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 March 3, 1879.

The Tillamook Headlight.

Editorial Snap Shots.

We are glad to say that the little differences between some of the dairymen and the city have been overcome and the spirit of pull together is now in order.

The Tillamook delegation greatly appreciated the excellent dinner the ladies of the Cloverdale Grange provided on Saturday, and if the men would apply the same amount of science to their farms as the ladies do to the culinary department of their home, probably land would be more productive.

Our esteemed Democratic friend, Bro. Trombley, avoids the question of free milk and free cream, which concerns the interest of every dairyman in the county. That is right, Bro. Trombley, "stand pat" with your party by discriminating against the products of the farm and help the manufacturer by affording him protection.

A. B. Hammond visited this city on Tuesday and was agreeably surprised to see that it was a wide-awake city, erecting modern buildings and up-to-date modern improvements. It may be that Mr. Hammond was here for the purpose of looking over the situation with a few to manufacturing his timber in the near future, but he was reticent on that point.

When dairymen have cows sick and likely to die, they immediately send for a veterinary surgeon. Why not apply the same remedy to land when it fails to produce what it should, and send for a specialist and diagnose the case? This is what the field worker would do from the demonstration farm.

In the first case the dairymen would have to pay the veterinary's fee, but in the latter the state and county pays the bill.

My, how some people did howl when the Republican party of this state held an assembly, but they are mum now that the Democratic party is discussing the new tariff bill behind closed doors and the party whip is used in caucus to keep the Democrats in line. The Democrats have outdone the Republicans as "standpaters," for the Republican party opposed star chamber proceedings now being conducted by the Democratic party.

The Grangers and Club committees did a wise thing on Monday when it was decided to organize a Tillamook County Fair Association. This will insure a fair every year, and be the means of doing much good to the dairy industry of the county, for with the co-operation of the dairymen, this organization can take up such matters as a demonstration farm. Let everybody help this movement along and take a lively interest in it.

If Tillamook County fails to avail itself of the provisions of the law to establish demonstration farms and county fairs, the taxpayers of this county will have to help bear the expenses of the demonstration farms and county fairs in other counties. The demonstration farm and fair boosters want to impress this upon the people of Tillamook county, for other progressive counties see the benefits to be derived and are getting busy to

secure up-to-date methods in procuring the best results from land and live stock.

The delegation that went to Cloverdale to boost for a demonstration farm did so to help a good thing along and to enlighten those who had not given it much thought. It is gratifying to know that the trip to the South end of the county was a decided success in several ways. First it showed the desire to pull together, and the hospitality of the Grangers in entertaining the delegation and turning out in goodly numbers to hear the discussion. The enthusiasm of the Tillamook delegation for a demonstration farm soon permeated the atmosphere, and although the matter had not been intelligently discussed before, those who listened to the arguments on Saturday soon became convinced that a demonstration farm would be a benefit to the dairymen in a great many ways. Even in that splendid dairying section of the county, the delegation found that there were cases where the land was not quite so productive as it used to be. The time to obviate this is at the start, and having field workers from the demonstration farm to investigate these and other conditions the fertility of the soil can be kept up. A few years ago the prairie land was thought the best in the county and produced enormous crops of hay, but year after year they have deteriorated and become less valuable, because the proper methods were not used to maintain their fertility. Suppose a demonstration farm had been established here twelve years ago, and scientific methods used to prevent these lands from running down, there is no doubt whatever that the fertility would have been maintained. We do not know any land that a demonstration farm will benefit more than the prairie land. Consider, for one moment, the loss of hay—which means wealth—every year on some of the prairie farms, and we will gamble that the hay raised in one year on an average farm twelve years ago would pay the running expenses the first year of a demonstration farm. There is probably 1000 acres of prairie land in the county, which will give some idea of the loss every year by this land not producing what it should. As time goes along other problems will crop up and have to be grappled with, and we do not know of any plan where these can be speedily and satisfactorily solved than having a demonstration farm and experienced field workers going over the county solving them right on the farm.

The Wealth of the East and the West

The reports of the postal savings banks will add to the old delusion that the East is much more thrifty than the West. It has long been the habit of some economists, and more demagogues, to point to the difference in what is called "the favor" of the East, in bank deposits. Before the coming of the postal savings banks, we are periodically reminded, in official reports of bank deposits, sometimes of all bank deposits and sometimes only of savings bank deposits, either that the East was much more economical, and therefore more wealthy, than the West, or that, under tariff legislation, and other forms of fiscal legislation, the people of the East were growing rich at a much more rapid rate than those of any other section.

Reports of postal savings bank deposits continue to show that the East puts away more money than the West, per capita. The saving habit is accordingly, and for the thousandth time, said to be more strongly developed there than here. And it is being said again, also for the thousandth time, that federal legislation is responsible for the disproportion. The fact is that nobody is responsible for it outside of the people themselves. There is a large element in the Eastern population which must put its money out at low interest for the reason that it fears to take risks. The postal savings banks, with the government guarantee of interest and liquidation of their deposits, has brought out millions of dollars which have long been in hiding under hearthstones and in chimneys, cellars, and holes in the ground, because their owners were afraid even to trust banks of the highest credit and solvency. These are added to the other millions deposited by Easterners who have always left their savings in banks paying but small interest instead

of venturing them in business lines. The temperament of the West, and also of the South, is altogether different. It takes chances, and often desperate chances. The savings of the people go into lands, into the planting and sowing of larger crops, into the buying of real estate either for investment or speculation, into saw mills, flour mills, commercial enterprises of all kinds, and too often, it must be said, into stocks which prove worthless. The type of the Westerner may not be as saving as the type of the Easterner, but instead of making less he makes more money, and such part of this as he saves and does not want to invest at a mere nominal rate of interest. He would rather take the chance of large loss along with the chance of large gain, and lie awake nights thinking about than to place it where the custodians can make more out of his money than he is making himself and sleep soundly as a result of his sacrifice.

Vice President Marshall continues to be a silent man except when he feels it to be desirable to explain an explanation. An Indiana man with \$150 in coin in his pockets fell in the water and was drowned while trying to land a big fish. The boy with the pawpaw pole is still ahead. It is asserted that the French have accomplished most with the aeroplane, though Americans invented it. There are laurels yet to be won in making it safer. Speaker Clark says he has fought twenty years for the tariff just passed by the House. But he didn't fight violently when he talked to the wool growers in his district. An alleged new cure for disease that presents itself as a financial speculation should surprise no one when it turns out to be chiefly a fake devised for the benefit of promoters. Diplomatic pressure from Mexico is one of the latest developments. Our neighbors should not suppose that any American administration will permit itself to be badgered as a general habit. France and Germany, both protective, produce from the beet all the sugar they consume, and have some left for export. Under free trade they never could have made a start in the business. Some day the ultra peace cult may collide with the Monroe doctrine. It is safe to say that the American people will stand by the Monroe statement of a necessity in the Western Hemisphere. A government flying boat has traveled 169 miles along the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay in 185 minutes. The hydroplanes are among the swiftest air craft and so far have been the freest from destructive accidents. Mr. Taft, having become a college professor, has just said, in one of his lectures: "Let us have free trade." Though this spoken in a Pickwickian sense it may show Mr. Taft's eagerness to get in harmony with his new atmosphere. A table in Mr. Cannon's late Washington residence has been sold for the fancy price of \$16 because it is said to be the table at which Mr. Cannon often played poker. Then "standing pat" on a full hand must be popular in Washington. President Wilson has been forced to yield something to the clamor of members of the House who have made a first delivery of goods. The same day which saw the Underwood bill safely through the House, saw the revocation of the Taft order extending the protection of the civil service system to fourth-class postmasters. This may have been only a coincidence, but for the civil service reformers it will have its meaning. The Wilson order can be made a practical revocation of the Taft order, although it retains the principle of competitive examination and does not, like the Harrison order of 1889 affecting railway mail clerks, leave the offices dealt with open to direct partisan appointment. It has not been expected that the president would, at this time, when the merit system is so much stronger in public opinion than it was a quarter of a century ago, arbitrarily reopen to party spoilsmen thousands of places closed to them by a civil service order. Disappointment, however, will be keenly felt by a great body of people who have hoped that Mr. Wilson would be strong enough to resist the pressure of his party and not take a backward step in the work of cleansing the civil service of spoilsism. These idealistic folk have either been unaware of the extent and force of the pressure applied, or they have overestimated Mr. Wilson's strength of resistance to the demands of congressmen who are helping him to apply an economic theory he holds more precious than any he has ever held about anything else.

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