

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION. (STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.)	
One year.....	1.50
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The Tillamook Headlight,

Editorial Snap Shots.

Ask Mayor Harter when the sewer system, the paved streets and the cement side walks are going to be put in.

The Supreme Court has decided that there is no law whereby a county can bond for road work, the court reversing the Jackson county case and the will of the people, who voted to bond that county for \$1,500,000 for special road work.

The business manager of the Bay City Examiner turned up missing last week, and it is supposed he took the "bumbers" on the train. Bro. Conger says: "But this is what hurts. He won our confidence and friendship and departed owing us a goodly stack of hard earned ducats." Open confession is good for the soul, but we hope that Bro. Conger will not allow himself to be in such bad company again.

The Government Engineers are of the opinion that it will require two jetties for the improvement of Tillamook bar. But what is going to cause perplexity is that after the Ports have gone the limit for the north jetty and harbor improvements, Colonel W. T. Russell says the division engineer "believes that the effect of one jetty will be temporary, and that the second one will become necessary," and then concluded his report by saying: "While it may be impracticable at this time to bind the locality to participate in the cost of the second jetty should its necessity become apparent, the board believes that it should also pay one-half the cost thereof."

The only way to obtain good roads is by making the road levy large enough to do the necessary work, for there is no law whereby money can be raised other than from the road tax or special tax for road purposes. All the controversy over good roads in Tillamook County comes right back to what the Booster Editors recommended last summer after their junketing trips through the county, viz., \$50,000 for each of the three road districts for the next four or five years. It is safe to predict, however, that the next State legislature will pass a general law so that if the people of any county desiring to bond for road work will have the right to do so.

Don't "beef" because the State tax comes high. As a result of the political mix up in Oregon there are two legislative bodies—the State legislature and the people. And by the look of things another legislative body is needed to restrain the two others in order to put a stop to the extravagant methods of passing laws with appropriations of all manner of things. But don't "beef," for we have had several State legislatures claimed to be nominated and elected by the will of the people. The politicians who got into office because they shouted for the Oregon system or called themselves "progressives" or "insurgents," have proved a grand success in piling on taxation, and now that it touches every taxpayer's pocket book, it will not take long now for the people to admit that they have been fooled and misled by the shuffling of the political cards in Oregon.

President Taft has made good and lived up to his promises. He has also proved himself to be level-headed in many trying circumstances. But unfortunately for the president and his cabinet the dirty "muckrakers" have been constantly assailing the administration. This was all brought about because Taft would not allow himself to be controlled, dictated to by men like Pinchot, who has a foolish conservation theory and would bottle up this Western country instead of opening it up. That is the kind of men, with their inherited wealth, who are spend-

ing their money with a lavish hand who are trying to defeat Taft so that they can get back into power and conserve and tie up this Western country for future generations. But Taft has made good and made an excellent president, and the people should judge him in that light, not from the false insinuation of men of the Pinchot type, who is active in La Follette's behalf. It is often well to let well enough alone, and this applies to President Taft, who is entitled to and deserving of a second term.

The big ocean liner steamed up to the Bay City dock and made fast. The pilot showed his head out of the window and inquired of a lounge: "Where's Tillamook?" "Tillamook! why, let's see, er, sure, Tillamook's up the slough," Mr. Webster says a slough is "a hollow filled with mud," and he was a smart man. The passengers came ashore.—Bay City Examiner.

And after the passengers went ashore they found a whole raft of loungers, an extensive expanse of mud fronting on Bay City, the toredo eating up the dock and the south west gales making it hard to navigate. The passengers, after finding that they had been dumped down in the wrong pew, took the first train for Tillamook, the center of the greatest dairying section in Oregon, with the bright prospect of its also becoming the greatest lumbering center on the Pacific Coast. If the Bay City Examiner needs any more boomerang it can have all it wants.

Governor West has issued a proclamation for a "Good Roads Week," beginning February 4th, to discuss good roads. It is a happy idea, but coming from the Governor who vetoed all the good road bills passed at the last State legislature it looks as though the governor is playing politics. Any effort to appropriate tax money for a State Highway Commission should be strenuously opposed, for it will only help to swell the State tax, and as the taxpayers will be "pinched" a goodly sum for State tax this year, we see no use paying a few more politicians big salaries and expenses for looking wise while holding down soft jobs. Let each county look after its own road work. And as far as Tillamook county is concerned it does not need State officials to come here and advise us how or where we should build roads. We have plenty of brains to attend to our own road work, but if Governor West can devise some plan to raise money to build roads without "pinching" the taxpayers, then we would be glad to hear how it is to be worked out.

When it comes to improving the water front of Tillamook City and the channel to Tillamook bay, this should be taken hold of with a view of giving this city as deep a channel as any part of the bay. No one need suggest anything short of this, for that is what this city demands and is going to have. It is now only a matter of a comparatively short time when the improvement of the bar will be commenced, and as soon as the Port of Tillamook case is disposed of \$150,000 will be available for this work. In view of its great importance to this city and that no time should be lost, the Port of Tillamook would be justified in getting busy and prepare to commence work at as early date as possible, as there is not the least doubt but what the supreme court will sustain Judge Benson. Anyway it is time for the Port to get a move on, decide upon some course of action and make all preliminary preparations right away. If the Port decides to let the work by contract or intends to build a combination dredge, it is going to take some time to call for bids. Why not do so now and save time? There is no use delaying longer, for it is action, and quick action, now demanded. With \$150,000 to expend on the water front and the channel to the bay, that amount of money is sufficient to make Tillamook City an important shipping port, for it is at the head of navigation and in the heart of the county. And for that reason a 16 foot channel is necessary. It is just as well to state in this connection that no money will be appropriated by the Port of Tillamook for the bar until it is assured of the right channel on the bay. The Port has had some experience as to the annual cost of maintaining the middle channel which will be obviated if the Sturgeon channel is used, as

recommended by the consulting engineer. If the Port of Tillamook is to appropriate the sum of \$200,000 towards bar, then it is only right that it should have something to say in selecting the best channel from this city to the bar, especially as the money is to be raised locally to make this improvement. If the Port will grit its teeth, get busy and take a firm stand for the city's interest and future development we will all feel glad, for we want to see the dirt fly in this most important project.

We want to take issue with the Board of Government Engineers, composed of Lieut.-Col. John Biddle and Majors Jay J. Morrow and C. W. Kutz, in regard to one paragraph in their report on the Tillamook bar and bay improvements. It is as follows:

Much of this work is not essential to the Commercial development of Tillamook Bay. It is believed that deep water across the bar and a channel of good depth to some point within the bay, reasonably close to the entrance, would provide all necessary facilities for marketing the greater lumber resources which are tributary to the bay. Further, it is believed that the proposed straightening of Hoquart Slough would not result in benefits commensurate with the cost, as even were this work accomplished mills for lumber manufacture would locate below the slough. Between Hoquart Slough and Bad City, a distance of about 4 1/2 miles, the channel lies largely at a distance from the shore line and is bordered by low mud flats submerged at high water, and several of the tributary streams enter and discharge heavy deposits of sediment throughout the freshet season. Though this reach maintenance charges would be heavy, and few opportunities are offered for establishment of sawmills.

With all due respect to these gentlemen, it is plain that they are not as conversant with local conditions as they should have been. How does these gentlemen know that the lumber manufacture will be located below and not above the slough? We will say, without fear of contradiction, that the best sites for lumber manufacture are on Hoquart Slough and the Tillamook river, with the exception of the south side of Tillamook bay, which is protected from the southwest gales and the advantage of the south channel, which is the best on the bay and would cost least to maintain. Let us inform these gentlemen that all the lumber manufacturing erected on the north side of the bay have proved failures on account of toredos and the heavy winter gales. The Cooperage Co.'s and the Williams mills collapsed as a result of the ravages of the toredo and the storms. The Miami Lumber Co.'s saw mill at Hobsonville is going to rack, and it will not be a great while before the dock will collapse as the toredo have undermined and eaten away the piling. And it is safe to say these gentlemen never stood on that dock when the wind was catching up the lumber from off the piles and hurling it around like so much paper and when it was dangerous for lumber schooners to tie up there. There is the Fox mill, another monument of folly building a saw mill with these conditions to contend with gradually going to decay and ruin. Yet with these facts and experiences known for many years, it is remarkably strange that these gentlemen should be so ignorant of the advantages and disadvantages as to where the lumber manufacturing will be located. It is safe to say that lumber manufacturers are not going to erect saw mills where the toredo and the winter storms are a menace to them, but they will build where they are protected from the storms with safe anchorage for vessels. We have not noticed any lumber manufacturing just inside of the Columbia river, but we do know that the big bulk of them are located away up the Columbia river and on the Willamette river. So it will be in Tillamook, the manufacturers will locate their factories as far inland as possible.

DONT MISS THIS!

Photographs at Greatly Reduced Prices.

In order to reduce our over supply of Photographs Card Mounts, we will make Cabinets or smaller Sepia or black and white, on any style card mount on hand for \$2.00 per dozen, while they last. These are all staples up to date mounts, some very choice styles. Regular price, \$4.00 to \$7.00. Drop in and look them over.

MONK'S STUDIO.
NEXT TO POST OFFICE.

WHY STATE TAXES ARE SO HIGH Legislature and People Appropriate \$3,063,815.

The lavish hand of appropriation, not alone by the state legislature at its last biennial session, but through continuing appropriations of preceding legislatures and through appropriations made directly by the people at general elections, has resulted in the state taxes of Oregon being piled up for the fiscal year ending in 1912 to the amount of \$3,063,815, to be paid by the people of Oregon in this one year alone—an amount never even approached during former years.

When, in 1910, the levy was prepared for the year 1911 and the state board of tax commissioners placed the amount of state taxes to be collected for that year at \$1,351,820, exclusive of the normal school appropriation, it was just prior to the opening of legislative session of 1911. That legislative session passed appropriation bills exceeding \$5,347,000, including the appropriations for the University of Oregon and for the Monmouth Normal school dormitory.

All Will Be Collected. While these appropriations were made subject to referendum, the quashing of the referendum petitions by the lower court has resulted in the state board of tax commissioners including them in the levy for 1912 as a portion of the \$3,063,815 to be collected during 1912.

At the same time the people themselves have aided in pushing this amount up to its present magnificent proportions. A few years ago the people decided to furnish the University of Oregon with an annual continuing appropriation of \$125,000 for maintenance. This is a portion of the \$3,000,000 to be collected. In 1910 the people voted to appropriate \$200,000 for the new eastern Oregon branch insane asylum. The last legislature voted to appropriate \$330,000 additional for the branch insane asylum. The \$200,000 was levied for 1911. This year the levy includes \$330,000, as voted for by the legislature.

The University of Oregon appropriations in themselves total more than \$528,000, as voted by the last legislature, in addition to the \$125,000 continuing maintenance appropriation. With the University appropriation; with \$150,000 appropriated for a new capitol building and site in Salem, and with the \$330,000 for the Eastern Oregon asylum, these three items alone reach to more than \$1,000,000, which is a portion of the \$3,000,000 to be raised this year.

Lock Levy is \$100,000. Then there is another \$100,000 to be levied for the free locks and canal at Oregon City. In addition about \$425,000 is included for the central insane asylum at Salem. On top of this comes appropriations for the Oregon Agricultural college for 1912 amounting to more than \$400,000. These three items in themselves total nearly \$1,000,000 and in the six items outlined practically two-thirds of the appropriations for the year are included.

The continuing appropriations reach a total of \$665,150. When the legislature met the total amount of continuing appropriations that had been handed down as heretages from preceding legislatures was \$418,450. The session of 1911 increased this amount by practically \$200,000, or a greater increase for continuing appropriations than ever attempted by any preceding law-making body in Oregon.

Consequently, in themselves, the continuing appropriations go well past the \$500,000 mark, and, exclusive of the \$125,000 already mentioned as maintenance for the University of Oregon, are well within the neighborhood of \$500,000.

Monmouth Gets Share. The people voted a 1-25 of a mill tax as a continuing appropriation for the Monmouth Normal school. This was voted at the general election in 1910 and consequently there will be no more than \$35,000 raised for that school in 1912. This, according to the opinion of the attorney-general, is to be raised among the counties the same as any other state revenue and so goes into the levy in the same manner.

There are a host of other expenses to be added to those already enumerated to bring the total up to the mark which the people and legislature have compelled to be named as the state levy for 1912. The state banking department will cost the people \$10,000 during the year, according to the levy, although much of this will be returned in fees. The board of control is set down for \$10,000 for salaries and expenses and for \$13,800 for surveys and other expenses. Bounty on wild animals is levied at \$10,000.

A fund of \$10,000 is levied to aid in fighting bubonic plague, but this amount will probably revert, as the secretary of state has refused to

honor a requisition for it, owing to faulty provisions of the law.

Burial Plot to Be Secured. The bureau of labor statistics represents a levy of \$4000 and another \$4000 is levied for a burial plot for Spanish-American war veterans in Portland. Desert land board expenses represent \$3000 of the levy and the department of education about \$6000. About \$30,000 is represented in the levy for the payment of back salaries and expenses of defunct normal schools left stranded by the session of 1909.

Other expenses for which levies must be made are: About \$11,000 for the blind school; \$40,000 for the school for deaf mutes; \$9,000 for the baby home in Portland; \$10,000 for the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society; \$7500 for the Florence Crittenton Refuge home; \$23,000 for the Soldiers' home at Roseburg; \$25,000 for orphans and foundlings and the various homes to take care of this class of children; \$35,000 for the state sanatoria for tuberculosis poor; \$60,000 for the state school for the feeble-minded; \$10,000 for the executive department; \$9000 for the fisheries department; \$40,000 for salmon hatcheries and numerous small items for indigent veterans, capturing fugitives from justice and others of kindred nature.

Bridges to Be Built. Appropriations for \$20,000 for bridges across the Snake river are included in the levy, as well as a number of large items covering the cost of the office of the attorney-general and the judicial department. A levy of \$108,000 is made for payment of salaries of circuit judges. The levy for salaries of district attorneys is more than \$60,000 and for the supreme court about \$60,000. The cost of the commission to investigate the judicial system of the state is placed at \$3800 and the Oregon National Guard levy is more than \$150,000, this including the levy for the erection of proposed armories. The state penitentiary comes into the levy for more than \$100,000, and the state training school for about \$35,000. The state board of forestry, created by the last legislature, helps to pad the levy by more than \$60,000, and the state board of health by more than \$26,000. The department of state represents a levy of more than \$23,000 for the year, in addition to numerous other minor departments which swell the total to \$3,063,815.

A recapitulation of the situation shows that the total amount required for the two years, including payment of specified claims, was \$5,670,071. The total expense which the state will be subject to for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1912, is \$3,621,007. The total receipts for the year 1912 were \$483,742. The excess of miscellaneous receipts for 1911 over the estimated levy was \$35,644. The estimated receipts for 1912 are placed at \$437,153. The estimated unexpended balances for 1909-1910 will be \$40,000 and estimated unexpended balances for the years included in the present biennial period \$80,000. This is a total of \$592,817, or the amount required to operate the state, less the continuing appropriation for the Monmouth Normal school is \$36,625, or a grand total for 1912 of \$3,063,815.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That in pursuance of a decree of foreclosure and order of sale duly rendered and entered by the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Tillamook County on the 11th day of November, 1911, in a certain suit then pending in said court, wherein Lewis Sondheim is plaintiff and Srethna S. Phelps is defendant, in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendant, and in pursuance of an execution and order of sale duly issued out of said court upon said decree and order of sale bearing date December 30th, 1911, and to me directed as Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon, I, H. Crenshaw, Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon, will expose for sale, and sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand on Saturday the 10th day of February, 1912, at 10 o'clock A.M., all the following described real property situated in Tillamook County, to-wit:

All of Blocks 4 and 17 in the town of Netarts Bay Park, according to the map and plat thereof on file in the office of the County Clerk of Tillamook County, State of Oregon.

For the purpose of satisfying said decree, and wherein it is decreed that the plaintiff have judgment against the defendant for the sum of \$313.52, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from April 15th, 1911, for the further sum of \$35.00 attorney's fees, and for the costs and disbursements of the suits taxed at \$41.80.

Dated this January 11th, 1912.
H. CRENSHAW,
Sheriff of Tillamook County Oregon.

Prices for Hogs.

Light hogs 150 lbs., 85c.
150 lbs. to 200 lbs. 8c.
200 lbs. to 250 lbs. 75c.
300 lbs. and over, 7c.
Tillamook Meat Company.

Hay for Sale.

Hay for Sale in quantities from one to 100 tons, at ruling price.—Inquire at E. E. Goodspeed, 2 1/2 miles north of Tillamook City.

Notice of Receiver's Sale.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Tillamook.
Elmore Packing Company, a corporation, Plaintiff,
vs.
Mary H. Elmore, Defendant.

In pursuance of and by virtue of a decree and order of sale of the above entitled court in the above entitled cause, directing me as Receiver appointed in the above entitled cause by the real property hereinafter described, under and by virtue of said decree, which said decree was duly rendered and entered of record in the above entitled court on the 16th day of December, 1911, and directing me as said receiver to sell the same to the highest and best bidder therefor at public auction, in the manner and form prescribed by law for the sale of real property on execution.

I will on the 20th day of February, 1912, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north entrance door of the County Court House, in Tillamook City, in Tillamook County, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder therefor, for U.S. gold coin in hand, the following described real property, to-wit:

Situate in the County of Tillamook, State of Oregon:
The E. half of N.E. quarter, N.E. quarter of S.E. quarter and Lot 1 of section 22, Tp. 3 N., R. 10 W., except Town of Nehalem and one and one half acres, sold to School District No. 39.

Also tract commencing at a point where section line between sections 22 and 23, Tp. 3 N., R. 10 W., intersects lot 4 in block 5 of the Town of Nehalem, then down line of blocks 4 and 5, 248 ft. to Nehalem river to a stake 2 ft. North of Wists What, then North 20 degrees E. 33 ft. to a lot formerly owned by C. Pyle, then North 70 degrees West, along line of said lot to line between sections 22 and 23, then south on said section line to beginning, containing 3-16 acre in Lot 5, Section 23, Tp. 3 N., R. 10 W.

Also the following lots in the Town of Nehalem: All of Blocks 1, 2, 3, 4; Lots 3, 4 and the W. one half of Lots 7 and 8, in Block 5; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8, in Block 6; all of Blocks 7, 8, 9 and 10; Lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8, in Block 11; Lots 1, 2, 7 and 8, in Block 12; Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, in Block 13; all of Blocks 15 and 16. Also all the tide land fronting and abutting above described property.

Also beginning at the corner of sections 4, 5, 32 and 33, Tps. 2 and 3 N., R. 10 W.; thence W. on line between sections 5 and 32, 6.13 chains; thence south 16.22 chains to Bay shore; thence north 61 degrees East 7 chains; thence north 55 degrees East 2.65 chains; thence north 34 degrees east 5.13 chains; thence north 24 degrees East 5.23 chains; thence North 58 degrees East 1.75 chains; thence North 30 degrees West 1.50 chains to line between sections 4 and 33; thence west 7.51 chains to the place of beginning 15.21 acres. Variation 21 degrees East.

Also all the frontage, wharfing rights and privileges north and in front of lot two (2), in section four (4), in township two (2), North of range ten (10) West of the Willamette Meridian, extending from the line of ordinary low tide to the channel of the Nehalem river.

Also beginning at the south west corner of Lot numbered one (1), of section four (4), Township two (2) North of range ten (10); West of the Willamette Meridian, and running thence north on the line between lots one and two of said section and a prolongation thereof to low water mark of Nehalem Bay; thence easterly following said low water mark to a point on said low water mark line ten chains east of the line between said lots numbered one and two prolonged thence south on a line parallel with said line between lots one and two and ten chains distant therefrom to the south line of said lot one; thence west on said south line to lot one to the south west corner thereof and place of beginning, containing twenty-five acres more or less, and also all riparian rights and wharf privileges of whatever nature pertaining to said described lands, less right of way heretofore conveyed to the Pacific Railway & Navigation Company.

Dated at Tillamook City, Oregon, this 25th day of January, 1911.
WEBSTER HOLMES,
Receiver.

Splendid Stock.

The dependable S. W. Miller is a Piano of today. Every stick of timber in its construction shows splendid standard stock, value and up to date features never found in pianos of a lower grade.

The S. W. Miller Piano uses for its strings the celebrated Poelman German imported wire, which is the highest priced piano wire in the world. A piano with such strong, superior staple wire never disappoints, but stays steadily in tune, where a cheaply made piano would go wrong. We invite you to our store to see and hear this piano. Jones and Knudson originators of the direct selling plan in Tillamook from factory to home distributors.

A Good Position

Can be had by ambitious young men and women in the field of "Wireless" or Railway Telegraphy. Since the 8-hour law became effective, and since the wireless companies are establishing stations throughout the country there is a great shortage of telegraphers.

Positions pay beginners from \$70 to \$80 per month, with good chances of advancement. The National Telegraph Institute of Portland, Oregon operates under the supervision of R. R. and Wireless officials and places all graduates into positions.

It will pay you to write them for full details.