

What the Editors Say.

As soon as a man gets hungry he writes poetry. Several hundred brewery laborers marching in a city in a dry state wrote on their banner, "Wet or dry, we must have work, or we'll know why."—Astorian.

"The laws of Oregon have made it so that even your mince pie can't have the proper twang to it." This is some of Lew Cates' waddles. The good house wife will see that her mince pie is made just as she has been making it for years.—News-Times.

Of course anything might happen in Kansas. Here is a plausible story a Missouri exchange sends out about the snowfall State: "In a recent tornado at Great Bend, Kan., the wind stripped the feathers off a rooster and then blew straws into the rooster's skin where the feathers had been. The owner took him to Kansas City and sold him to a museum for a porcupine."—News-Times.

There is no "kick" in near beer which may be a merit or demerit just as you think. However, the "kick" in beer has not been the cause of the disturbance. It is the "fight" in whiskey." * * * The Monitor believes in a mandatory day of rest but the Oregon Sunday closing law dug out of the archives of the past is too large a dose to swallow.—Independence Monitor.

Whether true or not that the kaiser is suffering from cancer of the throat, we'll wager that if there is any man this side of the grave who can give cancer a worth while battle it is Col. William Hohenzollern. By the time the kaiser gets done with the cancer the latter will have learned a lesson worth while and will hereafter choose carefully in selecting a foe.—Telephone Register.

Judge Clark and the commissioners of Columbia County deserve congratulation for having stuck to their idea of what was right in levying a 9-mill road tax levy for 1916 in face of a turbulent meeting packed with taxpayers who insisted first on a 3-mill levy and then a 5-mill levy. We need more officials in Oregon who have the nerve to act in accordance with their convictions. While our sympathies are with the overburdened taxpayers, who must pay all the bills, and who when provoked to madness by high taxes are prone to cut viciously, but we cannot refrain from commending officials who do what they believe to be right, from their knowledge of the facts, and with full realization of their official responsibilities.—Oregon Voter.

Two years ago, the report that the kaiser was suffering from a malady that killed his royal and imperial father would have caused universal sorrow. Today, the news is received with modified regret, and is discussed more from the standpoint of the effect the Kaiser's illness will have on the war than on the sufferer himself. It is possible that the Kaiser, the foremost figure in the world today, and a little—just a very little that, however, sufficient—short of being its master, cares nothing at all for the prayers or anathemas of ordinary man, which cannot penetrate the grand and awful gloom of his magnificent isolation. And yet the picture of this undeniably great and no less indisputably ambitious king incurably stricken is not without its pathos. What a throne he had to pass it on, greater and better and more securely founded in the hearts of a happy, peaceful, and prosperous people. And what a heritage of despair and horror and hatred he is leaving.—The Spectator.

Defense of the so-called Oregon system has usually been assertion of the evils that undoubtedly existed under the old system, but ten years of experience has shown that those evils could have more easily been corrected than by the era of experiment that Judge Ballinger criticizes. Those evils existed largely because all of the people did not participate in public matters. Business and professional men who often represented the highest ability of the state were too busy with casual attention to public problems. The old system stood for representative government and its greatest defect was too little care by the people as to who represented them. Now comes Mr. U'Ren with a duplicate explanation for the weakness of his plan. It is not a complete success because but 40 per cent of the people are interested. In the meantime we have lost the power to correct the evils by means of party discipline and party choice of candidates, while we are still uncertain as to just what would result if the new system had the support of all. Sometimes multiplication makes things worse.—Hillsboro Independent.

Happiness.

The tin-box philosopher, whose rugged countenance greets us from many an advertising page, voices a truism that is particularly applicable at this jolly season of the year. "What's happiness?" asks he, and then, like all philosophers, pedagogues and editorial scribblers, answers his own question: "Havin' a little less than we want and the health to hustle for that little less." After all, it would be a pretty slow old world—no ambition, no "prep," no hustle—if we were all satisfied—if we had everything we wanted. And by George, it's good to be able to pitch in and make the dirt fly—it's fine to be doing something worth while.

Many a man stubs his toe on the door step of success.

All sorts of uplift plans are in operation for the benefit of convicts, and "not a statistic" yet to prove whether the plans have any effect in the decreasing crime. Isn't something owing to society as well as the convict.

FREE TRADE GOSSIP.

Culled From the Leading Newspapers of the Country.

They tell us we have free trade prosperity, but we are still paying a deficit war tax in time of peace.

Why the banks are so full of money is because free trade has taken it from the farmers and put it into the banks.

"Take the tariff out of politics,"—take the sentiment out of love.—New York Evening Sun. Take the notes out of music. Next?

Every sane man recognizes the necessity of insurance to protect his property. A protective tariff is a paid up insurance policy against foreign laborers.

Are you aware, Mr. American Citizen, that the first act of our American Congress was to form a protective tariff law? Our nation's founders were true patriots.

Of course all this free trade Congress talk about having to increase taxes and issue bonds is just the echo of those sound waves of free trade prosperity. Of course it is.

A South Carolinian was recently sent to the insane asylum for claiming he was getting fat when he had mumps; but what's war prosperity but mumps prosperity.

The prosperous man doesn't spend sleepless nights worrying over plans to get money to meet his legitimate expenses, and if this government is so prosperous why this anxiety about more taxes, increasing deficits and more bonds?

Some of our esteemed contemporaries refer to the temporary local era of financial prosperity as of mushroom growth, but those 3,000,000 American workmen made jobless by free trade fail to discover any evidence of the mush.

There is much ignorance of the tariff in this country, but the bulk of it is housed in the free trade congress that wabbles around trying to stop the leaks in our free trade depleted Treasury by voting bonds, and still praises the efficiency of free trade.

A donkey gets his head in a barrel and brays, and because he hears the noise in both ears he believes his bray went around the earth. A free trader sees prosperity in spots affected by the war munitions manufacturers, and says the world is prosperous as a result of free trade.

Admitting that times are better in sections where factories closed by free trade have opened again for the manufacture of death-dealing implements of war, if this is free trade prosperity why does the party ask taxes and threaten bonds to make up a great national deficit in revenues?

There may be some of a spasmodic strictly local plenty in money affairs in spots, caused by making deadly weapons to kill laborers in the trenches, but isn't that sort of prosperity like the sudden ill-gotten gains on the men who fills his pockets at the end of a dark lantern and a gun?

Twenty-one billions of dollars' worth of produce are affected annual-

ly in the United States by changes in the tariff laws. That is almost twice the amount of the valuation of all the farm products in this country (\$12,000,000,000), and statistics and experience prove that both are equally benefited by a protective tariff.

What this country needs is adequate protection, and we must have it in order to hold the foreign trade which the present impetus has given us. Unless we have this protection, we shall see ourselves sliding down the commercial scale like a small boy on a big toboggan on a long slick hill. Business is business, and every man in business is trying to do the best he can for himself. Nations do not differ. A lame tariff is a great menace to a country; a properly adjusted tariff is a country's best assurance of continued prosperity. Let us profit by the conspicuous example of Germany and see to it that the free trade bogey gets a smash in the solar plexus and every other wise that will knock it out.

Practically every man who has given the subject any thought has become pretty firmly fixed in his views as to whether a high protective tariff or a low tariff for revenue is better for the country. Geographical location, antecedents, social environment and business relations may all have something to do with his views, but they are none the less fixed for all that. As these are precisely the kind of men that would be appointed on such a commission, and as they would undoubtedly carry such views to the commission meeting, the difficulty of the commissioner's reaching an unprejudiced conclusion is apparent.

Even the rampant free trader, the New York Times, demand that the Republican tariff on sugar "stand pat" The Times in a few words, covers the whole tariff question. It says: "We may confidently expect that congress will correct the blunder of the Underwood Tariff, in dropping the sugar duties." Isn't that a stunning whack at free trade proposition all along the line? Not only sugar, but every other article brought to the American market in competition with our own producers, should be tolled. The Republican party has always stood for such a policy. It is broadly, reasonably fairer to collect toll from foreign importers than to collect from our own people by "war tax" or sale of bonds!

Theorists who have hitherto contended that the protectionists were in error in attaching importance to trade balances have, perhaps, found occasion to revise their opinions. There is certainly abundant evidence being presented that protectionists were on solid ground when they urged the desirability of squaring accounts with foreigners as rapidly as possible, a result which could not be achieved by buying as much from other people as we sell them. A plan of this sort might work well if there was no indebtedness to wipe off, but would necessarily prove unsatisfactory to the debtor country, which would keep in a condition of perpetual obligation and that, of course, would mean commercial disadvantage.

Bogus cheerfulness is about the only thing bogus that people seek to justify.

One outcome seems inevitable: If Kitchener can't move the British army forward he can't be expected to hold his position as war lord for another year. In war "results" are imperative.

The Joy of Fault Finding.

A contemporary has just closed a contest in which it invited essays on "What Marriage Means Today." It sorrowfully comments on the fact that most contributors described matrimony as a state of misery and asks itself whether this is the present view of a majority of folks. The record of marriages does not so indicate. It is true that there has been alarming increase in divorce, but divorce persons usually rush into matrimony again. In the old time "literaries," the relative joy of pursuit and possession was often discussed. It was frequently argued that courtship was more joyous than marriage. But the opposing side usually disposed of this argument by showing the widows and widowers, natural and legal did not unduly prolong the second courtship. Marriage is a success as success goes, in this imperfect world. Most married folks are at least moderately happy, happier than single folks. The exceptional cases are merely well advertised.

The result of our contemporary's contest arises from a human perversity and delights in fault finding. In the first place, criticism is easy. It requires no special gift. A cat may look at a king and also grin at him and find fault with his demeanor. Any yokel can pick flaws in the noblest masterpiece of the greatest artist. In the second place, there is little piquancy in praise. The literature of criticism is seldom interesting. Run over the epigrams you treasure and see how few are without "stingers". The cynical remarks of Diogenes are more stimulating than the most rhapsodic tributes to human nature. Extravagance of praise cloy the palate. A glorification of matrimony would be voted "mushy." If our contemporary had chosen life, honesty, government, weather or any other subject for its contest theme, it would have found vitriolic contributions predominating. Some of the writers on marriage may have been, or at least may have contributed themselves, sincere critics. But in all probability most were merely displaying their literary prowess on a subject which has been a target ever since Jehovah decided, at creature's dawn, that "It is not good that the man should be alone."

Bids Wanted For Wood.

Maple Leaf Creamery Association wishes to receive bids on 100 cords of good, sound hemlock wood in four foot lengths, piled and delivered at its factory one and one half miles north-west of Tillamook City.

Wood to be delivered one half by July 15th next and balance by August 15th 1916. Bids will be received for not less than five cords. Factory reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Leave bids at office of Carl Haberlach, Secretary, Tillamook, Ore., on or before February 1st, 1916. Maple Leaf Creamery Association.

TILLAMOOK PEOPLE GET INSTANT ACTION

Those who have used it in Tillamook are astonished at the instant action of simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-ika. Because it acts on both upper and lower bowel, one spoonful Adler-ika relieves almost any case constipation, sour stomach or gas. It removes such surprising foul matter that a few doses often relieve or prevent appendicitis. A short treatment helps chronic stomach trouble. J. S. Lamar, Druggist.

Sheriff's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by authority of an execution and order of sale issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County, bearing date Dec. 20th, 1915, in the case of Andrew Peterson plaintiff vs. M. B. Shafer and Sarah E. Shafer, Defendants, I have levied upon and will, on Friday, the 21st day of January, 1916, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., at the Court House, in Tillamook City, Tillamook County, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand the following described real property situated in Tillamook County, Oregon, to-wit: Lot 31 in Block 10, Manhattan as shown upon the records of said county. Said sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the judgment entered in said cause, which is for the recovery of \$307.03 with interest from December 8th, 1915, at 8 per cent per annum, for \$75.00 as attorney's fees and \$19.00 costs and disbursements, and the costs and expense of said sale.

Dated this December 23rd, 1915. H. Crenshaw, Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon.

First publication Dec. 23rd, 1915. Last publication Jan. 20, 1916.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale of Real Property.

Notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of an execution dated the 27th day of December, 1915, issued out of the circuit court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County, in the cause wherein J. M. Nichols, David Strome, and Joe Strome were plaintiffs, and Frank Shipley and Mrs. Naomi Shipley, Allen Jenner and Mrs. Allen Jenner were defendants, upon a judgment duly given and rendered against the said defendants on the 12th day of November, 1915, in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Lane County, which judgment was enrolled and docketed in the Clerk's office of the said Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County, on the 27th day of December, 1915, and was for the sum of \$880.00, the further sum of \$107.00 attorney's fees, and the sum of \$27.00 costs and disbursements, commanding me to satisfy the said judgment, less the sum of \$260.00 received on said judgment, by the levy and sale of the property of said defendants.

Now, therefore, I have duly levied upon and will, on the 11th day of February, 1916, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the front door of the county court house in Tillamook City, Tillamook County, Oregon, sell the hereinafter described real property of the said defendants, at public sale to the highest bidder for cash in hand, in order to satisfy the amount due on said judgment, as aforesaid, including the costs and expenses of this writ and of such sale. The said real property is described as follows, to-wit: The N. E. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4 and the N. W. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 10, in T. 5 S., R. 10 W. of W. M., in Tillamook County, Oregon, containing 20 acres, more or less.

H. Crenshaw, Sheriff of Tillamook County, Ore. First publication Jan. 6, 1916. Last publication Feb. 3, 1916.

A painting may sell for so many dollars a front foot.

All those European nations with their whooping up of confidence in the future are whistling through a graveyard; and a graveyard it is.

Bids Wanted on Hauling Cheese and Supplies.

Maple Leaf Creamery Association wishes to receive bids on hauling cheese from its factory to railroad depot, into cars and to dock in Tillamook city; also on hauling box shooks from cars in Tillamook City and from saw mill in Tillamook City to its factory, same to be piled in factory; also for hauling other supplies from Tillamook City to factory. Company reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Leave bids at office of Carl Haberlach, Secretary, on or before Feb. 1st, 1916. Bids to be for season of 1916. Maple Leaf Creamery Association.

Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County. J. H. Ellison and Ellen Ellison Plaintiffs.

vs. George Vandervee and May Vandervee, Defendants. To George Vandervee, one of the above named defendants.

In the name of the State of Oregon. You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before the expiration of six weeks from the first publication of this summons and if you fail so to appear and answer, for want thereof the plaintiffs will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint, that is that plaintiffs have judgment against you for the sum of \$100.00, with interest thereon from December 7th, 1914, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, less \$10.00; for \$100.00 as attorney's fees and for the costs and disbursements of this suit, and for the foreclosure of a mortgage given by J. K. Childers to plaintiffs, which is recorded at page 22 in Book "U" of the Record of Mortgages of Tillamook County, Oregon, covering Lots 13 and 14 of Section 2 in Township 2 South, Range 9 West, W. M., in Oregon, the payment of which mortgage was assumed by you in a deed executed by said Childers to you conveying said described real property, and that the plaintiffs have such other and further relief as to the Court may seem equitable.

This summons is published in the Tillamook Headlight by the order of the Honorable A. M. Hare, County Judge of Tillamook County, Oregon, said order being dated December 15th 1915, requiring publication to be made thereof once a week for six successive weeks, and the date of the first publication thereof is the 16th day of December, 1915.

H. T. Botts, Attorney for Plaintiffs. Last publication Jan. 27, 1916.

Notice of Final Account.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, has filed in the County Court of Tillamook County, Oregon, in the matter of the estate of Margery Leasia, deceased, their final account, as administrator and administratrix of said estate. And that said Court has fixed Friday, February 11th, 1916, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the Court House in Tillamook City, Oregon, as the time and place for hearing objections to said account.

Wm. J. Bogart, Goldie Clark, administrator and administratrix of the estate of Margery Leasia, deceased. First publication Jan. 13, 1916. Last publication Feb. 11, 1916.

The Drink of Good Cheer. It's new—it's good—it's healthful! The finest temperance drink you have ever tasted—the new drink of 1916—made from Oregon Hops and Barley. Golden and Amber Nectar is full of cheer—snap and sparkle. It has a delicious amber and golden color and pours out with a heavy foam on top—a delightful, healthful beverage for the whole family—drink as much as you like, it cannot intoxicate! Order a Trial Case of this Delicious New Beverage Today! Weinhard's Golden and Amber Nectar is more than a thirst-satisfying beverage. It is the Northwest's new health-food tonic drink. Golden and Amber Nectar is made from the finest life-sustaining, strength-giving ingredients, as all Weinhard's products. It's the greatest health drink ever put on the market—a drink that tastes good, makes good and is good. Henry Weinhard Plant, Portland, Oregon.