

What the Editors Say.

Now when a man calls his wife a "she cat," and she whacks him over the head with the rolling pin, how in heck are they to obey the scriptural injunction and dwell together in love and harmony?—Lone Journal.

Everybody whose income is too small to be touched by the income tax thinks that if he were receiving an income big enough to be noticed by the government he would be so happy that he would cheerfully pay the tax; but he wouldn't. The proof of this is in the unanimity with which everybody who is subject to the tax objects to paying it. Please bear in mind that we are not speaking from experience, however.—Itemizer.

It just begins to dawn upon the American public why this administration has placed such stress upon the policy which has gone forth to the world under watchful waiting, and it is recognized as being one of those pleasant little alliterative phrases affected during college days, and which are so hard to break away from. Watchful, Waiting, Woodrow Wilson notice the beautiful effect produced by the repetition of the letter "W". No wonder it is so hard to give it up.—Umpqua Valley News.

That was a fine bit of flattery the English parliament paid the Irish, when they eliminated them from the action of the conscription bill. Everybody knows the Irish are born fighters, only they do not like to be coerced into this. There is no doubt about the manner in which the regiments which have gone from the "auld sod" will acquit themselves, nor is there much doubt that enlistment will be prompt and quick, when actual necessity demands this from them.—Umpqua Valley News.

Candidates for office this year will run on to a little joker adopted by the last legislature which is intended to make nominations at the primary election conclusive and aims to prevent a candidate defeated at the primaries appearing at the election with a brand new party designation. The provision is an innocent little requirement which provides that candidates must subscribe to the following pledge when filing: "If I am not nominated I will not accept the nomination or endorsement of any party other than the one in which I am registered."—Hillsboro Independent.

Congress has a serious problem to face in providing adequate laws against "dumping." Dumping is the selling of a product in a foreign country at a lower price than is sold at home. In the rebuilding of Europe, which must follow the war, the United States, in all probability, will be the object of a dumping campaign by foreign nations. If this should happen the markets of this country would be demoralized. The United States is rich. Foreign nations, broken in fortune, by every trick of trade, will attempt to rebuild their fortunes at the expense of the United States. Canada, South Africa and Australia have laws to prohibit dumping. The necessity for adequate laws for the United States is an immediate one.—Banks Herald.

So great is the contrast between our present war order prosperity and the deplorable depression in which we labored prior to the outbreak of the war, that most of us forget 1912 and compare our present business status with 1913 and 1914. We rejoice that Christmas business was better this season than last. Still, if bank clearings are any indication, our prosperity is still "spotted" as compared with 1912. Reports from seven of the leading cities show that New York and Philadelphia are the only ones of the seven that report bank clearings as large for the week ending December 25, 1915, as for the corresponding week in 1912.—Astorian.

Keeping Cows.

One of the greatest drawbacks to successful farming in the Pacific Northwest lies in the fact that too many farmers keep cows. This is all wrong and ought not to be. It is a situation which has grown up through an abortive attempt to do the right thing and better one's condition, but it has proved a failure.

No one should keep cows. The cows should keep him. And there is a vast difference. The average cow in this country produces 132 pounds of butter fat which when made into butter amounts to \$6.50 and this, with her calf, manure and skim milk is her total return for her feed and care during the year. Her calf might sell for as much as \$5 and a fair valuation on the manure and skim milk would give one a good basis of comparison with the cost of her feed and the necessary labor in caring for her. As she is not the poorest of her kind—just the average of all—it is easy to see that she is not keeping you.

Now look on the other side of the picture and compare the work done by Duchess Skylark Ormsby, the new dairy queen. During her year's test which has recently ended, she gave more than sixty-six barrels of milk of fifty-two gallons each. From this sea of milk, which weighed more than eighteen times as much as she did, there was made 1,418 pounds of butter which, at thirty cents per pound, amounts to \$425.40 and her calf will sell at almost any price her owner sees fit to ask.

The Department of Agriculture says that each person in this country consumes 17.6 lbs. of butter in one year. The average cow mentioned above, would supply eight people with their butter for one year while Duchess Skylark Ormsby furnished enough for eighty-three people.—Rural Spirit.

A whole crop of Pilly Sundays has sprung up. He couldn't be allowed to work that lead alone.

It takes a sleek conical oct of a cat to be left locked up in the house when the family moves away.

Volunteer or Compulsory Service

The statement made by the secretary of war to the House Committee on Military Affairs the other day in explanation of his plan for creation of the "Continental army" throws some light on the secretary's attitude with respect to compulsory service. Unofficial reports coming out of Washington of late have stated that compulsory service was the aim of the program under consideration, and in commenting on these reports we express a doubt that the conclusions of the secretary's annual report as to the present impossibility of establishing compulsory service in this country had been so quickly reversed. Mr. Garrison, it seems, has not altered his position, but argues that if an adequate volunteer force under federal direction and control is not established and maintained the country ultimately will be compelled to resort to compulsory service in some form. The secretary, in defense of his plan, says that it is not new; that it was recommended by Gen. Emory Upton after that celebrated authority had been sent on a special mission, nearly forty years ago, to study the armies of the world, and that it has the endorsement and support of the war college division of the General Staff and other military experts. He states that neither the Swiss system nor that of Australia, both of which are advocated by many as proper models for us, can be effectively applied to this country, for the reason that the Federal Government has no jurisdiction over the public schools, which are the foundations of these systems.

The country seems to be very nearly unanimous in the opinion that the present arm establishment is inadequate, but there is a strong sentiment against any great increase of the regular forces and a feeling equally strong against enforced military service. It may not be the part of wisdom to rely upon volunteers for our defense, but the fact remains that that reliance exists, and has existed for so long that nothing but an actual fear of a great war will change it. But it is and has always been, the height of folly to depend upon volunteers who are wholly untrained. We should at least make a serious effort to establish a system of volunteer training that would provide a sufficient force for conceivable emergencies, and that would be at all times under federal control. The National Guard, excellent for certain purposes and to a limited extent, does not and cannot, under our constitutional provisions, be made to fill the requirements. Whether Mr. Garrison's plan is the best that can be devised is a matter for careful consideration. It is objected to by many on the ground that it is impractical, that its quota could not be filled by volunteer enlistments. The secretary admits that possibility. But some plan should be adopted, and adopted now, and patriotism should be the controlling influence in its consideration.

Easy.

"Say, Billy, you're a preferred creditor?" "That's a guy you owe money to wot ken lick ye."

His Record Clean.

"Your son doesn't work very hard in the office since he left college." "No, he doesn't want to jeopardize his amateur standing."

Sweet Revenge.

Ramkin—These masculine styles for women are the limit, aren't they? Phyle—Yes, but they have given me a sweet revenge for which I have long waited. Ramkin—Revenge? Phyle—Yes. In the music room, a few moments ago, I just saw Mrs. Giddig sit down, on her own silk hat.

Not Without Avail.

"Peter Cooper, stand up." The raw-boned "poor white trash, holding his ragged hat in one hand and the tail of his shabby coat in the other, walked slowly up to the stand.

"Yes, judge." "You are accused of profanity in a public place." "I guess I did it, judge. Nigger was trying to steal my boss."

"But you should know better than to take the name of the Lord in vain, Mr. Cooper."

"It wasn't in vain, judge. You jes oughter have seen that nigger run!"

Valet Was a Fixture.

John Morrison, an elderly Scot laird, had an ancient valet named Gabriel, whose petulance and license of speech went so far as to be intolerable. One day at dinner Gabriel took the liberty of calling something which his master said "a great lee."

"Weel," said the laird, really offended, and rising from the table. "This will do no longer. We must part at last."

"Hout, tout!" replied Gabriel, pressing his master into a chair. "Whaur wad yer honor be better than in yer ain house?"

Clinching Argument.

A Northern Attorney, after acquiring a large South Carolina estate, formed the Eureka Debating Society of the negroes of the neighborhood. On his next trip South he was confronted by a proud winner of the society's prize.

"Now, what was the subject of the debate, Sam?" asked the attorney. "De subject were, 'What is de most benefit to Mankind, Sah, de sun or de moon?'" answered the negro.

"And which side did you uphold?" "De moon sah. I jes' argued that de sun shines by day, when we doan's need de light, but de moon it shines by night, when dat light certainly an' needed. An' dey couldn't answer dat, sah."

Why are there no more romantic stories in the magazines of the great news beats scored by the club reporter? Easy enough. The club reporter has grown up.

Our Cousin Pig.

According to no less an authority than Frank Yerkes, or Harvard, this pig is more nearly akin to man than any other animal save the ape. This relationship, explains the professor, is in a psychological sense, which, we hope, is another way of saying in a Pickwickian sense.

Sadly, however, it must be confessed that the opinion of the savant merely confirms the opinions of many layman, who are confessed empiricists. One hears frequent and better allusions to the "piggishness" of people. One is familiar with the street car hog, the dinner pig and several other varieties of the bipedal genus. These, happily, are not numerous, but make up in activity what they lack in numbers. But that we are all piggishly disposed—that news comes as something of a shock.

Still one rejoices that the kinship is psychological rather than physiological, through the cannibals of tradition do speak of their favorite delicacy as "long pig," and Gilbert's mariner of the Nancy brags that the mate he ate "much resembled pig." In appearance, however, we fancy that we have the advantage of the pig, there being no family likeness at all. And our conduct we may reform.

There is even another line of thought that may bring us consolation. Perhaps the professor meant that the pig was akin to man, not man to pig. That is, in its higher flights of thought the pig operates as does man. There is not presumptuous or unreasonable on the part of the pig, and man can offer no objection to the pig's adopting him as a model. If Prof. Yerkes will kindly avow that this latter theory was what he meant to voice, all shall be forgiven.

After the War, What?

To the Editor: "War is hell." He was mistaken. War is worse than hell. Hell is the place where, after the judgment day, the wicked are to be punished. But in war the innocent are punished, and the instigators of the bloody carnage go unpunished. War will never cease as long as men are unregenerated, and the nations glorify in putting the laurel wreath on the brows of those who send shot and shell crashing through the bodies of men.

Men are horrified at the disregard of international law and treaty obligations by the belligerent powers engaged in the present war. But the necessities of war recognize no law, either human or divine, as too sacred to break. It is utterly folly for men to think that men, frenzied by spirit and exigencies of war will respect law, justice, or humanity. War is entirely outside of God's purpose, and is not amenable to any law or obligation.

Terrible as is the present war in its destruction of human life and its disregard of the restraints of law and justice, yet this war is as nothing in comparison to the significant and terrible things that will immediately follow the present conflict. New and startling developments will come quickly. Men everywhere will be ready to condemn the old regime as a total failure, and unfit to rule humanity. Remedies of all kinds will be suggested to avert future wars, and to usher in a reign of universal and lasting peace. All kinds of extensive religious combinations will be effected in order to guide the ship of state safely over the turbulent political seas. Attempts will be made to have the voice of the church dictate legislation, and have the civil officers submit to the decrees of the church, and regard its pronouncements as an equivalent to a "Thus saith the Lord."

They will demand righteousness by law, God and Christianity legally recognized in the fundamental law of the land, a standard of religion set up for all men by the state, and Sunday laws universally enforced, irrespective of individual faith or conscience in the matter. All these things will follow in quick succession as proposed remedies, and the authority of the church will be exalted above the state.

History repeats itself with unflinching accuracy. When the Roman government went to pieces after the days of Constantine, the church took advantage of the situation and placed herself in the forefront, making the civil officers subservient of her decrees. Her reign, which was at first welcomed, proved to be the ban and the wreck of civilization for centuries. No greater calamity could befall our republic than for it to repudiate its Constitutional guarantees of individual freedom in religious matters, and its strict adherence to purely civil functions. Unless our rulers maintain an uncompromising loyalty to the fundamental principles upon which our government was founded, a worse catastrophe will befall our nation at the conclusion of the present war than that which the war itself will bring to the nation of Europe. The losses of war are forgotten in a few days, but the subjection of the civil power to the spiritual powers will inaugurate a train of evils which two millenniums could not efface. Omens of the coming storm and upheaval are clearly visible in the religious, political and social worlds.

Very sincerely yours, L. J. Larson, Elder of the Seventh-day Adventist Church.

Between Drinks.

Henry Foster of Clay County had been arrested for allowing his horse and wagon to block the thoroughfare for the better part of five hours.

"Did you leave your team for five hours, Mr. Foster?" asked the judge. "Might have been that long, judge," was the reply.

"In a saloon on Decatur street taking a drink." "Do you mean to tell me that it took you five hours to consume one drink?"

"Well, sah, no; not exactly; I wuz interrupted three or fo' times."

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 entered 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. 6, in Tp. 5 S., R. 10 W. of W. M., in Tillamook County, Oregon, containing 80 acres, more or less.

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

Summons.

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

George Vanderee and May Vanderee vs. Defendants.

To George Vanderee, 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 \$1000.00, with interest thereon from December 7th, 1914, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, less \$100.00, for \$1000.00 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 hereof 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.

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There are many well advertised kidney remedies on the market today, but none so well recommended in this vicinity as Doan's Kidney Pills. Read the statement of a resident of Hillsboro.

S. T. Bowser, veterinary surgeon, Sixth Street, Hillsboro, Ore., says: "I suffered for a long time from weak kidneys. This trouble was due, I think, to constant riding, and change of drinking water. I tried several kidney remedies, but Doan's Kidney pills gave me more relief than all the others. I have recommended them to other kidney sufferers who have used them with good results."

Price 50c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Bowser had. Foster-Milburn Co. Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

He Had Money.

"Did anybody out this way make any money out of fruit last year?" "Yep," replied Farmer Corntossel. "The man that runs the store. He bought a lot of it already canned and sold it to us agriculturalists."

Weak Women!

An Oregon Woman Testifies.

Lents, Oregon.—"When I was going through the critical time of middle life, I took several bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it helped me wonderfully. I cannot say enough in favor of this medicine. Have also used the 'Golden Medical Discovery' in my home for many years for many different ailments."—Mrs. ELLA HAROLD, Lents, Oregon.

At the first symptoms of any derangement of the feminine organism at any period of life, the one safe, really helpful remedy is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Tens of thousands of women have taken it with unflinching success for diseases of a womanly nature. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a true friend to women in times of trial and at times of pain when the organs are not performing their functions. For Leadache, backache, hot flashes, catarrhal condition, bearing-down sensation, mental depression, dizziness, fainting spells, lassitude and exhaustion, women should never fail to take this tried and true medicine.

Prepared from nature's roots and herbs, it contains no alcohol or narcotics, nor any harmful ingredient. Sold in either tablet or liquid form. If your dealer does not keep the sugar-coated tablets, send fifty cents (in stamps) for small box, or \$1.00 in currency for a large box.

Write Doctor Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., to-day. 136 page book on woman's diseases sent free.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little Liver Pills. These tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules—the smallest and the easiest to take. One little Pellet for a laxative—three for a cathartic.

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