

The Tillamook Headlight

Fred C. Baker, Publisher

The Beef Trust Decision.

The decision of the supreme court of the United States in the Beef trust case, affirming the decision of the lower court and continuing the injunction against the combine of packers, will be popularly hailed as a most notable victory for both the government and the people. The court was unanimous in the opinion that a conspiracy on the part of the packers, for controlling the livestock market and the dressed meat trade, existed and that the offense was of a nature to justify proceedings by the government. The evidence before the lower court established conclusively the fact that there was such a combine among the packers as the Sherman anti-trust law declares to be unlawful and this was fortified by the statement of Attorney General Moody before the supreme court.

This decision is even more important, so far as the general public is concerned, than that in the Northern Securities case, and it gives added force to the anti-trust law. It may not have an immediate effect upon the cattle and meat markets, which perhaps at present are controlled by other influences than those exerted by the packers' combine, but ultimately an effect favorable to the public is reasonably to be expected. It is to be presumed that if the packers are not already obeying the injunction they will at once do so, since disregard of it would render them liable to criminal prosecution and it is safe to assume that the federal authorities would not hesitate to apply the penalty. We may be sure that there will be prompt action at Washington if the packers are found disobeying the decree of the court. Among the great combinations none has been more odious than the Beef trust and there will be a universal feeling of gratification at the decision, which breaks up this conspiracy against the people.

Odd Canadian Complaint.

The Farmers' Advocate of Winnipeg, Canada, in a recent issue, called attention to a very peculiar state of affairs in the meat industry of that country. It seems that the Canadian cured ham and bacon sells on the local Canadian markets for 17 to 19 cents, while the products of the big packers of this country bring 25 cents, and those imported from Belfast and Wiltshire sell at 30 to 35 cents. The complaint is that the Canadian packers ought to wake up and charge more money for their products and, if possible improve the quality a little, or, in other words, get up-to-date like their neighbors in the states.

Such talk as that certainly sounds strange to the ears of the American who for the last several years has had experience with high price meat and has found to his sorrow that the relationship existing between the price paid for live stock and that secured for the dressed meats is similar to forty-ninth cousins. If Canadians want high priced meat and low priced live stock, which apparently go together, all they need to do is to organize a beef trust and their desires will be gratified in very short order. The charge made by a writer in the Farmers' Advocate that the Winnipeg packers are behind the times would appear to be correct, for if they were not they would long since have had the duty on ham and bacon raised from 2 cents to 15 cents per pound, advanced their prices accordingly, lowered the quality of their goods and paid less for their hogs. That, in short, is the up-to-date method of conducting a business.

Now that the Beef Trust in this country is being prosecuted it may be that Canada will look particularly inviting, and in that event Winnipeg might get some packers who are not only up-to-date but actually ahead of the times.

The report of the committee to the Pennsylvania State Garage says: "Your committee worked hard for the passage of the Groat bill, and since its passage it has been upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States. The oleo combine, after being unable to defeat the provisions of the law by trying to give their counterfeit article the color of butter, made preparations to repeal the law. Finding the sentiment too strong for a repeal of the ten cents a pound tax on colored oleomargarine, the oleo combine, in conjunction with the Beef Trust, are now trying to reduce the tax from ten cents to four cents a pound. Your committee sent warning to the subordinate Granges, and with one accord they are protesting against any change in the present law, known as the Groat bill. We cannot make ourselves believe that Congress will undertake to make any change in the present law. It would cripple the dairy interests throughout the country, and in our State it would strike down one of, if not the, leading farm industry. It would add more abandoned farms to the list, and still further decrease our agricultural population and the value of our farms."

Dr. P. J. Sharp, the experienced dentist is located in Dr. Wise's dental parlors, and is prepared to do nothing but first class work and give the best of satisfaction. If your teeth need fixing call upon him.

THE TILLAMOOK CREAMERY.

Received 1,582,021 lbs. Milk and 833 lbs. Cream—Manufactured 30,892 lbs Butter and 95,445 lbs. Cheese Last Year.

The Tillamook Creamery, considering the slump and the dry season last fall, had another good year, as will be seen by the report of the secretary, which is found below:

Tillamook, Ore., February 11th, 1905.

To the Directors, Stockholders and Patrons of The Tillamook Creamery.

GENTLEMEN:—I present herewith my report as secretary of The Tillamook Creamery for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1904.

Total amount of milk received at the factory during 1904, 1,582,021 lbs. Cream, 833 lbs.

Total amount of butter manufactured and sold, 30,892 lbs.

Total amount of cheese manufactured and sold, 95,445 lbs.

Milk used in the manufacture of cheese during the Summer Months as follows, April 43,770 lbs., May 237,552 lbs., June 289,165 lbs., July 218,436 lbs., August 173,280 lbs. and during the month of November 2,363 lbs., a total of 955,566 lbs.

Milk used in the manufacture of butter 626,453 lbs. Cream used in the manufacture of butter, 833 lbs.

Returns as follows, for cheese \$8,847.41, for butter \$6,765.78. Total for the year \$15,613.19.

Paid patrons for butter fat as follows, to wit: for butter, January 30 cents, February 28 cents, March 25 1-10 cents, April 19 cents, September 23 cents, October 23 2-10 cents, November 21 1/2 cents, December 25 2-10 cents.

For milk manufactured into cheese, butter fat was paid for as follows: April 24 1/2 cents, May 23 2-10 cents, June 21 cents, July 20 cents and for August 21 cents.

Owing to the unfavorable transportation facilities and the bad weather this fall, the marketing of butter has not been very successful.

The Tillamook Creamery manufactured a small quantity of Swiss Block Cheese, and while the returns for the same were quite good, the patrons of the creamery generally desire to receive their returns earlier than is possible by making the Swiss cheese. Owing to the excellent quality of cheese manufactured by the Tillamook Creamery this summer, our cheese at all times brought the highest market prices and we were enabled to make greater returns for butter fat to the patrons during all the summer months than any other private or co-operative factory in the county paid during the same period of time. This is so as far as I can learn.

In spite of the dry season of 1904 the factory received for the year an increase of 361,009 lbs. of milk over the year 1903, or nearly 30 per cent. All indications point to a still greater proportionate gain for 1905, as we are now receiving milk from several patrons who are hauling their milk a distance of from four to over five miles. Among the several factories contributing toward these results are the very excellent service rendered the factory by its management and a disposition on the part of the farmers and patrons to patronize a factory managed by themselves. That this can be done successfully, our returns for the past year will show, and the spirit of unrest so prevalent among the dairymen of this country at this time is practically absent among the patrons of our factory.

The factory received for making cheese for the year 1904 1 1/2 cents per pound or 15 cents per cwt. for milk manufactured into cheese. For making butter the factory charged 2 1/2 cents per lb. and received 11 6-10 cents per cwt. for milk manufactured into butter. Total receipts for the year were \$2,175.93 for making. Expense account for the year was \$2,168.25, leaving a small balance. Permanent improvements were installed costing \$119.89.

The price charged for making cheese is quite adequate to pay all expenses incident to running the factory and will leave a small margin, but the price charged for making butter is entirely inadequate to pay all costs of making and selling and other expenses. While it seems to be almost necessary to charge as small amount as any other factory, and the least increase in the price of making has a tendency to drive milk to other factories, this question should be met. However, the indications for the coming year all pointing to a higher price for cheese than during 1904, this, together with the milk promised the factory for the ensuing year, will leave the factory in much better financial condition than for the past two years.

In conclusion, I wish to say that all relations between the directors and secretary have been most pleasant, and we have worked together harmoniously in all lines, and have tried to do the best we could under the circumstances under which we labored.

Respectfully submitted,
CARL HABENLACH,
Secretary.

The Japanese have learned to make matches so cheaply that they undersell the Chinese on their own territory. It would be odd if 300,000,000 Chinamen begin to complain that they are ruined by cheap Jap labor.

IS THE S. P. BEHIND IT?

Important Change Predicted on their Main Line.

While the general manager of the Harriman lines in Oregon is noncommittal, it is strongly believed that the company has made plans for two or three more pieces of construction work in this state in addition to the Arlington-Condor line. The proposition made by J. E. Simmons to the citizens of Tillamook leads to the belief that he is acting as the agent of the Southern Pacific, and that this company will forestall action by an electric road and extend the Forest Grove line to Tillamook this year.

People in the vicinity of McMinnville, Lafayette and Dayton are led to believe that there is to be an important change made in the operation of the Southern Pacific's west side lines. By the construction of a two-mile cutoff from McMinnville, through Lafayette, to connect with the direct line from Portland to Independence, trains could be run from McMinnville straight to Portland by a route many miles shorter than the present line via Forest Grove. Recently a change has been made in the ordinances of Lafayette by which the railroad company is granted a right of way through the town. Rights of way for the two miles of proposed track have been secured. It is said the company intends to build the cutoff this year.

In the event of such a change in the route from McMinnville, it is said the company will construct a bridge across the Willamette river near Oregon City, to do away with a trestle-work curve around a point of rocks on the river where there is constant danger and expense of maintenance. This would have the result of bringing all traffic of the Southern Pacific's west lines into Portland on the east side of the river, leaving the Forest Grove line comparatively free for operation of gasoline cars.—Portland Journal.

The Church, the Bible and the Kingdom of God.

Christ never told anyone to preach the church, nor the bible, but he said "Go thou and preach the kingdom of God." The kingdom of God is the sole issue of Christian religion and is the only solution of the social problem. I may never be able to explain how the preaching of the kingdom of God affects the human heart, yet I hold that it is the only hope of the Caucasian race, that God is sovereign king, and is abundantly able to deal individually and collectively with each and every man. Whether women are competent or not to deal with the church and bible, I would suggest that the subject of the kingdom of God is too grave and important to be entrusted to them, that there is one place where a woman should be seen and not heard. Paul did not allow them to teach in the church, and he is as good authority on church discipline as the church has, nor was the writing of the bible given to them. The craze for masculine employment is of very recent date. The kingdom of God places man subject to God and woman subject to man.

Every passenger coach is provided with steps and platforms and positively informs the public not to ride on either. That the company will not be liable for any accident and the conductor is authorized to see that passengers ride in the coach. Now I will compare the steps to the church and the bible to the platform. While the coach with its upholstered seats, dinner, sleeping and observatory cars complete to the kingdom of God. How can one believe in Christ and doubt his God. How can one believe in Christ and doubt his doctrine? "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness and all these things shall be added unto you." Clothed like the lilies and fed like the sparrows.

SPRUCE.

Mrs. Wallace is able to sit up again. Mr. and Mrs. P. Huston, Miss Jennie Blanchard, Miss Effie Holt and Rev. Hankins were the guests at H. A. Kinnaman's Sunday.

The revival meetings at Beaver will soon close.

Rev. White, of Beaver, passed through here Saturday on his way to Tillamook, where he was going to preach.

Miss Mary Tucker and Miss Reva Evel, of Beaver, passed through here Tuesday on their way to town.

L. Saunderson's little daughter, Dottie is quite sick. Hope it is nothing serious.

H. A. Kinnaman and wife went to Beaver Wednesday to help move Mr. Tucker up to Ed. Kinnaman's farm.

Tom Coulson is having the lumber hauled to build his new house up East Beaver. H. Booth is doing the hauling.

S. C. Holt, of Blaine, passed through here Friday on his way to town.

Mrs. Booth is quite sick; also Mr. Mattoon's little boy, who is staying at Mr. Booth's at present.

The Tillamook people are in earnest about the railroad proposition now before them. After the meeting of last Saturday night, a committee was appointed to solicit for the \$35,000 subsidy asked by the company, and in just one hour's work they had raised \$10,000. This is the sort of public spirit that wins, and the Tillamook people are to be congratulated upon their public spiritedness.—Washington County News.

General News.

The Japs do not ordinarily believe in amputation, and most of their wounded recover. "On with the tourniquet and off with the leg" may be a rule due to overcivilization.

The czar's income is \$7,500,000 a year, and the revenue of forty members of the imperial family is corresponding enormous. A Little Father has big views on pocket money.

It is frequently stated that since typewriting came in there is an increasing carelessness in writing signatures. A scrawl in signing letters makes trouble for those who indulge in it.

The joint committee on game has agreed upon a hunters' license bill, which requires the payment of a license fee of \$1 per year for each gun, but provides that the act shall not apply to men or their families hunting upon their own land.

The assertion is made that the Seaside Spruce Lumber Company will soon begin work on the construction of a logging railroad south from Seaside. The rails for one and one-quarter miles of road are said to have been purchased. The proposed road is to run on the survey already made adjacent to the Necanicum River and can be utilized for the extension of the Astoria and Columbia River Railroad to Nehalem, if desired.

For the protection of hotelkeepers against dead beats, a bill of Senator Booth's went through the House against but two votes. The bill provides that any person who shall surreptitiously remove his baggage from a hotel without first paying his bill shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100, or be imprisoned not less than ten days nor more than 50, or be both fined and imprisoned.

To determine whether an express company is legally considered a liquor dealer when it accepts shipments of beer or whiskey C. O. D., the case of the Government via the Western Express Company has been filed on appeal in the United States Court of Appeals. Appeal is made by the express company from the decision of the United States District Court of North Dakota, which declared the express company was acting in the capacity of a liquor dealer in carrying from Milwaukee and St. Paul into North Dakota, and sustained the claims of the Government for \$2712.50 as an internal revenue tax. Final decision on this question will affect every express company in the country.

Kay's flat salary bill passed the Senate with only four dissenting votes, the negative votes being by Brownell, Haines, Rand and Sichel, who declared their unwillingness to support a measure which they believed to be plainly in contravention of the constitution. President Kuykendall, who two years ago refused to vote for a similar bill on constitutional grounds, voted in the affirmative, saying that he has not changed his opinion, but is willing to pass the constitutional question up to the Supreme Court. The bill as passed by the Senate will go into effect in January, 1907, at the expiration of the terms of present incumbents. It fixes salaries as follows: Governor, \$5000; Secretary of State \$4500; State Treasurer, \$4500; Attorney-General, \$3600.

Nearly every civilized country in the world has in the last few years witnessed experiments in ploughing with the aid of electric power. Italy has recently seen the thing done, with apparatus invented and manufactured by the Electro-Technical Society, of Turin. From the description sent to Washington by one of the American consuls it is not evident that any radical departure has been effected from the methods tried in other countries. The tests were made for exhibition purposes, in the presence of representative men near Turin and elsewhere in Italy. The consul who reports them has the impression that they have been successful, or, in other words, that the system is practicable for certain localities—which was known before—but he supplies no information as to cost and economy.

After nearly four days of discussion the House of representatives at Washington by a vote of 326 to 17, passed the Esch-Townsend bill providing for the regulation of freight rates. The negative vote was made up of 11 Republicans and six Democrats. The closing hours of the debate were occupied by Williams (Miss.), the minority leader, and Hepburn (La.), chairman of the committee which reported the bill. Williams, while supporting the minority measure, even though he said he knew it could not pass, complimented the Republicans for bring in a bill which was much better than he expected would come from them. The speech of Hepburn was rather in defense of himself. He said his deeds and acts were a sufficient answer to the "lies and slanders which had been heaped upon him." The Hepburn bill, he said, had been prepared by the Attorney-General and he only yielded to his colleagues on the Esch-Townsend bill because he did not want sensational headlines.

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