

ADVERTISING RATES.

Legal Advertisements.

First Insertion, per line.....	\$.10
Each subsequent insertion, line.....	.05
Business and professional cards one month.....	1.00
Homestead Notices.....	5.00
Timber Claims.....	10.00
Locals per line each insertion.....	.05
Display advertisement, an inch, one month.....	.50
All Resolutions of Condolence and Lodge Notices, per line.....	.05
Cards of Thanks, per line.....	.05
Notices, Lost, Strayed or Stolen etc., minimum rate, not exceeding five lines.....	.25

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 postoffice at Tillamook, Ore., under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT.

What he has Done.

"I feel a particular pleasure in what I have done," declared President Wilson, on October 4, 1913, when, surrounded by a group of admiring and effervescing Democratic statesmen, and under the friendly attack of the official photographer, he signed the Wilson-Underwood tariff bill. Thus he "set industry free."

But unhappily it is not American industry. The Oregonian has heretofore printed several times the statistics for the period from October 4, 1913, to May 1, 1914. Now another month of the serial story of the decline of the "free" American industry is available. It is worse than ever.

On May 1, 1914, the new tariff had reduced the balance of trade (excess of exports over imports) \$137,405,196.

On June 1, 1914, the loss had mounted to \$200,276,008.

Duty-free imports increased \$33,501,000 in May, and \$166,966,734 in the eight months.

The Oregon producer has a special interest in the last item. The dairymen who are suffering from the pouring quantities of butter-fat, the shingle-maker who contemplates his idle saws, the lumberman who is struggling hard to keep his head above water, even the small farmer who thinks he ought to have his home market for his domestic eggs and is met with whole shiploads of Chinese eggs—all these know that the tariff is no mere abstraction, but it is a disastrous reality for every household.—Oregonian.

"Jones, He Pays the Freight."

Not so very long ago, as time runs, a New York politician rose to national fame through a line, in advertisement of a brand of heavy goods, which ran: "Jones, he pays the freight." That was deliberate advertising, and it may be malapropos to attempt finding a parallel in something which, so far from being a deliberate attempt at advertising a fact, is designed to conceal one. Yet Mr. Wilson's rally to the defense of Thomas D. Jones of Chicago, whose confirmation as a member of the Federal Reserve Board is being too seriously considered in the Senate, irresistibly recalls the phrase. The president says, in his letter to the Senate committee, nothing about Jones ever having paid the freight on anything. But Cleveland H. Dodge of New York, testifying in 1912 before a committee which was investigating the origin of campaign funds said that Thomas D. Jones, now nominated as a member of the Federal Reserve Board, had contributed \$10,000 to a fund to be used in promoting the presidential nomination of Woodrow Wilson, then governor of New Jersey.

Mr. Dodge was quick to add, and voluntarily, that Mr. Wilson had never been told of the Jones contribution, or of any other contribution raised by those of his friends with whom Mr. Jones was co-operating. They were wiser than was Col. Watterson who, having been promised a Wilson contribution by Thomas F. Ryan, was injudicious enough to ask Mr. Wilson if a contribution from that gentleman would be acceptable. Mr. Wilson answered, rather curtly, that it would not be. The Jones group of contributors worked more circumspectly. Understanding that the candidate would not want to be advised, in advance, of who were his financial supporters, they preferred to do good by stealth and not blush to find it fame until after the election when the candidate would be relieved of his disabilities.

The testimony given by Mr. Dodge before the Senate committee removes all doubt of Mr. Wilson not knowing, by this time, that Thomas D. Jones of Chicago, and the harvester trust, is a Jones who paid a part of the freight for moving Woodrow Wilson from Trenton, N. J., to Washington, D. C. What Mr. Thomas F. Ryan might have received from this administration if his payments of freight had been made without showing a bill of lading, can only be conjectured. It is a line of conjecture on which we do not care to travel too far, for the reason that it may not be entirely fair to hold Mr. Wilson responsible for Col. Watterson's blunder. But it is fair to hold him responsible for appointing to a very important office a man he now knows to have paid the freight and done what Col. Watterson assured him Mr. Ryan was anxious to do. He tells the Senate committee Mr. Jones bought only one share of harvester trust stock, for the purpose of getting on the trust's inside, and reforming it. That he got on the inside is clearly proved by the fact that his single share elected him to the Board of Directors, which strikes us as a feat in high finance

which Mr. Ryan never surpassed. Touching the inside reforms, Mr. George W. Perkins has just said the harvester trust is precisely what it always was, and there are some recent court decisions to the same effect. It may have been lucky for him that, without asking for a bill of lading, "Jones he paid the freight" and took his risk.

Oil Producer's Victory.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that the pipe lines of the Standard Oil Company are common carriers and that their interstate rates are subject to regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission end a long fight waged by the producers. The company urged that it owned all the oil transported in its pipe lines, but the proof showed that the company produced but little of this oil, buying it from producers who were to a certain extent at the mercy of the company. The pipe line of the Uncle Sam Oil Company, which runs from the company's own wells to its refinery, was exempted from the general ruling, a feature of the decision to which some of the justices dissented.

The decision which is based on a clause of the Hepburn act, takes away another of the monopolistic features of the Standard Oil Company's organization. In a way, it may be said to supplement the decree of dissolution about which there has been so much ill-founded criticism. The effect of the Supreme Court decree dissolving the oil trust has been marked. The fact that stock in the various companies that comprised the former trust sold at higher prices after the dissolution than before led many to think the decree was nugatory. Standard stock did not become worth any more as a result of the decree, but the public found out its true value.

The suit for dissolution revealed that each of the companies carried a large surplus, which was a part of its assets but which had not appeared in its public statements. The publicity given this fact caused the market price to soar.

The chief effect of the decree was to increase the price of crude oil. When the Standard Oil Company was practically the only bidder for crude oil it set the price at the lowest possible point. It had but 15 per cent of the producing wells, but controlled 85 per cent of the oil business. The independent companies did but 15 per cent of the business prior to the dissolution. Now the independent, exclusive of the Waters-Pierce Company, an old Standard ally which is now a pronounced competitor, do 41 per cent of the business. If the Waters-Pierce Company be included, they do much more than half the business. It took years for the Standard to build up its great system, and its superior facilities continue to give it a great advantage. The making of its pipe lines common carriers will greatly strengthen its smaller competitors. But even before this decision the price of crude oil advanced 100 per cent following the dissolution. The same effect has been observed in the increased price of raw tobacco, following the dissolution of the tobacco trust. Both of these decrees were effective for the purpose of restoring competition and giving a freedom to producers they did not enjoy when the trusts had a monopoly. They demonstrate that the Sherman law is efficacious in dealing with the particular economic wrong it sought to correct. Devisers of supplemental novelties will do well to study the actual operation of the law as shown in these two cases.

Your Eggs.

(Oregonian)

If among the fresh Oregon ranch eggs you have been taking home in your market basket during the past Winter and Spring, you discovered a little brown specimen, you probably thought that that particular Oregon hen had not done her full duty by you; and you ruminated over the splendid example for all worthy hens set by that admirable Oregon Agricultural College buddy, which laid an egg a day (nearly) for a year. But you would have done a great injustice to all deserving Oregon hens if you blamed her for the smallness and downiness of that particular egg. For the chances are that it came from China. By buying it and creating a market for that egg, you deprived the Oregon producer of a customer for at least one egg.

But this is not the story of a single egg. It is the record of a great many similar eggs which have been brought to Portland from far off China and have been eaten in and around Portland.

The present tariff went into effect October 3, 1913. On that day the Chinese egg was emancipated, for the wide and rich markets of America were then thrown open. The tariff of five cents a dozen was removed. That five cents was enough to make negligible the shipments of Chinese eggs to America.

In December, 1913, the customs-house records show that 1137 dozen China eggs were entered at Portland.

In January, 1914, there were 1125 dozen.

In February, 1914, China seems to have awakened to a realization of the opportunities here, for the shipments mounted to 6200 dozen.

In March there was a great jump to 184,925 dozen.

In April there was a drop to 60,625 dozen; and in May, 1914, there were only 1727 dozen.

But let not the worried Oregon producer assume that China has gone out of the egg-exporting industry. In June egg containers, valued at \$7225, were shipped from Portland to Shanghai. Next winter these containers will return, laden with little brown eggs.

The American husband is a blessing to womankind in the same way that Mr. Perkins is a blessing to the Bull Moose.

The Mexican Chamber of Deputies can hardly discuss anything or do anything by itself to restore peace. Even the United States and the A. B. C. mediators have been stumped by the problem.

"Working" the Country Press

(Medford Mail.)

The Mail Tribune along with every other paper in Oregon, except the big city papers is in receipt of the following letter from the Anti-Saloon league:

Portland, Oregon, June 14, 1914.

To the Editor:

Early in July I expect to begin sending out news bulletins to newspapers dealing with the news developments of our statewide prohibition campaign, from the dry standpoint.

I may also send out free plate matter to such periodicals as desire it, but this has not yet been decided upon.

This whole service is entirely free. If you would like to receive these bulletins, please fill out and mail to me the inclosed postal card. If you desire this service, it would be mutually helpful if you would put me on your exchange mailing list until November 1.

Any suggestions that may occur to you will be very welcome.

Respectfully,

W. E. Johnson, Associated Editor.

In other words, the Anti-Saloon league, which is a political organization, asks the newspapers of Oregon to print free of charge, hundreds of columns of matter, advocating its propaganda and in addition requests that copies of the paper be sent it, also free of charge. The newspaper publisher is expected to give away thousands of dollars of space—the only product he has to sell—to help salaried, but non-tax-paying, non-residents dictate the policies of Oregon.

If the efforts of the league are successful, it will be at the expense of the country newspapers, while the league officials, drawing increased salaries, invade other states, leaving Oregonians to hold the sack and pay the piper for the ensuing dance of disillusion and industrial depression that inevitably follows adoption of state wide prohibition.

The other day the Anti-Saloon league had a four column advertisement in the Portland papers, paid for at high rates. If the league has money to pay the city papers for its matter, why not also pay the country press? Why discriminate? Simply because the city papers cannot be "worked," and some of the simple-minded country editors can be, and the astute gentlemen managing the League figure it waste of money, to pay for what they can graft.

Here is an Associated Press dispatch that explains the system:

Portland, Ore., June 26.—Prohibition party leaders and workers, at the second day of their conference here, listened to addresses on how to carry on a successful campaign. L. A. Rowell, state publicity agent of the party, said that no movement ever succeeded without the help of newspapers, and he detailed to the state workers how to be their own press agents and "put their stories over" in the newspapers.

Yet there is no dearth of money in the prohibition treasury. Plans are made for the expenditure of tens of thousands of dollars this year to make Oregon dry. Wholesale invasions are scheduled from the east. City papers, bill-boards, speakers, halls, railroads, officials and workers are to be paid—but the latter are instructed how to "put one over" on the country press, which is expected to deliver the goods without pay.

When Representative Hobson failed by 30,000 votes to secure the Alabama senatorial nomination, after a years campaign on a dry platform, the Anti-Saloon league at once employed him at a salary of \$10,000 a year. Other league officials draw similarly fancy salaries. No wonder the agitation is unending. Why should it cease, when keeping it up provides such a fancy payroll? There are the general officers, the state officers, the division officers, the county officers, the organizers, the agents, the ward heelers, all drawing good salaries. There are ex-governors, near statesmen, has-beens, lame-ducks, and ex-tanks, drawing pay as spell-binders. Several hundred clergymen from boss-ridden rotten boroughs of the east are coming to tell Oregonians how to manage the state; they will be paid as well as their expenses.

There seems to be money galore in fighting the demon rum, for every one except the newspaper man—and there will be money for him if he demands it. His editorial opinions, should be his own and not for sale—his advertising columns, in justice to his regular advertisers, should be charged for at good rates whoever pays the price. If the laborer is worth his hire, the advertisement is worth its price—especially when the issue involved is political and economic, rather than moral.

President Wilson will head the naval procession at the formal opening of the Panama Canal. Good positions will also be provided for ex-Presidents Taft and Roosevelt, but not on the same boat.

It is the golden Wilson era of the New Freedom. The New Freedom, as expressed in the Wilson tariff, insists on looking upon a Chinese egg as the equal of an American egg. No one has a right to entertain even a psychological suspicion that a small brown Chinese egg is not as good as a large, white, pure, fresh American egg.

The Democrats, in view of facing a deficit in the treasury and evidences of the failure of the tariff law to provide sufficient revenue to run the government, are frantically looking about for new sources of income which may be utilized. Senator Pomereoy of Ohio has an idea that all domestic wines should be taxed in order that the government might collect about \$10,000,000 a year additional, while Representative Rainey of Illinois, in case the Hobson prohibition amendment is voted down, will pass a bill, which he introduced in the House, proposing an additional tax on whisky or distilled spirits.

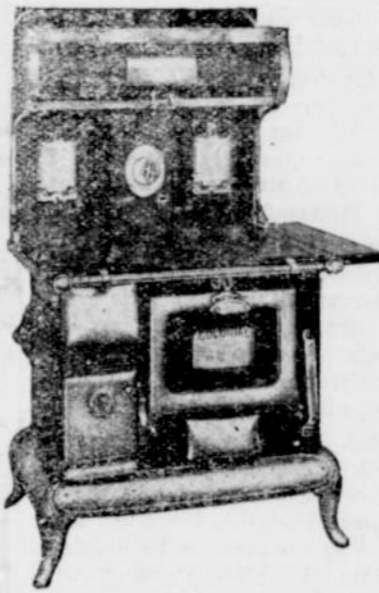
The Mexican delegates at Niagara Falls have turned on an illuminating

light for all who have imagined Mexican politics to bear a resemblance to ours. In formal protest against selecting any constitutionalist to the provisional presidency, they say that a party in Mexico can control the result of any election held under his administration. "In the United States," says the Mexican communication addressed to the American delegates, "and in some European countries, the influence of the government in power on elections is slight, if any. In Latin-American countries it is usually decisive, and when the product of a revolution which believes in its right to power by conquest, a revolutionary government does not hesitate to set aside all law, to trample on the public will." The Mexican delegates could have added that Madero, who is regarded at Washington as the latest constitutional president of Mexico, received less than 20,000 votes at the election held after he had attained the provisional presidency, but these were enough to elect him because, whether the opposition polled many more or many less, their vote, as shown in the official returns, was hardly large enough to go in the "scattering" column of an American election in a single congressional district.

Senator Penrose doubtless hopes that the colonel will also be troubled with palsy of the right hand until after November. ***

SUPERIOR OREGON-MADE RANGE.

Is Cheaper and Better than Eastern Ranges.



I have received a consignment of these Oregon-Made Ranges, which are superior in make and cheaper in price than Eastern ranges, as it costs \$9.00 to ship the Eastern ranges to Portland. Call in and inspect these superior ranges and I will show you how firmly they are constructed. They come in all sizes.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.
TILLAMOOK BLOCK,
Tillamook, Oregon
Room No. 261.

SPECIAL GROCERY PRICES.

- QUAKER OATS.**
Large Package - - 25c. Small Package - - 15c.
- CRESCENT BAKING POWDERS.**
5 Pound Can, Regular Price \$1.00, - now 85c.
3 Pound Can, Regular Price 70c. - now 55c.
1 Pound Can, Regular Price 25c. - now 20c.
- Fancy Prunes, 10c. a pound. Fancy Dried Peaches, 10c. a Pound
- Coffee and Tea Special.**
RUBY CARACOLA COFFEE, 10 pounds for \$2.50.
RUBY CARACOLA COFFEE, 1 pound for 27c.
German-American Coffee, 1 lb. can, 30c. German-American Coffee, 3 lb. can, 85c
- Ridgray's High Grade Teas.**
ORANGE LABEL, 1/2 pound, 35c. ORANGE LABEL, 1 pound 65c.
Her Majesty's Blend, 1/2 pound 25c. Her Majesty's Blend, 1/2 pound 50c.
Her Majesty's Blend, 1 pound 1.00. Capital Household, 1/2 pound 25c.

RALPH C. BACON,
Mgr. Grocery Dept. **RAY & CO.**

CEMENT, PLASTER, LATH, LIME, BRICK, FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY, ASPHALT, LAND PLASTER and COAL.

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Dry Short Wood \$2.00 Load.

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