

What the Editors Say.

These bootleggers who try to ship liquor into Oregon in trunks forget the prowess of the baggage smashers.—Eugene Register.

Our grandparents, should they come back, would be astonished at our extravagance about our homes and in our method of living. Yet to most of us, it seems strange that they found quite as much of real happiness in this life as we do—if not a little more.—News Reporter.

Talk about your mean men—here is a story about a man in Colorado who is forced to pay \$45 a month alimony to his divorced wife and who makes the payment regularly in copper pennies. And to still further show his disrespect he recently gummed up the coins with glue and molasses, thereby causing additional annoyance and vexation.—Observer.

This is likely to be remembered in after years as the junk dealers' golden age. Old, discarded machines and other metals that for years have been kicked into old corners have taken on sudden values and been eagerly gathered up. Garrets full of old magazines have become veritable treasure houses. Rubbish has been found to be precious.—Umpqua Valley News.

In its 1917 report to the state legislature the state board of health states that there were 642 more males born in the last two years than females while in the same length of time there were 2,612 more deaths of males than of females. In other words in the last two years approximately two thousand more females were added to the Oregon population than males.—Sheridan Sun.

It is necessary to make the laws more liberal to encourage industrial development. Prohibitive measures keep out infant industries that would develop into large industries that would be a benefit to many small towns in Oregon. Industrial activity in Oregon and the coming session of the legislature should make every effort to hold down taxes to progressive and pass no legislation adverse to industrial and commercial development.—Banks Herald.

Former Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., president of the Republican Publicity association, stated in a bulletin issued recently that 10,000,000 persons entitled to suffrage failed to vote at the last election. "According to the census of 1910," said Mr. Bourne "we had a possible voting population of approximately 25,000,000, but the actual vote cast in 1916 was but 15,000,000. Ten million people or 40 percent of the total number, did not go to the ballot boxes."—Itemizer.

Union labor counts millions of friends who cannot go with it all the way. To the average citizen who is neither the partisan of capital nor of labor but is inclined to sympathize with the latter, the right of any working man to decline union membership seems fundamental. His right to remain non-union must of necessity carry with it the right to work wherever the conditions suit him. If these rights are his, then the practice of picketing is essentially wrong.—Oregon Voter.

With the direct primary, initiative and referendum, recall, etc., as well as a large number of commissions, costing Oregon from \$3,000 to \$10,000 a year each, is it any wonder that taxes are higher? Is it not about time we were waking up and repealing a lot of these foolish laws? It is not so bad for the man who does not own property, but it is pretty tough on the other fellow. Unless something is done, within ten years taxes will be double what they are today, for expenses are increasing rapidly and valuations are decreasing.—Seaside Signal.

A verdict of over eight thousand dollars was rendered by a Marion county jury to the father of a girl who had been seduced and abandoned by a young man, but the jury failed to indict the autoist who drove on the wrong side of the street and killed a worthy lady teacher of the city schools. The district attorney was surprised at the action of the grand jury. There are a good many decisions in this state that make the populace feel that their only salvation is to arm themselves to be prepared for justice in all emergencies. There ought to be greater respect for justice.—Telephone Register.

In digging the grave for Elmer J. Hanby in the Fraternal Union cemetery A. E. Schollmeyer and Sam Thompson struck a box about two and a half feet deep in the ground on a supposedly vacant lot. At first it was thought that the box might contain the body of Joe West, who mysteriously disappeared last summer, but it was discovered a short time

after finding the box, that it contained the body of an Indian, whose skeleton was unearthed at Wheeler two years ago when they were grading the streets there. The people who buried the Indian either dug the grave on the wrong lot or failed to have the deed to the lot recorded.—Nehalem Times.

An Oregon freak regulatory law provides that gasoline sold in this state must be of 60 degrees gravity at 60 degrees temperature. The effect of this law was to put Oregon in a special class requiring gasoline a trifle different and costing a cent a gallon higher. The gasoline sold in Oregon gives no better service than that sold in other states though it costs a little more to make. It is estimated this freak law put over by some reform politician to make the people think he hated the Standard Oil Co., cost the dear people \$200,000 a year. The law is now to be repealed after costing the people about \$2,000,000 and the \$200,000 a year put in the road fund by means of a law taxing gasoline one cent a gallon.—Seaside Signal.

From almost every county in Oregon and Washington through the annual reports of the District Attorney's office show a great decrease of the cost of prosecution in criminal cases. In many counties these costs have been reduced more than one-half, in some of them there has been only a small amount of criminal matters brought into the courts. In every report that has been submitted there is liquor as one of the greatest causes for this reduction of costs to the counties. The same reports speak of empty jails and a steady falling off in the number of arrests. If for no other reason than this the prohibition laws of the two states warrant their adoption and forever doom to defeat any attempt to appeal them.—Lebanon Criterion.

Our Oregon dairymen get a higher price for milk than the producers of any other Pacific Coast state, and a considerable higher price than is obtained by dairy farmers in the big milk-producing states of the Mississippi Valley and the Atlantic seaboard. The following figures are compiled from the official figures for 1916 of the Department of Agriculture; they are for cents per gallon: Oregon, 25c; Washington 20c.; California, 23c.; Kansas, 22c.; Nebraska, 24c.; Iowa, 22c.; Minnesota 19c.; Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, 20c.; New York, 18c.; Massachusetts, 22c. The highest prices are obtained in the Rocky Mountain and hot Southern states, running as high as 29 and 30 cents in Nevada, Texas and Alabama.—Oregon Voter.

Good Resolutions.

I will try to be a lifter, not a leaner; an encourager, never a discourager; lighten and cheer other people's sorrows; start songs and rejoicing, not complaining; make the world a little sweeter place to live in; keep in mind the will of God; make sunshine in life's shady places; see the bright side of everything; be clean in mind and body, working patiently, industriously, and honestly for a living; earning a spotless character; so that I can look up, not down, and meet death's coming with a fearless smile; endeavor not to run away from my wickednesses, but bravely fight them out; be glad of life; have hope and faith in everybody; try to live without hate, jealousy, temper and envy; avoid speaking critically and bitterly, repeating only the good I hear; love because I must, give because I cannot keep; doing for the joy of it; cheerful in disappointments, charitable toward the erring and fallen; protect helpless animals; do as I would be done by; smile more and frown less.

More Moss From Woods.

Fishermen are not getting rich this winter, a very small run of steel heads. The Woods ferry will be run again this season by Mr. Deuel. Charland and Deuel are building a new garage. Seems strange how little it takes to amuse some small boys, Dickie Robbedec has a toy monkey that he attaches to his phonograph, he invites all the small boys to watch it dance. Mrs. Fischer was taken to the hospital at Tillamook. Last report she is improving. Born, to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Deuel, Christmas morning, a baby girl, which died New Year's day. What this town needs is a few more live men like Rev. Montgomery, and Rev. Northrup. Rev. Montgomery expects to complete the mission this month.

Found a Sure Thing.

I. B. Wixon, Farmers Mills, N. Y., has used Chamberlain's Tablets for years for disorders of the stomach and liver and says, "Chamberlain's Tablets are the best I have ever used." For sale by Lamars Drug Store.

OPEN OR CLOSED SHOP?

Letter Sent to the Oregon Voter by The Chamber of Commerce.

To the Editor.

Labor troubles have been forced upon the steel ship-building industry of this community by the leaders of unionized workmen. This trouble is attacking a pay roll that would soon aggregate at least 6,000 men if permitted to develop along proper business lines. The State of Oregon, as well as Portland is deeply interested in such a payroll because it is not only a market for the produce of the state, but is an indirect contribution to every element of prosperity throughout the State.

The strike has been declared on the one issue alone of an open or closed shop. The demands made by the forces of Union workmen were that the shop be closed and that no one except members of their organizations be permitted to work in these shops, and that all matters pertaining to the pay and efficiency of these workmen in the closed shop be kept under the control of the Labor Union organizations demanding the closed shop. The employers have insisted and will continue to insist upon the open shop, which guarantees the privilege of laboring to members of the Unions and all other men on an equal status, regardless of its affiliations, creed or beliefs, and also guarantee to the employer the right of insisting upon that efficiency which will make the business live.

This issue the employers believe is of vital importance to every industry in the State of Oregon or elsewhere. Labor is human, and, if given the control it is demanding through a closed shop, will take unto itself an earning that will ultimately destroy the business. Because of the disposition prevalent throughout human nature, in the ranks of labor or capital, to take more from industry than society believes it should take when the general interests of the whole people are not consulted, it is absolutely imperative that labor be not given the full control of issues that mean industrial development.

Portland had recently a very forceful example of the demands and aggressions that organized labor, uncontrolled by society at large, would make. This example was found in the work of the longshore organization on the waterfront of this city. For seventeen years the longshore unions of Portland took what they thought they were entitled to take from the business, and neither shipper nor society at large dared to question the demand. As a result of this excessive control by a body of organized labor, the efficiency of longshore work on the Portland waterfront became at least 30 per cent less than the efficiency of the same work on the water front at Puget Sound, where open shop conditions prevailed, and, while the efficiency of such work in Portland had sunk so low, a charge was imposed for labor here that was by far the highest imposed in any port of the Pacific or the United States proper. This exaction and selfish aggression of the laborer was one of the most powerful factors in reducing the shipping that came to this port. By eliminating so much of our shipping, the opportunity of the farmer, the fruit grower, livestock man, lumber manufacturer, general manufacturer and jobber to market his produce in the consuming territory of the world reached by water routes was materially lessened and a great injury was done the state. After nearly a score of years of this control, society in this community, expressing itself through the Chamber of Commerce, wrested from this element of organized labor its absolute control and put wage conditions and efficiency on an open shop basis and on an equality with other competitive ports.

If the steel shipbuilders of Portland accede to the closed shop demands made upon them today, the way would be open for the same excessive exactions and the same ultimate destructive rules in shipbuilding that prevailed in longshore work. We are determined that such a development shall not take place, and we want the support of the State in this fair position.

We note also that, during many years of struggle here when our practically ship repairing and building company had no business to speak of, the forces of organized labor were not so insistent upon the closed shop. During these periods employers were carrying men with considerable burden unto themselves to maintain a staff for the time when business should come. No purpose was expressed by organized labor to carry a portion of these burdens and share the losses sustained, but as soon as the employers had closed contracts of a very large nature for

the manufacture of steel ships, and it looked as though these contracts obligated the employers for delivery within a certain time, the forces of unionism suddenly realized that the future of the industry depended upon their controlling it. These facts reveal that Union labor has selected what seems to them an opportune time to drive their own bargain, which is intended to profit themselves only, and that, in selecting this time and preparing a strike, the larger ultimate good of the State and society is not being considered, but the men behind the move are willing to risk the entire industry to attain their own individual ends. Such a policy is not for Oregon's best interests, and we trust that it will not be sanctioned by the state at large.

Our steel shipbuilding industry was never, until the present, established on lines that promised permanency and success. It is a work of the utmost interest to the whole state. If it becomes a permanent success, it should lead to Oregon ownership of these vessels and the compelling of these vessels to become, in due course of time, delivery wagons for Oregon products. Our hopes are to get Oregon interested in such absolutely essential lines of development; lines that have proven all important to every great producing center of the world that has seaboard opportunities. The demands of a limited element of labor, when already well paid and enjoying short hours, must not be permitted to destroy this great opportunity for the state as a whole.

Only a small percentage of the labor that seeks employment here belongs to the forces of Union labor. A very large number of men prefer to work under other than Union conditions. The steel shops of this city are able to get all the men they desire with satisfactory efficiency without a closed shop. Their right to secure this labor we believe is a protection the country must guarantee at all times. All we are standing for is to prevent one element of labor from preventing through force and coercion, the privilege of the employer to engage labor not identified with that element, and the privilege of that labor to work where it desires.

Yours very truly,
Portland Chamber of Commerce.

Thomas Ellison.

J. H. Ellison, of this city, thinks that Thomas Ellison must be a relative of his. The following was taken from a Walnut, Ark. newspaper:

In Thomas Ellison, better known as Uncle Tom, who resides in Newton County, it is believed the real champion of the pre-generation principles of Theodore Roosevelt has been found. Uncle Tom is 95 years old.

The birth yesterday of a son to one of his granddaughters caused a re-casting of Ellison's record. Here it is. Married three times. Father of 50 children. Grandfather of 126 children. Great grandfather of 60 children. Great great grand father of 27 children. His youngest child is 11 years old, the oldest is 65. Ellison was born in Clinton County, Ohio.

Bids Wanted on Hauling Cheese and On Wood.

The Clover Leaf Creamery Company wishes to receive bids on wood as follows, up to seventy cords of spruce body or hemlock wood delivered in 16 inch lengths in company's shed, wood to be in suitable sizes to use in cheese factory, and to be delivered one half June 1st, 1917, and the balance by September 15, 1917, and to be piled in ricks in said shed. Company will receive bids on less than the full amount.

Also, company will receive bids on hauling cheese to Tillamook, dock and railroad, for the 1917 season, and on hauling box shooks from Tillamook City to factory and on hauling supplies from Tillamook City to factory. Company reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Leave bids at the office of Carl Haberlach, Sec., Tillamook, Oregon, on or before January 20th, 1917, at noon.

Clover Leaf Creamery Co.

Bad Habits.

Those who breakfast at eight o'clock or later, lunch at twelve and have dinner at six are almost certain to be troubled with indigestion. They do not allow time for one meal to digest before taking another. Not less than five hours should elapse between meals. If you are troubled with indigestion correct your habits and take Chamberlain's Tablets, and you may reasonable hope for a quick recovery. These tablets strengthen the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. For sale by Lamars Drug Store.

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