

**Advertising Rates.**

**LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS:**

First Insertion, per line	\$ 10
Each subsequent insertion, line	5
Business and professional cards, 1 month	1.00
Homesite Notices	5.00
Timber Claims each insertion	10.00
Locals per line each insertion	5
Display advertisement, an inch, month	50

All Resolutions of Condolence and Lodge Notices, 5c. per line.  
Cards of Thanks, 5c. per line.  
Notices, Lost, Strayed or Stolen, etc., minimum rate, 25c. not exceeding five lines.

**RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.**  
(STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.)

One year	1.50
Six months	.75
Three months	.50

Entered as second class mail matter July, 1888, at the post office at Tillamook, Ore., under the act of March 3, 1879.

**The Tillamook Headlight.**

**Editorial Snap Shots.**

Owing to so much of our time being taken up with making arrangements for the conventions, we had little time to attend to business this week.

President Townsend said that the Tillamook cheese makers had the butter makers skinned in turning out "quality goods." We know that from the excellent cheese manufactured in Tillamook and the poor butter shipped into the county.

Bro. Trombley continues to paint the snap shot man as a dangerous and undesirable citizen. Go it, Bro., we are pretty well used to that kind of truck, for we have had more free advertising and notoriety in the Herald for the past fifteen years than any other person in the county.

Patronizing home industry is something that business men like to see newspapers boost for these days, and to be loyal to their own vicinity, this is what the newspaper men are doing. But at the first of the month the newspaper man is surprised to be presented with an account on a bill head printed in another town and county.

We want to congratulate the business men who signified their willingness to help out with the two conventions. It shows the right spirit and is encouraging to those who have to arrange these affairs for the city to have that kind of financial support. Without co-operation it is much harder to make a success of any thing taken in hand.

The papers read and addresses at the Oregon Butter and Cheese Maker's Association and Oregon Dairymen's Association conventions were greatly interesting and right to the point. President Townsend hammered it into the butter makers to turn out better butter, and in turn the butter makers hammered it into the dairymen for taking unsanitary milk to the creameries and expect them to make first class butter from milk that was "off." The same thing applied to cheese, sweeter and cleaner the milk when taken to the factory, better the cheese.

Those who complain about taxation must blame the sovereign will of the people for some of the extra burdens they have to pack. Take, for illustration, the eight hour law. The taxpayers now have to pay at the rate of eight hours work and ten hours pay, which greatly increases the cost of road building and other labor the taxpayers have to pay for. But here is a most surprising thing that must not be overlooked, 621 citizens in this county voted for this additional taxation and 488 against, the vote showing up strong in the country precincts when the measure was referred to the people to vote on. Are you one of those who voted for the eight hour law? Those who did so are exceedingly inconsistent if they complain about additional taxation.

The county attorney act is to give each county a prosecuting attorney, and it is referred to the people to be voted on next week. If it carries it will give Tillamook a county attorney at a salary of \$1,200 from the State funds, whereas a deputy is now paid \$100. The appointments are to be made by the governor,

and notwithstanding that there is a State election next year, the appointments will hold until the election of November, 1916. That, in brief, is the county attorney act. There are some few good as well as bad features about it, one of which we will touch upon. There are quite a number of counties about the size of Tillamook, where there is not sufficient work to justify pay a large salary for doing little work, while, on the other hand, the larger counties should each have a county attorney. It is up to the people to decide.

The snap shot man is criticized by and in our contemporary. That depends from what view point one takes of the situation. The person who wants to sell out and move away does not think that valuations are too high, but the person who does not want to sell out, and who realizes that with high valuations come higher taxation, it is a different state of affairs. We reiterate what we have previously stated that land values on a large amount of agricultural lands are too high. In proof of this ask any dairyman when tax paying time comes round. As all property is to be assessed at its full value in the future, this will double the assessment on agricultural land. If those who own agricultural land think their assessments are too high now, what will they think when they are assessed at the high figures farms are held at today?

How strange, and what a strange lot of people there are in this world. Bro. Trombley gave us another "roasting" last Tuesday, and the same evening the snap shot man came in for another kind of "roasting," this time of a complimentary character, at the banquet. It does not require a very long vision to see who have got Bro. Trombley by the seat of his pants. Say Bro. Trombley, wouldn't it be a good idea for us to keep republishing the dirty detective story so as to fasten the blame on the minds of the citizens who were responsible for that sneaking, un-American method in an endeavor to ruin the characters and reputations of some of our business men. Shame on Bro. Trombley. He has never said one word to defend these business men and is allowing those who concocted the dirty plot to use his paper to abuse the snap shot man because he could not be induced to keep it out of the Headlight, which F. R. Beals endeavored to do by going to Carl Knudson and getting him act as a "go between." What was the reason, Bro. Trombley, that he wanted to suppress it?

**The Farmer Victim.**

If kicking one's self were not a physical impossibility, many American farmers would soon be sore from self-administered calcitration. They were so angry over Mr. Taft's part in the Canadian reciprocity pact removing duties from agricultural imports that they began an insubstantial movement that resulted in a schism of the party that had maintained protection of American industries and given the country a prosperity unparalleled in modern annals. The two factions believing in protection indulged in such mutual slaughter that by a minority vote an oft-repudiated party was permitted to slip into power with free rein to again try out theories to which its advocates had clung with a faith worthy of a better cause notwithstanding their oft-proven impracticability.

The American farmer is now confronted with competition of products not merely from Canada, but from the entire world. The new tariff admits free of duty the live stock and agricultural staples of all countries. In anticipation of it American capital has made investments in other lands. With modern improvements in transportation and cold storage this competition is genuine and real. And if experience is worth anything, the injury to the farmer will not stop with this competition. He will find his home market falling him more and more, through the inability of consumers to buy. Every cut in wages in a factory affects the prices the farmer receives. Every idle man means a curtailment of demand for food products. A few years ago a statistician named Davis evolved a theory as to the price of wheat. He figured out the possible area in which wheat could be profitably grown and then estimated the population and its normal increase. He also ascertained the annual consumption of wheat per capita. By an easy mathematical process he then showed that wheat was just bound to soar in

price. But he overlooked one essential element, the fact that men without jobs could get along with less wheat. Consumers that had rations doled out to them at soup-houses were not causing the price of wheat to soar to any marked degree. On the contrary, the per capita consumption of wheat grew rapidly less and the price of wheat continued to drop. It was not over-production but underconsumption. There is a venerable adage that one can not eat his cake and have it. Sometimes it is overlooked and occasionally the American farmer has been guilty of that carelessness. The clamor for lower prices of manufactured products has appealed to him, and he has forgotten the movement for lower prices of agricultural products. If the farmer had but taken the pains to figure the value of his purchases in his own products instead of in dollars, he would have been spared many vain regrets.

**Sea Still Untamed.**

The Volturno disaster again reminds us that with all man's vaunted conquests the sea is still untamed and occasionally strikes us with the same terror that appalled the ancients. The earliest literature of which we have record deals much with the sea and its moods, angry and benign. Homer alone of the ancients seemed to feel its fascination, yet he left the most powerful descriptions of ocean storms found in Greek. The early Roman writers almost without exception dwell on the dangers of the sea and advised, in the language of Lucretius, against putting "faith in the deceitful smile of the placid ocean." The Hebrews were not lovers of the sea. They seemed to chiefly regard it as a means for manifestation of the omnipotence of Jehovah. "He maketh the deep to boil as a pot" is one Bible description. John in Revelation repeatedly talked of the sea giving up its dead and in his vision of the new heaven and the new earth he assures us "there was no more sea." We must consult modern writers to find appreciative descriptions of the sea in its milder aspects. But even modern writers prefer to dwell on its resistless and remorseless power. This characterizes the most quoted passage in Byron, his apostrophe to the ocean in "Childe Harold."

We know not how long ago the first man dared to defy the sea in his primitive dugout. We must agree with Horace that his heart was "surrounded with oak and threefold brass." But he inspired emulation and as early as 3000 B. C. Egyptian vessels large enough to be called ships buffeted the waves. The Phoenicians waxed rich through commerce carried on with such primitive craft. The Carthaginian sailors, without chart or compass, following the north star, visited the British Isles. The bold Norseman, with methods all his own, rode the ocean waves and gloried in his increasing hardiness. But navigation as we understand it was born with the use of the mariner's compass in the thirteenth century. Thereafter seafaring men were no longer the mere sport of chance. It took 500 years longer to develop precisely planned sails and rigging. In another century steam was applied to navigation. This was the greatest boon yet. The placid sea under "a hot and copper sky," that was the despair of Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner" in his "painted ship on a painted ocean," had no terror for the steamship. The extreme length of a sailing vessel before the introduction of steam was 200 feet. The ocean greyhound of today is sometimes over four times that length and proportionately large in other dimensions. Man has chartered the ocean currents and ascertained and avoided the usual course of the typhoons. He has stretched cables along the ocean floors. He has walled out the tides at Galveston and driven the sea back from Holland. And lately he has learned to send, with out aid of wire, messages in every direction over the watery main, night or day. He has built ships to withstand every accident and equipped with devices for every emergency. They are floating palaces carrying all the conveniences and luxuries available on land.

But the unsinkable Titanic, costing more than the United States paid for Alaska, collided with an iceberg and was crushed like an eggshell. It sank "like a drop of rain" into the Atlantic, carrying with it 1508 souls. Now comes the Volturno, beset by flames and tossed by storm, with 136 passengers perishing in the presence of ten other ships that rushed to the rescue in response to the call of the wireless. Lloyd's Register tells us that 2000 vessels of various sizes are wrecked every year! He that tames the sea may "loose the bands of Orion."

**Forced to Vacate Sale**

Entire Stock of Men's and Boy's high grade Clothing, Shoes, Hats and Furnishings, Etc., must be sold at a great sacrifice. The lease on my store has expired and cannot be renewed, unable to get a suitable location for my business and must disposed of all Goods on short notice. Here is your chance to get the best at prices that will surprise you. They must be sold and you get the benefit.

- Men's Suits - - - - Reduced.
- Men's Overcoats - - - - Reduced.
- Boy's Suits - - - - Reduced.
- Boy's Overcoats - - - - Reduced.
- Men's Boots and Shoes - - - - Reduced.
- Boy's Boots and Shoes - - - - Reduced.
- Men's Furnishings - - - - Reduced.
- Trunks and Suit Cases - - - - Reduced.

Don't fail to come in and look at bargains that will save you good money. Can show you and convince you that you will.

**MORRIS SCHNAL,**  
POPULAR PRICE CLOTHIER.

**WE MANUFACTURE SILOS.**

Come in and see for yourself what we make before you Buy.

We are always ready to talk Silo and Ensilage with you.

We handle the Hocking Valley Ensilage Cutter.

The Best Made.

We Guarantee Our Prices to be Right.

We carry a complete line of Fir, Spruce and Hemlock Lumber, and always have in stock thoroughly kiln dried finish, flooring, ceiling, siding and mouldings.

Try our extra thick Shingles, none better.

**A. F. COATS LUMBER CO.**  
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**TOWER'S FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER**

Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry. Made for rough wear and long service in the wettest weather.

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Babies will grow and while they are growing, you should have them photographed often enough to keep a record of each interesting stage of their childhood. You will prize the collection of baby's pictures more and more as the years go by. Monk's Studio.