

What the Editors Say.

President Wilson had the chance of his life to beat Hughes to the woman suffrage proposition, but he failed to connect. There isn't any of the watchful waiting business about Hughes.

Paper for printing newspapers is said to be scarce but the dailies are still wasting a whole lot of it in their Sunday issues. The real trouble with most of us is the scarcity of paper money.

A certain well known automobile company announces that it cleared nearly sixty million dollars last year. It did this on a five-dollar-a-day minimum wage basis. Some time ago the general manager of this company, in a magazine article, explained his ideals of a proper labor policy. It was in brief that no manufacturer had a right to remain in business unless, in addition to his own living profits, he can guarantee his employees living wages, civilized hours, and decent working conditions.

There is a possibility that following the campaign of swatting the fly will come one for swatting the cat. They are supposed to be the carriers of the germ of infantile paralysis, and more than three thousand cats were killed in one day in Brooklyn. Since the earliest times cats have been household pets. They have been catchers of mice and rats, but also they have been catchers of birds, and any town farmer who has raised chickens knows that one idle cat with a shady reputation can beat a combination of cholera, pip and wet weather in cleaning out a brood of young chickens.

Congress surrendered to arbitrary dictation under threat of a strike when it enacted its alleged eight-hour law which in reality is an increase of trainmen's wages. It acted without investigation, without hearings, without deliberation—simply under the compulsion of a well-organized band who refused to submit their demands to orderly arbitration and insisted on having their own way irrespective of right or wrong and at the expense of the country. Uncle Sam was held up, given three days in which to disgorge, and while the people were stunned with an impending sense of calamity Congress yielded in his behalf.

The railroad strike was averted by the passage of the eight-hour law by Congress, but with it goes the belief on the part of the railroad managers that the consumer must pay the bill in the way of the increase freight charges. We believe the trainmen are entitled to an eight-hour day, and even to the increase of wages, but we do not believe the Democratic Congress has met the issue squarely. Why not look the facts squarely in the face. Has President Wilson and Congress really settled the question when they even tentatively agree to shift this additional burden to the shoulders of the already over-burdened consumer?

Going the rounds of the Democratic papers in Oregon is quite the most astonishing exhibition of offensive indecorum it has been the lot of The Oregonian to observe in the present presidential campaign. A so-called lady reporter sought an interview with Mrs. Hughes in Portland, which was declined. But the women is said to have persisted, and after two hours is said to have caught Mrs. Hughes off her guard in a remark that she does not agree with her distinguished husband on the subject of woman suffrage. The story is alleged to have been told "privately" to the reporter, and is now being gleefully used as a part of the Democratic newspaper campaign in Oregon. It may not be necessary to call public attention to the reprehensible character of tactics of this kind; but it assuredly is a revelation of the special quality and sincerity and manliness possessed by the sundry papers which have played the baby act in whining complaints that Hughes has been attacking the president. Perhaps; but he has not been attacking or uttering contemptuous and jeering slanders about the President's wife.

And now that the fashion has been set, why shouldn't the farmers get together and have President Wilson lay their troubles before congress and force the passage of a law making eight hours a legal day on the farm. To be sure, the day's work on a farm could not be crowded into eight hours but neither the operation of a railroad. Plenty of farmers, of course find 16 hours necessary and what is a little matter like that when an election is coming on? Make the day eight hours by all means, and for good measure follow the example of the railway law—increase the pay when you shorten the hours. As a mere incident, of course, it might be well to tell the farmer where he is to get the increase, for he has no one to whom he "can pass the buck," as about everybody else has. In the case of the railroads, if their payroll is to be increased \$50,000,000 a year freight and passenger rates must go up a notch, and the farmer will pay it when he buys his supplies or ships his crop. But when the good things are being passed around give him the short day and increased pay and let him rustle to get it, for that seems to be the fashion in dealing with the railroads. The railroads can get it from the farmer in the way of increased rates. But the farmer will have to find out for himself where he is to get it.

Deadly Effect of Freak Laws. A cannery manager in California writes that he cannot operate on green peas under the minimum wage law. He formerly distributed \$60,000 annually among the farmers for peas,

and about as much more for factory labor.

He cannot compete with the states that conduct cannery business on more liberal terms and that industry goes.

In Portland, Ore, the Oregon Packing Co. hounded under orders of a minimum wage commission, moved its plant to Vancouver.

At Salem, Ore., the Northwest Fruit Products Co., unable to comply with a freak fruit law, will not put in a jelly factory.

The jelly factory will probably go to some state where the rulings of the fruit and health boards will let an industry live.

At a low estimation, two million dollars worth of imperfect fruit is wasted for legislation that cannot be complied with in this state.

The green pea, canning industry has mostly gone to Utah where freak laws have not yet been enacted on such a complete uplift scale.

How much more of this sort of thing do the taxpayers want? How much more can labor stand and make a living?

The last half of taxes must be paid by the 5th of October, and six months from that date taxes will be due again. Taxes and Democratic free trade make a bad combination for people to wrestle with.

Races Draw the Crowd.

The season of county fairs is at hand. The mammoths in vegetables and the patchwork quilts in the hall attract many visitors, but the management that hangs up big purses for the races draws the great crowd.

There is charm in the machine like movements of the trotter and the pacer as there is exhilaration in the leaping of the running horse. There is no such expectation of seeing someone killed as attends the automobile contest. Man made the racing car, but God made the horse, and to some horses is given the merit of speed. There may be tricks in racing, but they are visible only to the initiated; the general attendance does not look for them and sees only what somebody has termed "the sport of Kings," which it does not fully describe. It is the entertainment of the common people.

Take a day off; better yet, go twice or three times. The sport is clean. Let the women and girls reveal in the handwork of their sex; but a good place for father and the boys is on rail or stand, where they may see a mile made in better than 2:10 and have something to remember.

(The Oregonian seems to think that women and girls only reveal in handwork. If the Tillamook County Fair was any criterion, why the women and girls were more enthusiastic and excited over the few horse races than the men, but in other respects we agree with the Oregonian.)

A Blow To Labor.

It is a coincidence that the greatest blow ever struck at organized labor fell on the threshold of the day devoted to the honor of labor. For they who look beyond the glamor of the circumstances of the moment can see that the action of Congress on Saturday in the compulsory passage of the eight hour bill was against and not for the interests of labor. They can see that labor is harmed and not helped by a cowed Congress and a humiliated nation. The interests of labor are essentially the interests of the whole people. The things that promote prosperity in the land should bring prosperity in equal proportion to those who work with their hands and those who work with their heads. Labor is entitled to its share, and the public is in sympathy with all fair and legitimate measures for its acquirement. By its own efforts, and by support of this sympathy, and by laws born of this sympathy, labor in this country has advanced farther and accomplished more than it has in any other great country in the world. With that sympathy it can continue to advance. But without it will inevitably fail and fall. Let the public once become impressed with the belief that the aims and acts of organized labor are inimical to the general interest, its sympathy will turn to enmity and its support to opposition. The cowardly and unparalleled act of Congress in the passage of the eight hour bill without investigation or deliberation is an abject surrender of the paramount rights of sovereignty. If any organization, it matters not what its character, can for its own interest compel the Congress of the United States to bend its knees and pass laws for the benefit of that interest, without consideration of the merits of its legislation, then the end of free and independent government in the United States is near. We would do the brotherhoods no injustice. So far as we are informed they made no demand upon Congress. But their purpose, their power and their presence became under the circumstances a force to which the president and Congress ignominiously yielded. That force and that weakness are elements of the utmost danger to the republic, and the people once awakened to that danger are not likely to be tender in the application of remedies. Whatever organized labor may think of the eight-hour bill, it cannot afford to approve the manner of its passage.

Government Railroads. The dispute between the railroads and their men has encouraged advocates of government ownership to repeat their old arguments against private capital's control of public utilities. They are careful to say nothing whatever about the serious trouble which occurred in France a few years ago when the supposed servants of the state not only quit work and tied up transportation, but in their destruction of property invested the term "sabotage" with a new and terrible significance. An article in the Railway Age would indicate that the government owned railroads of Germany have many shortcomings when compared with American railroads. In the matter of accommodations for passengers they are sadly deficient. Indeed, American patrons would not consent to occupy such quarters as are provided for fourth-class passengers at any price. The German first class is comparable to our Pullman service, the second class to our day coaches, the third class, we are told, is "considerably worse than our poorest and oldest day coaches," while as to the fourth class, we have nothing to which it can be compared. It means cars with plain wooden benches and no covering of any kind, and after three or four sufficient seats for passengers, many of whom must stand during their journey.

More than 50 per cent of German travel is fourth class, and only a fraction of 1 per cent is first class. As to fares, they average lower here than in Germany, although wages are several times as large in this country. In comparing conditions of safety we have nothing to learn, apparently, from much vaunted German efficiency. A large percentage of German travel is employed by Americans was killed during the year, and about the same percentage of passengers. The question of government ownership of railroads is one of many angles, but it is up to its proponents to show that we should be benefited in any particular by a change from the present arrangement.

Just Lay it Onto Bryan. There is a catch line for some latter day poet who may feel inclined to mount his Pegasus for a hard ride over the Wilson administration. Hon. Champ Clark and Hon. Judson Harmon could, if they felt so inclined, furnish a couple of stanzas regarding the nomination of Mr. Wilson by the Baltimore convention of 1912. In fact, before Mr. Clark got through, we feel to remark that the historic production known as "The Haoum Dawg" would be everlastingly dimmed in luster and felicitous freedom of expression. Mr. Harmon also might raise some fresh blisters on half-healed scars from that memorable and altogether lamentable contest. However, and in view of the present disposition at Washington to nominate Mr. Bryan upon the sacrificial pyre, both Mr. Harmon and Mr. Clark may feel that the Gods are indeed kind in that one enemy appear to have been moved to the point of making chitterlings of the other. For instance, in the effort to dodge responsibility for the orders given to American marines at Vera Cruz that they were not to fire until fired upon, the administration shouts that "Bryan did it." When allusion is made to the peace treaties which gave Great Britain the rope with which to tie our hands, the State Department grins that "Bryan did it." In the Santo Domingo affair with Mr. Sullivan and "deserving Democrats," which scandal is still malodorous, the excuse come trippingly to the tongue, "Bryan did it." In the Chinese muddle, which alienated the support of American bankers, and for which Mr. Wilson himself was directly responsible—as witness his recent attempt to "save his face" in the matter of the needed Chinese loan—we hear the same lachrymose refrain, "Bryan did it." When Col. Bryan and Col. Geo. Harvey hold an experience meeting for exchange of ideas on ingratitude we look forward to a dramatic production wherein something will be doing every minute of the time. One thing more is perfectly clear—the administration has neither design nor desire for Col. Bryan to take the stump.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a decree of foreclosure and order of sale, and execution thereon issued out of the Circuit Court of Tillamook County, Oregon, in the case wherein Tillamook County Bank is plaintiff and Red Marich is defendant, said decree being dated the 18th day of August, 1916, I have levied upon and will, on Friday, the 22nd day of September, 1916, at the Court House door in Tillamook City, Oregon, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand the following described real property situated in Tillamook County, Oregon, to-wit: Lots 6, 7, 20, and 21, in Block 13, of Ocean View as the same is marked and described on the plat thereof on file in the office of the County Clerk of said County. The amount for which said property is to be sold is \$319.11, with 8 per cent interest, \$75.00 attorney's fees, \$36.20 costs, and the cost of sale.

Dated this August 24th, 1916. H. Crenshaw, Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon.

Citation.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County.

In the matter of the estate of Mattie E. Oliver, deceased.

To Ella B. Thayer, Eliza Dean, Amy Seales, George Dean and Julia L. White, and all other persons interested in said estate:

Whereas, application having been made in due form to the above named court on the 17th day of August, 1916, by Herbert V. Alley, executor of said estate, for an order licensing and directing him to sell the real estate belonging to the estate of said decedent and described as follows, to-wit:

Lot 8 of Block 12, Necarney City, Lot 4 of Block 7 and Lots 4 and 5 of Block 8, in Tohl's Addition to Nehalem City, all in Tillamook County, Oregon, and

Whereas, said court has fixed the 3rd day of October, 1916, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., at the court room of this Court in the court house, at Tillamook City, Oregon, as the time and place for hearing any and all objections to said petition and the granting of said order licensing the sale.

Therefore, in the name of the State of Oregon.

You and each of you are hereby cited, directed and required to appear at said time and place then and there to show cause, if any you have or if any exists, why an order of sale should not be made as in the petition prayed for, and why said order should not be granted and said license issued.

Dated this 17th day of Aug., 1916. Witness the Honorable A. M. Hare Judge of said Court, with the seal of said Court affixed.

J. C. Holden, County Clerk First publication Aug. 17, 1916. Last publication Sept. 14, 1916.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale of Real Property.

Notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of an execution and order of sale dated the 29th day of August, 1916, issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Tillamook, upon a judgment and decree rendered and docketed in the records of said court on the 19th day of August, 1916, in the cause wherein Albert Marolf and Ernest W. Knight, Nellie E. Knight, R. B. Kennedy, Malphus Johnson, Edward Stasek, F. R. Beals, Webster Holmes, E. J. Claussen, administrator of the estate of Jasper W. Buckles, deceased; Francis Buckles, Dolly Buckles, Hetty Buckles, Daisy Smith, Alden Buckles, Clyde Buckles, Iris Buckles; J. C. Holden, guardian-ad-litem of Hetty Buckles, Alden Buckles, Clyde Buckles and Iris Buckles, minors; Frank Allender, Frank Illingworth; James Withycombe, Governor, Thomas B. Kay, Treasurer, and Bea W. Olcott, Secretary of State, respectively, of the State of Oregon, constituting and comprising the State Land Board of the State of Oregon, were defendants, and commanding me as Sheriff to sell the hereinafter described real property, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to satisfy the several sums due under said judgment and decree, as follows, to-wit:

a. To the defendant State Land Board of the State of Oregon, the sum of \$1,000.00, together with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 8th day of April, 1915, and the further sum of \$100.00 attorney's fees.

b. To the plaintiffs, Albert Marolf and Katie Marolf, the sum of \$1,423.00, together with interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent per annum from the 17th day of February, 1914; the further sum of \$1,000.00 together with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 30th day of May, 1914; the further sum of \$500.00, together with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 25th day of March, 1914; the further sum of \$234.77, together with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 25th day of September, 1915; the further sum of \$250.00 attorney's fees, and their costs and disbursements taxed at \$21.00.

To the defendant F. R. Beals, the sum of \$237.34, together with \$50.00 attorney's fees.

d. To the defendant Tillamook County Bank, the sum of \$925.00, together with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 21st day of September, 1915, the further sum of \$100.00 attorney's fees.

e. To the defendant E. J. Claussen, as administrator of the estate of Jasper Buckles, deceased, the sum of \$1060.00, together with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 1st day of April, 1914, the further sum of \$100.00 attorney's fees.

Now, therefore, in order to satisfy said several sums due under said judgment and decree, as above mentioned, I will, on the 30th day of September, 1916, at ten o'clock a.m., at the front door of the county court house, in Tillamook City, Tillamook County, Oregon, sell, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand the real property, situated in Tillamook County, Oregon, described as follows, to-wit:

Notice of Intention to Improve Street in Tillamook City, Oregon.

Notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that the Common Council of Tillamook City, Oregon, deeming it expedient to improve the street hereinafter described, did, on the 25th day of August, 1916, adopt a resolution for said improvement, which said resolution is in words, letters and figures as follows, to-wit:

1st. 47 acres of bottom land out of the north part of the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 11, in Township 1 North of Range 10 West of the Willamette Meridian, together with the hill land lying between said 47 acres of bottom land and the north line of said west half of northeast quarter of said Section 11, except 2 acres conveyed to Erick Peterson by deed recorded in Book "7" at page 568 of the Records of Deeds of said County. The whole tract of land conveyed containing 50 acres more or less. The south line thereof being parallel with the north line of said Township 11, and one-half of the road running along a portion of said lands and a tract occupied by the school district for school purposes to be considered as a part of the lands conveyed. The same being conveyed subject to said road and to the rights of the school district in said portions.

2nd. Also lot 4 of Section 30, in township 2 North of Range 9 West of the Willamette Meridian, in Oregon.

3rd. Also the south-west quarter of the northeast quarter, the north half of the southeast quarter and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 8, in Township 3 South of Range 10 West of the Willamette Meridian, in Oregon.

Or as much thereof, as may be necessary to satisfy the said sums due and the costs and expenses upon said execution and said sale.

Dated August 31st, 1916. H. Crenshaw, Sheriff of Tillamook County, Ore.

Notice of Intention to Improve Street in Tillamook City.

Notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that the Common Council of Tillamook City, Oregon, deeming it expedient to improve the street hereinafter described, did, on the 25th day of August, 1916, adopt a resolution for said improvement, which said resolution is in words, letters and figures as follows, to-wit:

Resolution and Notice of Intention to Improve Certain Street in Tillamook City, Oregon.

Be it resolved that the Common Council of Tillamook City, Oregon, deems it expedient and hereby declares its intention to improve the following street in said city, to-wit:

Fifth street, from the East side of Stillwell Avenue to the West side of Second Avenue East by establishing the grade of said street; by grading the same to proper sub-grade, by rolling the roadway thereof, by laying on said street a concrete roadway 30 feet in width and six and one-half inches in thickness, by building curbs, catch basins and laying drain pipe, together with inlets, and constructing laterals for sewer connections, and making provisions for the necessary surface drainage of said street, with all the appurtenances thereto.

All of said improvements to be made in accordance with the charter, resolutions and ordinances of Tillamook City and in accordance with the plans and specifications and estimates of work therefor, and the probable cost thereof, made and prepared by the City Engineer of Tillamook City, Oregon, filed in the office of the City Recorder of said Tillamook City. All of said improvements to be made at the expense of the property and all thereof adjacent thereto and specially benefited by said improvements within the limits of the district established and defined by this resolution.

Be it further resolved, That the plans, specifications and estimates for the proposed improvements so made and prepared by the City Engineer as aforesaid, the estimate of the probable total cost thereof being the sum of \$298.03, be and the same are hereby approved.

That the boundaries of the assessment district to be benefited by said improvements and assessed therefor are hereby established as follows:

Beginning at the Southwest corner of Lot 4, in Block 1 of Central Addition to Tillamook City, and running thence East to the West line of Second Avenue East at the Southeast corner of Lot 4 in Block 1, Harter's Addition to Tillamook City; running thence North along the West side of Second Avenue East to a point 105 feet North of the intersection of the West side of Second Avenue East with the North side of Fifth Street in Tillamook City; running thence West 480 feet to the East side of Stillwell Avenue at a point 105 feet North of the North line of Fifth Street; thence South along the East side of Stillwell Avenue to the place of beginning.

That said assessment district shall be and is hereby designated as Local Improvement District No. 7, and the property, and all thereon, included within said district is as follows:

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 13, 14, 15, and 16, Block 1, Harter's Addition to Tillamook City; and

Tract 480 feet East and West, and 105 feet North and South lying immediately North of and adjoining Fifth Street in Tillamook City, extending from Stillwell Avenue to Second Avenue East, and from Fifth Street North 105 feet.

Be it further resolved, that the City Recorder be and he is hereby instructed to cause this resolution and notice to be published for three consecutive publications in the city official newspaper; that the city engineer is directed to cause to be conspicuously posted at each end of the line of the proposed improvement, a copy of this resolution and notice within three days from the date of the first publication of such notice, and that all persons concerned be hereby notified of the date of the first publication of said notice, and that objections and remonstrances to the proposed improvements may be filed with the City Recorder within 20 days from the said date.

All persons concerned are hereby notified that said resolution was duly adopted on the date aforesaid; that the first publication of this notice is made August 25th, 1916, and that objections and remonstrances to the proposed improvement may be filed with the undersigned City Recorder within 20 days from said date.

Done by order of the Common Council of Tillamook City. Dated this August 25th, 1916. Ira C. Smith, City Recorder of Tillamook City, Oregon.

How to Give Good Advice. The best way to give good advice is to set a good example. When others see how quickly you get over your cold by taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy they are likely to follow your example. This remedy has been in use for many years. For sale by Lamars Drug Store.

Good for Biliousness. "I took two of Chamberlain's Tablets last night, and I feel fifty per cent better than I have for weeks," says J. J. Firestone, of Allegan, Mich. "They are certainly a fine article for biliousness." For sale by Lamars Drug Store.