

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 ex- | |
| ceeding five lines..... | .25 |

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

(Strictly in Advance.)

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| One year..... | \$1.50 |
| Six months..... | .75 |
| Three months..... | .50 |

THE TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT.

Editorial Snap Shots.

Only another two weeks in which to "cough up" your taxes.

We, in common with a large number of our citizens, are of the opinion that the grand jury should have indicted the so-called "Detective" in the kidnap plot.

It will, no doubt, cost a trifle more to collect taxes in half payments—one half by the first of April and the second half by the first of October—but it will be a great convenience to taxpayers who haven't too much money to spare these free trade, Democratic times.

Two good things we discern in Circuit Judge Belt. When attorneys get a little bit fresh and begin to get into a wordy warfare, he claps on the "lid", and the other he keeps the ball rolling and does not waste much time, the latter being one of the frequent abuses of our courts of justice.

Two of the legal lights of the city got into a little wordy warfare in the circuit court last week, and the judge told the attorneys to cut it out or he would take a hand in it. They took the hint, for it is against the religious scruples of attorneys to send them to durance vile without a fair trial, or giving them an opportunity to demur or move for a new trial.

The Sheridan Sun says: "Tillamook still keeps in the limelight of publicity and its doing things seem to be one darned thing after another." Now don't get too fresh Bro., for there's nothing wrong with Tillamook. It's the "outsiders" who drift into this little kingdom west of the Coast Range who are the cause of "one darned thing after another."

The State Grange will hold its annual convention in Tillamook City this year. It could not come to a more interesting dairying section, cut off for so many years with other part of the state on account of lack of transportation facilities. Of course the city will do itself proud in giving the visitors a genuine welcome, and making it pleasant during their visit to this city and county. This is a matter that the Tillamook Commercial Club and the local Grangers will work hard in hand to bring it to a successful conclusion, and it is none too soon to be planning and making the necessary arrangements.

We do not see why anyone should object or endeavor to cut out some of the projects in the road improvements, as provided for in the budget as finally adopted by the County Court. Taking as a whole the improvements are necessary to the development of this county and as it is impossible for everybody to agree on this or that improvement, the best policy for the County Court to follow is to go ahead and carry out these improvements as provided for in the budget. Should the County Court cut out any of these improvements it will meet with considerable criticism, so the best way avoid this is to go ahead and do the work as planned, for there are men who want work, and want it badly.

We are frequently asked why the County Court does not get started with road work, with the purpose of giving employment to men who are wanting work. Our sympathy is with men who have had little or no work this winter, and although we are just as anxious to see road work commence as any one, there are certain conditions and formalities to be gone through before the court can proceed and on that account it cannot rush in to road work here and there. But it is the wish of the people that the County Court use as much speed and get the work started as soon as possible, so as to relieve those who are urgently needing work. There are a whole lot of improvements to be done this year, and as the season for road work is so short, it is just as well to get

everything ready as soon as possible.

The snap shot man devoted considerable time to preparing the article on the plot to kidnap last week and when it was finished it read more like a dime novel than anything else. But that is not the point we wish to touch upon. The Herald's account was made up from that taken from the Headlight, some seven columns without giving the Headlight one word of credit for the same. The Nehalem Valley Reporter used three columns from the Headlight but gave us credit for the same. We don't want to deprive Bros. Trombley and Hamilton of their rights to swipe any thing they want from the Headlight but it is hardly giving the snap shot man a square deal, when the Friday's edition of the Herald was simply a second edition of the Headlight, and no credit was given to the snap shot man for it.

The feed question in Tillamook is getting away with a whole lot of cash and causing some of the dairymen to figure out its cost. It is surprising the large amount of hay and other feed that is shipped into the county. It used to be, and only a few years since that the dairymen grew all their own feed, and that was thought to be the most profitable method of dairying in this county, but times have changed and an enormous quantity of feed stuff is now shipped into the county every winter. It may be necessary in some instances, but the dairyman who raises his own feed is, from all accounts, the one who is making the most profit and does not have to meet big feed bills. Ask the dairymen who have been buying hay this winter how many cows it took to pay for it. The conservative dairymen who raises their own hay and roots are playing safe.

A Record for Future Use.

The gist of the questions raised between neutral nations and belligerents affecting neutral commerce in British waters and the North Sea, is that Germany consents to an ending of existing dangerous and obstructive conditions, and the allies, up to this time, remain opposed. President Wilson recently said that, even though methods of warfare are changed, there is no notion with color or might to change the settled rules of warfare affecting neutral rights. Washington, it is to be seen, is preparing to make an energetic protest of the right asserted by Prime Minister Asquith in his address to the House of the Commons on Monday. According to the Associated Press dispatches, the president "indicated that the United States would not change its previously announced position, but would continue to make efforts to have the belligerents respect American shipping of noncontraband character."

The limitation of our resistance is protest. Beyond that is impossible that we can go, as conditions now shape themselves. The fact makes all the more imperative the duty of making protest so decided, and so embracing in the completeness of its assertion of neutral right and interest, as to continue a record of protest, for future use, against violation of neutral rights in time of war. There can be no denying that the allies are now going further than belligerents have ever heretofore ventured. Their right to declare a blockade is indisputable. Their failure to make such a declaration, while still insisting upon rights of seizure, search and detention of neutral vessels with non-contraband cargoes, can mean only that this right is to be extended to include seizure, search and detention of neutral ships with cargoes consigned to neutral ports in nations the embargo laws or export laws of which are not satisfactory to the allies. The enforcement of such a new doctrine will mean a heavy loss to the export trade of the United States.

The inhibition including not only goods consigned to, but good consigned from, German ports, the hardship will fall upon many industries in this country dependent upon German-made chemicals and manufacturers' supplies for their prosecution. The cotton manufacturing industry in particular will be hard hit, as well as cotton exportations. Washington hopes that the formal reply of the British government to the representations made, in conveying the German consent to a cessation of submarine activities in exchange for an open sea for noncontraband, will mitigate the severities of the present outlook. But protest will not be delayed, nor its vigor abated, in anticipation of such a thing. There can be no doubt that neutral rights are violated by all of the belligerents.

The Packing Plants and the Farmer.

The other day a traveling salesman, who represents six Oklahoma counties for a big packing house, told a district agent in the employ of the farmers' co-operative demonstration work that his sales of meat had fallen

off 5000 pounds per week over last year. Grocery sales in the same territory were just as good or better, and the explanation offered by the salesman was that the county agricultural agents in those counties had been urging the farmers to kill and cure their own meat.

The smokehouse is coming back. Ham and bacon shows are being conducted in many Northern states with a view of reviving interest in home curing of meat. But more powerful than any other agency in this "produce the living on the farm" movement is the county agent. He is right on the ground 395 days in the year and is ever ready to oversee the slaughter and curing of meat on the farm.

While other states are holding bacon shows and advertising for slogans to urge a revival of the smokehouse days, Oklahoma farmers have been killing hogs and debating the relative merits of "sugar cure" and "dry cure". On the desk of State Agent W. D. Bentley at Stillwater the other day lay, face up, a photograph of thirty-three dressed hogs suspended from one pole. In a center of a little group stood a county agent, directing the work. As chief of the extension work which A. and M. College and the United States Department of Agriculture are doing in Oklahoma, Mr. Bentley receives weekly reports from county agents all over the state and frequently they are accompanied by photographs. It is doubtful if the week's mail brought any greater satisfaction to the state agent than the picture of those porkers hanging by their heels. It proved that another campaign for better farm practice is gaining ground.

The story of the traveling salesman has a moral. The saving to the farmers of those six counties through consuming 5000 pounds less of packing-house products each week would more than pay the salaries of their county agents.

Wheat is Still More Wheat.

Regardless of the amount of wheat raised in this country during the coming year, every indication points to a demand for every bushel grown and for the payment of higher prices for it than ordinarily prevail. Study of the amount raised last year confirms this view; present conditions in foreign wheat-growing countries confirm it, and we have in addition the statement of the president of the National Chamber of Commerce:

"There is a shortage of food in the world now. That shortage will be more serious a few months from now than it is now.

"It is necessary that we should plant a great deal more. It is necessary that our land should yield more per acre than it does now.

"It is necessary that there should not be a plow or a spade idle in this country if the world is to be fed.

This deduction appears warranted from an analysis of the wheat supply and distribution during the past year. On July 1 last the supply was estimated at 95,000,000, and the distribution of the supply during the seven months thereafter, allowing for domestic consumption at the rate of 5.2 bushels per capita, was: Consumption 299,000,000; seed for 1914, 61,000,000; exports, 210,000,000; commercial stock at the present time should be around 380,000,000 bushels though experts in wheat manipulation claim this is 60,000,000 too high. But accepting their figures and comparing them with estimates of the amount of wheat that will be needed for consumption up to June 30 next, the situation cannot be very different than claimed by the National Chamber of Commerce.

It may not necessitate an embargo, nor cause for an alarm, but it calls strongly for the planting of wheat and still more wheat.

The new steamship service of the Panama Pacific Line from New York to the Pacific Coast by way of the Panama Canal will be started May 1, with the departure of the steamer Finland from New York. The Finland and the steamer Kroonland will make the trip every three weeks. The two ships were built in Cramp's shipyard at Philadelphia and are under American registry and the American flag. Each ship is 22,000 tons displacement and 600 feet long. Each vessel will carry an orchestra and all deck games in use on trans-Atlantic liners will be provided. The service promises to be popular this summer, owing to the attractions at San Diego and San Francisco. Smooth seas and silvery nights will add to the attraction of the trip. No stops will be made between Christobal and New York going in either direction, but a short stay will be made at either San Diego or Los Angeles.

Call for Warrants.

All outstanding county warrants will be paid upon presentation. Interest ceases February 2, 1915.

B. L. Beals,
County Treasurer.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of Ordinance No. 287 adopted by the Common Council of Tillamook City, Oregon, on the 3rd day of March, 1915, a special election will be held at the City Hall in Tillamook City, Tillamook County, Oregon, on the 29th day of March, 1915, at which election there will be submitted to the qualified electors of Tillamook City for their adoption or rejection, three measures for the amending of the Charter of Tillamook City, Oregon, proposed by the Common Council, being a measure to amend Chapter VIII, Article XI, a measure to amend Article XIV of the Charter of Tillamook City, Oregon, and a measure to amend Section 12 of Article VII of the Charter of Tillamook City, Oregon, and the said measures being in words and figures as follows to-wit:

"A measure to amend Article XI of Chapter VIII of the Charter of Tillamook City as set forth in an Act entitled: 'An Act to amend an Act entitled: 'An Act to Incorporate the City of Tillamook City, in Tillamook County, State of Oregon, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith' filed in the office of the Secretary of State February 13th, 1893, and to repeal an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend subdivision 13 of Section 2 of Article IV of an Act entitled, 'An Act to Incorporate the City of Tillamook City, in Tillamook County, State of Oregon, and to repeal all Acts in conflict herewith' filed in the office of the Secretary of State, February 13, 1893, approved February 13th, 1901, by the addition thereto of Chapter VIII, Article XI containing Section 1 to 3 inclusive providing for the application of the initiative and referendum principle to said City Charter, and authorizing the said City to create an indebtedness for water works, light plants and sewerage purposes, and to levy a tax to pay for the same, and the interest thereon. Filed in the office of the Secretary of State, February 11, 1903. As originally passed and amended or attempted to be amended by and subsequent acts or ordinances.

"Be it enacted by the people of Tillamook City, Oregon, as follows:

Section 1: Article XI of Chapter VIII of the Charter of Tillamook City, Oregon, as contained and set forth in an Act entitled 'An Act to incorporate the City of Tillamook City, in Tillamook County, State of Oregon and to repeal all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith', filed in the office of the Secretary of State, February 13, 1893, and to repeal an Act entitled, 'An Act to amend subdivision 13 of Section 2 of Article IV of an Act entitled, 'An Act to incorporate the City of Tillamook City in Tillamook County, State of Oregon, and to repeal all Acts in conflict herewith,' filed in the office of the Secretary of State, February 13, 1893, by the addition thereto of Chapter VIII, Article XI containing Section 1 to 3 inclusive, providing for the application of the initiative and referendum principle to said City charter, and authorizing the said City to create an indebtedness for water works, light plants and sewerage purposes, and to levy a tax to pay for the same and the interest thereon." Filed in the office of the Secretary of State, February 11th 1903. As originally passed and as amended or attempted to be amended by any subsequent act or ordinance, is hereby amended so that the same shall read as follows:

CHAPTER VIII.

Article XI.

Section 1: The legislative power of the city is vested in the Common Council, but the same is subject to and shall be governed by all of the initiative or referendum provisions of the constitution of the State of Oregon as the same is now in force or may hereafter be amended, and subject to any of the initiative and referendum provisions of the Charter of Tillamook City or ordinances legally enacted under pursuance of the constitution aforesaid, or of any of the provisions of said Charter.

Section 2: Whenever any initiative or referendum measure is to be voted upon at any general or special election, the City Recorder shall cause to be placed upon the ballot at the election at which any such measure is to be voted, a ballot title and brief description of the measure to be voted on in such form as may be prescribed by the Common Council in accordance with the Charter of the City.

Section 3: The People of Tillamook City, or the Common Council thereof, subject to the initiative and referendum powers reserved to the people, shall have full power and authority to provide by appropriation ordinance or ordinances not in conflict with any superior power or authority, for the purchase or erection, construction or maintenance and operation, of a complete system of water works, electric or gas light plant or plants; to create a sewer district or districts within the city, and to put in or maintain a sewer system or systems, or a system of drains for the City, and to make the cost of such drains or sewers, or any part thereof, a charge or lien upon the abutting or adjacent property within said district, and to compel the connections of closets, cess pools, and drains with said sewer or sewers, and to borrow money upon the credit of the city therefore by issuing bonds or otherwise. Provided, that the indebtedness of the city shall not at any time, exclusive of funds available for payment thereof including sinking funds raised for the purpose of defraying said indebtedness, exceed in the aggregate the sum of Seventy Thousand Dollars (\$70,000.00) exclusive of improvement bonds issued in accordance with the charter provisions of Tillamook City.

And the Common Council is authorized hereby to levy and collect an annual tax of not to exceed 10 mills upon each dollar of taxable property in the city, to pay the interest and principal of the city's indebtedness and the authorized expenditures of the city for all legal purposes.

A measure to Amend Article XIV

of the Charter of Tillamook City, Oregon, as said Article was adopted by the legal voters of Tillamook City, Oregon, at a special election held in said city on October 10th, 1914.

Be it enacted by the people of Tillamook City, Oregon, as follows:

Section 1: Article XIV of the Charter of Tillamook City, Oregon, as said Article was adopted by a vote of the legal voters of said Tillamook City at a special election held for that purpose on October 10th, 1914, is hereby amended so that the same shall read as follows:

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1: The Common Council of Tillamook City, Oregon, is hereby authorized to issue and sell to George L. and John A. McPherson, or their order, upon the faith and credit of Tillamook City, Oregon, the general bonds of said Tillamook City to the amount of Forty Thousand Dollars (\$40,000.00) at the price of par, and a premium of three per cent, together with accrued interest from date of bonds to date of payment thereof by the purchasers. The proceeds from the sale of such bonds shall be applied by the Common Council of Tillamook City, Oregon, to the payment of the outstanding warrants of the city, and to the defraying of the necessary running expenses of the city for the year 1915 including the necessary cost of a bridge to be constructed over Hoquarton Slough on Second Avenue East in Tillamook City. The purchasers of the bonds shall not be required to see to the application of the proceeds thereof. No part of the proceeds from the sale of said bonds shall be used for the payment, in whole or in part, of any warrants which have heretofore or may hereafter be issued without any consideration therefor having been received by Tillamook City.

Section 2: The bonds hereby authorized shall be issued in accordance with the other charter provisions of Tillamook City, except it is hereby expressly provided, that the ordinance providing for the issuing of said bonds shall not be subject to the referendum, and the referendum provisions of the other portions of the Charter of Tillamook City are hereby declared not to be applicable to the bonds authorized to be issued under the provisions of this Article as hereby amended.

III

A measure to amend Section 12 of Article VII of the Charter of Tillamook City, Oregon.

Be it enacted by the people of Tillamook City, Oregon, as follows:

Section 1: Section 12 of Article VII of the Charter of Tillamook City, Oregon, as the same was amended by vote of the people of Tillamook City at an election held for that purpose on October 10th, 1914, is hereby amended so that the same shall read as follows:

Section 12: When the whole of the improvements covered by any one ordinance therefor shall have been fully completed and accepted by the Common Council, the Common Council shall then cause the cost of such work or improvement to be apportioned to the property affected thereby within the improvement district established therefor as required by the ordinance authorizing the same, in the manner following:

Shall a measure for the amendment of Chapter VIII, Article XI of the Charter of Tillamook City as proposed by the Common Council of Tillamook City by ordinance No. 287 adopted by the Common Council of Tillamook City on March 3rd, 1915, be enacted?

Proposed by the Common Council:

100. Yes.

101. No.

Shall a measure for the amendment of Article XIV of the Charter of Tillamook City, Oregon, as proposed by the Common Council of Tillamook City, Oregon, on March 3rd, 1915 be enacted?

Proposed by the Common Council:

102. Yes.

103. No.

Shall a measure for the amendment of Section 12 of Article VII of the Charter of Tillamook City, Oregon, as proposed by the Common Council of Tillamook City, Oregon, by Ordinance No. 287 adopted by the Common Council of Tillamook City, Oregon, on March 3rd, 1915, be enacted?

Proposed by the Common Council:

104. Yes.

105. No.

Said election will be held at 8 o'clock in the morning and will continue until 6 o'clock in the afternoon of said March 29th, 1915.

Dated this 4th day of March, 1915.
John Aschim,
City Recorder of Tillamook City, Ore.

La Grande—Made in Union County banquet attended by 500.

St. Helens—McCormick Mills have contract for 11,000,000 feet ties.

On Portland city contracts Oswego Iron Works get \$128,514 cast iron pipe and Smith and Watson \$2750 for fittings.

O. W. R. & N. and Union Pacific is placing orders for lumber.

Each lot, or tract, or part thereof, within the limits of said improvement district abutting upon any street improved shall be liable for full cost or proportion thereof hereinafter mentioned, or making said improvement upon half of the street in front of and abutting upon said lot, tract, or part thereof and also for a proportionate share of the cost of any adjoining intersections of two of the streets bounding the block or tract in which said lot, tract or part thereof is situated, but the said total cost shall be apportioned in accordance with the following plan:

Said local improvement district shall, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be assessed against each separate lot, tract or parcel of land, or other property, or part thereof within said district, be divided into subdivisions, or zones paralleling the margins of the street or streets to be improved, which said subdivision on each side of the street to be numbered respectively 1st, 2nd and 3rd. The first subdivision on each side of the street improved shall include all lands lying between the street margin and a line drawn parallel therewith and extending from said street margin one-third of the distance of the improvement district on that side of the street. The second subdivision shall include the next one-third of the improvement district, and the third subdivision shall include the outer third of the improved district. The different subdivisions to be bounded by lines drawn parallel with the respective street margins, and the improvement district shall be of the extent which the Common Council shall determine by its resolution establishing the same.

The rate of assessment per square foot in each subdivision shall be fixed on the basis that the special benefits conferred on a square foot of land in Subdivisions First, Second and Third respectively are related to each other as are the numbers 55, 30 and 15 respectively, and shall be ascertained in the following manner.

The product of the number of square feet in subdivisions First, Second and Third respectively, and the numbers 55, 30 and 15 respectively, shall be ascertained, and their sum taken, which sum shall be divided into the total cost and expense of such improvement the products of the resultant quotient and the numbers 55, 30 and 15 respectively shall be the separate rates of assessment per square foot for subdivisions, First, Second and Third respectively. The total assessment thus ascertained against each separate lot or part of lot tract or parcel of land, or other property within such district, shall be apportioned as the amount to be levied and assessed against each separate lot or part of lot, tract, parcel of land or other property respectively. Provided, however, that the Common Council may, in its discretion, at the time of establishing any local improvement district, further provide that any portion of the cost of the making of such improvements, or any specified part thereof, shall be paid out of the general fund of Tillamook City.

The number and form in which the ballot titles for said measures will be printed on the official ballot is as follows:

Shall a measure for the amendment of Chapter VIII, Article XI of the Charter of Tillamook City as proposed by the Common Council of Tillamook City by ordinance No. 287 adopted by the Common Council of Tillamook City on March 3rd, 1915, be enacted?

Proposed by the Common Council:

100. Yes.

101. No.

Shall a measure for the amendment of Article XIV of the Charter of Tillamook City, Oregon, as proposed by the Common Council of Tillamook City, Oregon, on March 3rd, 1915 be enacted?

Proposed by the Common Council:

102. Yes.

103. No.

Shall a measure for the amendment of Section 12 of Article VII of the Charter of Tillamook City, Oregon, as proposed by the Common Council of Tillamook City, Oregon, by Ordinance No. 287 adopted by the Common Council of Tillamook City, Oregon, on March 3rd, 1915, be enacted?

Proposed by the Common Council:

104. Yes.

105. No.

This proposed amendment permits the Common Council to fix the boundaries of improvement districts for improving streets so that the same may be extended further back than 105 feet from the street being improved, to such distance as the Common Council may determine.

Dated this 4th day of March, 1915.

John Aschim,
City Recorder of Tillamook City, Ore.

East side, Portland, Masonic lodges will erect temple.

Baker County placer mining resuming earlier than usual.

Marshfield black sand tests \$3 a ton in gold and 32c platinum.

Portland good roads boosters would initiate \$1,000,000 bond issue.

Astoria—March 10, excursions meet steamer Great Northern at Flavel.