

UNFAIR COMPETITION.

Nothing But a Protective Tariff Can Deal with the Dumping Question.

The intimate relation which exists between the trade trust and the government in Germany is well illustrated by the dye-stuff industry. Coincidentally with their production of explosives for war use by the government, the factories of Germany have been piling up, entirely as a by-product now, and, as we may say, absolutely at no expense, since the profits of the establishment are secured by the government business immense quantities of dye-stuffs which after the war will be given away, if need be, in order to regain the dye-stuffs trade for Germany; and there is nothing that can prevent them from doing that except a combination of protective duties and of anti-dumping laws. With a capital of \$36,000,000 and property worth \$400,000,000 (as Mr. Davis points out), and government backing, the German dye-stuffs cartel or trust can do exactly what it pleases with the "free" manufacturers of the new world. That it does not scruple to employ in our own country the methods of destruction which by law are right forbidden to our own great corporations, is proved by the evidence which Mr. Davis submits that the agents of the German cartel have told American manufacturers that they would do well to keep out of the dye-stuffs industry, because the Germans would not permit their market to be encroached upon by an American enterprise; that they were better fitted than the rest of the world to manufacture dye-stuffs, and that they were going to keep their markets, even if they had to keep them by giving away their dye.

Now Americans, not being admitted to actual favored partnership with their government, can never do anything of that sort. But they still have at hand, if they will use it, the best instrument of commercial efficiency which is open to them. That is protective tariff, the purpose of which really is to protect American industry. If the Germans can first cut prices for dye-stuffs to next to nothing, and then do nothing at all, the condition and circumstances of their ability to do this should be balanced by a countervailing advantage for American manufacturers, even to the point of prohibiting the entrance of the German dyes altogether. Such an exclusion, if found necessary, would be just as logical as a degree of protection which would merely match the difference in the cost of labor in the two countries, for it is equality of conditions which the protective tariff seek to achieve. And to run away from the whole requirement saying, "Well, it is evident that the Germans are right when they say that they are divinely endowed with the right to make the dye-stuffs for all the world," would be equivalent to abandoning the protective principle altogether.

It is perfectly evident that neither the federal trade commerce nor any other agency can ever endow our industry and our business with the governmental favors and guidance which enables German trusts to destroy the business of foreign competitors. But Congress can very easily protect American industry against such raids. Protecting it thus, it can give our manufacturers and business men a chance to work out their own salvation in accordance with their own principles and habits of life and in the use and improvement of the resources of their own country.

OUR DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

The Main Campaign Issue Relates to Industry and the People's Prosperity.

The paramount issue of the presidential campaign of 1916 will not be preparedness; it will not be Americanism. It will not even be the country's foreign policy. These questions are important, but it may be said that there is little real difference among voters on these questions. The great bulk of the people are patriotic. We are all Americans and believe in details. The people are united in that they stand for the United States, one and inseparable, and are ready to maintain its dignified and high position before the world. These questions do not divide the voters of this country.

The paramount issue of the campaign is to be what may be called our business or domestic policy. The issue relating to industry, one concerning the real prosperity of the people. Every man willing to work is now employed. His wages are the highest in this history of this or any other country, and his conditions of labor are the most favorable. Why, then, should he ask himself, for he must answer it. The fact is that the present prosperity of this country is founded on blood; it is built on dead men. Its cause is the European cataclysm, and nothing else. The prosperity is absolutely fictitious.

If the great war were to end tomorrow the industries of this country would be practically paralyzed soon thereafter. This is true of factories and industries throughout the country. The swollen fortunes, the night shifts of men, the increased factory buildings and equipment are not all due to the unnatural demands for munitions, clothing, food and other supplies poured into the warring countries. The war over the reaction is bound to be swift.

Under the Democratic tariff revision the revenues of this government have decreased to a point where direct taxation of many kinds has had to be resorted to. When the war orders are eliminated the taxation devices must be increased, unless the national policy is changed. The laboring men should understand these matters. They are busy now at unprecedented wages simply because of the demand for the engines of war, bloodshed, destruction. If the times were normal they would be seeing the greatest deprivations they have ever known. Of this there is not the slightest doubt. The best kind of preparedness that the people can possibly provide is

preparedness for conditions as they will exist when the war is over. This is the overshadowing issue of this campaign.

The Automobile.

Continued from 2nd Column on Supplement.)

"tin lizzies" hustling by in the early morning carrying a load of workmen as expense than actual carfare; when we see the families out for the blessings of a fresh air trip in the country on holidays and Sundays; the emergency cases; the strayed children brought home after a "run away" trip; to the unknown city; the sick or injured comfortably taken to the hospitals that once were "too far away" and the host of other good works of the automobile, we are very thankful that such a necessary invention has been granted to mankind and we hope to see the day when every family owns an automobile just as in olden times the horse was a family necessity.

Only last week our fish dealer, who has bought a "flivver" truck to take care of his business at "the cost of one good horse," told us: "It is the best roading horse I ever owned and it is saving me time and money; I sold father today that if we had bought one several years ago, when the price was four times as great, we would have saved a pile of money and increased our business besides."

We cannot look on the modern, practical, useful, moderate-priced automobile as a luxury—it has become a family necessity and one should be owned in every home.

At the War's End.

One of the interesting things that has come out of the war is the demonstration that with all mankind's conceit as to deep learning and ability to see into the future through the eyes of reason, our foremost scientist and statesmen have shown us that one man may make as good a guess as any other man concerning future events.

At the outbreak of the war it was predicted that battles would be few and the war of short duration, because there wouldn't be soldiers enough to last. The battles have been many—Verdun continues, and the death roll has been no greater, considering the number of men enlisted, than in previous wars.

The war has not collapsed for lack of funds because the billions of dollars that it costs do not represent a total loss. Soldiers and wage-earners in war's ranks do not save any of the money paid them. It all goes back into the channels of commerce.

The predictors are now telling us that at the war's end all Europe will be so impoverished that it will take a century to recover normal conditions. These are service indications only—the sensational headlines of the real story. There will be a general readjusting of social and business lines in Europe, but there will be no halt in the reconstruction that will be done. The nations will use the same energy and perseverance to re-establish themselves as commercial powers as they did before the war.

Leganberry Juice to move Steadily.

Salem, July 13.—The first carload of the 1916 pressing of loganberry juice to leave the state was shipped yesterday from the plant of the Pheasant Fruit Juice Company, consigned to Charles L. Kraft, of Denver. This plant alone will ship a carload of juice every day from now on. A car load of juice consists of more than 24 cases of 24 bottles each, and its retail value is about \$20,000.

Word has just been received that the prohibition party convention which meets at St. Paul, will adopt loganberry juice as the convention beverage. The republican convention in Chicago also made loganberry juice its sole tipple.

Again it is reported that Romania is about to enter the war on the side of the entente allies, and some of the military critics predict the announcement of such decision within a very short time. The success of the Russian drive through Galicia and Bukovina is said to be having a strong influence on the Romanian leaders, who have hesitated for a long time on account of the menace of a "back door" attack, should Romania move against Bulgaria. The Russians, however, have now advanced beyond Zernowitz, which lies close to the Austro-Romanian border and if the Russians even hold their present position it will suffice to ward Romania from attack on another front. And this, in connection with the new allied drive on the western front, is said to have convinced the Roumanians it is a case of "now or never" with them—that if they wish to share in the fruits of victory they must join the war quickly and strike while their efforts will be helpful in deciding the final issue, thereby entitling them to claim something when it comes to a division of the spoils.

Here is what the 1912 free trade national platform said about the high cost of living: "The high cost of living is a serious problem in every American home. We charge that excessive price result in a large measure from the high tariff laws enacted and maintained by the Republican party and from trusts and commercial conspiracies fostered and encouraged by such laws." How empty this charge has proven! The Underwood tariff was enacted to bring down the cost of living and prove the correctness of the free trade charge against the protective tariff, but everyone knows that the cost of living has soared higher under the free trade law passed by the party in power.

Notice of Completed Contract

Notice is hereby given, that the County Engineer of Tillamook County, Oregon, has filed his certificate for the completion of the paving contract of Arenz Construction Company, (by Feldschau and Jackson, assignees,) on the Tillamook-Bay City road, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in this office, (with the exception of some minor details) and any person, firm or corporation having objections to file to the completion of said work may do so within two weeks from the date of the first publication. Dated this 13th day of July, 1916. J. C. Holden, County Clerk. By Kathleen Mills, deputy.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received by the County Court of Tillamook County, Oregon until 10 o'clock a.m., August 4th, 1916, and then opened, for the improving of section 3 of the Tillamook Cloverdale Hardsurface Improvement, from Station 43 plus 35.53 to Station 95 plus 44.86 a distance of 5149.33 feet, by construction of a one course concrete road and other work as shown in the plans, profiles, maps and specifications on file in the office of the County Clerk of Tillamook County, Oregon where they may be seen or may be obtained by payment of a fee of two dollars (\$2.00) per set.

Each proposal must contain the full name of the party or parties making the same and all parties therein, and must be accompanied by a certified check equal to five (5) per cent of the amount of bid payable to the County Clerk, of Tillamook County, which will be forfeited to the County upon the failure of the bidder to enter into proper contract and furnish satisfactory bonds within ten days after the contract has been awarded, and as required by law.

Bidders must furnish satisfactory evidence of their ability to do the class of work required.

Bidders must use the form of proposal furnished by the county.

The Court reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Dated July 19th, 1916. J. C. Holden, County Clerk of Tillamook County, Oregon. First publication July 20, 1916. Last publication August 4, 1916.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given, that sealed proposals, addressed to the County Court of Tillamook County, Oregon, and endorsed "Proposals to Complete the Little Nestucca Road, from Station 172 plus 05.4 to 203 plus 28.6 and specifications thereof on file in the office of the County Clerk of Tillamook County, Oregon, will be received by the County Court of Tillamook County, Oregon, at its office in the Court House of said County, until the hour of 10 o'clock a.m. on Wednesday, the 2nd day of August, 1916, and at that time publicly opened and read. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check equal to 5 per cent of the total amount of the bid, which shall be forfeited to the County in case the bid is accepted and the bidder shall fail, refuse or neglect for a period of five days after the award is made, to enter into a contract and file a bond satisfactory to the Court, as required by law.

The work is to consist of clearing, grubbing and grading and placing of culverts, in accordance with the plans and specifications.

J. C. Holden, County Clerk. By Kathleen Mills, Deputy. First publication, July 13th, 1916. Last publication, July 27th, 1916.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals addressed to the County Court of Tillamook County, Oregon, and endorsed "Proposals to complete a fill or trestle at the Compion place in Section 20, Twp. 4 S., R. 19 W., on the county road between Cloverdale and Woods," in accordance with the plans and specifications thereof on file in the office of the County Clerk, of Tillamook County, Oregon, will be received by the County Court of said county, at Tillamook City, Oregon, until the hour of 10 o'clock a.m. on the 4th day of August, 1916 and at that time opened and read.

Each bid shall be accompanied by a certified check made payable to the County Clerk, for an amount equal to 5 per cent of the total of said bid, which shall be forfeited to the County, in case the bid is accepted and the bidder shall fail, neglect or refuse for a period of five days after which the award is made to enter into a contract and file a bond satisfactory to the Court as required by law.

The bid will be received for the Clearing, Grubbing and Grading from Station 0 plus 0 to Station 10 plus 92.8.

Bids will be received also for a trestle, all according to the plans and specifications on file in the office of the County Clerk.

The County Court reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Dated this 20th of July, 1916. J. C. Holden, County Clerk.

Stray Heifer.

A stray heifer, with black spots on each side just below the hip, 2 year old, been on place two months. Owner please call at J. C. Chaffee's place 5 miles south of Tillamook or phone W. R. Davis, Mutual phone.

Practical experience alone can settle the tariff issue satisfactorily, and only by political affiliations can legislators gain the experience essential. Hence to speak of taking the tariff out of politics is to urge a ridiculous impossibility.

One thing is certain. Hughes is for adequate protection for the wool growers, and we all know that Woodrow Wilson removed the tariff on wool. So you can take your choice.

FAY MORVILIUS COMING HERE

Boston Contralto to Sing With Hungarian Orchestra at Chautauqua.

With the marvelous growth of western Chautauqua 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 protégée of Mr. Louis Elson of the Boston Conservatory of Music. She is the soloist who appears at Chautauqua with Witepskie's Royal Hungarian Orchestra.

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



MME. MORVILIUS.

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.

Standing pat on the Underwood tariff is enough to defeat the democrats.

There is difference of opinion as to the ethics of American sales of munitions of the warring nations of Europe, but there can be no difference of opinion as to the effect of those sales in relieving this country from the industrial depression into which it was thrown by Democratic tariff legislation.

Our free-trade friends deny that under a protective tariff the foreigners pay the tax. This is in some instances a debatable question, but there is no room for debate as to who pays the stamp tax, income tax and high cost of living tax so unblushingly heaped upon the American workingmen by our present free trade administration.

There's an old adage that it takes nine tailors to make a man, but as foreign tailors can perform their part profitably under free trade's alluring opportunities (for the aliens) at 32 cents a day and our American tailors require about nine times the price in order to support their families, we unalterably favor the employment of one American tailor at the salary of the nine foreign ones. And that's protection's way, remember.

Colonel Roosevelt says that if the next political campaign is waged on the tariff issue, such an appeal would be an appeal to the belly and not to the soul of this nation. And a man with an empty belly is liable to smash one of the ten commandments and thereby imperil his soul. The Lord employed the miracle of the loaves and fishes to feed the multitude. After they had been fed he gave them spiritual advice.

During the past two years the American laboring man has been given the best illustration ever presented to the toiler in the factory of what it means to his pay check to have his mill run at full time, full capacity. But should the wage of today blind him to the prospect of tomorrow? The war cannot continue much longer. Its termination will find the allies banded together by trade agreements and preferential tariffs. Germany and Austria will pull together at the same plow that they may reap the harvest of the world trade. The United States will stand in splendid isolation, the envy of all nations, purse bulging with war profits and the advantage taken in neutral countries. Then will come the assault on our position. Are we to meet it with free trade, or protective tariff? Mr. Workman, think it over.

- 9x12 Congoleum Rugs - \$7.00
Wood Seat High Chairs - \$1.25
Children's Rockers, Red and Golden, 40 cents to \$2.00
Steel Cribbs - \$5.00 to \$6.50
Full Size Steel Beds, 2in. post - \$9.00
Full Size Steel Beds, small post \$4.59

Ammer Furniture Company.

Notice of Street Opening.

Notice is hereby given, that the viewers appointed by the Common Council to assess benefits and damages on account of proposed opening of Tenth Street from the West side of Miller's Addition to the West line of Block 46, Thayer's Addition to Tillamook City, Oregon, have filed their report and the Common Council of Tillamook City, Oregon, has appointed Thursday, the 27th day of July 1916, at the City Hall in Tillamook City, Oregon, at the hour of 8 o'clock p.m. as the time and place when the same will be considered by the Common Council.

The District assessed for benefits and damages in said report include the whole of Blocks 46 and 47 in Thayer's Addition to Tillamook City, Oregon, the South half of Blocks 1 and 14, and the North half of Block 15 and 16 of A. A. Miller's Addition. Also a tract, beginning at the Southwest corner of Block 14, A. A. Miller's Addition to Tillamook; running thence North 105 feet; thence South westerly to a point North 27 degrees East 60 feet from the Northeast corner of Block 46 Thayer's Addition to Tillamook; thence South 105 feet thence Northeastly to the place of beginning, being a tract 105 feet

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

Table with columns: Addition, Block, Lot, Name of owner, Benefits Assessed. Lists various property owners and assessed amounts.

Tract owned by Mary Messner described as Beginning at the Southwest corner of Block 14, A. A. Miller's Addition to Tillamook City, thence North 105 feet; thence Southwesterly to a point North 27 degrees East 60 feet from the Northeast corner of Block 46, Thayer's Addition; thence South 105 feet; thence Northeastly to the place of beginning. Being tract 105 feet North and South 53.3 feet East and West, lying between Thayer's Addition and A. A. Miller's in Tillamook City.

Total benefits assessed \$4,432.00. All persons interested are hereby notified to present in writing their objection to said report, if any they have, on or before the time mentioned for the consideration of said report. Dated this July 6th, 1916. Ira C. Smith, Recorder of Tillamook City, Oregon.

Between Beach Points

TILLAMOOK COUNTY. Round Trip Tickets Are On Sale Daily With Limit Of Two Days From Date of Sale. Play Golf or Tennis At NEAH-KAH-NIE. Bathing is Fine AT THE BAYOCEAN Or GARIBALDI BEACHES. FISHING IS FINE.

Southern Pacific Lines. Further information can be secured from LOCAL SOUTHERN PACIFIC AGENT. Or write to John M. Scott, Gen. Passenger Agent, Portland, Ore.