

REPUBLICAN TICKET

For U. S. Senate—ROBERT A. BOOTH. For Congress—WILLIS C. HAWLEY. For Governor—JAMES WITYCOMBE. For State Treasurer—THOS. B. KAY. For Supreme Court—THOS. J. M'BRIDE. HENRY J. BEAN. T. L. HARRIS. HENRY I. BENSON. For Attorney General—GEO. M. BROWN. For Supt. Public Instruction—J. A. CHURCHILL. For State Engineer—JOHN C. LEWIS. For Commissioner of Labor—O. P. HOFF. For Railroad Commissioner—FRANK J. MILLER. For Supt. Water Division No. 1—JAMES T. CHINNOCK. For Representative—T. B. HANDLEY. For Circuit Judge—HARRY H. BELT.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

For County Judge—A. M. HARE. For County Clerk—J. C. HOLDEN. For Sheriff—H. CRENSHAW. For Treasurer—B. L. BEALS. For Surveyor—R. L. SHREVE. For County Commissioner—(Two years.) F. L. SAPPINGTON. (Four years.) FRANK OWENS. For Coroner—S. M. WENDT.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with 2 columns: Description of advertisement type and Rate. Includes Legal Advertisements, First Insertion, Business and professional cards, etc.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Table with 2 columns: Duration and Rate. 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.

How Eight Hour Law will Effect Industry.

Alex Poulson a large logger at Hoquiam, Wash., in which state an eight hour law is also to be voted upon writes to the Aberdeen World as follows: If I understand the eight hour law correctly, and that we cannot employ anyone more than 43 hours in any one week, except in extreme emergencies, wages will have to conform to the eight hours and the conditions it brings about, in order to compete with other states that have no similar law, and as we have free trade in lumber, other countries such as British Columbia and eastern Canada, which have enormous forests of untouched lumber, can supply all the lumber the market will touch for many years. Competition is so sharp and keen and the margin so small—and there has been none this year except on the wrong side of the ledger—that it is easily seen the greatest business in Western Washington must close down, or labor must be paid in proportion for eight hours what is now being paid for nine and a half or ten hours. There is no alternative—we will have to meet the conditions or quit business. The Eight-Hour law would be absolutely satisfactory to us if it were universal, at home and abroad, whereby we could meet the competition of others in the same business. We will take our chances with any competitor, all we ask is an equal chance. Our firm has never taken an advantage of temporary depression in the lumber business or a slump in wages produced by an oversupply of labor, and we hope we never will be compelled to; but when we are absolutely face to face with conditions over which we have no control, we will be compelled to meet these conditions. It is up to the voters of the State of Washington whether they are to make those conditions such or

not. We sincerely trust they will look carefully into the matter before they cast their ballot; if they do, we are confident how they will vote.

This law will effect the farmer and the business man in the state of Washington more than they realize. The following is an example of the conditions that will be brought about in the cook house of our camps.

We would have to employ, to maintain the cook house, in order for the men to work eight hours a day, the following cooks, waiters and, camp flunkies for each camp:

2 cooks and 4 flunkies for 6 days in week, costing \$12.70.

2 camp flunkies for 6 days in a week costing \$3.10.

2 cooks and 3 flunkies for 1 day in a week, costing \$3.10.

Total cost per day \$31.60.

Present cost per day \$7.90.

Extra cost per day \$23.70.

Cost of nine camps at \$23.70 extra per day \$213.30.

Total cost for one year, 365 days, at \$213.30, \$77,854.50.

In order to overcome loss of \$77,854.50 in the cook house our 600 employes would have to pay \$129.75 each per year, or \$2.50 extra per week board, making the board \$7.50 per week instead of \$5.00 the charge at the present time.

The present average per man for a day of 10 hours, is \$3.00.

Average per man, eight hours, \$2.40.

Making a loss per man of 60 cents.

600 laborers, at a loss per day of 60c per man, \$360.00.

Making a loss per year of \$108,000.

Average loss per man, per week of 6 days, at 60c, \$3.60.

Increase necessary to meet advance in cook house expenses in order to maintain cook house \$2.50.

Making a total loss per man per week, or \$6.10.

Total loss per man per year of 52 weeks at \$6.10 \$317.20.

How are the hotels and restaurants going to arrange this matter? The cooks and waiters will have to work for less or the boarders will have to pay more. A restaurant that stays open all night, or the whole 24 hours, will have to have three sets of cooks and waiters for six days in the week and three extra sets for Sunday. They will have to work for a great deal less wages than they are getting now, or, as I have said above, those who eat will have to pay more.

If you are sick and have to hire a nurse you will have to have three sets of nurses for every day in the week and three extra sets on Sunday. It may be that the nurses will consent to work for less; if not, it will cost whoever is unfortunate enough to be sick and require their services a great deal more.

It surely is lowering the wage earner's income and increasing greatly his cost of living, but some may say: "We will make a minimum wage for labor." Well and good; but can you make the consumer of these United States and other parts of the world buy your products at a price to justify it? Can you make him pay from one to three dollars per thousand more for lumber than he can buy it from the Canadas and other states that have no similar law? If you can, I have no further argument, and the Eight-Hour law will suit me.

Some may say that the coal miners work but eight hours. That is true—the coal miners work but eight hours, but those on the outside must work nine or ten in order to enable the miner to work eight. Besides, we consume his product locally and we have not yet to compete against sharp competition. It is true they are shipping coal from China, Japan and Australia, and are arranging now to ship coal from the East, but the freight rates enables us to compete with them and work but eight hours.

The illustration of the increased expense in our cook house is but a single instance of conditions if the Eight-Hour measure becomes a law and we have to comply with it in our logging camps. Read it carefully, and figure for yourself the added expense to every business in the state that is marketing a product, both locally and abroad, and if you can arrive at any other conclusion, I am ready to be "SHOWN."

As an indication that Oregon has appreciated the importance of good roads and that the various communities have been willing to spend good money for good roads, a report recently compiled by the State Highway Commission shows that during the period between 1903 and 1912, \$18,392,042 has been expended on road and bridges in this state. This sum probably does not tell the entire story as the records of some of the counties were incomplete at the time the report was issued. The expenditures for the present year all over the state will doubtless be much heavier than in previous years, is being estimated that the total will exceed \$4,000,000. Jackson county will expend \$500,000 on the Pacific Highway, Clatsop County will spend \$315,000 on the same road.

State Press Flashlights.

The Dallas Observer appears to imagine that they have the prune growers of Polk county in that vicinity, mentioning that seven weighed one pound. Mayor Frank Hubbard says he can beat that bad, as he found six that weighed one pound and two ounces. When you want real fruit and berries come to Falls City.—Falls City News.

Curtis P. Coe, of McMinnville, was told Saturday in an opinion handed down by the attorney general that a label on beer bottles which tastes: "If you want to continue drinking this healthful beverage unmolested, vote against prohibition," should bear the name of the author, printer and publisher under the provisions of the corrupt practice act.—Salem Statesman.

The Grand Ronde road extending from the county line of Polk County toward Tillamook is to be improved this year by the Yamhill county court as far as the weather will allow operations. The county has obtained the use of a crusher from Polk county court and it is expected that work will proceed in good shape.—McMinnville Reporter.

We still maintain that if the people and by the people we mean the ones who built up a country, were consulted, the great war would end about as abruptly as it began. How long will the "civilized" people of Europe stand for the rulers who made the war their sport, and death upon the battle field the measure of their subjects loyalty?—News Times.

Publishers should get together and exact that this political advertising be really "Paid Advertising" and paid in advance too. Among certain politicians there is a longing to have complimentary references made as to their candidacies without the label "Paid Advertising." Why should a politician ask a publisher to tell a lie?—News Reporter.

Ben Evans, of Sheridan, who has the contract for carrying the mail from Willamina to Otis, was at the county seat Saturday. The contract price is \$6,000 per year for daily mail delivery between these two points. He has two teams and two drivers on the route. In the winter he will place four horses on the two relays. Years ago Mr. Evans carried the mail from McMinnville to Grand Ronde at a much lower figure.—News Reporter.

M. Blodgett, who resides four miles northwest of Dallas, is the owner of three sheep—two ewes and a buck. Last April both ewes gave birth to twins, increasing his flock to seven. And now comes the remarkable part of the story. On Saturday last one of the ewes gave birth to a third lamb just five months from the time of her dropping the twins. Mr. Blodgett says he believes this to be the only case of the kind in the history of sheep.—Polk County Observer.

The citizens of Independence are enjoying a good laugh at the expense of the police force. At midnight the other night the night chief heard mysterious noises in a butchers shop on First street. He called his four assistants and they surrounded the shop. A passer-by was sent to telephone to the proprietor of the shop and tell him that burglars were drilling his safe. Upon arrival the owner found that a large rat had been caught in a trap and was trying to gnaw its way out, making a noise similar to that made by a drill working in steel.—Polk County Observer.

Mark Holmes, one of Polk County's prominent democrats, was arrested at Corvallis last Friday and paid a small fine when arraigned before a magistrate, all because he violated a municipal ordinance by posting Fred Hollister's campaign cards on telephone poles. Mayor Von Orsdel of this city who happened to be in the Benton county seat at that time, interceded for the democratic war horse, who this year is straddling by supporting Bill Hanley in preference to Chamberlain, but it availed him nothing. Mark would have considered it well worth the money had the police permitted Hollister's picture to remain on the pole—but they didn't.—Polk County Observer.

There appears to be some dissension in the local ranks of the democratic party, for Mark Holmes, a delegate to the Baltimore convention that nominated Woodrow Wilson for the presidency, has deserted George Chamberlain and is now promoting the candidacy of Bill Handley, the nominee of the progressives. Holmes wanted to be United States Marshal for this district, but was given the gig mitt by the man whose cause he had so faithfully championed, and now he purposes retaliating. Mr. Holmes has considerable influence throughout this section, and his efforts will be exerted not to elect Hanley but to defeat Chamberlain, although his manner of

doing it may be somewhat at variance with good politics.—Polk County Observer.

Of course our cheese comes from Tillamook, but if called fromage then it comes from France or some other foreign country and the price goes up on account of the war. The good old dogleg tobacco grown in Virginia or Kentucky suddenly puts on airs at a chance to get its value boosted and registers from Chibouque, Turkey, or some other far-away place within the war zone or where the cruisers make it dangerous to haul it, as it is contraband of war, "giving comfort and solace to the enemy." Old John D. and Standard Oil suddenly go out of business, and all our oil and gasoline comes from Russia, and so double in price. Drugs and dye stuffs made in Germany are excusable for taking a jump and getting enhanced prices for themselves, but why should our own products, from which part of the usual and natural markets are cut off, get a boom on? Catnip tea, opodeldoc and sassafras root have no business getting swelled up over the European war.—Salem Journal.

The cheapest fellow at the beach this season was a fellow who arrived from Missouri, either Saturday or Sunday of last week and stayed over a day at the beach. He weighed somewhere between 250 and 300 lbs. and didn't cut much ice as a pedestrian. Any how, he managed to navigate over the Nye Beach and when ready to return to his hotel on Front Street, he felt so much fatigued with the exertion already indulged in, that he hired a team and rig at Stubblefield's barn to drive him over. On arriving at the hotel, he turned to Mr. Stubblefield and said: "Well I guess that was worth about ten cents," and suited the action of the words he held out a dime to the driver. Now Ira Stubblefield has a pretty handy vocabulary of his own for expressing his opinion under stress of provocation, but he had to gasp several times before he could find words to impress upon the mind of that bulky Missourian what he thought of him and also the necessity of immediately coughing up a whole half a dollar.—Yaquina Bay News.

By far the most interesting reports of war operations in Europe have been furnished in the official reports of the British commander, Field Marshal Sir John French. Cadour is the keynote of those reports. They are, as one would expect them to be, statements of military fact, but if the fact happens to be against the allies instead of in their favor it is not colored or modified on that account. While he is not without the confidence and enthusiasm which the solution demands, Field Marshal French obviously guards against deceiving either others or himself. The Germans retire and he will not say that the movement, though it shows haste and disorganization, either indicates or foreshadows German defeat. On the contrary the British commander frankly admits that the retirement may be part of some carefully planned strategy; and with even more remarkable frankness he acknowledges that he is puzzled as to the possible outcome. This avoidance of self-deception is one of the most servicable characteristics of the great soldier. It tends to extraordinary coolness of judgment. It is the manifestation of wisdom which is not to be misled by surface appearance and impulse. It denotes the man who can make the most of whatever offers.—Telegram.

If ever the Oregon elector had cause to study a political, industrial and social problem, for all it is to be worth to him and to her, now is the time to take full cognizance of the dangerous proposal to enact a universal eight-hour-working day for this state. For if this untimely, inapplicable, disorganizing and destructive measure carries at a November polls, the wage-earner of this commonwealth will see his hand and her field and resource of employment restricted, and obliterated, as it has never yet been. It will force thousands of small businesses out of existence, mercantile, industrial and productive, and tens of thousands of employes dependent upon those interests into the camps of the idle; it will paralyze the farming interests and overturn a hundred different lines of endeavor, and in that demoralization, the breakeven will be underneath every time. The "sentimentalism" underlying the "eight-hour-movement" is of the most perilous sort to the practical worker and deep heed were best given this threatening policy before the state is committed to it. Look into it for yourself; take no man's word for it; it is a self evident proposition charged with loss and deprivation in the most vital relation of life, and he or she who votes for it votes to undo every law in existence that goes to favor labor in Oregon. Beware of the false lure of "sentiment" and cling to the sound doctrine of regulating time and work so that both shall continue

to serve those to whom both are of the very essence of sheer existence.—Astorian.

Interesting Political Pointers.

That Dr. James Withycombe will be the next Governor of the State of Oregon is as certain as far as anything political can be certain. Reports coming to the Republican State Headquarters at Portland from all over the State are unanimous in the prediction that Withycombe will run far ahead of his ticket. It is the prophecy at State Headquarters that he will carry every county in the State by good pluralities. Multnomah County is so strong for Withycombe that even those in charge of Dr. Smith's campaign regard it as absolutely hopeless. The odds offered by those making election bets are often a good indication of conditions in any section of the State. Not many bets have been made on the Governorship yet in Portland, but the odds that are being offered are all the way from 10 to 1 to 20 to 1 on Dr. Withycombe against the field. The way things stand at present in Multnomah County, it is difficult to see any possible condition in the state at large which could give Smith a large enough vote to overcome the big majority Dr. Withycombe will get in Multnomah County.

Some of the Chamberlain political "chickens" are coming home to roost these days. For some time the Democrats, realizing that Chamberlain's chances of election were becoming poorer every day, have been making frantic efforts to get the National Administration to endorse his candidacy. Many calls for help have been sent to Secretary Bryan to send out a letter to the Democrats of Oregon which might "save George". Just when this little arrangement promised to go through satisfactorily, R. A. Caples, of Portland, an anti-Chamberlain Democrat, wired Secretary Bryan reminding him of Chamberlain's refusal to "preside, speak, or attend the meeting at the old Baker Theatre in Portland to ratify the nomination of Bryan at the close of the Denver Convention, on the grounds that he was not taking sides in the national campaign as he was a non-partisan candidate for Senator did not desire to offend Republican voters." It is probable that in the interests of party regularity enough pressure will be brought to bear upon the National Administration to secure the "O.K." so much desired, but just now it is worrying the Chamberlain people considerably.

Then, again, it is whispered about Portland that Senator Lane's friends are not working overtime for Chamberlain. They remember that Chamberlain threw cold water on Lane's candidacy in 1912 until his hand was called by F. C. Myers, the campaign manager for Lane, and now Postmaster of Portland, Lane's friends included a large part of the federal office holders in the state.

"Bill" Handley, ex-Republican, ex-Democrat, ex Anti-Roosevelt, and now running as progressive candidate for Senator on the Progressive ticket, but not saying much about the "Progressive" part of the matter, is said to have admitted several times recently in private conversation that he knew he had no chance of being elected, and to have admitted by inference that he was in the campaign simply as a "stalking horse" to help Chamberlain. A good many of the wisest political prophets about the State, however, think that he, Handley, will "have his trouble for his pains" and that the votes he gets will mostly be drawn from Chamberlain strength instead from Booth. This will be a great disappointment to those who put up Handley as a "dummy candidate" to draw strength from Booth.

There is a very different spirit among the laboring vote this year from that which prevailed in 1912. Talk to a railroad man, who is working part time now, or to one of those left in the reduced force of some mill or factory near Portland, and he will say something like this: "We have got to vote Republican this year. That empty dinner pail must be filled. It is going to be a mighty hard winter. We have no use for the Democrats now."

It is estimated by railroad men that 5,000 idle men drifted into Portland last month from Eastern Oregon alone. There are 84,000 people in Oregon dependent upon the lumber industry. The Underwood tariff law resulted in throwing out of work a large part of the laboring men in lumber mills in Oregon and Washington.

Great interest is being taken in the luncheon which the Republican women are going to give at the Hotel Multnomah in Portland at noon Friday, October 2nd. The meeting will be presided over by women and many women will speak. R. A. Booth candidate for Senator, Dr. James Withy-

combe, candidate for governor, and many of the other prominent candidates will be present and make short talks. The affair is known as the "Empty-Dinner-Pail-Luncheon" and every Republican in the State is invited to be present.

"The Democratic party," declared Theodore Roosevelt in Kansas the other day, "from its inception has been the party of incompetency. To hope for achievement from it, to delegate it to the solution of the new problems of the day with any thought of success is as idle as advancing against a modern army armed with flintlock muskets."

Believing that the Oregon farm needs scientific business organization as much as it does any corporation, and also that the Oregon farmer suffers more from efficiency and leakage of costs items than from any other one cause, the United States government is preparing to place an efficiency expert in this state to cooperate with the country farm experts. These men will make a systematic survey of conditions and will formulate, if possible, a schedule of suggestions to eliminate present waste. This government expert will cooperate directly with the Oregon Agricultural College, the expense of the new line of work to be born jointly by the government and the state.

Old—aged until every drop is rare and mellow. That's what gives the flavor to Old I. W. Harper Whiskey. For fifty years that flavor has been the favorite. It's velvety richness never varies. Your Grandfather chose Old I. W. HARPER because he knew it was the best. Today you can find no finer WHISKEY. E. F. LAUGHLIN, Tillamook, Ore.

Sidney E. Henderson, Pres., Surveyor. John Leland Henderson, Sec. City Treas., Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public. Tillamook Title and Abstract Co. Law, Abstracts, Real Estate, Surveying, Insurance. Both Phones. TILLAMOOK - OREGON.

HARNESS with the problem of buying Harness you will find it distinctly advantageous to come and do your selecting here. You will get the best and qualities, the most thorough and conscientious workmanship and be charged the most reasonable prices. We can supply single or double Sets or any single article that you may be in need of. W. A. Williams & Co.

EAT VIERECK'S BREAD, TILLAMOOK BAKERY, At All Grocers. 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. W. G. SPALDING, Manager.