

The Tillamook Headlight.

Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

Settlers and the Fire Wardens.

The law which prevents farmers from burning brush without a permit from the county clerk is bound to become exceedingly onerous to the farmers in a county like Tillamook. Although there is no disposition on the part of the settlers to endanger the timber, yet for all that it is not well to antagonize the settlers by curtailing their liberties, for it is a well-known fact that it is the hunters and campers who are the greatest menace to the timber, for they set out fire and then leave it. One of the worst things that could happen would be to antagonize the settlers, which will be the case if the fire wardens arrest them on account of setting out a little fire when clearing up their land. The law is unpopular in Tillamook, and if the fire wardens would confine themselves to the hunters and campers the settlers can be relied upon not to do anything bad, but they do want the right, after they have cleared up some land, to burn the brush and logs, without having to go through so much red tape and annoyance. Anyway, it is going to be a hard matter to convict a settler with such an unjust law in a county like Tillamook, where he has used good judgment and taken proper precaution to prevent it from spreading; therefore, it is to be hoped that the timber men will not insist upon the strict letter of the law being complied with in regard to settlers, for it is for the best interest of the county that the timber men and settlers get along as amicably as possible and protect one another's property. There is a kindly disposition amongst the settlers towards the timber owners, and it is to be hoped the new law will not cause bad blood, for every settler realizes what havoc a forest fire is liable to do once it gets started and fanned by a strong east wind. It behooves every settler to use the utmost precaution, and in doing so they not only protect their own, but the property of their neighbors and the timber men. This is a matter of much importance, for the foolish act or indiscretion of one person might cause a big conflagration and wipe out many homes and much timber, so it is to the interest of the settlers as well as the timber men to join hands for mutual protection.

The President and the Lawyers.

President Roosevelt may not add to his popularity with that extremely conservative class of society, the bar, by some of the things which he said in his Harvard speech, who dearly love old abuses and are fertile inventors of new ones, and the President has doubtless found such members of the profession ready at every turn to hamper his efforts to make corporations obey the law. If he did speak from the depth of personal experience with the difficulties of accomplishing any reform which touches vested wrongs defended by able legal talent, he had good reason to do so. He is perfectly right when he declares:

"Every man of great wealth who runs his business with cynical contempt for those prohibitions of the law which by hired cunning he can escape or evade is a menace to our community; and the community is not to be excused if it does not develop a spirit which actively frowns on and discourages him."

Few men will dispute this as an abstract proposition. Yet when it comes to obeying in good faith the spirit of the law in business enterprises it is too common for captains of industry to say that whatever the law has left a technical loophole for is permissible; while some even defend positive violation of both in letter and spirit on the ground of practical necessity in the face of business rivalry. The doctrine which the President enunciates is familiar, but he cannot impress it too often upon a people with whom the idea of law is so little sacred that whole communities tolerate the habitual and contemptuous disregard of the interstate commerce and anti-trust laws and reputable men defend such conduct as a matter of ordinary and praiseworthy business common sense. He does well also thus to put the matter squarely up to the lawyers, who, more than any other class in the community, are in a position to make lawlessness possible.

"We all know that, as things actually are, many of the most influential and most highly recommended members of the bar in every centre of wealth make it their special task to work out bold and ingenious schemes by which their very wealthy clients individual or corporate, can evade the laws which are made to regulate in the interest of the public the use of great wealth. Now, the great lawyer who employs his talent and his learning in the highly remunerative task of enabling a very wealthy client to override or circumvent the law is doing all that in him lies to encourage the growth in this country of a spirit of dumb anger against all laws and of disbelief in their efficacy."

The administration of the law is largely in the hands of the lawyers. The practice is what they make it. If they give themselves up, as experts on what the law is, to discovering ways to get around it, they can probably find laws in any statute which can be devised. It is the old case of the balance between offensive and defensive instruments of

warfare. If a large proportion of the officers of the court and supposed guardians of the law set themselves the task of bending the law they will succeed. But such a success is unworthy of the tradition of the bar, and the leaders of that profession should arouse themselves to inculcate a different spirit.

The Flying Russian

Sometimes truth is stranger than fiction, and sometimes nearly as strange. The superstition of "The Flying Dutchman" has always been thought to be nothing more than a superstition. That story has had many variations, nearly every nation grafting on the original tree. But the old story telling of the spectral ship which sailors see as they round the Cape of Good Hope, which is less fantastical than newer versions, is nearly equaled in its dramatic features by this story of the Kniaz Potemkin, the mutinied Russian vessel which is now at the bottom in the Black sea. The "Flying Dutchman" could never enter a port, but it was an unseen power retaining it. In the case of the Potemkin, no effort was made to enter a port until supplies are needed. Then the appearance is made, and always, up to date, the supplies have been forthcoming under the shadow of the guns of the Potemkin more fratricide and more dramatic than that of the ship commanded by old Vanderdecken. But it appears less fantastic, and less dramatic, because each day brings new assurance that it is real. What is real is never so dramatic as what is unreal.

There is one thing, however, in which the Potemkin clearly has the "Flying Dutchman" distanced. In all the annals touching the ship, of shadows none relate that it was ever seen in more than one place at one time, and often there are long intervals between its alleged appearances. Months and often years will pass before a superstitious sailor, doubling the Cape of Storms, will think he sees the old vessel, always under full sail, come far within the line of his vision before it dissolves into thin air. But even the spectral ship seems to lack that quality of omnipresence belonging to the Potemkin, if we are to credit the reports coming to the outside world from nearly every port around the Black sea. The Potemkin was seen everywhere at once, and like the "Flying Dutchman," disappeared as suddenly and mysteriously as she appeared to the sight.

But that the flying Russian was not a shadow, a dream or a superstition of any kind, the fact that she has had to run into port for supplies is evidence enough. Spectral seamen on spectral ships do not have to make requisitions for supplies. If they did, they could get them easier than the flying Russian was getting them, even though she carried a fine assortment of heavy guns and had shown a disposition to use them in case of need. The men on the Potemkin were live ones, though there is no telling when they may cease to be. Of one thing we may be sure, and that is that the superstition of the seafaring man will hereafter haunt the Black sea with a flying Russian. And the story of the Potemkin is a better basis for a yarn of that kind than the story of old Vanderdecken and his penance of sailing forever around a stormy cape.

Turbines For Battleships.

The first application of the Pearson steam turbine to navigation was made to the smallest of all war vessels, the torpedo destroyer. A large number of such craft are now equipped with such engines. The next trip was to try them on passenger boats, and the third to introduce them on a light cruiser. The Amethyst, of the British navy, is probably the only ship of that type in commission, provided with one, but they have been ordered for others, both in the British service and that of Germany. The American government has practically determined to try them, too, on scouting cruisers. Now it has been decided to make a venture with a battleship, the heaviest of all war vessels, and the experiment will be made with the latest and finest specimen of that type. Great Britain is now building at her own yard at Portsmouth a battleship which is to have ten guns of twelve-inch calibre—a much larger number of such cannon than have ever before been carried by a single vessel—and displacing 18,000 tons, whereas the heaviest ship now in service displaces only 16,000 tons.

According to "Engineering," the Admiralty has decided to place the order for the propelling machinery for this giant with the well known firm Vickers, Sons & Maxim. The work is to be executed in record time, as it is hoped that the vessel will be on trial before the end of next year. The Admiralty in placing the contract with the Vickers company had, no doubt, in their mind the success of the company, alike as regards rapidity of construction and realization of speed results.

In design these engines will differ a little from those of the Amethyst. On the cruiser there are three shafts (and three propelling screws), the two outermost being actuated by low pressure cylinder. It is understood that the new battleship will have four sets of turbines for going ahead, each mounted on a separate shaft, so that there will be four shafts and four propellers, the total power be-

ing between 22,000 and 23,000 horsepower. This, it is expected, will give the speed of 20½ to 21 knots, a rate which, in view of the enormous gun power—ten guns of twelve-inch calibre—and the adequacy of the armor protection, is exceptionally satisfactory. In addition to the four go ahead turbines, there will be astern turbines on each of the shafts.

In order to secure high economy at low power this battleship will have a similar arrangement of cruising turbines to that which proved so satisfactory in the third-class cruiser Amethyst; that is to say, there will be an independent high and low pressure system of turbines for low speeds, and these will exhaust into the high pressure main turbine. For intermediate speeds the high pressure cruising turbine will be cut out and steam passed from the boilers into the second cruising turbine and thence into the high pressure main turbine system. This, as in the Amethyst, will give a very considerable range of expansion at almost any power. The boilers to be used will be of the Babcock and Wilcox water tube type, working to a much higher pressure than has hitherto been the case in steam turbine machinery, excepting only the Maunxman, the Midland Railway steamer.

No Lawyer to Defend Him.

CORVALLIS, Or., July 13.—Because no Corvallis lawyer would defend him, Jake Blumberg, a local Hebrew, had an Albany lawyer for his counsel in a trial in which the state was his prosecutor yesterday afternoon. The case against Blumberg was violation of the local option law.

Several weeks ago Blumberg pleaded guilty before Justice Holgate to the same offense and was fined \$50. By that token local attorneys, from the standpoint of good citizenship partly, if not wholly, refused to have anything to do with his defense, and for that reason when his case originally came up last Saturday morning it had to be postponed in order to give the defendant time to go to another town for a lawyer.

Yesterday's trial was by jury and the conviction was speedy. The man whom the state alleged bought the liquor of him swore that he got it of another but officer Osburn and Fred Overlander swore they saw Blumberg pass the bottle to the buyer and saw the latter pass something in return to Blumberg which they took to be a coin. The fine was \$50 and the costs \$25 or \$30. In the former instance though he had no license, Blumberg avoided payment of a fine to the Federal Government.

The Praying Mother.

TO THE EDITOR TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT. The time comes when a mother's care and watchfulness ceases to be a virtue, when her boy or girl needs to be given over to the guidance of the Spirit of God. That time begins at puberty, the imaginations rob a boy or girl of their vitality, just as definitely as though they were in the vilest society. Their body, brain and heart are robbed of their natural secretions. They are starving for the society of the opposite sex. How can a mother who is God-forsaken her own self expect her children to be guided through the delicate period of life, or from childhood to manhood or womanhood? These troubles are unknown in the savage world for they are given in marriage at puberty. I acknowledge my infidelity toward the popular prayer, but if there is one thing I hold sacred it is my mother's prayers. The mother who never prays for a more substantial watchfulness than her own takes desperate chances for God only knows the hearts of men, the mother is a poor judge, for the most promising men are the most unreliable. Prostitution is no relief and is not worth a consideration. God never intended for his people to seek relief in that way, nor is there any reason why a boy or girl should be lost.

It is the unguarded moment that we are led into temptation. God the Spirit never leaves those who are entrusted to his care. The woman of Canaan who pleaded for mercy for her daughter that was vexed of a devil was rewarded for her faith. The prospects of the youth of our land for weel or woe depends upon the efficacy of the praying mother. He who undertakes to help a boy or girl will find himself handicapped unless he has the silent partnership of a praying mother. J. C. GOVE.

Bent Her Double.

"I knew no one, for four weeks, when I was sick with typhoid and kidney trouble," writes Mrs. Annie Hunter, of Pittsburg, Pa., "and when I got better, although I had one of the best doctors I could get, I was bent double, and had to rest my hands on my knees when I walked. From this terrible affliction I was rescued by Electric Bitters, which restored my health and strength, and now I can walk as straight as ever. They are simply wonderful." Guaranteed to cure stomach, liver and kidney disorders; at Chas. I. Clough, drug store; price 50c.

Can Edward H. Harriman dominate the Empire State? This is the cry that echoes throughout the commonwealth, on the heels of a public uprising that clamors at the doors of the Legislature for an investigation into the scandalous graft in the Equitable Life Assurance Society that plundered widows and orphans of \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 within three years.

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