

**ADVERTISING RATES.**

**Legal Advertisements.**

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THE TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT.  
F. C. BAKER, Publisher.

**Editorial Snap Shots.**

The postoffice is run on a cash basis and a large number of business men would be better off at the end of the year if they did the same, for there is more or less loss in a credit business.

We wonder who will get the most hard surfaced roads this year in their districts, Commissioner Owens or Commissioner Reed? They can't get too much hard surface roads for it is economy to do so.

The gophers and moles are more active this winter than any previous year. It is about time something was done to exterminate them, for they are liable to take possession of some of the meadows in the Fairview district.

The political slogan was "Wilson kept us out of war." Yes, and we poor devils in the United States have to pay higher cost of living than those living in the countries at war, if recent reports are true. What Wilson first ran for the presidency his slogan was that he promised to reduce the cost of living. It was Barnum who said the people liked to be humbugged, and we believe it.

A bill is introduced in the state legislature to make the county judge the purchasing agent of each county. We bet there's a nigger in the wood pile and that it is for the benefit of some county judge that this bill is framed. Isn't it funny. The people elect men to different offices, and after they have assumed office they cannot be trusted to procure a few necessary things for the running of their offices.

Just before the war the Kaiser asked the financiers of Germany what effect a war would have on that country. The answer was a short and speedy war with a large indemnity would be a good thing, but a long and costly war would bankrupt the country. The Kaiser had an idea that he could carry out a short and speedy war, and started the most horrible war of the ages. He failed. And the bankers of Germany were right for the cost of the war will not only bankrupt Germany, but the other European powers dragged into it, to say nothing of the killed and wounded.

Tillamook High School came out on top at the debate on Friday evening. It is true that the affirmative side of the question was easiest and the negative somewhat more difficult, but for all that the Tillamook boys put up interesting and convincing arguments, so much so that the Forest Grove team, although it made a gallant attempt to disprove their opponents, failed to do so. It was a good debate and creditable to both sides, even if the Forest Grove team was outclassed by the Tillamook team. Lee Doty's easy style of talking and Delmar Powers' more robust and ready style made a good contrast, and we must commend them. Miss Evelyn McFeeters and Francis Taylor did real well, considering they had the most difficult side of the question to argue, the former putting some life and energy into her argument.

So called reformers have a great time in Oregon. The Oregon System, through the initiative, gives them all kinds of opportunity to advance their fads, and now that the State Legislature is in session they are as busy as bees. Yet with all their agitation and so called reform, taxes get higher and the dear people who fell all over themselves and voted for fool measures, have been made to pay the fiddler. A large number of friends called the snap shot man a "stand patter" because he did not agree with them, but since taxation has increased, and all kinds of commissions and a little army of tax eaters have come into existence, we've got the laugh on them for they are the scape goats who have to bear the additional burden in taxation that have come with the dual system of legislation. If more of the dear people had been "stand patters" and not gone off half cocked in taking up with every fool fad, it may be that the heavy taxation would not be a burning question just now.

In answer to a correspondent who is wanting to know why the banks refuse to cash county warrants, we will give the reason in a few lines.

There is a state law which confines the county to \$5,000 indebtedness. The County Court in its budget estimated the expenditures of the county to be a certain amount and provided for this in taxation. Quite a number of persons unfortunately have not been able to pay their taxes, consequently the County Court did not receive the amount of money it expected and exceeded the \$5,000 limit to carry out the road and other improvements provided for in the budget. When a few of the timbermen's representatives were here for the budget meeting they notified the banks not to cash county warrants for the above reason, and that, we wish to inform our correspondent, was the reason. The County Court contended that it was not creating an indebtedness as a large amount of money was owing the county for taxes and Attorney General Brown being appealed to, sustained the County Court. So the reason those who cannot cash their county warrants, is because some of the timber men's representatives have resurrected a bogey man and scared those who handle county warrants.

The snap shot man is going to advocate that road districts Nos. 1 and 2 start hard surfacing at the most desirable location in each district, and each year add as much as possible to it. Better commence right now than wait four or five years. We are well aware that there is some objection to this for the good reason that it is contended that the roads should be hard surface first where the travel is heavy and where maintenance charges are heaviest. We admit that this is a good logical argument, but there are some objections to it. The heaviest travel is between Cloverdale and Tillamook, on account of no railroad into that section, and although the people living in the south part of the county would be favorable, those living in the north part of the county would feel that they were discriminated against if large sums of money were taken to hard surface in one part of the county and not in the other. For that reason we believe there would be less friction and more satisfaction if the two road districts would start hard surfacing at some selected location and keep adding to it as money becomes available. There is this objection to doing too much hard surfacing in the central part of the county, for localities like individuals, be come a little selfish, after obtaining what they want, care little or nothing for other districts. The snap shot man is importuned quite frequently, especially by those who own autos in the county to agitate for more hard surfaced roads, and we are going to do so. A little hard surface enthusiasm in the south and north parts of the county will be a wonderful assistance, for we want those parts of the county to have some of the benefits of hard surfaced roads as well as the central part.

The question of hardsurfacing the main thoroughfare through the county is one that a large number of our citizens are considering, owing to the heavy maintenance charges every year in keeping up this highway, owing to so much wet weather and the changed conditions from wagons and buggies to automobiles and auto trucks. This matter must be considered fairly from all angles, for there are difference of opinions as to how finances are to be raised to hardsurface this highway. F. R. Beals presents an argument in this issue of the Headlight which is worthy of consideration. He is in favor of bonding the county, but we must take issue with him that "the opponents of bonding have failed to present any practical plan that will afford relief." Mr. Beals no doubt a faithful reader of the Headlight, must have overlooked the fact that the snap shot man has repeatedly advocated putting the "lid" on all new and costly road projects and for the next few years apply as much of the road fund as possible to hard surfacing. We are, however, not so blind but what we can see some good features in bonding the county from an economic point. Before, however, the snap shot man commits himself to bonding the county, let the leading citizens and taxpayers thrash the matter out more fully and endeavor to adopt some plan as to where the money is to be expended, the kind of hardsurfacing, etc. The present cost of concrete pavement is approximately a little over \$18,000 a mile, and should the county be bonded for \$420,000 and the money divided equally between the three road districts, it would give them \$140,000 each. This would mean only about 27 miles of hard surfaced road for the county and 9 miles for each road district. We believe after the question is intelligently discussed by our leading citizens the cost of construction can be reduced to \$10,000 a mile, which would give 42 miles of hard surfaced road for the \$420,000. We simply mention this to show the necessity of

getting together and considering the matter as to what is best for the future welfare of the county, not forgetting the taxpayers and the interest of those who reside in the county and have to travel over the roads every day in the year. Some counties have made mistakes in bonding because they had an idea that \$500,000 would do a \$1,000,000 job, and we do not want to see Tillamook County commit the same error.

**Horse Shoers Meet.**

Horseshoers from various parts of the county held a get-together meeting in this city a few days ago, combining business with pleasure. Those present were: Alb. Boon, of Cloverdale; C. H. Woolfe, S. G. Thayer, E. A. Ball and Ernest Gustin, of Tillamook; G. M. Kostic, of Beaver and B. Batzner, of Nehalem. The ever present question of increased prices of material, etc., was discussed, and it was unanimously agreed that it would be necessary for them to raise their scale of prices. It was the sense of the meeting that Tillamook prices for horse shoeing have always been lower than those of other places. No changes have heretofore been made, and those made now only cover the increased cost of material.

After the meeting a banquet was held at Charley Vogler's which all join in saying was certainly 'some banquet'.

**Christian Church News.**

Bible school, 10 a.m.  
Communion and sermon, 11 a.m.  
Theme: "The Program of the Church, Foothold to the World." Fourth in a series of expositions on First Corinthians.  
Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p.m.  
Evangelistic services, 7:30 p.m.  
Theme: "Conversion." Hear what the scriptures have to say upon this interesting and important theme.  
C. C. Curtis, Minister.

**The Little Nestucca Road.**

D. L. Shrode received a letter from Wm. S. Walton, of Salem, in regard to contemplated road work in Yamhill and Polk counties that will be of some advantage to Tillamook county. The Tillamook Commercial Club made an effort to have Yamhill county improve the road in the reservation, and applied for state and government aid. The letter is as follows: Dear sir:—Mr. Frank Holmes, who is a friend of mine and with whom you may be acquainted, has had a talk with the Yamhill County Court. This was done at my request, and he finds that the Yamhill County Court will be willing to put up \$10,000.00 on the condition that the road between the Sour Grass cut off and the Polk county line will be built in 1917, and that enough money be raised, including their \$10,000.00, to make \$30,000.00 at least and enough to complete the road from the east end of the Sour Grass improvement to the Polk County line near Butler store in the Reservation. The court's idea is that this improvement will cost about \$40,000.00.

I am watching the road legislation very carefully and have been to Portland to see the United States Government officials about whom we talked. I find that proper application has been made for the portion of this road which is in Tillamook county, but there is no part except the Sour Grass cut-off in Yamhill county which is inside the forest reserve. I have talked with the engineers and they seem to be favorable towards the project.

I hope that when the legislation takes form we will be able to get some sort of an arrangement by which the entire road will have attention this year—not only the Little Nestucca Road but through the reservation as well.

I wish you would advise me of any ideas which occur to you, or of any developments from your end of the line.

Yours truly,  
Wm. S. Walton.

**CLOVERDALE.**

Mr. Chas. Ray went to Portland on business this week.  
Mr. Krake, of Beaver, has been doing carpenter work in Cloverdale this week.

Miss Dorice Lampson will leave this week for an extended visit at McMinnville and elsewhere.

John Kireboff, of Tillamook, was a Cloverdale visitor this week.

V. A. Spalding has just completed his new modern garage which was erected Sunday. Mr. Mallory a local contractor was awarded first prize for speed with his band of carpenters. Big masquerade ball will be given at Cloverdale hall, Wednesday 24, good time assured to all.

Fred Trazler, Grever Witt and Art Myers went clam digging Wednesday and came home well satisfied.

The Union went to work at the Cloverdale Fuel Co., Monday at 7 sharp. John Etwiler assured us that there will be no more strikes.

Web. McGinnis a local young man who has been confined at his home with the measles is able to be about again.

R. Stiverson is confined at his home with the measles.

The Cloverdale Glee Club met this week at the home of Mrs. Frank Foster.

**Fire Protection.**

Editor Headlight:

Part of the Mayor's message relating to fire protection seems to warrant a little explanation, least the citizens and insurance companies be unduly alarmed. In the first place, an effective stream of water can be thrown from the street onto any building in town. In the business part of town four streams can be played on any building at the same time, with ample reserve for other lines of hose to protect other places. This has been demonstrated in practice.

One reason for not trying this very often is because it is not good policy to lay out too much hose while drilling, as in case of a fire alarm while the hose is laid out, which has happened in Tillamook, it takes too long to pick up and causes delay.

Ordinarily the water in the mains is not up to full pressure, that is not necessary and is destructive to plumbing. When the water system was first installed and the consumption limited, the mains were relieved by an outlet near the sawmill, and by allowing the use of motors. At the present time this relief is furnished, in part, by the automatic flush tanks in the sewers. These use constantly what is estimated as about the same amount of water as a 2 1/2 inch fire hose.

In practice drills, no attention is paid to these outlets, but in case of a fire alarm, I am informed that the street cleaners are under instructions to close them, and the pressure comes up immediately.

I am aware there was some comment at the Kilbourn fire recently because the pressure seemed to be very poor on two lines of hose which happened to be where there was the most spectators. This was caused by attaching two lines of hose to the same hydrant, which was fed only from a three inch main. On the other side of the building, with a line of hose from a different hydrant, there was ample pressure. Had it been necessary to increase the pressure for the benefit of the spectators, it would have taken ten seconds.

In case the use of the water has increased to such an extent as to reduce the hydrant pressure below the safety point, by building a new intake not to exceed 500 feet further up Killam Creek, the height of the head can be increased 100 feet. This was the original location of the intake, but was abandoned, partly to save expense, and partly on account of the excessive pressure. The cost of the additional 500 feet of main and the necessary intake would not be great, and the matter, I presume, will be taken care of by the Water Commission when necessary or expedient.

Very respectfully,  
Thos. Coates,  
President Tillamook Hose Co.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK TO CONDUCT ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN.**

Stories on Finance and Banking to be Started.

To set forth the most practical means of handling receipts and disbursements in connection with the requirements of business, household and individuals, The First National Bank is instituting a series of articles in this paper.

These messages will afford points of interest which should prove profitable as well as instructive and interesting. The adaptability of the various departments of banking will be shown in relation to both young people and mature. The functions of each will be explained.

Attention will also be directed to the much discussed subject Thrift—the lack of which is said to be causing annually a waste of more than eight billion dollars in American homes and business establishment. Application of the principles of careful saving and judicious spending should largely minimize this leakage. As a first consideration of Thrift, community welfare stands prominently out. This as a whole is contributed to or taken away from by the presence or abuse of forethought in buying and using.

**IT WAS HIS OWN FIGHT.**

So Plucky Enver Pasha Wanted the Scrap All to Himself.

I have known Enver Pasha for some years now, said a British vice consul to a traveler who writes to an exchange. The beginning of our friendships dates from the Young Turk revolution of 1908. On the morning that the revolution broke out in Constantinople I went to the bazars with a guard of marines to see that the shops of British subjects were not attacked. I found the Hindus unmolested, but the shops of the Armenians, Jews, Syrians and Greeks were being ruthlessly plundered, and I observed men dead or wounded lying on the pavement or across the doors of shops they had tried to defend. The climax was reached when a hulking trooper came staggering out over the body of a murdered Armenian rug merchant, carrying a sack of loot in one hand and with the other dragging by the hair a half senseless girl of fourteen or fifteen. Four or five companions, all loot laden and yelling, reeled after him.

I had been ordered to refrain from interfering, except to protect British subjects, and I was still hesitating when an Ottoman cavalry officer galloped up, leaped from his horse and flung himself upon the soldier. A vicious scuffle followed, the soldier and scamp, sent the hulking wretch to the pavement. Instantly the youthful Galahad stooped to raise the fainting girl, and it was only by a catlike spring that he was able to oppose any guard to a descending saber that one of the other looters aimed at the exposed back of his neck.

A moment later he had backed into an angle of the wall and was calmly meeting the furious but ill directed attack of the ruffians.

I wish the fight could have gone on to a finish, for so coolly and adroitly did the young officer stand his ground that I am confident he would have outmatched his clumsy assailants. But my Jackie got out of hand and started in to equalize a contest that outraged their sense of sportsmanship. The Bazonkies snatched at the sight of the ominously leveled bayonets, but it was a very angry Turkish officer who strode up to the big sergent of marines and in voluble French demanded to know what he meant by mixing up in another man's fight.

"I am K. of the British embassy," I interposed in halting Turkish. "The marines thought you were in danger and with the best of intentions tried to create a diversion in your favor."

"I am Enver, captain in the Young Turk army," he replied stiffly in precise English. "In the circumstances your apology is accepted. As you and these men appear to have wandered away from that portion of the city where protection has been provided for foreigners, may I not requite your kindness by conducting all of you safely back to the British embassy?"

And, in spite of my protests to the contrary, come he did. But he unbent on the way, and our meeting of that morning was the beginning of a warm friendship.

**CHAMPION TREE FELLERS.**

Beavers Are More Expert Than the Best Lumberjacks.

The most expert lumberjack is inferior to the beaver as a tree feller. He cuts down trees in the most scientific way. He can fell a tree so it will fall toward the pond where he wishes to construct his home, thus saving himself unnecessary work.

After the trees are felled the construction work begins. He works chiefly by night, for he is a nocturnal prowler. The moon is his lantern, the quiet of the night his inspiration, his sharp teeth are his hatchet and chisel, and his little paws are his means of conveyance, his spade, his hammer and his trowel. His hard, flat hairless and scaly tail is a propeller when he is cutting timber, for he stands on his hind legs while gnawing down trees.

The beaver is a strict vegetarian, and his diet consists chiefly of barks, tender shoots and water plants.

To flood low grounds the beavers sometimes have to build a dam exceeding fifty feet in length. They usually lay it out with the curve facing upstream. The foundation is built of poles four or five feet long by an inch or two thick. These they lay crosswise, filling all crevices with mud.

The beaver digs up mud with his fore feet, then holds it close to his breast with his fore legs, swims to where he has started his dam, and having deposited it in its proper place beats the mud down with his paws—not with his tail, as has been believed.—St. Nicholas.

**Henley and Stevenson.**

W. E. Henley once met Robert Louis Stevenson and found his friend distressed because he was not a Voltaire or a Dumas, though he had an equipment which ought to have made him their peer. Stevenson put his "failure" down to the weakness of his lungs. "Perhaps you are right, Louis," said Henley. "I've always felt that if I had not been a blessed cripple I could have taken the earth in my hand and hurled it into the sun."

**Fine Excuse.**

The Heavy—I hear that your interpretation of Hamlet was hissed at the High Forehead theater last night. The Lead—Ah, yes! The performance was billed as a Shakespearean revival and I suspect some partisans of Bacon resented it.—Puck.

**Willie Did.**

Teacher—Willie, give me a sentence in which the term hook and eye is used. Willie—Me an' pa went fishin'. Pa told me t' bait me hook, an' I did.

**OUR ECONOMIC HOUSE.**

It May Be Rebuilt, as a Railway Station, While I Use.

Sometimes, when I think of the growth of our economic system, it seems to me as if, leaving our law just about where it was before any of the modern inventions or developments took place, we had simply at haphazard extended the family residence, added an office here and a workroom there, and a new set of sleeping rooms there, built up higher on our foundations and put out little lean-tos on the side until we had a structure that had no character whatever. Now the problem is to live in the house and yet change it. Well, we are architects in our time, and our architects are also engineers. We don't have to stop using a railroad terminal because a new station is being built. We don't have to stop any of the processes of our lives because we are rearranging the structures in which we conduct those processes.

What we have to undertake is to systematize the foundations of the house, then to thread all the old parts of the structure with the steel which will be laced together in modern fashion, accommodated to all the modern knowledge of structural strength and elasticity, and then slowly change the partitions, relay the walls, let in the light through new apertures, improve the ventilation, until finally, a generatop or two from now, the scaffolding will be taken away and there will be the family in a great building whose noble architecture will at last be disclosed, where men can live as a single community, co-operative as in a perfected, co-ordinated beehive, not afraid of any storm of nature, not afraid of any artificial storm, any imitation of thunder and lightning, knowing that the foundations go down to the bedrock of principle and knowing that whenever they please they can change that plan again and accommodate it as they please to the altering necessities of their lives.—"The New Freedom," by President Wilson.

**STEVENSON IN HIS YOUTH.**

And a Satirical Forecast That Became a Reality.

I do not think that in these early days Stevenson appeared to any of us as specifically a genius, an exceptional man set apart for great accomplishments. Indeed, had we been solemnly assured that he would share the honor, with only one or two possible competitors, of being the foremost English writer of the latter half of the nineteenth century we would certainly have received the assurance with a smile. What! Louis! So simple, kindly, natural; so all round a good fellow; so like all the rest of us, only nicer!

And I am quite sure that in his inmost heart at this period he could never really have looked forward to or expected the fame which later came to him and which grows and expands as time gives us the perspective wherewith to view it in all its roundness and bigness and essential simplicity. In fact, in introducing himself to me he remarked simply that he was "a writer chap" or hoped to be one.

I was told of a rainy afternoon "blague party," at which I did not chance to be present, during which Bob Stevenson amused himself by forecasting the future careers of those present. When he came to his cousin he remarked with a satirical little smile: "There sits Louis, as smug and complacent as any old type de bourgeois. I have not the least doubt that he fondly imagines that one of these days they will be publishing all of his dinky private correspondence—the letters of R. L. S.—in boards."

And Louis joined as heartily as any one in the laugh which the snail raled. Bob, at least, did live to see the publication of the "Vallima Letters," and I have often wondered if he remembered this little incident as he thumbed their leaves.—Birge Harrison in Century.

**Squid Ink Bag.**

Ancient ink was made by a squeezing out of dead cuttlefish after the body was perfectly relaxed. Painters got their sepia from this same squid's bottle. This likewise is the true source of the genuine and original India ink, for which there has never been any satisfactory substitute found.

The ink bag of the cuttlefish is as big as a man's thumb and can squirt six feet, darkening more than a hoghead of water, so the squid can make unseen a dart and dash and get away when squid eating sea fish come round.—New York Telegram.

**Watching Sponges Grow.**

Outside the harbor of Sfax, Tunisia, in the shallow water of the clear Mediterranean, is situated a biological laboratory for the study of sponges. It is one of the most unique in the world and affords opportunity for observing the development of the sponge from a tiny larva, so small that it can only be studied under a microscope, until five years later it has developed into a perfect sponge.

**Comparisons.**

"I hadn't been six months in this place before I was robbed."  
"I hadn't been a day here before I was held up."  
"By exactly?"  
"Not exactly; by my nurse."—Baltimore American.

**Qualifications.**

An exchange asks, "Can an actress make a good wife?" If she's a good actress she probably can.—Life.

To accept good advice is best to increase one's own ability.—Goethe.