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THE TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT.

Editorial Snap Shots.

They are all doing it—raising the price of everything. "Swat the fly!" Well, what about swatting a worse nuisance—the free trade Democratic party.

It will be seen by one of the church notices that the subject of the sermon is: "Making a Will." Wonder what kind of a will the Democratic free trade party will make before it is killed off once more next November?

We don't see any earthly use of compelling candidates to circulate petitions. The qualification that we would insist upon is that a person be a resident a certain number of years and a taxpayer on a certain amount of property.

Judge Webster Holmes is wondering whether he can land the nomination for circuit judge on the prohibition ticket. The snap shot man thinks he was too late getting on the water wagon, so we sentence him to six months on probation.

Why wouldn't it be a good idea, as the Women's Civic Improvement League will endeavor to make Tillamook the dahlia city the coming summer, to beautify the churches and the church services on Sundays with handsome flowers? There is splendid harmony in divine truth and beautiful flowers, and this should be one feature in the beautifying of the city.

This is taxpaying time. We want to ask the taxpayers whether the political "reformers" and the Oregon System have reduced taxation? Not much. The Oregon System was made a hobby horse for office seekers to get into office, and to make it tropical for the taxpayers. Talk about suckers well, didn't the dear people get a political lag on when they listened to political "reformers" and bit at the Oregon System? The "reform" comes by way of an increase in taxation.

We wonder when Bro. Trombley, the Democratic free trade stand patter, is going to bring about a reduction of the high cost of living. This was the sop he was offering the people of this county at the last presidential election, but the cost of living is still on the increase. Peradventure Bro. Trombley has not been saying his political prayers very fervently and if he has they don't appear to be answered. Why is it, Bro. Trombley, that this Democratic plank don't measure up to the political promises made by that party?

Wouldn't that jar you. No matter how many names there on a recall petition, few or many, some of our citizens contend that the County Clerk should call an election. Rats. Every sensible person in Tillamook will commend County Clerk Holden for the sensible course he has adopted in saving the taxpayers the cost of a special election. It looks to us that a few individuals are endeavoring to make a "goat" out of the County Clerk, for he would have been the "goat" had he called the election when he had no right or authority to do so. Anyway, isn't the recall fiasco getting sickening?

The big jump in the price of printing material is a serious question just now, for there is a jump of 50 per cent on some materials of paper. We do not say that the jobbing houses are putting one over on the printers, but we are inclined to think that the war is made a pretext to raise the price of most everything that can be raised, or, in other words, it is a general "graft" system to weede people to pay more. This is going to paralyze the printing business. In papers have nearly doubled in price and inks have likewise taken a jump. One pound of blue ink that used to cost us one dollar now costs \$4.00 and is liable to go to \$8.00. Black job ink that used to cost us from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a pound has jumped to \$5.50 a pound. Every week there is an advance in the price of newspaper, and nobody appears to know how high this will go the next few months.

S. G. Reed has filed with the County Clerk a notice that he will be a candidate for County Commissioner on the Republican ticket at the primary election, and he has invoked the new law in doing so. By paying a fee of \$20.00, which goes into the county treasury, he becomes a candidate and does not have to circulate petitions. Why isn't this a better way than circulating petitions, for it adds money to the county funds and helps pay the cost of an election? With about 20 aspirants in the local election, this would give the county \$400.

Mr. Reed is well qualified for the position and would make an excellent commissioner, who would look after the county's affairs in a thorough business manner. His engineering ability would be a great assistance to the board of County Commissioners. The county needs business men like Mr. Reed to look after its affairs, and especially the economical manner in which the taxpayer's money should be expended, and being a large taxpayer himself, is not one of those who would spend money extravagantly or wastefully. He is not committed to either one of the proposed road or bridge projects that are being agitated in the north part of the county, it being his opinion that this is an engineer's problem.

An effort is being made by the Commercial Club of Buhl, Idaho, to boost the cheese industry of that state where alfalfa is abundant and cheap. Gus Kunze the principal speaker, who advocated the promotion of the industry, paid Tillamook County a compliment when he said: "Tillamook became the greatest dairy, cream, and cheese producing section in the northwest, if not in the United States, not because it is a better dairy country than Buhl, but because the farmers had to milk cows or walk out of Tillamook Buhl is a greater dairy country than Tillamook, but here if a farmer hears of some one getting one hundred and fifty dollars an acre raising wheat and clover, he is liable to quit the dairy cow. But if a person will stay with the dairy cow he will win out in the end."

Cheap feed is one of the essential features in dairying, especially green feed, which Tillamook can boast of and which have helped to make the cheese industry a success in this county. It has been a surprise to us that where alfalfa can be produced so cheaply and abundantly that those sections have not made more progress in the dairying business. It is true that Tillamook has a decided advantage over other sections on account of green feed, but now that the dairymen are paying \$20.00 a ton for hay this gives the alfalfa districts an advantage, which raise three crops a year.

The story is told that a conference of Methodist ministers in Iowa, presided over by Bishop Ames, some years ago, a member who posed as a converted burglar, or reformed gambler, or something equally reprehensible in his past, began to give testimony as to his many misdeeds. He was interrupted by the bishop, who silenced him by saying: "Brother, if I were as bad as you have been and as good as you evidently think you are now, I would say precious little about my wickedness and let others testify to my goodness." There are others beside the bishop who think that the place for converted gamblers is in the pulpit, if they are to pose merely as converted gamblers—Oregonian.

The snap shot man has often wondered why persons, when called upon to "testify" at religious meetings, start in to give a vivid account of the wrong deeds they have committed, when young persons are present. They certainly need "swatting," and we thoroughly agree with this good bishop in the sentiment he expressed on this subject. If ministers of the gospel would do the same as the bishop did when they hear men "testify" in church to their own wickedness, meanness and sussedness it would, certainly, prevent wrong impressions being instilled in the minds of the younger generation, for it is natural for young people to contend that if a church member did such wicked things there is no harm in their doing the same. Maybe we are a little sceptical, but when we hear of persons boasting and testifying as to the wickedness they have committed and claim to be so holy and saintly, we cannot help thinking that this is a curious combination.

Of Interest to the Unemployed and Employer

An item of considerable interest to every employer of labor in Oregon and Southern Washington is an announcement of the consolidation of the working interests of the Oregon branch of the Federal Employment Bureau and the Public Employment Bureau of the city of Portland.

The two offices and the trained corps of workers in charge of same will cooperate in an effort to bring together the employer seeking help and the worker seeking employment. It will also be their further object to exploit the State's resources by getting men and women into the channel of industry where they are most needed, and to secure them work for which they are best suited. Another matter worthy of note in this connection is that this is the first practical combination ever attempted between the employment branch of the Federal Government and any other public employment office. Results of the work are to come under the close security of the officials at Washington, and may be the basis for a combination of these interests throughout the United States. The Government employment service is a national affair with branches in every important city in the United States. Through an interchange of information between these numerous offices correct data concerning labor conditions in any locality is always available.

Portland, being the largest city in the section mentioned, is the natural labor market to which all classes of laborers and trained workers flock when seeking employment. The Public Employment Bureau, maintained and operated by the City of Portland, ranks as one of the most important labor exchanges on the Pacific Coast, and has, previous to its alliance with the Federal office, been a clearing house for the unem-

PRECOCIOUS PAINTERS.

Some Famous Pictures That Were Produced by Mere Boys. Sir David Wilkie was probably the most popular painter of his time and one of the most deservedly so, and his pictures today are almost all in the possession of the king. He was extremely precocious and might be said to have been born with a palette in his hand.

Wilkie painted his famous and very characteristic picture, "Fitteslie Fair," when he was a mere lad. It was a local scene which he knew well, and the 140 figures which it contains were all sketched from his father's parishioners, for Wilkie was a "son of the manse." As his father would have been very angry to think his boy was doing such a wrong thing as to ridicule his dear flock, David had to use his models quite "unbeknown" to them—in fact, during service. The young artist got them all "under the book-board" and transferred them to canvas at his leisure.

Everybody knows that Millais was an "infant prodigy." Did he not win the gold medal of the Royal academy when he was nine?

At South Kensington hangs a glowing and masterly canvas entitled "Pizarro Seizing the Inca of Peru." How many boys of fifteen know anything of Pizarro or the Incas even if they happen to know the whereabouts of Peru? Yet Millais was only that age when he not only knew these things, but could realize them in splendid power in paint and get his picture on the line at the academy, and he was only nineteen when he painted one of his supreme masterpieces, judged by some to be the greatest thing he ever did, "Lorenzo and Isabella," which is one of the treasures of the Walker Art Gallery of Liverpool.

Holman Hunt was only twenty when he painted his famous "Eve of St. Agnes" and still little more than a boy when he painted his remarkable picture which he called "Behold I Stand at the Door and Knock," but which is known to the world today as "The Light of the World," a replica of which can be seen in St. Paul's cathedral. Rossetti painted his lovely picture, "Girlhood of Mary Virgin," when he was twenty and his famous "Ecce Ancilla Domini" the year following. Landseer was amazingly precocious. He exhibited his first academy picture when he was fifteen.—Exchange.

It May Be War.

Gen. Carranza's manifesto to the Mexican people is quite likely a political document, designed to strengthen his hold upon the people; but it may be that he is entirely in earnest and would really have opposed American entry into Mexico by force of arms, if reciprocal rights had not been granted. There seems to have been no sufficient reason to deny his demands, especially in view of the fact that there is little likelihood of any Mexican bandits or revolutionists crossing the border to escape from the Carranzistas, for they would certainly find it warmer on this side than the other; and of the further fact that such an arrangement would tend to salve the pride of the Mexican people and help to hold the matter down to the present punitive purpose or the expedition. It should be borne in mind, however, that the temper of the Mexican people is a very uncertain and unstable thing. It has, to begin with, the punctilious pride that finds expression in Carranza's grandiloquent phrases. It has a hatred for America and Americans that has been steadily nourished by the meddling policy of the present administration. And when pride and hatred combine in a mercurial race an explosion is likely to ensue. Moreover, there is the quiet reasonable belief that war against an invader would unite all the opposing factions of the republic in a patriotic struggle for what they will no doubt sincerely believe to be their very existence.

So that even with the granting of Carranza's demands for reciprocal border relations, there can be no assurance that our entry into Mexico will not lead to war with the Mexican nation, a war that will call to arms much larger forces than we have had in the field for fifty years, that will involve the expenditure of large sums of money and continue through many months. And yet we cannot do less than we are doing and propose to do. The Mexican question must be settled, and now that we have been compelled to put our hand to it, it must be thoroughly settled. Whatever the attitude of the Mexican people and whatever the consequences may be we must go after Villa and his men and get them. If a stable and dependable government existed in Mexico, with the power to take and condoning to punish these marauders, we could respect its sovereignty and hold it to direct accountability. But there is no such government and we must take the matter into our own hands.

Changed Military Ideas.

As one of the main defensive centers of France, Verdun has little resemblance to the place it was a year and a half ago. Profiting by the experience of Liege and Antwerp, where the great German howitzers outranged all the guns opposed to them, the French hastened to make radical changes in their elaborate fortress at Verdun. Something must necessarily be done when hostile shots reach their mark, and the reply falls short. Verdun, as it stood at the beginning of the war, and a ring of sixteen large forts, and many smaller ones, armed with heavy cannon, used in connection with revolving steel cupolas covered with a cap of hardened iron and steel, supposed to be proof against an enemy's projectiles. Early events in the war showed the folly of depending on fixed fortresses of the old engineering school. So the French removed the big guns from the Verdun forts and planted them at points in the field, where they commanded approaches at long distances, and occupied locations not definitely known to an attacking army. So far in the battles at Verdun there is no record of the capture of heavy French guns, and that they have done much execution against massed attacks is certain.

This is discredited as a stroke the fortresses constructed with many years of labor and supposed to be impregnable. Verdun is 140 miles from Paris. Its strength now is in its geographical advantages, not in the steel clad turrets. Trenches have taken the place of masonry, and the storming of one point in a line reaching hundreds of miles is in no sense decisive. As long as an army is intact, and able to operate in an extended field, it is in effective shape without regard to fixed fortifications of the old type.

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Judging by Appearances.

The tired father of a restless boy orated as follows, not speaking to the boy directly, but doing it in his presence: "How true it is that it is never safe to judge by appearances!" "Yes," replied the boy's mother, seeing that it was her cue and answering with another version of the cliché, "appearances are often awfully deceptive."

"And so are inanimate objects," continued the paternalist with marked emphasis. "You would think, for instance, if you judged by appearances, that the heavy pair of school shoes I bought for James the other day was going to last for more than three weeks, wouldn't you? And you would never think that the fragile looking arithmetic I bought him at the beginning of the term would bid fair to last forever. But look at 'em!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Carlyle Retort.

An empty headed duke once said to Thomas Carlyle at a dinner: "The British people, sir, can afford to laugh at theories." Carlyle, scowling, replied: "The French nobility of a hundred years ago thought that they could afford to laugh at theorists too. But a man came and wrote a book called 'The Social Contract.' This man was Jean Jacques Rousseau, and his book was a theory and nothing but a theory. The nobles could laugh at his theory, but their skins went to bind the second edition of the book."

Aramaic.

Aramaic, one of the languages which are used in the Old Testament, was the Semitic dialect spoken by the people north of Canaan when the Israelites took that country. From the days of the Babylonian exile Aramaic was used as the medium of communication between Jews and other Semitic people and gradually supplanted Hebrew even in Palestine, where it became the common language about B. C. 200.

Rare Attainment.

"What makes you think Miss Triller has such a marvelous musical education?" "She actually knows how to pronounce correctly the names of all the classical selections she plays."—Washington Star.

Authoritative.

"Does your wife ever go through your pockets while you are asleep?" "No, she does it openly. Maintains firmly her right of search and seizure."—Kansas City Journal.

Not His Business.

"Conductor, this man is stepping on my feet," said the lady passenger. "I have nothing to do with the traffic regulations, madam," was the reply.—Yonkers Statesman.

Very Careful.

Hokus—Flubdub is very careful about the training of his family, isn't he? Pokus—Yes; he tries to bring up his children in the way he should have gone.—Puck.

Small axes fell great trees.—German Proverb.

Worth Careful Thought. Do you read the label to know whether your baking powder is made from cream of tartar or, on the other hand, from alum or phosphate? Royal Baking Powder is made from cream of tartar, derived from grapes, and adds to the food only wholesome qualities. Other baking powders contain alum or phosphate, both of mineral origin, and used as substitutes for cream of tartar because of their cheapness. Never sacrifice quality and healthfulness for low price. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. New York

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Summary of the Annual Statement of THE AMERICAN CREDIT-INDemnITY CO. New York, on the 31st day of December, 1915. Includes Capital, Income, Disbursements, Assets, and Liabilities.

Summary of the Annual Statement of The Palatine Insurance Co., Ltd. of London, England, on the 31st day of December, 1915, made to the Insurance Commissioner of the state of Oregon, pursuant to law. Includes Capital, Income, Disbursements, Assets, and Liabilities.