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THE TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT.

Editorial Snap Shots.

Hurry up gentlemen and get everything ready to spend that big sum of money for road improvements.

In England they are using the best brands of Irish and Scotch whiskey in the manufacture of munitions of war. Wouldn't that jar you?

The Germans seem to be successful raiding some parts of England with Zeppelins, killing women and children, obtaining the notoriety of being called "baby killers."

Say, Bro. Trombley, what about that \$67,000 slump in cheese receipts for Tillamook County last year? The Democratic free trade party is responsible for this reduction.

Now is the time to dig up your taxes. Those who consider taxation unusually high should dig up more Oregon System, and that will put taxes again on the jump.

Tillamook City is not taking hold of the newest religion, for we haven't heard of any converts to New Thought. But wait awhile, for there will be persons fall all over themselves to take up something that is new in religion.

The Herald says "All Democrats are requested to register as soon as possible so that they may sign the nominating petition of President Wilson." Surely Tillamook people have had enough of Democratic free trade, for \$67,000 drop in the cheese receipts last year was some slump. Yet for all that Bro. Trombley is still on the Democratic band wagon.

Owing to the severe winter and the continued stormy weather, the feed situation is costing the dairymen considerable money they had not figured on. This, surely, will broaden the minds of those who have been opposed to the improvement of Hoquarton Slough, for had there been a line of steamers running between here and San Francisco the dairymen would not be paying the high price for hay they are today. Considering that it is only a question of expending a comparatively small amount of money to make this improvement, those who are dependent upon hay and feed being shipped in, would be greatly benefited by this improvement. In fact, it would be a big saving in freight charges to have a line of steamers or lumber schooners plying between this port and California ports.

The snap shot man has been asked whether he is going to publish the names of those who ship in liquors. Decidedly not. It is not our habit to poke our nose into people's private business as to what they shall eat and drink. Anyway, we do not like that part of the prohibition law which makes it imperative that a public record be kept of the names and the liquor shipped in, for whenever the prohibition law is voted on again this is one feature that will help to defeat it. There is nothing to prevent anyone seeing the names of those who ship in liquor and publish the names if they so desire, as no doubt some rabid prohibitionist will do, but the snap shot man has no desire to get into the poke nose class, for we don't want people to poke their noses into our private affairs and we have no inclination to poke our nose into their private affairs.

"Standpatter" Quite a number of our friends and political opponents had a good deal of fun at the snap shot man's expense a few years ago when they dubbed him a standpatter. Now it is our turn to have a little fun at their expense and "come back" at them. The snap shot man was a standpatter because the Republican party gave protection to the dairy industry. As a result of Democratic free trade, the dairymen of Tillamook County lost \$67,000 last year. This wouldn't have happened if the Republican party remained in power, so it wasn't the standpatters who contributed to this loss that is now making the dairymen of this county look up and take notice. Oh, no, for every standpatter was a protectionist and in favor of protecting the dairymen's interests. Strange to relate, that in the last state election only 1184 citizens in Tillamook county voted for the Republican candidate for U. S. Senator who was in favor of protection, while 1090 voted for the Democratic free trade candidate for U. S. Senator. In glancing over the figures of two years ago, in the dairying districts, we find that Fairview cast 61 votes for the free trade party and 61 for the protection candidate; South Prairie, 47 for free trade and 47 for protection; Beaver, 33 for protection, 66 for free trade; Blaine, 18 for protection and 43 for free trade; Carnahan, 25 for protection and 26 for free trade; Cloverdale 91 for protection, 43 for free trade; Little Nestucca, 11 for protection and 37 for free trade; Maple Leaf, 51 for protection and 39 for free trade; Neskowin, 5 for protection and 26 for

free trade; Nehalem, 77 for protection and 13 for free trade; Sandlake, 16 for protection and 11 for free trade; Union, 30 for protection and 15 for free trade; Trask, 14 for protection and 30 for free trade; Hebo, 20 for protection, 42 for free trade; Foley, 29 for protection and 35 for free trade; Bay, 55 for protection and 70 for free trade. Those who voted for Senator Chamberlain have nothing to complain about because there was a slump of \$67,000 in the dairymen's checks last year, for they only obtained what they voted for—free trade and a reduction in their receipts. It is those who opposed the Democratic free trade candidates who are financially injured, for, like the snap shot man, they were standpatters for Republican protection of the dairying business. No one, however, is now calling the snap shot man a standpatter.

The trouble with some of the people in the north part of the county is they have too many expensive road and bridge projects. Before any of these are tackled we believe it to be the best interests of all to complete the Garibaldi-Wheeler road first, and as it will take somewhere in the neighborhood of from \$50,000 to \$75,000 to complete that road, it is hard for us to figure out where the money is coming from to build a bridge at Nehalem and a road across the mud flats, and a bridge across Nehalem harbor from Dean's Point. It is safe to say that these two projects would cost somewhere near \$150,000, if not more. When that part of the county develops it may be necessary to make these two improvements, but our policy is to get one expensive road project out of the way first before tackling another, and that is the reason why we should like to see an effort made to complete the Garibaldi-Wheeler road as soon as possible. We do not want to "knock" any road or bridge improvement that may be contemplated in the north end of the county, for when the time is ripe for them to be built they should by all means be constructed. But in all candor, does the population and industrial enterprises of Nehalem city justify the expenditure of an exceedingly large sum of money for an expensive draw bridge across Nehalem harbor? It will be a detriment to shipping to have a bridge there when that harbor becomes, as it surely will, a big shipping port for lumber. When the Garibaldi-Wheeler road is finished, then it will be time to ask the State Engineer's department to go over the situation and decide where the bridges should be located, for this is, in our estimation, largely a matter for engineers to decide. If the people of Nehalem would agree to this it would soon put a stop to the strife so prevalent for many years over road work in that part of the county. Anyway, we hope these few passing remarks will set our friends in the north part of the county to discussing this matter in a friendly spirit, for we believe they will agree with us eventually and see the wisdom of locating roads and bridges, where practical engineers deem best for them to be located. Nehalem has a bright future, for in a few years it will become one of the largest lumbering centers of Oregon, and those who are broad minded, willing to give and take, and head and shoulders above little local bickerings, who will help to bring this about.

Why the Creameries Seek to Combine.

"Weak country creameries are being crowded to the wall by a system that is slowly but surely sapping the life blood of every creamery in the state that does not have access to a local market where it can dispose of enough of its products regularly to the retailer at a price that will enable it to pay for the butter fat purchased. In order to remedy this situation an attempt is being made by the country creameries to co-operate in the production and marketing of their products."

This is the statement made by the State Dairy and Food Commissioner, J. D. Mickle, who explained the purpose of the co-operative association as follows: "The improvement of the product of every creamery in the organization; the standardization of the butter of all creameries in the organization, to be standard in color, flavor, texture, moisture, etc.; the selling of all butter, whether locally or otherwise, under one brand, namely the brand of the association; the establishment of a central sales agency which will handle and control the sale of the entire output of all creameries in the association, reserving to each creamery its own local trade as far as possible; the selling of all butter passing through this agency as association product; assistance to the dairymen in their efforts to produce a better grade of cream; to obtain a more satisfactory market for surplus butter of all creameries in the association."

Co-Operative Stores.

N. O. Nelson, of Edwardsville, Ill., is the foremost authority in America on the co-operative plan of production and merchandising, according to Outlook Magazine. Read what he has to say as to cause of failure and success:

"In the '70's the Grange movement ran largely on co-operative stores. It was a protest against supposed exorbitant prices and rigid terms of merchants."

The Grange stores "sold on credit; they sold at cost; they limited the membership to a class. Any of these motives was obstructive; combined, they made success impossible."

Of the co-operative stores started in the United States the last 40 or 50 years, probably not over 1 per cent are "fully established and prosperous."

For success he says, a co-operative association must be open to all comers on equal terms; it must give at least half dividends to non-members; it must give an equal vote to every member regardless of his stock holding; it must start with cash capital; it must sell goods at a profit, preferably at regular retail market prices;

it must sell for cash only, and it should award a portion of the net profits to employees.

Applying these observations to our co-operative movements here in Oregon, we find in them an explanation of some of our difficulties. Our associations try to gain favor by selling at cost or near cost, and usually they give credit to members. They do not retain sufficient margin of profit to cover risks and provide for growth of capital. In disposing of farm products they inflame the growers' hopes by promising high prices, and they attempt to transact marketing operations on a margin so small as usually to be insufficient to cover even the most ordinary expenses. Disappointment of growers at prices received leads to discontent and quarreling and lack of profit to the association leads to financial disaster. The Association is popular while hopes are high; and unpopular as soon as it disappoints.

Disregard of practical business methods by theorists who grudge a profit is reasonable for losses and heartbreaks among people who can ill afford it. If they pursued the "live and let live" policy towards the merchant, the banker and the railroad, they would share in the general prosperity which results whenever private enterprise is freed from burdensome restrictions.—Oregon Voter.

Isthmus Canal Situation.

Gen. Goethals has asked the House Appropriation Committee for \$19,300,000 for work necessary to put the Panama canal in running order, and, additionally, \$8,250,000 for its fortification. He also recommends the erection of a projectile factory in the zone to insure the supply at all times of munitions. In regard to the resumption of traffic through the canal he said that this is a matter depending on the slipping of earth into the waterway, the quantity to be removed amounting to about 9,000,000 cubic yards. The mass is in motion, and the dredges are about to clear the channel at a rate of 1,000,000 yds. a month. There is nothing sensational in this state of affairs, unless the present inability of our warships to move quickly between the two oceans can be so regarded. The possibilities of danger in this respect are a timely subject of national study. They were much in the public mind when the canal was only a project, and seemed a long way off, so far distant, indeed, that few Americans dreamed it could be an accomplished fact by the year 1916. In energy of construction the canal is a great engineering monument. In its financial management by this country it is one of the historical wonders of the world. No other nation could have built it without at least double the existing charges.

By an agreeable coincidence at this moment the Senate has ratified the treaty by which, for a payment of \$3,000,000 to Nicaragua this country acquires for all time the concession to construct an interoceanic waterway by way of Lake Nicaragua, whose adaptability for this purpose has been well known for centuries. The House will doubtless consent to the appropriation without delay. It is a reasonable sum, and is free from the blackmail schemes that were in evidence when the United States took up the Panama enterprise seriously. A second American canal in Nicaragua will not be too much for future commerce. At all events, it will place the opportunity where it should be, and that is in American hands.

The Monroe doctrine has some powerful enemies in Europe, and future developments there are beyond the range of prediction. Quieting rumors about the Nicaragua route will now come to an end.

Shameful Money.

(By Charlotte Perkins Gilman.)

This does not refer to tainted money, in the accepted sense, but to money which, though honestly earned, one ought to be ashamed to take. Money taken as a bribe is shameful money; money stolen, by whatever process, is shameful money, money accepted for a criminal act, or for work one has not done, is shameful money, money claimed for "breach of promise to marry" is shameful money, and alimony is shameful money.

It is vicious to make a living by the sale of illicit love. It is ignominious to make a living by legitimate love, to be "supported" merely because one is a wife.

But what degree of ignominy is that in which an ex-wife will take money from a man she no longer loves, legally or illegally, and to women who no longer renders any service whatever? Should not any women with the rudiments of a sense of humor, with any decent pride prefer to work for her living, at any task whatever, to being reluctantly fed and clothed by an ex-husband?

The women who defend this practice do so on two grounds—first, that they are incapable of earning a living and, second, that the ex-husband has so injured them that they are unfitted for any work.

The first ground is pathetic, humiliating and false. Any woman who was wont to keep in doing her own housework for someone else for pay. If the ex-wife really wishes to admit that she has not the capacity of an ordinary housemaid she deserves to be placed in an institution as a public charge, being either feeble minded or feeble-bodied—or both. She does not mean that she cannot live as well or as easily by working as she can on shameful money.

But suppose the ex-husband really was a villain and a beast. Suppose the ex-wife is broken in body and mind—then she has no claim?

She has, indeed—a claim for damages. Damages not alimony.

Some women come out of matrimony—if they live to escape at all—as one might come out of a railroad accident, and the men ought to come under the "employers' liability act." But such damages, award as a punishment for a very real offence are quite a different matter from "alimony."

One other claim remains—that the

ex-wife has children, children awarded to her care, and so is unfitted from earning a living.

There is a sharp difference between forcing a man to provide for his children and forcing him to provide for his ex-wife. He should, of course, contribute to their maintenance, and since children must have care and service, she is quite justified in taking the money paid for that—so long as she renders it. But as fast as the children grow able to earn for themselves such payment should cease, and if the woman is capable of any high grade labor she could easily earn more in a trade or profession than as a nurse-maid.

Ruined health is entitled to damages; care and service are entitled to payment; but a robust young divorcee with a pet dog is no more entitled to support from a man to whom she is now not married than from any other man to whom she is not married.

Tainted Money in Iowa.

The trip made by President and Mrs. Wilson has raised a serious complication in a sovereign state. A short time before the appearance of the first citizen and first lady of the land at Des Moines, the Sovereign State of Iowa had enacted a law making it a punishable offense either to give or to accept a tip anywhere within its jurisdiction. While in the capital of the state both the president and his wife tipped some of the attendants serving them there. To one of the women at the hotel, an Irish lass named Peggy O'Connor, Mrs. Wilson gave as a pourboir a \$5 gold coin.

Miss O'Connor, threatened with the offended majesty of the law of the state of which she is a citizen, tosses her head in the confident assurance that the wife of the president having been her accomplice in the law's violation, and the chief magistrate of the country having himself violated the Iowa law by giving a man servant a quarter of a dollar, there is small likelihood that she will be prosecuted. Should any discrimination be made in the case against the horny-handed son and daughter of toil, and in favor of the other law breakers in the case, the bold yeomanry of Iowa would growl in thunder tones.

It is that which is making a perplexing difficulty for the Iowa authorities. The chief offenders are beyond their jurisdiction, and may not be extradited and brought back, for various and sufficient reasons. And they cannot proceed against the two they have in hand. A ceremonious order has accordingly been issued that the recipients of the tips will be permitted to keep them, but only on condition that they will not only keep them but keep on keeping them. They must not spend as current coin of the realm or exchange for any commodity.

It may be that a Daniel came to judgment in this solution of the difficulty. It is possible that Peggy O'Connor may keep her gold piece. Such is the nature of woman. But the court should maintain a close surveillance of the porter who got the quarter from the president.

People think it is awful for a man like Billy Sunday to make \$100,000 a year helping to save souls for eternity; but it is all right for Charlie Chaplin to make \$175,000 a year making a fool of himself.—Albany Democrat.

Yet there are many who would prefer to follow Charlie Chaplin to heaven rather than Billy Sunday.—Oregonian.

When horses become much scarcer horse shows will arouse curiosity rather than enthusiasm.

Hitch your wagon to a star, but if she is a high salaried actress she may divorce you if you are not exemplary.

It is hard to forgive the man who at dinner changes the topic of conversation just before your chance to tell the pertinent anecdote.

Why have chafing dishes in the flat gone out of fashion? It is because young couples ventured as near starvation as they dared?

Rhubarb pie is not at this time a harbinger of spring. It is only an indication of how far toward the tropics the truck farmer has emigrated.

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