

State Press Flashlights.

Newspaper readers who have the idea that British commerce has been practically destroyed by submarines will be surprised to learn that England's exports in August showed an increase of 40 millions—Telephone Register.

Germany is willing to buy American cotton if we will deliver it in a German harbor. But how do we know that the vessel transporting it would not be torpedoed by a submarine which fancied it was about to be rained?—Telephone Register.

If the truth were known, we imagine that it is not so much a question of what security the European allies will give for the money they want to borrow, as it is just how much commission the Wall street gang will get for letting them have the American people's money. It is not so important that the easy mark American investor shall ever get his money back, as to know the size of the rake off the "financial interests" will get.—News-Times.

While the professional orators were in evidence as usual at the land conference in Salem last week, and they seized every opportunity to display their vanity, a few really meritorious suggestions were offered, as embodied in the resolutions adopted by the conference. The resolutions, which are published elsewhere in this issue of the News-Times put it squarely up to the Congress to act and act promptly in the matter. Governor Withycombe's conference was a decided success, despite of the railroad lobby; despite ex-Governor West and despite the Portland Journal.—News-Times.

A woman's work on the farm is quite as hard as a man's, if the man could only be made to realize it, but he won't in many cases. He consults his own interests and lets his wife get along the best way she can, forgetful that her interests are identical with his own, and should be so considered by him. Lighten the labors of the woman all you can. Don't think it will encourage idleness to introduce articles of labor saving in the kitchen. It never has done so, and it never will. Back of the machine is the woman, and the woman on the farm will always find enough to do.—Itemizer.

The Woodburn Independent, while excavating in the ruins of the 1912 campaign, has discovered some written testimony in which it is proven that George Palmer Putnam, the governor's private secretary, was a democrat. Now, if George F. Putnam was a democrat then, even if he is a democrat now, what's the damage? His conduct has been above reproach, and certainly no one can accuse him of injecting any Democracy into the gubernatorial hand for the governor and Democracy know not one another. They hold nothing in common, and whenever the governor sees a Democrat holding an office, he calls in Tom Kay and the Democrat and the office are separated.—Independence Monitor.

The American diplomatic corps has often been assailed. It was asserted that it was made up largely of political "lame ducks," "wealthy but innocuous campaign contributors," "politicians worthy of being rewarded." Yet in the greatest war in the world's history, American diplomats have conducted the country's affairs on a high plane and intelligently matched wits, energy and tact with the organized, trained and educated diplomats of the old world. Even the "jingoos" have been silent of late. It is possible that a permanent consular service and a more staple diplomatic corps would in less strenuous times better shape our foreign policy, but it must be admitted that American diplomats in Europe have thus far handled quite intelligently the great problems that confronted them.—News Reporter.

What has become of the old-fashioned, freckled-faced boy who always had one big toe tied up in a rag and who always had two bull's eyes in the seat of his pants, and who always said "Yes sir," and "No sir," when you spoke to him.—Luke McLuke.

He's dead Luke—gathered to his father, replies an exchange. We all remember him. He was an admirable varlet, a loveable vagabond; full of initiative, native independence, perseverance, and shrewdness. He was mischievous, but not cruel; self assertive, but not saucy. Full dress for him consisted of a pair of cotton trousers, a checked shirt, one gaiter and a straw hat; and his princely raiment was always so weather worn and disreputable in appearance that the ordinary boy today would have outshone him in high society. Nearly always he was polite to his elders and superiors; and his serious business was getting on in life. Yes, this boy has departed, but we cannot believe it.—Seaside Signal.

Expectation is hardly a cheerful subject to discuss but it often occurs in civic as well as private life that the things best for our welfare are the most disagreeable. The man—no, the person—who expectorates on the sidewalk is still with us. We come upon the evidence of his presence everywhere about the city. Is there no way to get rid of him? His habit is as filthy as it is uncivilized. The sidewalks have been constructed as thoroughfares for human beings and we should at least make others abide by the law of decency. Yes, we know this is a repulsive subject and a sickening one—but then, so is the appearance of our sidewalks. Cases are on record where persons have been spat on from a second story window. That's a fine state of affairs, isn't it? It's about time a spade was called a spade or rather, a viper a viper. It's about time we got down to business and got clean. The scullionary person who expectorates on the sidewalk should be dealt with as any other

degraded viper—crushed under the heel without ceremony.—Astorian.

"Economic Readjustment."

President Wilson is reported to be willing now to have the tariff in some of its schedules revised upwards; but it is not to be known as a "revision." Not at all. For the President has discovered a beautiful new phrase—"economic readjustment."

There is to be an economic readjustment of the tariff because of the changed conditions growing out of the war. The present tariff would have been all right if everything else had been all right. This is to say, it would have been a success if it had been permitted to succeed. Of course, the tariff was in fact a demonstration failure before the war broke out. It had done incalculable harm to American industries, and did not produce adequate revenues.

Now the war is a substitute for a protective tariff, but still there is not enough income from the customs. So wool is to be taken from the free list, and sugar is not to be free next May, as was proposed.

The case of wool is worth our renewed attention. Since it went on the free list, under the present tariff, millions of dollars have been lost in revenue, and yet the price of wool has not gone down. There has been no benefit to the consumer, and no gain, but actual loss, to the government.

We have often heard from our Democratic friends that the price of wool has actually been advanced and the grower has been the gainer.

It would be interesting to hear from them if the great Democratic policy of making wool duty free was to take revenue out of the pockets of Uncle Sam and put it in the pockets of the wool growers.—Oregonian.

A German Opinion of Us.

Among the correspondence taken from J. F. J. Archibald, the American employed by representatives of the German and Austro-Hungarian governments to carry to Berlin letters which the British control of the sea made it impossible for them to send by mail, was one from Captain Fritz von Papen, the German military attaché in Washington. Captain Fritz von Papen is a clever and observant officer, and has, as well as the British-interrupted mail service and the difficulty of finding bribable Americans who would permit it, kept his government informed of what happened in this country.

His position gave him free and unlimited opportunity to observe us, our customs, and our mental, physical, and war equipment. The freedom he had in noting our unpreparedness and peculiarities was no greater than that that he showed in commenting on them, and he let his government into a great secret concerning us. He discovered that the people of the country are "idiotic"—"idiotic Yankees," who could not understand the heroic deeds of the Germans, and to whom he found it necessary from time to time to extend the advice to "hold their tongues."

Captain Fritz von Papen's characterization of us, although undoubtedly the result of the closest and most painstaking study, is probably just a trifle erroneous, not to say harsh. We are not all Yankees. But from the standpoint of Captain Fritz von Papen, military attaché to the German embassy at Washington, the designation "idiotic Yankees" is, while not wholly flattering, singularly free from extravagance or hyperbole that we are idiotic on the evidence before him. He finds that we have permitted his government to incite labor riots in this country, to torpedo our ships, and to return disingenuous, evasive, and unsatisfactory answers to our request for reparation. Knowing what Germany would have done if we had been guilty of these deliberately unfriendly acts against her, and noting what we have not done in the premises, Captain Fritz von Papen reaches the conclusion that we are idiotic Yankees.

There is so much truth in what Captain Fritz says of us that we shall probably ask that he be replaced by a military attaché who is not quite so frank.—Spectator.

The Newspaper Business the Most Exciting.

Frank A. Munsey, who has just sold his Evening News and office building in Baltimore for \$4,000,000, being 61 years of age, intends to sell his other newspapers and magazines and to gradually retire from business. He owns a chain of grocery stores, a home and much other property, but it is not giving him nearly as much concern as his newspapers. Speaking on this subject he said:

Newspaper publishing is one of the most exciting businesses in the world. It has to do with the very life of the community. Unless it keeps in constant touch with every phase of its stant social and political life, and business, social and political life, and business, serve the public, a newspaper cannot last. Therefore success can only come to a paper whose owner puts his best thought into its production. He must study his proposition day and night and impart to it his own vitality and personality.

It is inconsistent in fat people to complain of the high cost of living. Their way out is obvious.

"I had a count made not long ago in the Library of Congress," says Elihu Root, "of the number of laws that have been passed in five years ending December 1, 1913. I found there more than 62,000 laws had been passed by congress and the state legislatures in this country in that five years, and I found that there had been reported during that five years and published in 630 volumes of reports of the courts more than 65,000 decisions of courts of last resort in this country. Now, not even Mr. Choate knows them all by heart. How can you conduct your business and keep out of jail?"

Kick for the Kicker.

"Some men feast while others fast; Some men toil while others shirk; Some men smile while others moan; Some men fish while others work; Some men sigh while others sing; Some carouse while others pray; Have you ever met a man Who has made carousing pay?"

"Some men dig while others dream; Some men boost while others knock; Some men think the days are long; Some men forget the clock; Some men hope while other men Go complaining day by day; Have you ever met a man Who has made complaining pay?" —Kansas Farmer.

Cannon Wants Reserve Army to Cost \$60,000,000.

Danville, Ill., September 22.—Addressing several hundred veterans of the Spanish-American war at a reunion here, Congressman Cannon advocates a reserve army that will cost the nation \$60,000,000 a year. His plan is to send the first two-year volunteers to camp for a month each year. These men will then go into the first reserve and two years later into the third reserve.

A New Discovery in the American Wine Industry.

The American Department of Agriculture announces that there has been discovered at Washington a method for concentrating grape juice, which promises to be the greatest discovery in the wine industry since Pasteur discovered the method of preserving light wines for the French Government.

This new method is altogether novel, as it consists not in boiling down the juice, but in freezing the juice. The ice is then cracked into small pieces and whirled in a centrifugal machine. By this means all the sugar and thick sirup is separated from the ice, which is almost pure water. By this means a gallon of sirup is reduced to one quart.

A peculiar phenomenon incident to this process is the fact that the cream of tartar crystallizes out with the ice and makes the acidity of the juice much less than normal. This is particularly true of the Concord grape juice, which has a large percent of tartar in it.

This new method of freezing the juices to concentrate them preserves in a wonderful degree the natural purple color of the juice and makes the drink very much more beautiful in its rich purple appearance and more sparkling.

When the concentrated juice is sterilized afterward by heating it keeps indefinitely as a thick syrup. It can be used at soda fountains, as flavorings for cookery and other dietary purposes. The government hopes to exploit this latest discovery on a commercial basis this year, as it promises not only to give a fine quality of goods from the best grapes, but also the freezing method takes out the "rough" taste of many cheaper grades and gives a very fine article from the cheaper and coarser varieties.—Scientific American.

The Port of the Experts.

With the vindictive spirit that has always marked Mr. Bryan's treatment of men who ever opposed his political ambitions inside or outside his political party, and with the art of a born pettifogger, perfected by long practice, the editor of the Commoner uses a part of a sentence from Mr. Taft's recent speech on army and naval needs to convict him of jingoism. The ex-president expressed the opinion that Congress and the administration should "defer to the judgement of really expert naval and army officers and board's as how we shall prepare." Mr. Bryan interpreted this to mean that such experts should be allowed to decide "how much" we shall spend on preparation. He then shows how dangerous it would be to let military and naval men determine "what proportion of our annual income shall be devoted to getting ready for war." But Mr. Taft has not made any such suggestion. On the contrary, in a widely-published article on the general subject, he opposed the suggestion that such experts should be allowed to decide on the amount of military and naval appropriations. In this article and in his official suggestions to Congress he insisted on Congress determining the amount to be spent but he urged that experts should pass on how this money should be spent. His secretary of the navy succeeded in abolishing some useless navy yards that have since been restored under pressure of politicians. Mr. Taft sought to get scattered army posts, maintained through local influence, abolished and the army concentrated at points selected by experts. One reason for the large difference in cost between our military and naval establishments and those of other countries is the difference paid to politicians influential with the military and naval committees of Congress. Mr. Taft's utterances and public records are sound on this question and ought to have been known to his bilious Nebraska critic.

Brother Bryan and some who don't like him are at last agreed on one point, they're against the billion dollar loan.


There is never so much fussing about "obey" in the marriage ceremony, also there is ever so much more divorce.

Proposal that China establish a "hereditary presidency" recalls that in ways that are dark and tricks that are vain the heathen Chinese is peculiar.

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