

MORE TOMMY ROT.

Big Packing Companies Still "Knocking Tillamook Cheese."

From the Telegram. That discrimination is shown against this city by the interests in control of the Tillamook cheese situation, is the opinion of at least one man whose firm handles immense quantities of cheese annually.

The statement was made this morning by R. A. Lee, manager of Swift & Co., who stated that recently he had endeavored to purchase close to 2000 cases of the Tillamook product at 15 1/2 cents delivered in Portland but had been turned down by Carl Haberlach, the selling agent for 10 Tillamook factories, who would not ship any cheese to him for less than 15 1/2 cents, although a few days ago he had sold him 129 cases at the price Mr. Lee offered.

"Late yesterday," said Mr. Lee, "I received word from Seattle that agents of Mr. Haberlach were in that city and were offering any number of cases of Tillamook cheese to the trade there at 15 cents, delivered in Seattle, but he refused point blank to sell me several hundred cases delivered here for less than 15 1/2 cents. Why? It looks to me like rank discrimination and will result in but one thing. I shall bring all my cheese, and we handle thousands of pounds of it every year, from Wisconsin. Mr. Haberlach has succeeded in loading California with Tillamook cheese and now is apparently trying to do the same thing with the Washington market and is passing us up. Why he should sell to Seattle for a half a cent less than to us, is a mystery I am unable to explain."

Reports from California show that there is today in storage in that state 1,484,167 pounds of cheese against 870,915 pounds at this time last year, or a gain of 613,252 pounds. In the opinion of Mr. Lee and others, the Portland market is to be left until the last and then an effort is to be made to unload remaining stocks here, but at prices lower than now quoted. Mr. Lee believes that Tillamook cannot get along without the local market but also feels that unless conditions are changed, outside cheese will be the ruling factor here.

Why and Wherefore.

Assuming that the Journal is honestly seeking information when it asks why the Republicans of Oregon should vote for R. A. Booth for United States Senator, The Spectator hastens to enlighten its knowledge-hunting contemporary. The Republicans of Oregon should and will vote for R. A. Booth because Mr. Booth is a Republican.

And there is much more to voting for a Republican senator and congressman than the esteemed Democratic Journal would have us believe. There is protection to Oregon's industries. That is something. There is a living price for the millmen for their lumber, to the farmer for their products, and to the sheepmen for their wool and mutton. All these things amount to something, and are among the reasons why Republicans should and will vote for Mr. Booth.

The Spectator hopes this short statement has given the Journal a little light. And now may The Spectator ask the Journal a question? Why should the Republicans of Oregon vote for Mr. Chamberlain? What has Mr. Chamberlain done for the Oregon farmers, sheepmen, and lumbermen that they should become non-partisans, and vote for his return to the Senate? It is true, the price of wool has advanced since Chamberlain voted for free wool. But was that due to the removal of the tariff? If it was, political economy is a monstrous fraud, and Senator Chamberlain has been grossly deceived by it. Senator Chamberlain in a spirited burst of eloquence declared that free wool would ruin his constituents in Oregon and piteously begged that his fellow Democrats would not sacrifice them in the interest of the foreign sheepowner. Even if the increase in the price of wool was due to the free trade tariff, Senator Chamberlain cannot point with pride to that fact, because in his spirited speech he opposed the removal of the tariff; then his love for Democratic principals proved greater than his regard for his constituents, and when the Democratic whip cracked he voted for the thing that he said would bankrupt the wool growers of Oregon.

Why should any Republican vote for Mr. Chamberlain?—Spectator.

The speculations of Washington correspondents that Mr. Underwood and Mr. Clark are sparring for position in 1916 are more or less ingenious, but they do not accord great political acumen to either of those gentlemen. It may be true that the president desires only a single term. The speech he made several months ago in which he referred to the thoughts that filled him as he looked across the Potomac and tried to read the desires of the masses indicated otherwise. His studied avoidance of the single-term plank in the Baltimore platform may have the same significance. But this is not necessarily so, for there might be strategy in keeping the members of Congress guessing as to his plans. That the care of office oppress him could have been readily surmised from some recent rather petulant allusions to sneer and criticism. But within the last few days he has become more cheerful, to outward appearances. That he hopes to name Mr. Bryan as his successor seems improbable, for everybody who is not blinded by his friendship for the secretary of state realizes that he is weaker in the country than he has been at any time since his phenomenal appearance in 1896 as a national figure. As a political preacher he was powerful, but aside from his peace treaties, which will not give him any special strength with ordinary voters, there has been little about his work in office which has not dimmed rather than brightened his fame.

HIGH SCHOOL FUND.

Law to be Voted on at the Next Election.

Petitions are being circulated to secure the required number of signatures to place upon the ballot at the coming election in November the "High School Fund Law" for Tillamook County. Under this law the county high school board will have power to contract with districts to teach the high school studies and instead of the districts where high schools are established being burdened with such expense, the expense will be born by the whole county. This will more equally divide taxes for their support and permit of high schools being established in central locations.

We are giving the law as published in Oregon School Laws for 1913, as follows: COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL FUND. 361 County Court to Submit Question.

The County Court, at any general election to be held in any county after the passage of this act, upon the presentation of a petition signed by ten per cent or more qualified school electors of said county, must submit the question of creating a county high school fund to the qualified electors thereof. Such election shall be conducted in the manner provided by law for conducting elections. The County Clerk shall give thirty days notice that the question will be submitted to the legal voters of the county. The ballot for such election shall contain the words "For County High School Fund—yes;" and the voter shall indicate his choice as provided in the Australian ballot law.

362—Board, How Constituted. Whenever it has been decided by any county, at any election, to create a high school fund, in accordance with Sec. 361, such fund shall be under the control of a county high school board, consisting of the county judge and two commissioners, the county treasurer and the county school superintendent, who shall act in their official capacity as such board the county judge to be ex-officio chairman, and the county school superintendent ex-officio secretary. The members of the board shall serve without compensation.

363—Board to Contract With Districts. It shall be the duty of the county high school board, within thirty days after returns have been canvassed by the regular canvassing board of said county, if a county high school has been provided for in accordance with Sec. 362, to contract with all districts that maintain a high school, in accordance with the requirements of 367, to teach all high school pupils of said county that may attend a high school, in the district.

364—Board Must Furnish Estimate of Funds.

The county high school board shall also make an estimate of the amount of money to pay the tuition of all high school pupils for the next twelve months, and submit each estimate to the county court, whose duty it shall be thereupon to levy a special tax upon all the assessable property of the county sufficient to raise the money estimated, and necessary for paying said tuition. Said tax shall be computed, entered upon the tax roll, and collected in the same manner as other taxes, and designated as the "County High School Fund," and shall be deposited in the county treasurer.

365—Tuition, How Paid. For the purpose of paying tuition of said high school pupils, the county high school board shall draw an order on the county treasurer, which shall be signed by the president and secretary of such board, whereupon the county treasurer shall pay such warrant and charge the same to the county high school fund; provided that the total amount of such warrants shall not exceed the amount of money actually in the hands of the treasurer to the credit of the county high school fund.

366—Distribution of Fund. The basis for the distribution of the county high school fund shall be upon the average daily attendance during the school year. The total amount of money paid to any district during the school year shall not be less than \$40 per pupil for the first 2000 such average daily attendance, and \$30 for the second 20; nor more than \$12.50 per pupil for all the remaining pupils. But the total paid any district shall not exceed the amount paid by the district to the teachers employed therein.

367—State Board of Education to Prescribe Regulations. It shall be the duty of the state board of education to prescribe rules and regulations specifying the standard that must be maintained by all high schools relative to number of months taught, number of teachers employed, number of recitation periods daily, and course of study, before any high school shall be entitled to receive tuition for any high school pupil from the county high school fund.

368—District Must Comply with State Rules. No high school shall be entitled to receive tuition for any pupil from the county high school fund, nor shall any warrant on said fund be drawn in favor of any district until the county superintendent has certified to the county high school board that the district has complied with the rules and regulations provided for in section 467.

369—Entrance Requirements. No high school shall be entitled to receive tuition for any high school pupil from the county high school fund, unless such pupil holds an eighth grade diploma from some other state, or its equivalent from this state; provided, that this section shall not apply to any pupil now enrolled in any high school. All questions at issue arising under the provisions of this section shall be determined by the county school superintendent whose decision in the matter will be final.

370—Pupil Must Complete Course in Residence District.

No tuition shall be paid for a high school pupil to any district, except to the district in which his parents or guardian shall actually reside, during the time of said pupils attendance in such district; provided that the tuition may be paid for a high school pupil to a district other than his residence district if the high school is not in session in the residence district of such pupil; or if such pupil has completed the course of study offered in his resident district; or if he has obtained the consent of the county high school board to attend school in a district other than his residence district.

RESEMBLES THE PIED PIPER.

Eastern Oregon Paper Warns Against Sending Taxes Higher With New Laws.

Very sensibly realizing that nearly all the new laws proposed to be enacted under the Initiative or by the Legislature will add to the burdens of the taxpayer, the Moro, Sherman county, Observer, has the following editorial on the 31 measures that are before the people. It shows that not only will they send taxes higher but some of them are aimed at destruction of property and industries. It says: "During the last primary campaign, and the same issue will again come to the front as the day of election draws near, is the pledge of the man for office for economy in public affairs and more particularly and insistently in his declaring for lower taxes.

"In this same connection if recent past elections and the proposed measures coming before the people at the November election has demonstrated nothing else it has at least convinced the great majority of serious minded and thinking people of Oregon that a few agitators are trying to convince the people of the state at large that the more initiative legislation the people of Oregon enact the nearer the government is to the people and there are some who actually believe that if all the rejected initiative measures of the last few years had been enacted this state government would be nearly perfect; when in truth the government of the state has become one of experiment and that to the detriment of the people who make up the population.

"Under such a circumstance of what practical use is the pledge of the candidate for economy in office when the voters shift more and larger tax burdens to themselves? Particularly when there are other methods, not provided, for getting the horse in the barn.

"Adoption of one amendment proposed would result in destroying the value of extensive farm lands in the Willamette Valley, would destroy the value of large investments in the manufacturing industries, and would certainly put a larger number of men out of employment who now patronize and use the avenues of trade throughout the state."

A Gleam of Sunshine.

There is to be at least a temporary and partial relaxation of the grip of hard times on the country. The harvesting of the great wheat crop, the growing promise of a normal yield of corn, and the increasing prospect of a great crop of cotton, are leading to a confidence in railway circles which can already be seen resulting in orders for the making of new cars, locomotives and other necessary equipments. Orders for rails for the necessary repair of sections which have been kept only in condition for light traffic, and new sidetracking for the accommodation of more cars, show that the best possible use is to be made of the opportunity to repair some financial losses. More labor is being employed in steel mills, in car factories, and on the lines along which the great crops are to be hauled.

This is the brighter side of a picture which has for months been showing none but dark ones. To dissipate the darker lines, even if but temporarily and while the crops are moving, is a decided gain, and one which we are not at all disposed to undervalue. We have much to offset in the way of losses. The official statistics for the fiscal year ending with June 30 show that nearly one half of the balance of trade in favor of the United States during the preceding fiscal year disappeared during the one in which the change from protective tariffs to revenue tariffs, or to free lists, was made. Putting the case in another way, our export trade fell off \$2,500,000,000 during the last eight months of that year, for from June to November the monthly statements show an increase in exports. The heavy decrease was made in practically one-half of the year covered by the report, or in the months of January, February, March, April, May and June.

Our exports will undoubtedly be swelled by exportations of portions of the new crops. The continuing increases in the volume of imports, however show a necessary displacement of more or less labor in many industrial lines. This is shown, too, in the falling off in manufactured exports formerly sold abroad, at a small profit, as surplus products of labor to be kept in steady employment. In reducing labor cost, the first element to be cut out has been, naturally, the export trade, on which the margins of profits were the smallest. This has involved the discharge of workmen formerly engaged in the making of a surplus for export. There has been such a reduction in the working forces of many lines that it is encouraging to find now the indications, of employment for many idle hands, at least for some months during which the crops are being moved. It is a gleam of sunshine in clouded skies.

Carranza looks upon the wrecking of vengeance as a part of the legitimate fruits of victory.

Do men who purchase automobiles for \$20 and \$30 apiece insist on an abstract of title? We are now paying congressmen 50 per cent more than we did a few years ago, but it has not raised the tone of either house. The chief increase has been in the percentage of rabbits.

Tillamook County BEACHES AND FISHING STREAMS. Tillamook County beaches have been aptly called "Nature's Playground." Resorts where the "Call of the Wild" and the Life Outdoors can be fully enjoyed now open for the Summer visitor. New hotels, new cottages, new camping grounds. SEASON AND WEEK-END FARES. Low round-trip season and week-end fares from various points on P. R. & N.; also between all P. R. & N. Beach points. FOUR TRAINS DAILY. LEAVE TILLAMOOK 7:30 A.M. and 10:30 A.M. LEAVE TILLAMOOK 4:45 P.M. and 5:45 P.M. Parlor Observation Car on "Seashore Special". Good Fishing in the Salmonberry and Nehalem Rivers. Unsurpassed fishing in the Salmonberry and Nehalem rivers, as well as other Tillamook County streams. Call for our brand new folder, "Tillamook County Beaches." P. R. & N. Ry. Folders and full information from any P.R. & N. Agent or from JOHN M. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent, Portland, Or.

The Range With A Reputation. Some of the Reasons Why. A Perfect Baker—absolutely dependable, every day, year in, year out. Built on basis of the best materials. Outwears Three Ordinary Ranges. The seams of the Majestic are riveted (not put together with bolts and stove nuts)—they will always remain air tight, because neither heat nor cold affects them. The Majestic oven is lined throughout with pure asbestos board, held in place by an open iron spring, you can see it—and it stays there always. Air tight joints and pure asbestos lining assure an even baking heat, saving one-half the fuel. All doors drop to form rapid coolers. No rattling. Malleable iron oven racks slide out automatically, loading whatever they contain. Economical in Fuel. The seams of the Majestic are riveted (not put together with bolts and stove nuts)—they will always remain air tight, because neither heat nor cold affects them. The Majestic oven is lined throughout with pure asbestos board, held in place by an open iron spring, you can see it—and it stays there always. Air tight joints and pure asbestos lining assure an even baking heat, saving one-half the fuel. All doors drop to form rapid coolers. No rattling. Malleable iron oven racks slide out automatically, loading whatever they contain. FOR SALE BY ALEX. McNAIR & CO. It Should Be In Your Kitchen.

Made My Life Worth Living. "I feel it my duty to tell others what Chamberlain's Tablets have done for me," writes Mrs. L. Danlap, 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." E. E. LAUGHLIN, Tillamook, Ore.

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- A 15 Watt Mazda Lamp, On your front porch can be lit every night until midnight and register not over fifty cents per month on the meter. Tillamook Electric Light and Fuel Company, Will Spalding, Manager.