality in Missouri of 37,830 and in 1896 the Republican presidential gain in the state in four years is 64,430, and in eight years the net gain is 84,327. The Democratic plurality in Missouri in 1892 was 40,754, and in 1888 it was 25,717. The lowest Democratic plurality in the state in a presidential year, between 1872 and 1888 was over 32,000. In 1876 and 1880 it went beyond 55,000.

**CAME TOO LATE.**

**Russian Reserves Find Fortresses Taken.**

TOKIO, Dec. 5.—Unofficial details received here of the capture of 203-Meter Hill show that the struggle began at 1 p.m. on the 27th, when the besiegers concentrated the fire of their heavy guns on the parapets of Red Hill, 300 meters south of 203-Meter Hill. After that the infantry, advancing in widely extended order from Kinkiatung and Ukistum, reached charging distance.

Four consecutive charges were delivered between 3 and 4 o'clock. The fourth succeeded, but during the night the Russians made their counter attacks. The third, which was especially furious, drove the Japanese back. On the morning of the 28th, the Japanese, instead of advancing by way of Red Hill, made a direct move on 203-Meter Hill.

**Attack Begins at Dawn.**

The attack began at daylight and was continued with desperate resolution, the Japanese advancing into the valley between the two hills. They received the full fire of both forts and were decimated, but, sweeping on, stormed the slopes of 203-Meter Hill and captured the southeast corner of the northern face.

In the meanwhile another force effected a lodgment near the parapet at the southeast face. These operations were very costly to both sides. Numerous hand grenades were thrown by the Russians as well as by the Japanese. The 29th Russian regiment made a furious counter-attack and bore the Japanese back from the southeast corner, swept them down and poured shells into them, which mowed them down.

At 5 p.m. the Russians showed clear signs of weakening. The Japanese made a renewed rush from trenches of the southwest corner, but the Russians did not move. The casualties of the assailants were very heavy.

**Reserves Arrive in Time.**

At this critical moment reserves were sent into the Japanese fighting line and with shouts which rang over whole Port Arthur the assailants hurled themselves against the Russians, who finally, at 7:30 p.m., broke into groups of 20 and 30 and retired suddenly. Almost simultaneously the assailants at the southeast angle pushed home their attack and the whole fortress was occupied at 8 p.m.

After this Red Hill was carried easily, but during the same night the Russians, whose large reinforcements had been summoned by telegraph and had arrived just too late, delivered six desperate counter-attacks, the last of which continued from 4 o'clock in the morning till noon.

At first the Russians repeatedly closed up to bayonet distance and there was a series of hand-to-hand struggles, the assailants falling back and again advancing. Finally, after terrible losses on both sides, the Russians retreated to Anzishan and Esteshan, leaving the Japanese in assured possession of the stronghold.

Over \$9,300,000 has been spent by the states and territories at the St. Louis World's Fair. The record has been broken in this as in many other important respects.

The large estates and great farms and ranches all over the United States are from year to year being divided up into small farms, which are cultivated by owners or tenants living upon them. The tendency of this condition here is greater than in any other country in the world. In a recent address upon small land owners at a St. Louis Exposition gathering it was well said that if we educate the people to use the land themselves and enjoy it, they will get the land, because the man who lives on his own land will make a profit from it by his own labor and not be the purveyor of the product of the labor of others. The very fact that there are large numbers of men ready to take the land and till it by their own labor, and get their living from it, and know how to do it, will make it practically impossible to compete with them in the production of crops raised with hired labor. That fact alone will necessarily regulate the price of land, so that we need never fear a land monopoly in this country under such conditions. The big farmer who hires his labor can not stand the competition of the small farmer who lives on his own land and farms it with his own labor.

**Fight Will be Bitter.**

Those who will persist in closing their ears against the continual recommendation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will have a long and bitter fight with their troubles, if not ended earlier by fatal termination. Read what T. R. Beall, of Beall, Miss., has to say: "Last fall my wife had every symptom of consumption. She took Dr. King's New Discovery after everything else had failed. Improvement came at once and four bottles entirely cured her." Guaranteed by Chas. Clough, Druggist. Price, 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

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