

W. C. HAWLEY,

Member of Congress,

Republican Candidate for Renomination to CONGRESS.

Has a good clean record of effective service and has faithfully lived up to his motto adopted four years ago:

"No Interest to Serve but the Public Interest."

Some of the things accomplished at the last session of Congress:

Secured over \$80,000 for river and harbor improvement in this district.

Secured over \$630,000 for public building and other purposes in this district, including Oregon's Civil War Claim.

Defeated the Lafean Apple Box Bill.

Aided miners and settlers on public domain, including Siletz settlers.

Secured passage of many bills of interest to localities and for the relief of veterans.

Has been an active supporter of the administration in redeeming platform pledges and assisted in passage of Railroad Rate Act, Postal Savings Bank Act, Bureau of Mines Act, Reclamation Certificates Act, and many other acts of great national importance.

He has won the hearty commendation of ex-President Roosevelt for upholding progressive measures urged by him while president of the United States.

From the New York Tribune, May 30, 1908.

Washington, May 29.—President Roosevelt today issued a statement commending the Oregon members of the House for their support of administration policies and wishing them success in the coming elections in that state. The statement follows:

The President said goodbye to the two Oregon Congressmen, Messrs. Hawley and Ellis, and stated publicly that he took the occasion to thank them for the attitude they had consistently maintained in the support of the administration's policies, and to wish them success in the election which is to take place on Monday next.

The President stated that he wished publicly to express his appreciation of the cordial manner in which the gentlemen had backed up the policies and the measures which the President felt were of such consequence for the welfare of the country, in connection for instance with such matters as securing employers' liability legislation, both as regards interstate commerce and as regards the employees of the government itself; securing child labor legislation, and the effort to secure the proper administration by the courts of the power of injunction, and finally securing by the nation of thoroughgoing and adequate control over the great interstate corporations, a control which shall be both effective to prevent any wrongdoing by them and at the same time of such character as will permit the reward in ample fashion of all business which is so conducted as to be for and not against the public interest.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION. (STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.)

One year	1.50
Six months	.75
Three months	.50

The Tillamook Headlight.

HARD STUDY MUST BE GIVEN ISSUES.

Pamphlet to Voters Lacking in Clear Arguments in Various Measures.

Each of some 120,000 voters in Oregon will have in his possession within the next few days the 200-page "pamphlet" containing the initiative and referendum measures that will be voted on in November, but it is probable that very few of the electors who desire to give conscientious consideration to the measures before them will be able to do so simply by perusal or even close study of the pamphlet.

There are 32 measures published in the pamphlet. On some measures, arguments both for and against are published, on some only one side presented, and on still others no argument whatever. It is likely that not more than a few of the 120,000 voters in the state will find themselves able to vote intelligently on more than one-fourth of the measures without reference to some public library or to books, documents or maps secured at their own expense.

There are eight measures on which the average voter should be able to make up his mind by reading the pamphlet, listening to the arguments that are bound to take place and by reading documents on both sides of the issues as published in the newspapers.

Liquor Issue Plain.

For example, the three measures pertaining to the sale of intoxicating liquors are such that their import can be understood by anyone. One is a proposed amendment to the constitution declaring for state-wide prohibition, and another is a co-ordinate prohibition law designed to enact the details in the prohibition of the sale of liquor as a beverage, while the third is the opposing constitutional amendment designed to give cities and towns exclusive power to regulate or prohibit the sale of intoxicants.

No difficulty will be encountered by the electors in voting on the woman's suffrage amendment. Most persons, also, will likely be able to find it possible to make up their minds from the arguments in the official pamphlet whether the bill providing for direct nomination of presidential electors would not be a useless appendage to the direct

primary law. In view of the withdrawal of active support by the Portland Chamber of Commerce of the proposed constitutional amendment making state aid railroads possible, and also in consequence of the awakening that has finally come to the railroad systems concerning central Oregon, the average voter will, in most instances determine readily how to vote on this measure.

No Muddle on Good Roads.

The necessity for better highways is thoroughly recognized throughout the state, and the amendment proposing to remove the constitutional restriction on the incurring of indebtedness by counties beyond \$5000 to build permanent roads, will readily be understood.

To go down the list of other measures and vote intelligently, the elector will require a large fund of information not found between the covers of the official pamphlet, and, particularly, the obstacle to intelligent action will be found almost insurmountable on the measures that pertain to local or neighborhood issues.

The bill prohibiting the taking of fish from Rogue River or any means except with hook and line, is a striking example of the latter class. The pamphlet contains one argument for the bill and two separate arguments against it. Statements as to facts and conditions made in the affirmative argument are specifically denied in the negative argument. In the argument for the bill it is stated that "runs are yearly diminishing," but in one of the negative arguments is the declaration, "The run of salmon is not diminishing as stated."

Voters Left to Puzzle.

In the affirmative argument is the statement: "They have used nets as small as one-inch mesh for the purpose of gathering trout with salmon," but the opponents of the bill come back with the contradictory assertion that "the fisherman's net is so constructed that it precludes the possibility of any salmon trout being taken."

As a matter of fact, more than 100,000 voters who live outside of the Rogue River Valley, in order to vote with knowledge of the facts, would have to make personal investigations of fishing conditions on the river.

For purposes of investigation, the voter may find it wise to segregate the 32 measures into seven classes. There are four measures that may be put under the head of "state institutions," two under the head of "labor legislation," three under the head of "taxation," five under the head of "elections," nine under the head of "county boundaries," three under the head of "liquor traffic," and six under the

head of "miscellaneous."

Taxation Problem Important.

On the measures relating to taxation the voter will find perhaps the greatest opportunity for profound study. Oregon now has the general property tax system which is in use to so full an extent as here only in the other states of Rhode Island and Washington. It is now proposed to change the method followed in Oregon and the constitutional amendments to bring about that end are submitted to the voters. The official pamphlet, on this, which by many is looked upon as the most important general subject before the voters, contains but one argument, and that is presented in one and one-half pages by the Oregon State Federation of Labor and Central Labor Council of Portland and vicinity.

The voter, however, if he sees fit, may fill a "five-foot bookshelf" with discussions by authorities on the methods of taxation that would be thrown open to Oregon by the adoption of these constitutional amendments. He who feels it his duty to study the question with some thoroughness is recommended to the first, second and third reports of the International Tax Conference, to Fly's "Taxation in American States and Cities" and to Seligman's "Essays in Taxation."

County Fights are Local.

In determining now he should vote on the county division measures, the elector really needs, first of all, a map of Oregon, showing counties, sections, townships and ranges. After he has painstakingly traced out the boundaries proposed for the new counties and the portions of counties proposed for annexation of conditions in each locality affected. On the measure designed to make the voters of the districts effected by the proposed county boundary change the sole arbiters of the question, the voter will probably not have much difficulty in arriving at a conclusion.

The principal measure to be voted on under the head of labor legislation is what is commonly known as an employer's liability bill. It is of that character of legislation that nearly every Legislature wrestles with and in discussions of which almost invariably either the employing class or the laboring class is accused of trying to gain the better of the other. Only an affirmative argument is presented in the official pamphlet, and this by the Oregon State Federation of Labor. The voter who has no knowledge of the practice of law, and who wishes to hear both sides, might do well, if he can afford it, to obtain, before making up his mind how to vote, briefs from at least two lawyers on the subject, one from the class of attorneys referred to by political stump speakers as "corporation lawyers," and the other from the class called "anti-corporation lawyers." Then, if still in doubt, he can vote "no" on the one measure and "yes" on the other, which provides for a commission to study the question.

Advice of Lawyers Needed.

The laymen will also probably find it next to impossible to satisfy himself on the merits or demerits of the proposed constitutional amendment providing for the reconstruction of the judicial system in Oregon, without obtaining the advice of one or more competent lawyers.

In the measures relating to state institutions, local pride and the desires are woven in with the state's needs to such an extent that the voter will find himself baffled after reading the official pamphlet. Affirmative arguments only are presented as the bills to establish a branch insane asylum at Pendleton, and to appropriate money for the maintenance of state normal schools at Weston, Monmouth and Ashland. The pamphlet is lacking in recommendations from state boards or officials who have charge of the present state asylum, and there is no word from the State Board of Education on the need of normal schools.

He who depends solely on the pamphlet for information will not know that there are departments in both the State University and the Agricultural College devoted to instructing pupils in the science of teaching. Many voters may believe that one strictly normal school is needed, but without further investigation, will be at a loss to determine which one of the three would be of most benefit to the people. The advice of leading educators is needed by voters as well as a knowledge of the financial condition of the state and the effect an increase in tax levy to support these institutions would have on the taxpayers at large.

Election Measures are Many.

Under the head of election are measures providing for separate districts for members of the legislature, for granting the right of suffrage to women, for direct nomination of Presidential electors, for the creation of a board and the pub-

lication of another magazine to advise the people how to vote, and a scheme for apportioning representation in the Legislature according to strength of political parties and without regard to representation of communities. For the purpose of studying the effect of the enactment of these measures, what is known as the "Official Register of State, District and County Officers" is a valuable guide, inasmuch as it gives an abstract of the vote cast in 1908, provides information as the representation of different counties in the Legislature, and also contains a copy of the present state constitution.

In one miscellaneous measure not heretofore mentioned, there has been referred to the people the question as to whether a Circuit Judge in Baker County shall have an increase of \$1000 a year salary. There is no argument for or against the bill, and consequently he who wishes to vote on the question intelligently will either have to go or write to Baker County.

Finally, there is referred to the people by the Legislature assembly the question of calling a convention to revise the state constitution. An opposing argument only is presented, but the fact that this year 11 amendments are to the constitution proposed may lead many voters to believe that the Oregon state constitution needs revision.—Oregonian.

PROHIBITION.

Edited by the Tillamook Ministerial Association.

"Gentlemen, you need not give yourselves any trouble about the revenue. The question of revenue must never stand in the way of needed reforms; but give me a sober population not wasting their earnings in drink, and I shall know where to obtain the revenue."—Gladstone.

In its astounding growth of prohibition sentiment the south is in harmony with the most progressive thought of the age, which has come to recognize that there is no money which flows into the coffers of the state so expensive as that which comes from liquor licenses.—The Herald, Washington.

As Seen in Front of the Bar.

"The Story of an Alcohol Slave," as Told by Himself," Pages 426 to 430, in the August, 1909, McClure's Magazine, is a study of the liquor question from the personal point of view. "The alcohol slave" kept an accurate record of his expenditures in the saloons during the thirty years from January 1, 1878, to April 27, 1908. The drink business cost him a total of not less than \$61,900.88 in cash and robbed him of twenty-four good paying jobs.

"I estimate," says the writer, "that my drink mates bought fully as much alcoholic liquor for me as I for them. My records show that the total time spent in buying drinks in 1800 saloons, in 58 cities, of 19 states, was 32,574 hours, 1,369 days, nearly four years. My experience and observation leads me to believe that 50 percent of the total number of drinkers in saloons are minors. I influenced directly twenty young men, my contemporary associates, to begin saloon drinking, eight of whom have since died from causes due to drink."

In conclusion "this alcohol slave" declares: "Saloons must have fresh drinking boys every day or they must go out of business for lack of patronage. The saloon-keeper getting a fresh drinking boy every day, is willing to let old liquor drinkers fill graves, jails, pens, and asylums. Every day that the saloons are open in saloon-licensing states, some saloon-keeper or bar-tender shoves across the bar a glass of cool, refreshing beer to a young man, and says 'You are big enough to drink beer now.' Then there is started a fresh minor drinking, who can outrink a relay of old timers. I should like to see all saloons leg isolated out of existence for the purpose of protecting the growing youth of our nation."—(American Prohibition Year Book for 1910.)

Liquor Press Confess Saloon Vile.

Practically every representative of the Liquor Press has admitted the vicious character of the traffic which they champion. A specially frank confession of these facts was given by the Wholesaler and Retailer's Review, of San Francisco, a few months since: "A man who knows the saloons well can honestly say that most of them have forfeited the right to live. 'The model saloon exists chiefly in the minds of editors of liquor journals, in the imagination of a certain type of ministers, and in the mythical stories rehearsed at saloon men's campfire. 'Unfortunately the average tipping house is a place of ill fame, a place of shame and debauchery. 'With comparatively few exceptions our saloons are houses of

drunken men, profanity and obscenity of the vilest possible type.

"It is no wonder that even in the better towns of the wild West, as well as the effete East, and conservative South, the stranger who visits a saloon is at once invoiced, labeled and damned.

"This growing disrespect for the saloons is the harvest of tears ripening by the lurid glare of the thousands of nights of hellish debauchery."—The Prohibition Year Book for 1910.

Civilization vs. The Saloon.

A full page editorial in the June number, 1909, of the Woman's World, the widely known Chicago magazine, which has a circulation exceeding two million a month, thus graphically epitomizes the case of civilization against the liquor traffic:

"The saloon is certainly having a hard time of it—and the worst is yet to come." How has all this come about? Mainly four things: The cold, clear conviction has finally soaked into the system of the average man and woman that the biggest part of current crime and pauperism can be as easily and directly traced to the door of the saloon as a clothes-line can be traced from one post to another; that dirty politics, town graft, city graft and big municipal graft and all the soiled machinery of the bossism stick as naturally and as inevitably to the licensed saloon as burrs stick to the curly coat of a shepherd dog; that the license money which the people ostensibly receive from the liquor traffic is a mere drop in the bucket compared to the actual cost of the liquor traffic to the community in which it is permitted to exist; that experience has shown abstinence to be a prime requisite to success in all legitimate business, and that the saloon is not only a menace to this condition, but is at the same time a parasite on every other branch of trade and commerce."

A Paying Investment.

Mr. John White, of 38 Highland Houlton, Maine, says: "Have been troubled with a cough every winter and spring. Last winter I tried many advertised remedies, but the cough continued until I bought a 50c. bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery; before that was half gone, the cough was all gone. This winter the same happy result has followed; a few doses once more banished the annual cough. I am now convinced that Dr. King's New Discovery is the best of all cough and lung remedies." Sold under guarantee at Chas. I. Clough's drug store.

How to Get Strong.

P. J. Daly, of 1247 W. Congress St., Chicago, tells of a way to become strong: He says: "My mother, who is old and was very feeble, is deriving so much benefit from Electric Bitters, that I feel it my duty to tell those who need a tonic and strengthening medicine about it. In my mother's case a marked gain in flesh has resulted, insomnia has been overcome, and she is steadily growing stronger." Electric Bitters quickly remedy stomach, liver and kidney complaints. Sold under guarantee at Chas. I. Clough's drug store, 50c.

The Gratitude of Elderly people.

Goes out to whatever helps give them ease, comfort and strength. Foley Kidney Pills cure kidney and bladder diseases promptly, and give comfort and relief to elderly people. C. I. Clough.

It Saved His Leg.

"All thought I'd lose my leg," writes J. A. Swenson, of Watertown, Wis. "Ten years of eczema, that 15 doctors could not cure, had at last laid me up. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured it, sound and well." Infallible for Skin Eruptions, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Boils, Fever Sores, Burns, Scalds, Cuts and Piles. 25c. at Chas. I. Clough's.

Your kidney trouble may be of long standing, it may be either acute or chronic, but whatever it is Foley's Kidney Remedy will aid you to get rid of it quickly and restore your natural health and vigor. "One bottle of Foley's Kidney Remedy made me well," said J. Sibbul of Grand View, Wis. Commence taking it now. C. I. Clough.

When Merit Wins.

When the medicine you take cures your disease, tones up your system and makes you feel better, stronger and more vigorous than before. That is what Foley Kidney Pills do for you, in all cases of backache, nervousness, loss of appetite, sleeplessness and general weakness that is caused by any disorder of the kidneys or bladder. C. I. Clough.

A Sure-enough Knocker.

J. C. Goodwin, of Reidsville, N. C., says: "Bucklen's Arnica Salve is a sure-enough knocker for ulcers. A bad one came on my leg last summer, but that wonderful salve knocked it out in a few rounds. Not even a scar remained." Guaranteed for piles, sores, burns etc. 25c. at Chas. I. Clough's drug store.

Mrs. Jacob Wilmert, Lincoln Ill., found her way back to perfect health. She writes: "I suffered with kidney trouble and backache and my appetite was very poor at times. A few weeks ago I got Foley Kidney Pills and gave them a fair trial. They gave me great relief so continued till now I am again in perfect health." C. I. Clough.

To The Voters of Tillamook County.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-nomination to the County Clerk, and if nominated and elected, I will accept the office and serve the public to the best of my ability.

Very respectfully,
I. C. Hildner

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-nomination to the County Sheriff. If nominated and elected, I will qualify as such Officer and will conduct my Office, and all laws without fear or favor to any one.

Very Respectfully,
H. C. Kerk

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I, H. M. Farmer, a resident of Hebo, Oregon, do hereby announce myself as a candidate for the County Commissioner, subject to the voters of the Republican Party at the Primary Nominating Convention, to be held September 19, 1910.

If nominated I will accept nomination and will not waver. If elected will be fair to all roads under such regulations as will insure them to be made and uniform. Contract work ever and wherever it will be to the advantage of the taxpayers of Tillamook County.

Yours respectfully,
H. M. Farmer

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

In response to the request of friends in various parts of the County, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the County Judge.

If nominated and elected, I will be fair to all, and in the transaction of all County business endeavor to promote the best interests of Tillamook County.

HONORABLE

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the Republican nomination for County Judge at the primary election.

My policy, if elected, will be to put forth my very best efforts to cure good roads, and to secure county road money being received for every dollar expended on the roads, and will give a great deal of time on the matter. I am familiar with conditions, and if elected, I will judge the most merit that can be shown, and show his personal trouble to, and receive proper consideration.

Good roads have been put forth by me, but a few more county judgements will be necessary to the taxpayers.

My republicanism is the upholds Statement No. 1, the primary law, and a proper policy as defined by the Roosevelt.

I earnestly ask all of you to register and vote for me at the primary election on the 22nd of September, 1910.

Respectfully,
ROLLIE W. BROWN

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I, Harry P. Kerr, of Hebo, Oregon, do hereby place myself before the Republican voters of Tillamook County for the County Surveyor, and if nominated and elected to the said office, I will give my very best efforts to work that I am called upon to perform in a competent and satisfactory manner.

Very truly yours,
HARRY P. KERR

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I, U. G. Jackson, of Hebo, Oregon, do hereby place myself before the Republican voters of Tillamook County, as a candidate for nomination for County Surveyor. If nominated and elected, I will faithfully perform my duty to serve the interests of the Tillamook County to the best of my ability.

U. G. JACKSON

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for nomination to the Republican ticket, to the County Justice of the Peace, Second District, and if nominated and elected, I will accept the office and serve the public to the best of my ability.

Very respectfully,
E. W. SWANSON

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for nomination to the Republican ticket, to the County Constable, of the Second District, and if nominated and elected, I will accept the office and serve the public to the best of my ability.

Very respectfully,
D. E. SWANSON

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I, Axel Nelson, a resident of Hebo, Oregon, do hereby announce myself a candidate for the County Commissioner, subject to the voters of the Republican Party at the primary Nominating Convention, to be held Sept. 19, 1910.

If nominated and elected, I will do all in my power to make practical engineer and to work by contract to the satisfaction of the taxpayers of Tillamook County.

Very Respectfully,
AXEL NELSON