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A Morning Reminder. You awake with a mean, nasty taste in the mouth, which reminds you that your stomach is in a bad condition. It should also remind you that there is nothing so good for a disordered stomach as Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S SPLENDID RECORD

SOME OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF HIS ADMINISTRATION PRESENTED.

GREAT WORK HAS BEEN DONE

More Prosecutions of Trusts and More Social Reforms Secured Than Under Any Previous President.

"He has met every crisis that has arisen during his administration with firmness and resolution. The bluff and bluster of political enemies have not made him flinch an iota from his determination to do that which he believes to be for the general welfare of all classes of people in this republic."—Representative Kahn of California, in an address reviewing President Taft's Administration.

The record of President Taft's administration is one of splendid achievement.

His administration has broken all records for prosecutions brought and won under the Sherman anti-trust law. Without fear or favor it has brought to the bar of justice corporations and persons engaging in illegal combinations in restraint of trade, the ultimate purpose of each combination being to create a monopoly and to raise the prices on its products. In two years and eleven months of his administration President Taft caused to be instituted twenty-two civil suits and forty criminal suits against illegal trusts. Roosevelt, in the seven and a half years of his presidency, only instituted forty-four suits against illegal combinations.

Under President Taft's administration the great Sugar trust frauds were unearthed, resulting in the forced restitution of millions of dollars into the national treasury. These frauds, which were based upon the bribery of customs officials to dishonestly value imports of sugar, were in progress during the last administration, but were not detected until Taft became president.

Corporation Tax. President Taft suggested and secured the enactment of a law imposing a tax upon corporations which adds \$30,000,000 annually to the revenues of the government.

He advocated and approved the law establishing postal savings banks. These banks are now the depositories of many millions of dollars and afford to people of small means in remote localities an easy and safe method of accumulating money.

Under his direction there has been an investigation of the excessive and unfair charges of the express companies and a complete rearrangement of rates ordered.

Railroads have been prevented from putting rate increases into effect without the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. While this legislation was pending an effort was made by certain trunk lines to increase rates. A temporary injunction was immediately obtained by the attorney general, and by agreement with the railroad presidents they did not put the increases into effect but waited for the enactment of the law. They then applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission, under the new law, to make the increase, but their application was denied by the commission. The railroads denounced the president and his attorney general for the stand they took in protecting the rights of the shippers. Other Reforms Accomplished.

The white slave traffic has been vigorously and effectively attacked, and severe punishment has been meted out to those engaged in the nefarious business.

A bureau of mines has been established, so as to safeguard the lives of miners. President Taft personally attended a demonstration of the methods employed to rescue miners and has done everything in his power to give efficiency to this new bureau.

Another great social reform which President Taft advocated and which received his hearty approval when the law was passed concerns the investigation of child labor conditions by the government. President Taft selected a woman to manage the bureau which is conducting the inquiry in order that there might be a sympathetic and thorough administration of the law.

Under President Taft's administration the Panama canal will be completed ahead of time, without a taint of graft. President Taft has made several visits to the isthmus in order to personally assure himself that the work was being prosecuted honestly and vigorously.

An income tax amendment to the federal constitution has been submitted to the states and now lacks only the affirmative action of the legislatures of three or four additional states to become a part of the fundamental law of the land.

Tariff Revised Downward. The tariff has been revised downward. Under the Payne tariff law, approved by President Taft, the list of articles admitted duty free was increased, while the average rates of duty upon all dutiable articles was decreased. No American industry has been crippled and not one American

workman has been thrown out of employment by reason of its enactment. Believing that the schedules might be still further revised, President Taft created the tariff board, an organization of experts, who dealt with the tariff problem from a business point of view and who suggested further changes. The Democratic house of representatives ignored these well-considered recommendations and also legislated the tariff board out of existence. The tariff bills vetoed by President Taft were framed by a committee of fourteen Democrats, eleven of whom are lawyers and the other three have had no business experience.

President Taft has enforced the employers' liability act and approved the extension of its provisions so that employees of railroad carriers may bring suits in any district in which the defendant was doing business at the time of the commencement of the action.

These are a few—and only a few—of the great achievements of President Taft's administration. It is a record unequalled by any president, and the work has all been done without self-glorification and in a modest and effective way.

DEMAND FOR LABOR

Unprecedented Prosperity in the United States Sends Up a Call From Ocean to Ocean for Unskilled Labor.

The demand for unskilled labor never was so great in the United States as it is at present. There is also a large and general demand for skilled labor in many important lines. The cry has gone up from New York state and extends south along the Atlantic coast, across the south line of the Union to California, up the Pacific coast to Seattle, and back across the heart of the country from Kansas City to St. Louis, to Chicago, to Detroit to Pittsburgh.

Everywhere laborers are needed in the harvests, the forests, the mines, the factories, the mills; on the railroads, for the construction of public highways and in our great industrial centers.

Even within a hundred-mile radius of New York city the call is no less insistent. Labor agencies cannot supply the demand there. Contractors need manual help for aqueducts, tunnels, building excavations. There is work for every man willing to take pick and shovel and utilize the opportunity to earn a daily wage whose minimum is \$1.75.

Can anyone doubt that it is this condition of universally employed labor which is responsible for the high prices for farm products—prices which are giving the American farmer the greatest degree of prosperity he has ever known?

And can anyone believe that these conditions, either as to laborers or farmers, would be bettered by a change in the administration at Washington? Why make a change for the mere sake of change? "Let sleeping dogs lie."

A BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

President Taft Has Given Good Government to the People.

From 1882 to 1892 the ordinary expenses of the federal government increased at the rate of about 3 per cent a year. In the succeeding decennial period they increased about 4 per cent a year. Under the presidency of Mr. Roosevelt the annual increase was almost 8 per cent. Mr. Taft has not only stopped this annual increase, which had so long seemed inevitable, but has actually brought about a decrease. Under Mr. Roosevelt the ordinary annual expenses of the government grew from about \$471,000,000 to \$662,000,000, an increase of \$191,000,000 in seven years. Mr. Taft has reduced them from \$662,000,000 to \$454,000,000.

We talk a lot about economy in public affairs. Isn't it worth while to stop a moment and give credit to a president who has actually done what we have all been saying ought to be done?

What Happened.

Ah, if the workmen of this country could only know how they have been fooled about the protective tariff working for their benefit. Why, if the protective tariff was relieved at a great many points, this is what would happen, that American industry would take on a new size and speed.—Prof. Wilson.

Why, certainly that is what would happen—just as it did the last time the protective tariff was "relieved."

Getting Back to Normal.

From the St. Louis Times: The one unmistakable political tendency at present is the country-wide recognition of the rare merits of President Taft. A period of normal reflection has set in. The shout has had its day and the intelligent inquiry, the frank recognition of facts, have arrived.

The Difference.

From the Belvedere (Ill.) Republican: The difference between the Roosevelt and Taft administrations is that Mr. Roosevelt talked loudly against those whom he called "malefactors," and secretly protected some of them from the law, while Mr. Taft has made no threats, but has just enforced the laws.

If you are too young to remember what happened the last time the Democratic party was in power, ask some older man who was in business then. There is no danger that he will have forgotten it.

UP AGAINST THE HURDLES



FIRST YEAR VOTERS

They Should Vote With Republican Party.

It Has Stood for Progressive Policies Within Safe Lines and Has Given the Country Unexampled Prosperity.

Between three and four million young men in the United States will this year cast their first vote. Every one of them should vote for President Taft and the Republican party.

In choosing his political affiliation the first voter should thoroughly study the platforms, principles and records of the great political parties, before allying himself with either. If he goes into the record of facts impartially, he cannot escape the conviction that his choice must be with the Republican party. From Lincoln to Taft, with one single exception, every president of the United States has accepted the inspiring Republican doctrine. The Republican party preserved the Union, abolished slavery, freed Cuba, rescued the Philippines and Porto Rico from three centuries of Spanish tyranny, secured the open door of trade in China and is building the Panama Canal—making the old world dream of centuries come true and readjusting the world's highways of commerce. In addition to all this, its beneficent policies and wise administration have resulted in the progress of the nation, with commercial development and national wealth reaching a point almost beyond imagination.

Democrats Are Destructive.

On the other hand, the first voter will find that the Democratic party has always been an obstructive and destructive party instead of constructive; that when in power it has always brought disaster to the country not only because of its incapacity and incompetency, but also because it has invariably destroyed manufacturing interests by attempting to foist free trade upon the American people.

It has always been on the wrong side of everything, and if it could have had its way would have destroyed the credit of the nation with the free coinage of silver. In the last Democratic administration the national debt increased and distrust and panic paralyzed the great industrial system of the country. The value of farm products decreased \$500,000,000, banks closed, business firms failed, factories were silent and three million able-bodied men were begging for work. These things happened during the short administration of the Democratic party, which has done nothing for progress, nothing for the cause of liberty and freedom, and nothing for the glory of our common country, for more than half a century.

Republican Party Will Live.

The first voter will not be received by the attack now made upon the Republican party by men who are smarting under the sting of disappointed ambition. This is not the first year in which the Republican party has been subjected to similar experiences. There was the bolt of the Liberal Republicans to Horace Greeley in 1872, the defections in the early 90's to the Farmers' Alliance, Greenback and Populist parties and the withdrawal of the Silver Republicans in 1896. Republican presidents—Lincoln, Grant and McKinley—have been loaded with the vilest abuse by their contemporaries just as President Taft is assailed today. But the Republican party has survived all these experiences just as it will survive the present attempt to bring about its destruction.

The men who left the Republican party in the past have gone down to political oblivion. Those who have remained with the Republican party have, on the contrary, proudly participated in its great achievements.

The Republican party offers to the first voter the splendid record of its past and the glorious promise of its future.

TRUSTS ARE FOR T. R.

Their Directors Contribute to His Campaign Fund.

Harvester Trust Perkins and Steel Trust Munsey Give Him Half of Total Amount Contributed.

Roosevelt's cry of "Stop thief," has not succeeded in diverting public attention from the liberal support which he is receiving from the big trusts. Among the significant contributions to the third party campaign funds the past week were those of George W. Perkins, a director of the Harvester Trust, and Frank A. Munsey, of the Steel Trust, for \$15,000 each. Perkins says that more will be forthcoming when needed. He cannot be charged with ingratitude.

The Harvester Trust was organized during Roosevelt's administration with a paper capitalization of one hundred and thirty million dollars. The tangible assets upon which this vast amount of watered stock was issued amounted at the time to only thirty millions of dollars. Ex-Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota declares that a word from Roosevelt, who was then president, would have prevented the formation of this great combine. But the word was not spoken. The deal went through and the farmers who buy Harvester Trust implements have been helping to pay the dividends on this extra one hundred millions of watered stock ever since. Later in the Roosevelt administration the department of justice, on its own initiative, was about to begin prosecution against this trust for violation of the Sherman law. But Mr. Perkins appealed to his friend, President Roosevelt, and by the president's personal order the proceedings were stopped. Mr. Perkins has not been a power in the White House during the present administration, and by direction of President Taft a suit is now pending to dissolve the Harvester Trust. Is it any wonder that Mr. Perkins contributes liberally to the third term campaign fund?

And is it any wonder that Mr. Frank A. Munsey is equally liberal, when it is remembered that he is a heavy stockholder in the Steel Trust, whose coffers were enriched to the extent of sixty millions of unearned dollars by the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, its most dangerous competitor—an absorption which a recent congressional investigation declares to have been plainly against the law, and which never would have been made except for the promise obtained in advance from President Roosevelt that the law would not be invoked against it.

These are not campaign slanders. They are acknowledged and undisputed truths. And they are set down here merely to make it clear why it happens that George W. Perkins, a director of the Harvester Trust, and Frank A. Munsey, heavily interested in the Steel Trust, can afford to be generous with their funds in financing the third term campaign. They found Colonel Roosevelt a friend indeed when he was last in the White House, and from their point of view they are fully warranted in drawing upon their plethoric bank accounts to put him back again.

A Word to the Farmers.

From the Leavenworth (Kan.) Times: If the farmers want good times to continue, they will vote for Taft. If they want to take the chance of getting less for their crops, they will vote for either Roosevelt or Wilson.

Some close observer has remarked that the longer Col. Roosevelt reflects over his past life, the more certain he is that he never made a mistake.

You may have noticed that the colonial hat no hard words for the bosses who are for him.

JAVA'S ISLAND OF FIRE.

It is Really a Lake of Boiling, Bubbling Mud and Slime.

The greatest natural wonder in Java, if not in the entire world, is the justly celebrated "Gheko Kamka Gumka," or "Home of the Hot Devils," known to the world as the Island of Fire. This geological singularity is really a lake of boiling mud situated at about the center of the plains of Grobogana and is called an island because the great emerald sea of vegetation which surrounds it gives it that appearance.

The "island" is about two miles in circumference and is situated at a distance of almost exactly fifty miles from Solo. Near the center of this geological freak immense columns of hot mud may be seen continually rising and falling like great timbers thrust through the boiling substratum by giant hands and then again quickly withdrawn. Besides the phenomenon of the boiling mud columns there are scores of gigantic bubbles of hot slime that fill up like huge balloons and keep up a series of constant explosions, the intensity of the detonations varying with the size of the bubble.

In time past, so the Javanese authorities say, there was a tall spirelike column of baked mud on the west edge of the lake which constantly belched a pure stream of cold water, but this has long been obliterated, and everything is now a seething mass of bubbling mud and slime.

THE HISTORY OF ZINC.

Introduced Into Europe From India Under Several Names.

Zinc was introduced into Europe in the seventeenth or eighteenth century by men from India. It was known then as calaem, splauter or tittangee and was the same metal which the famous alchemist, Andrew Lebarius, described in 1006 and which he declared consisted of silver, cadmia, mercury and arsenic.

Late in the sixteenth century keen competition was going on between the Portuguese and the Dutch in the Indian seas, and a Portuguese ship laden with cargo of calaem or "Indian tin" found its way into Europe. Nobody at that time knew what it was, and it was a piece of this cargo that became the subject of analysis by Lebarius.

Zinc, it seems, was first produced in India, but soon became an important industry in China. The first Chinese book which mentions zinc, calling it yaseu, according to the Engineering and Mining Journal, is the Tienkongkaung, or Technical Encyclopedia. China was the sole producer of zinc until the middle of the eighteenth century, disregarding a minute quantity of that metal which was occasionally obtained as a byproduct in the lead furnaces of Goslar in the Harz mountains—New York Post.

Strangers in Fez.

"The people of Fez are charming," declares J. F. Legard in the Pall Mall Magazine. "During one's walks or rides through the town it is quite the exception to be spat at, as is often the case in other ultra-Mohammedan towns, and the crowd is, on the whole, merely smiling and inquisitive, like a crowd in Naples or any other south Italian town. Now and then some fanatic—generally an epileptic—will try to raise a disturbance and will be gently removed by his friends—the Moors are kindness itself in the face of poverty or affliction—but, except for these and a few casual curses from the old and soured, the Christian dog may pursue his way in comparative peace, provided he does not attempt to enter a mosque or pass the barriers placed in front of those streets leading up to the tomb of Moulay Idris, the founder and patron saint of Fez."

Mistakes of Authors.

The author of "Don Quixote" makes the party at the Crescent tavern eat two suppers in one evening. Scott in one chapter of "Ivanhoe" gives the Christian name of Malvoisin as Richard, subsequently altering it to Phillip. Pope makes John Brumblecombe read the prayer for "all sorts and conditions of men," though in the time of Elizabeth the prayer book did not contain it. Sir Archibald Allister speaks of "Sir Peregrine Pickle" when he means Sir Peregrine Maltby, and the same author translates "drott de timbre" as timber duty, "howler," which is only equaled by Victor Hugo's translation of "Firth of Forth," "premier de quatre."

Lions as Watchdogs.

A Rhodesian farmer is reported to have trained two African lions to protect his premises. They act as night patrols, and are keenly on the alert to every sound. For a considerable time he had employed dogs, but they were invariably poisoned. He tried the experiment with lions as the result of his knowledge that the "king of the forest" will not touch poisoned food.—London Globe.

Threats.

I consider it a mark of great prudence in a man to abstain from threats or any contemptuous expressions, for neither of these weaken the strength but threats make him more contemptible and the other excites his hatred and a desire to revenge himself.—Mackintosh.

The Right Thing.

"What did you do with your last rhose leaf you found loosened?" "Put it through a legal process." "What do you mean?" "Had it bound over to keep the peace."—Baltimore American.