

Great Britain Delivers Her Hardest Blow.

Whether the offensive operations by allied armies in Northern France expel German troops and drive them to the other side of the Rhine or not, the outcome will be decisive. It will be the last great stroke of the war. For a year Great Britain has been preparing; she has conserved her men and has accumulated an abundance of munitions, and is now at the maximum of her strength. If this blow fail she will never deliver another of equal strength.

Peace, for the first time since August, 1914, is in sight. It may be expected, reasonably, by the first of the year. If the Allies reach the Rhine it may come within a few weeks, and they fail to pass the Northern frontier of France they will surely realize that they will never get to German soil. Once they do realize this all the talk about crushing Germany and about the dismemberment of the kaiser's empire will cease. Terms of accommodation will be sought by both sides, probably through the solicited mediation of President Wilson and the King of Spain.

The slaughter of today is heart-breaking, but if it lead to a cessation of hostilities, even through exhaustion the thousands going to death will not have died in vain.

The Gravest of Dangers.

We are in receipt of the following letter from Major A. H. Heisey, of Newark, Ohio, under date of June 5: "I would like to call your attention to the fact, that there may be a condition after the European war is over that has been in a measure lost sight of. The Allied powers have under consideration a commercial alliance to prevent the selling of goods of any description by the Germans, Austrians and Turks in any of the countries controlled by the Allied powers. Should this be enforced, then practically the only market open to the Germans, Austrians and Turks is the United States and South America, which means that they will be compelled to sell their wares in these countries at any price obtainable, not from choice, but from necessity, and under the present Democratic tariff they can flood the country. Should this occur it will give us a practical demonstration of what is possible, and if it must be, I regret that it will not take place before the next presidential election.

The importance of Major Heisey's suggestion of June 19 is indicated in a cable dispatch of June 20, relating to the action of economic conference in Paris in which the allied governments of France, England, Russia and Italy were represented by members of their respective cabinets. The conference agreed upon sweeping measures of tariff restriction to be put in force during and after the war. The Paris Cable referred to says: "During the war, citizens of the Allied nations are forbidden to engage in any commerce with enemy subjects. All merchandising from enemy countries is likewise forbidden. Commercial houses having enemy connections are sequestered. During the reconstruction period the allies declare their purpose to carry on joint action in restoring the industries, agriculture and merchant fleets. All treaties with the enemy being abrogated, the Allies agree that favored nation treatment shall not be accorded to any enemy powers during a number of years to be agreed upon by the allies after hostilities cease. They further declare in favor of the allied nations dealing among themselves as far as possible in their natural resources.

The Allies agree to prevent "dumping" of enemy goods by fixing a time during which enemy commerce shall be subject to special rules and prohibitions. They further agree upon joint collaboration after the war to procure complete independence from enemy countries relative to raw products and manufactured goods essential to the development of their economic activities. They will adopt subventions and advances to encourage enterprises and research, scientific and technical. Besides subventions and advances to certain industries, the Allies will consider tariff changes and prohibitions, temporary to permanent. The mutual exchange of goods among the allies will be encouraged by rapid transit, reduced freight rates and common arrangements concerning postal and telegraph communication.

It will be seen that trade currents and conditions are certain to undergo radical changes. The countries now arrayed against each other in a military war are going to fight on industrial lines as well. Not only do they prohibit the interchange of products while the war lasts, but they will continue the interdiction after the war closes. That means that England, France, Russia and Italy will neither buy from nor sell to their present enemies. It will follow that Germany, Austria and Turkey will refuse to buy from England, France, Russia and Italy. The surplus products of these countries must find new markets. As Major Heisey points out, they will be compelled to sell their wares wherever they can find customers and at whatever price they can get.

Where are the markets which the warring nations must seek for the export of vast quantities of industrial products which heretofore have found sale in European markets? In the straining and struggle for neutral markets the competition will be the fiercest ever known. The biggest neutral market in the whole world—bigger than all the rest of the world—is the United States. The consuming power of this country in manufactured products alone amounts to more than \$22,000,000,000 a year. Under Protective Tariffs, the American people have consumed 95 per cent of American manufactured products. The tremendous total of over twenty billions of consuming power is a rich prize for the Europeans to struggle for. They are looking toward this country as their main hope of a market, as their salvation. They will not look in vain if the return of peace shall find the Underwood free trade tariff doors wide open. They will flood our markets with goods cut to the bone in

prices. Of this there can be no possible doubt.

Major Heisey regrets that this avalanche of cheap goods may not begin if it should occur before that time, there would be no question as to the result of that election. But whether the deluge shall come before or after November 7, 1916, ought not to make the slightest difference in the result. And it will make no difference if the protection forces work shoulder to shoulder and prepare for peace.

A Novelist's Big Task.

Sir Richard Haggard, the English sailors on land after the war, sailed who is on a tour of British overseas dominions to investigate ways and means of placing British soldiers and sailors on land after the war, sailed for New Zealand last week, having finished his work in Australia. He will spend about a month in New Zealand and will then go on to Canada.

"The Queensland Government," he said, "is prepared to provide a million acres for agriculture for the settlement of ex-service men from the United Kingdom. The New South Wales Government by its irrigation schemes will be enabled to increase its settlers by about 1000 in two years and in this is prepared to put time expired United Kingdom soldiers on the same footing as its own men. Other states are also willing to extend to ex-service men from the United Kingdom the same advantages in land settlement as they offer their own."

"When the war ends we shall be faced suddenly with the problem of handling great numbers of the 5,000,000 soldiers who will be released with changed spirits. Unless something is ready for them there will be great mistakes. We can take a lesson from the emigration of 125,000 men from the United Kingdom to the United States after the Boer war."

Two Electoral Tickets in Field.

Salem, July 7.—If the republicans and progressives desire to make doubly sure of the electoral vote in Oregon for Justice Charles E. Hughes the republican candidate for president it will be incumbent upon the two parties to combine, and put only five candidates for presidential electors in the field, according to an opinion rendered by Attorney General Brown.

Five candidates were nominated by each of the parties at the recent primary election, and since both have endorsed Hughes it developed recently that, if the candidates of both parties remain in the field, there is a possibility of the vote being sufficiently divided to give the electoral vote to President Wilson. To make sure that this would not occur, republican leaders, through the secretary of state, asked the attorney general if he vote cast for the candidates for both political parties could be combined and counted for Hughes. The attorney general replied in the negative, saying the only solution would be for the two parties to combine and put only five candidates in the field.

Three republican candidates and one progressive candidate have already accepted the nomination for presidential elector, and under the ruling of the attorney general, a candidate after accepting cannot withdraw. If no more than five candidates are to be put in the field, it will be incumbent upon the leaders of the two parties to see to it that only one more candidate hereafter accepts.

According to the attorney general, an acceptance of a nomination is necessary for the candidate's name to go on the ballot.

Harmony.

On account of the busy time for the writer, I did not get my news in for last week's paper, so will take up the old saying better late than never and send them in with this week's items.

The people of Harmony all proved very patriotic the Fourth, turning out to celebrate, some one place and some another. Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Hopkins spent the day at their son's home up on the Wilson river by having a family reunion, all members of the family being present which are as follows: Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Ole Hopkins and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Hopkins and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hopkins, Marion Hopkins, Lloyd Hopkins, Lillie and Willie Hopkins, Charley, Chester and May Hopkins.

The Krebs family and Graves family spent the day at Tillamook. All report a good time and although from the small vicinity of Harmony they carried away their share of the prizes when the small son of Emil Krebs took four prizes in races, they have to be up and doing to beat Richard when he has a chance for he is not slow.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hutchens, of Banks, and Will Judkins brother of Mrs. Hutchens and their mother, Mrs. Judkins, both of Arnold, Nebraska, who spent a few days at the beach, stopped a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Hopkins, their old time friends, for a short visit returning to the home of Mrs. Hutchens on Saturday.

Herman Hopkins and wife spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Mix, of South Prairie.

G. G. Graves and family were visitors at the Hopkins home on Sunday.

Mrs. Otto Krebs' sister of Portland, surprised her on Saturday by coming to make a two weeks' visit. They intend to spend a few days at Netarts before her return to Portland.

During the year 1915 Clatsop county expended the sum of \$327,642.42 on highways and bridges. Of that amount the sum of \$100,210.91 from the general fund was spent for repairing and improving roads, salary and expense of roadmaster, operation of rock crushing plants and purchase of road making machinery; \$11,109.13 from the same fund was expended in constructing bridges and \$216,322.38 from the funds raised by special tax levies in the various road districts was spent for road improvements.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

By R. C. Jones, County Agriculturist Digitalis or Fox Gloves.

Several inquiries have come in regarding the prospects for a market for the Digitalis or Fox Glove. In answer to a dozen letters sent out by various drug firms throughout the United States, quotations were given all the way from 5 1/2 cents to 90 cents per pound.

Samples of our product have been sent to several firms with the request that they examine them and make us an offer. Returns should come from these houses sometime this week or the first of next.

New York commercial papers quote this drug at 85 to 90 cents, but all the drug houses say that they are not buying any at these abnormal prices.

Junior Farmers, Attention!

Prof. A. C. Seymour, of the Oregon Agricultural College, was in the county last week. Mr. Seymour came in in the interests of the Industrial Club work of the schools. A trip was made to Sand Lake on Friday night, where a rousing meeting of the club members was held. About 90 per cent of the members who enrolled at Sand Lake have sent in all reports and are keeping the work up in fine shape. The meeting was in the shape of a pie social to raise funds for the school booth at the County Fair this fall. About 75 people were in attendance and \$12.00 was raised by the sale of pies.

We hope that all the other clubs in the county are keeping up their work as well, and will come through this fall with a fine showing.

Drainage.

The drainage experts from O. A. C. will be in the county beginning with July 24th for a period of two weeks or so. The first work to be tackled will be the completion of plans for the Big Nestucca Drainage District. After that the private problems and small districts will be taken up.

Send in your application early if you need help along this line.

FAY MORVILIUS COMING HERE

Boston Contralto to Sing With Hungarian Orchestra at Chautauqua.

With the marvelous growth of western Chautauquas managers have been able to steadily increase the quality of programs offered and to bring artists never before heard on a Chautauqua.

Among the foremost musical attractions this year is Mme. Fay Morvilius, mezzo-contralto, discovery and protegee of Mr. Louis Elson of the Boston Conservatory of Music. She is the soloist who appears at Chautauqua with Witpefskie's Royal Hungarian Orchestra.

Mme. Morvilius is a delight. Her sweet naturalness of manner and ra-

diant charm are instantly felt wherever she appears. She has much to give and gives it all. She loves to please and is generous with those home ballads so dear to every heart. Although thoroughly familiar with the French, German and Italian tongues in her operatic career, she prefers to sing in English. She sings with wonderful distinctness of enunciation. Her auditors get the words and stories of her songs as clear as the deep, rich, colorful, dramatic, quality tones of her voice.



MME. MORVILIUS.

Residence, San Diego, good income also sixty acre farm Yuma Valley for stock ranch near coast.—Address P.O. Box 7 Gadsden, Ariz.

For Sale.

Small tract containing 1 1/2 acres with house, barn, one hog, 1 cow, garden tools, household goods, one and one half miles north of Tillamook on Wilson river.—Inquire of Mrs. S. Olson on place.

Bring in your prescriptions, Tillamook Drug Co.

Buy Your Season Tickets to Chautauqua Now and Buy Them With a Smile

Report of the Condition of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK at Tillamook, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business on June 30, 1916.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$158,448.89
Overdrafts uncured	935.85
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	25,000.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	3,053.42
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State, or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable	15,000.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	10,965.86
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	\$1,800.00
Less amount paid	900.00
Furniture and fixtures	7,112.50
Real estate owned other than banking house	6,080.44
Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank	7,206.10
Net amount due from approved reserve agents in other reserve cities	16,048.25
Net amount due from banks and bankers	820.10
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank	507.81
Outside checks and other cash items	1,716.09
Fractional currency, nickles and cents	290.14
Notes of other national banks	80.00
Coin and certificates	13,058.70
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	1,250.00
Total	\$268,454.15

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 25,000.00
Surplus fund	5,000.00
Unaudited profits	\$1,401.50
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	1,401.50
Circulating notes outstanding	25,000.00
Net amount due to banks and bankers	1,705.67
Dividends unpaid	1,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	137,137.77
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	6,795.66
Certified checks	2,105.00
Postal savings deposits	1,405.37
State, county, or other municipal deposits	5,000.00
Total demand deposits	\$152,443.80
Certificates of deposit	13,326.07
Other time deposits	33,577.11
Total of time deposits	\$46,903.18
Bills payable, including obligations representing money borrowed	10,000.00
Total	\$268,454.15

State of Oregon, County of Tillamook, ss: I, W. J. Riechers, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. Riechers, Cashier.

Correct attest: C. J. Edwards, B. C. Lamb, P. Heisel, directors.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of July, 1916.
Rollie W. Watson, Notary Public.

My commission expires October 29th, 1916.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!!!

WHEN A FIRE OCCURS and you suddenly remember that the policy has lapsed or that you meant to get insured but delayed doing so, there is consternation. If you do not want to be taken unawares, the only plan is to insure at once. Don't put it off until some other time, do it now. Let us write you a policy today.

FIRE INSURANCE

ROLLIE W. WATSON, "The Insurance Man."

PHONE US. CALL ON US. WRITE US.
TODD HOTEL BUILDING, TILLAMOOK, ORE.

Clough's GIANT BLUEING FOR THE LAUNDRY

The Strongest, Brightest, Clearest and Best Blueing Made.

This article has no superior for Laundry use. We warrant it to give entire satisfaction. It is cheaper than Indigo, and does not spot or streak the clothes. By its use that peculiar whiteness of the clothes is secured, which cannot be attained by any other article.

CHAS. I. CLOUGH CO. Manufacturing Pharmacists. TILLAMOOK - OREGON.

Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Tillamook County.
W. S. Terry, Plaintiff
vs.
Pearl Terry, Defendant
To Pearl Terry, the above named defendant.

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 date of the first publication of this summons, and if you fail to appear and answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for a decree therein for the relief prayed for in the complaint, which is that the bonds of matrimony existing between yourself and this plaintiff be dissolved and for such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable.

This summons is published in the Tillamook Headlight by order of the Hon. A. M. Hare, County Judge of Tillamook County, Oregon, by an order dated the fifth day of July, 1916, requiring publication of this summons to be made once a week for six weeks, and the date of the first publication is the 6th day of July 1916.

Geo. P. Winslow,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Last publication August 17, 1916.

Sheriff's Notice of Execution Sale of Real Property under Foreclosure.

Notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a judgment and decree made and entered on the 27th day of June, 1916, in a certain cause pending in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County, wherein Lottie M. Hunt and Geo. Williams, Trustee, are plaintiffs, and A. C. Everson, Canzada Everson, C. W. Dewy Cornelius DeYoung, and S. J. Holt are defendants, and by virtue of an execution issued on the first day of July, 1916, under and by authority of said judgment and decree, and to me directed, commanding me to sell the hereinafter described real property as under execution, I, H. Crenshaw, Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon, on Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1916, at ten o'clock a.m., of said date, in front of the Court House door in Tillamook, Tillamook County, Oregon, will sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, for the purpose of satisfying said judgment and decree, the following described real property, situated in Tillamook County, Oregon, to-wit:

Beginning at a point 43.73 1/2 chains east and 28.88 north of the S.W. corner of section 28, township 1 S., range 9 West, thence S. 26.75 chains, thence W. 7.50 chains, thence S. 13.25 chains, thence E. 6.135 chains, thence N. 31.25 chains, thence W. 27.50 chains, thence N. 8.75 chains, thence W. 16.37 1/2 chains to place of beginning, save and except about 20 acres heretofore deeded to John Koch the deed to which is recorded on page 72, Book D, Record of Deeds of Tillamook County, Oregon.

Said sale will be made subject to redemption as required by law, and in accordance with the directions of said judgment and decree.

Dated Thursday, July 6, 1916.
H. Crenshaw,
Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon.

First publication July 6, 1916.
Last publication August 3, 1916.

Sheriff's Notice of Execution Sale of Real Property Under Foreclosure.

Notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a judgment and decree made and entered on the 27th day of June, 1916, in a certain cause pending in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County, wherein John Larson is plaintiff, and Julius A. Erickson, John A. Brant, F. R. Beals and Bird L. Beals his wife, are defendants, and by virtue of an execution issued on the 1st day of July, 1916, under and by authority of said judgment and decree, and to me directed commanding me to sell the hereinafter described real property as under execution, I, H. Crenshaw, Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon, on Saturday the 12th day of August, 1916, at 10 o'clock a.m., of said date, in front of the Court House door in Tillamook, Tillamook County, Oregon, will sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, for the purpose of satisfying said judgment and decree, the following described real property, situated in Tillamook County, Oregon, to-wit:

Lot two, the North Half of Lot Three, and the North Half of the Northeast quarter of the Southwest Quarter of Section Seven, Township Two North of Range Nine West of the Willamette Meridian, all situate in Tillamook County, Oregon.

Said sale will be made subject to redemption as required by law, and in accordance with the directions of said judgment and decree.

Dated Thursday, July 6th, 1916.
H. Crenshaw, Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon.

First publication July 6, 1916.
Last publication August 2, 1916.

HEAR WITHOUT EARS.

Police and Detectives Are Using Lip Reading in Place of the Dictagraph.

Thousands of deaf people are today throwing away all hearing devices and enjoying all conversation. This method is easily and quickly acquired through our system. Absolutely the only thing of its kind in the country. Our proposition is entirely original. Cost is trifling. See what New International Encyclopedia says on Lip Reading. Hundreds of people with normal hearing are taking up Lip Reading for the many additional benefits gained. You can understand what the actors are saying just as far away as you can see them. The eye understands beyond the range of hearing. Send no money, but mention this paper and state whether or not you are deaf. All particulars will be sent you absolutely free and with no expense to you. Address, School of Lip Language, Kansas City, Missouri.