

Cheaper Food Problems.

In considering the cheaper food problem, more than the making of laws is to be considered. There are a score or more of elements involved in it, and many more than any one of them must be grasped at a time to gain progress toward an understanding. We think the delusion of tariff exaction as being principally responsible is now practically dispelled. The political leaders who had made the best possible use of it began retreating from that position before the new tariff law was enacted. Since that enactment the demonstration has been made so much more complete than was before possible that they would now find their former position untenable, even if they had not escaped from it betimes.

The problem remains and grows in emergency and intensity. In the discussion of remedies, nothing but mere law is talked of. In order to get a clear understanding of how much more law, and what particular law, we need to help us, the public mind can be greatly assisted in reaching conclusions by following the detached and widely separated reports to be found in the newspaper press, holding them together in the mind, in a sort of mental solution, and reasoning from one to another until the circle is complete. Not every mind is capable of this, but many are, and those which are should be used not only for the advantage of their possessors, but for that of the less capable. Yesterday's newspaper reports carried two stories which should be considered connectedly. George M. Rommel, a chief of division in the Department of Agriculture, testifying before the House Committee on Agriculture, said that beef cattle are now being raised in some parts of the South for considerably less than 5 cents a pound, which is the lowest cost at which such cattle can be raised anywhere in the North. The same day brought out the fact that Secretary Houston, a few days earlier, had informed a group of congressmen that the evil of destroying food for the purpose of restricting supply and advancing prices had reached a point at which it may soon be possible for the government to take action.

At about the same time a correspondent, writing to a St. Louis newspaper, cited facts and figures showing that the spread in price of prime cuts of beef, between the raiser of the cattle and the retailer's customer, who pays the last price, a little over 200 per cent. He proved that the Missouri stock raiser's profit is a very insignificant percentage of the last cost price, made to the ultimate consumer. If the lowest cost of rais-

ing beef cattle in the North is 5 cents a pound it is easy, by comparing that figure with what the raisers get, from day to day, to find the profit goes elsewhere. But before condemning the retailer the element of food destruction must be considered. Many flagrant cases of such destructiveness have been reported. During the holiday season of last year car loads of poultry were held out of the market at Pittsburgh until no longer marketable. It would be difficult to believe such stories of human greed were they not of official record and reaching the point of recognition in law. Such sins are mortal sins, transforming a land which Providence has made the most bountiful on earth into one afflicted with artificial scarcities and prohibitive prices in many of the necessaries of life. And there is a social side of the problem, often flashing into the moving pictures in a scene of family distress superinduced by living beyond means. These cannot be dealt with by law, but they can be dealt with by conscience, honesty and intelligence, and they should be.

The Largest Farm Income.

This is not only a billion-dollar country, but a ten billion dollar one. The cost of running the government is only 10 per cent of the money the farmers receive for the products of the farm and range, including fruit, live stock, poultry, eggs and butter. The figures for the total have not yet been made by the Department of Agriculture, but it has issued what it calls its final estimate of staple crops, including such cereals as wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, buckwheat, flax-seed and rice, and such other general crops as sweet potatoes, hay, sugar beets, tobacco and cotton. This leaves out a large number of miscellaneous crops running into the millions in value, as well as fruit and garden truck. It also omits the value of live stock marketed, of butter and milk, of poultry and eggs, amounting in the total to more than half the farmers' income. As the crops enumerated total in value \$1,940,301,000, it is evident that when the grand total of farm revenue is figured up for the year 1913 it will exceed ten billion dollars, the largest sum ever received in one year by the farmers of the United States.

These are the figures received by the actual producers, at first hand, and not those paid later by consumers. What consumers pay for these products is so much more than to give them would not seem to be talking on the same subject at all. The total increase over last year is approximately \$200,000,000, notwithstanding the poor season in some sections of the country be-

cause of lack of rain in summer and excess of rain in the fall. This is due to higher prices. Corn, for instance, which was some 500,000-000 bushels short has a value of \$168,000,000 more. All the other crops also have an added value, except oats, barley, buckwheat, flax-seed and rice. Cotton, the general crop over so wide a section of the South, is worth more than last year by \$17,620,000, and hay, also a widely distributed crop, is worth \$40,000,000 more.

It must not be assumed, however, that these increased values mean increased prosperity to all farmers. Those who lost corn, oats and hay and are being compelled to buy at high prices or sell their stock, are not sharing so much in the profits as their fellow-farmers who were so fortunate as to raise good crops, or to have such a diversity of crops that loss of corn, oats or hay was compensated for by grain on other things. Nevertheless, with a majority of farmers in the country receiving more for their crops than last year, with live stock still high, and with a grand total of actual value on the farm of all products several hundred millions higher than ever before, there is no foundation for any stagnation or business depression that comes from that source. Whatever there is we must look to Washington for responsibility.

That many of the people of Latin-America are incapable of understanding the policy of decency this country has pursued since the foundation of the republic was emphasized by the demonstrations of hostility by numerous citizens of Santiago, Chili, on the arrival of a former president of the United States as a visitor. Shrieks of "Down with American imperialism" rent the air and the visitor was greeted with all sorts of derisive cries. It became necessary for the police to charge the crowd to clear the way to a hotel. It is stated that the demonstration was in part provoked by a series of articles in a paper printed in Spanish, filled with insinuations and open charges of imperialistic designs by the United States. Ever since the Cuban war this antipathy has been observed. Whether the cause of that struggle was American disgust at the treatment of the natives of Cuba, whether, as Mr. Taft has said, it was to abate a neighborhood nuisance, or whether it was precipitated by the blowing up of the Maine, there can be no division of opinion as to our disinterested treatment of Cuba following the war. History has no parallel for our conduct toward Cuba, for whose independence we spent hundreds of millions of dollars and spilled our best blood. Cuba had no

claims on the United States except its helplessness and its geographical nearness.

Boulder Creek.

Mrs. Hiram Smith was in Tillamook last week to have some dental work done.

H. A. Chopard and family visited relatives at Hebo and Hemlock, during the Christmas week.

Mrs. L. D. Krake has been at Tillamook lately, caring for the vaccination patients at the home of her son.

Mrs. Alice Magarell enjoyed a visit from her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joel Perkins, of Tillamook, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Jensen and son Chester, were callers at the Chopard home last Sunday.

H. A. Chopard has purchased a neat little one horse wagon, of which he is rather proud.

E. P. Mills and family ate their New Year dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Smith.

Mr. Blackburn's children have left Boulder school on account of the bad roads, and are going to Brown.

We are informed that D. H. McIntyre, of Rainier, Ore., formerly cheesemaker at the Hazel Bend factory, has been engaged for this year, to make cheese at the Blaine factory.

Carl Erdt spent last Sunday with his friends, H. A. Chopard and family.

Mr. A. Johnson's little daughter who has been staying with Mrs. Dutton, was obliged to come home on account of an ulcerated tooth.

Mrs. R. Margare'l visited Mrs. L. D. Krake one day last week.

His Stomach Troubles Over.

Mr. Dyspeptic, would you not like to feel that your stomach troubles were over, that you could eat any kind of food you desired without injury? That may seem so unlikely to you that you do not even hope for an ending of your trouble, but permit us to assure you that it is not altogether impossible. If others can be cured permanently, and thousands have been, why not you? John R. Barker, of Battle Creek, Mich., is one of them. He says, "I was troubled with heartburn, indigestion, and liver complaint until I used Chamberlain's Tablets, then my troubles were over." Sold by J. S. Lamar.

Estrup, the Danish leader, had to die before the world learned what a great man he was.

The Senate is not likely to confirm any arbitration treaty which does not exempt questions of national honor.

It was rather ostentatious in John D. Rockefeller to let it be known that he bought a whole crate of fresh eggs.

A 15 Watt Mazda Lamp

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"I feel it my duty to tell others what Chamberlain's Tablets have done for me," writes Mrs. L. Dunlap, of Oak Grove, Mich. "I have suffered with pains in my back and under my shoulder blade for a number of years, also with a poor appetite and constipation. I tried all of the remedies that I heard of, and a number of doctors, but got no relief. Finally a friend told me to try Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. I got a bottle of them and they soon helped my stomach; by their gentle action my bowels became more regular. Today I feel like praising them to all who suffer as I did, for they have cured me and made my life worth living."



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