

60-DAY OFFERING

JULY 15th to SEPTEMBER 15th

We Are Continuing the Sale of this Choice Property

Drew Addition

Your Choice Without Restriction Only \$400 the Lot
10 Per Cent Down \$10 Per Month

THESE IMPROVEMENTS Will Cost You NOTHING
if You Buy NOW:—

Sidewalks
Streets Graded

After the crop is removed, improvements will be made. The old board fence around this tract is now being demolished and other improvements are under way
SEE US AT ONCE FOR CHOICE LOTS

You Should INVESTIGATE This Tract
AGENT ON THE GROUND
SUNDAYS
3 P. M. to 6 P. M.

Why You Should Buy in this Tract:

- REASON 1.—Introductory Price of Lots.
- REASON 2.—On Main Traveled Road of Tillamook.
- REASON 3.—Principal 10-inch Water Main of City.
- REASON 4.—Street Paving within One Block.
- REASON 5.—Close in to Business Section.
- REASON 6.—On Second Avenue East and Stillwell Avenue where property values are on the upward trend.

The above are a reasonable half-dozen statements of facts. Come in and we will tell you a dozen more reasons why you should look at this property.

MAKE AN APPOINTMENT

BOTH PHONES

ROLLIE W. WATSON

BOTH PHONES

Tillamook's Leading Subdivision Agent Office in Todd Hotel, Ground Floor

THE TAX BILLS.

Voters are Up Against a Difficult Problem by the Oregon System--The Single Tax Dodge.

From the Oregonian.
We'll All Be Tax Experts.
The conscientious Oregon voter—the working, delving, studious voter who does not like to be in doubt on initiative legislation—will undoubtedly become a profound authority on most phases of the tax question before the dawn of election day. All who live in counties other than Multnomah, Clackamas and Coos will have eight tax measures on which to apply their intellect, to say nothing of the small job of passing on twenty-eight measures of other kinds. Those who live in the three counties named will have nine tax laws or amendments to digest, and also the twenty-eight miscellaneous measures.
He who would vote intelligently ought to know something about the arguments for and against the single tax, inheritance tax, taxation of moneys and credits, exemption of non-productive personal property, taxation of incomes, county option taxation, divorcement of state and local taxation, taxation by classification, the putting of the sole power to tax in the hands of the whole people, graduated taxation of land holding, and possibly a few other branches of the question.
It sounds formidable. It is formidable. There is enough in the taxation measures alone to keep the conscientious voter of ordinary attainments fairly busy from now until November. The following is a statement in brief of the measures that will be on the ballot:
An amendment repealing the amendment which now gives the people sole power to regulate taxation and exemptions and permits county tax rule.
An amendment permitting at state and county to levy and collect taxes on different classes of property. (Divorcement of state and local taxation.)
An amendment requiring that all taxes shall be uniform on the same classes of property.
An amendment providing for the taxation of incomes.
An amendment exempting from taxation all household furniture, clothing and other non-productive personal property.

A bill exempting from taxation bills of exchange, mortgage notes and other credits.
A bill revising the inheritance laws.
An amendment establishing single tax accompanied by a graduated tax on land holdings, franchises, etc.
A bill (in Multnomah, Coos and Clackamas counties) establishing single tax.
The approval of some of these measures would in themselves defeat others. For example, the repeal of the county option tax amendment, if successful, would defeat single tax in the three counties where it comes up in county measures, no matter what the vote of each county was on the issue. On the other hand, approval of the state-wide single-tax measure would put single tax into effect in all counties, including the three where it comes up in county measures, no matter how the voters in the three counties voted on the local measures.
Of the state-wide measures, none is antagonistic of others except the single tax-graduated tax measure. All others may be adopted without serious legal entanglement. It is possible, of course, that all eight state-wide measures may carry, that event the ones receiving the highest affirmative vote would prevail as to all conflicting phases.
This result would establish a chaotic condition as to taxation that could only be unraveled by the Supreme Court.
The thing that the voter needs to be most wary of is the attempt of single-taxers to becloud the issue by talking graduated tax. There is no graduated tax provided in any measure except the one which, if adopted, would establish single tax. Call it graduated or any other inadequate name, it is the product of the Fels Fund Commission, which is pledged to establish single tax in some community within a period of time that has now almost elapsed. Its presentation in November will be the culmination of an effort in which approximately \$50,000 collected in this and other countries will have been expended in Oregon. If it is defeated it will probably be the final effort of the Fels Fund Commission to establish single tax in Oregon. If adopted, it will be followed by other measures designed to confiscate for the state by means of high taxation all privately-owned lands in Oregon.

It is the duty of the opponent of single tax to consider more than the one measure, however. There is quite a variety of combinations to be anticipated in the action of the people on the eight measures. Approval of the county option repeal and defeat of all other measures would put the state back exactly where it was before the last election in the matter of taxation laws and constitutional provisions. Defeat of all measures would leave it where it now stands, with the Legislature deprived of authority to regulate taxation or exemptions. The wisdom of the rule "When in doubt vote no" is not affected by the tax complication. But to it might be added the advice "Don't be in doubt."
Parcels Post a Bother.
A recent newspaper report stated that one of the express companies made a profit of more than \$60,000 in one month from packages that, through error, had been paid for at both ends, says Life.
Almost everyone has experienced the chagrin of repaying express charges on a package, only to learn that these charges were collected at the destination. Probably only about one person in ten has taken to get the money back from the express company. The wonder is that only \$60,000 profit is collected in one month.
The first expressman who discovered that he could collect at both ends without being thrown into jail (or even receiving a protest from the shipper) ought to be put on the same plane with the man who ate the first oyster. He is one of the unrecorded heroes of history.
It seems a pity that the parcels post idea, with its blatant economy, should obtrude itself upon our express companies and, possibly, interfere with this great work. To pay three times as much for transporting a package as it is worth and then to have this same amount collected from a trusting friend at the other end to whom you have consigned your gift—all this is the highest kind of art. Why should it be interfered with?
Mr. Hitchcock is right. He says it will take some time to demonstrate a parcels post, probably feeling that if the matter is allowed to rest we will soon forget all about it, and thus the express companies will be enabled to continue upon their highly artistic careers.

How November Repudiates July.
"Wall street bets 3 to 2 that Wilson will beat Taft." "Bets are offered in New York, without any takers, that Wilson will have a two-thirds majority in the electoral college." These chirps over the wire have a familiar sound. With a change of names the country heard similar outbursts before. After Greely was endorsed by the Democrats in the Baltimore convention of 1872 the betting men in New York offered odds on his election. In the summer of 1876 Tilden "swept" the country. Ten days before the election of 1896 Henry George, who had been accompanying the candidate on some of his trips, predicted that Bryan would carry every state except four or five.
Generally the Democratic candidate is much stronger in midsummer than he is two or three months later. He gets elected every day except on election day. Therefore, those who recall the instance in which the betting men were wrong in the campaign of the past will smile at the confidence, with which they are making forecasts for Wilson now. Neither Wilson nor his creator, Bryan, is showing any especial exuberance over the outlook. From experience Bryan remembers the delusive character of the whoops which came immediately after the convention. Bryan, indeed, had good reason to feel rather confident in 1896. He attracted larger crowds than had gathered to greet any other candidate since the civil war. No such audiences can be won by Wilson. He lacks the magnetism, as well as the eloquence, of Bryan. The sincerity of his recent conversion to radicalism is not likely to impress the radicals, while it will arouse distrust among the conservative section of the Democrats.
"I lost the nomination solely through the vile and malicious slanders of William Jennings Bryan," exclaims Speaker Clark. While Clark says he will support Wilson, does anybody suppose that he will work with any heartiness for him? Henry Watterson regrets the choice of a candidate, but says he will work for the platform, thus reversing the sentiment of his old friend, Greeley, just after Scott was nominated by the Whigs after an obnoxious concession to slavery. "I will support the ticket," exclaimed Greeley, "but I will spit upon the platform." The pretense of harmony among the Democrats in

favor of the New Jersey pedagogue is rather hollow. Wilson has a hard fight ahead of him, with a normal Republican lead of 1,000,000 votes to overcome if he is to win. Can Wilson get 500,000 more votes than his sponsor, Bryan, obtained when he rolled up his big total of 6,500,000, which is the high-water mark of Democratic strength? Probably not. Every Republican presidential candidate in the past four campaigns left the 7,000,000 mark behind.
Silverites thought they would smash the Republican party in 1896, but the total Republican vote bounded up to over 7,000,000, and has never been less in any later presidential year.
"A plague o' both your houses," says the proposed third party to the old organizations. That remark was made by Mercutio, killed in the third act of Shakespeare's tragedy because the bard found that his excessive brilliancy was likely to kill the play.
William L. Wilson, the author of the infamous Wilson law of twenty years ago, was a college professor and was born in Virginia. Woodrow Wilson is a college professor and was born in Virginia. To those who remember the lean and hungry years when the Wilson law was in force, the coincidence of name, birthplace, profession and political principles has a sinister aspect.
Speaker Clark's anger at suddenly finding himself in a subordinate position as regards Democratic leadership in Congress is natural. On the strength of his supposed primacy he became one of the conspicuous aspirants to the presidential candidacy. He has a rival for the honor, however, in his own chamber. Mr. Underwood, the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, which is the body that has a dominant voice in the framing of all the other standing committees of that chamber, also received many votes for the presidential candidacy. These were given to him on the theory that he, and not Speaker Clark, was the real leader of his party in the Democratic branch of Congress. As the leader, Underwood asks Candidate Wilson to communicate his views to him on the questions which may come up in Congress between now and the end of the session.

BITULITHIC INVADES BRITISH COLUMBIA
Taxpayers of New Westminster are a unit in favor of "THE BEST PAVEMENT."
New Westminster has taken her position in line with Vancouver and others on the Canadian side, in favor of "the best pavement available." In this case, as in fact it is in all such statements of preference, it proves to be bitulithic. The fact that bitulithic is rapidly winning out in the northern climates as well as in southern sections is due to the fact that it adapts itself perfectly—more so than any other known pavement—to all climatic conditions, quick and extreme changes, etc.
The city government in Westminster, B. C., spent a long period of time in investigating the merits of all the various forms of pavements before they finally decided in favor of bitulithic.
The initial award consists of about 50,000 yards.
In these days of high cost of living, a medicine that gets a man up out of bed and able to work in a few days is a valuable and welcome remedy. John Heath, Michigan Bar, Cal., had kidney and bladder trouble, was confined to his bed, unable to turn without help. "I commenced using Foley Kidney Pills and can truly say I was relieved at once." His example is worth following. Lamar's Drug Store.
Buy it now. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is almost certain to be needed before the summer is over. Buy it now and be prepared for such an emergency. For sale by all dealers.
During the summer months mothers of young children should watch for any unnatural looseness of the bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious trouble may be avoided. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon. For Sale by all dealers.
If you are a housewife you can not reasonably hope to be healthy or beautiful by washing dishes, sweeping and doing housework all day, and crawling into bed dead tired at night. You must get out into the open air and sunlight. If you do this every day and keep your stomach and bowels in good order by taking Chamberlain's Tablets when needed, you should become both healthy and beautiful. For sale by all dealers.