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

Editorial Snap Shots.

The Holstein dairymen are going to build a cheese factory next year where only Holstein milk will be received, and where only Holstein cheese is to be produced.

F. R. Beals and some of the live wires in this city, with the assistance of the Commercial Club, Fairview Grange and the County Court, are entitled to a word of commendation for the part they took in having inserted in the state bond bill the hard-surfacing of the county road south of this city for 20 miles or more, to be constructed immediately should the bill become a law, which we hope it will.

The snap shot man is heartily in favor of the \$600,000 road bill and will make a strong effort to have it become a law. Tillamook is exceedingly fortunate in the large amount of hard-surfacing to be done in the county, for the bill provides for hard-surfacing through the entire length of the county with the exception of 12 miles of road between Garibaldi and Tillamook City.

These are some facts the people of Tillamook should not lose sight of: 1—Tillamook County was well provided for in the state bond bill, in fact it will receive a great deal more money than some other counties.

2—The county should be in a position to avail itself of state and federal aid whenever it is available. If the county is not in a position to do this, other counties will be ready, and will take the money which should be expended, and Tillamook will get left.

3—One bonding bill provides for \$6,000,000, and automobile licenses will pay the indebtedness. It will not be a tax on property. Multnomah county will pay 3 1/2 per cent and the money will be expended in other counties, including Tillamook.

4—As automobiles, auto trucks, etc. use the roads more than anyone else, it is only right and proper that they should be made to pay for their construction and up-keep.

5—Persons who own autos are willing to pay the extra tax, because the saving on tires and extra wear and tear, with good roads will greatly reduce the cost of running expenses.

6—It was computed that it would cost the county from \$2,000 to \$5,000 a mile to prepare the road bed for hard-surfacing and the state \$12,500,000 a mile for hard surfacing, which means that every dollar the county expends it will receive \$2.00.

7—To be in a position to avail itself of state and federal aid, Tillamook county will have to bond. It should be taken up by the committee appointed by the meeting, for it represents all sections of the county, and a recommendation made as to how the money raised by bonds should be used or held in reserve to meet state and federal aid whenever this is available.

At the general election last November the voters were pronounced that they were not in favor of Sunday closing, that is they were not in accord with the law that existed at that time. It was, however, the sovereign will of the people. We simply mention these facts because the city dads refuse to call a special election to decide whether pool rooms should be allowed to remain open on Sundays. Judge Bagley has decided that the city council must call an election. We are going to discuss the matter somewhat, not in any spirit of criticism,

but to show how inconsistent most of us are when it comes to Sunday closing, so will give a few illustrations. Bearing in mind that the people voted down the Blue Sky law, it seems to us that one business has as much right to open on Sundays as another, as long as it is clean and properly conducted. We ask the citizens if it is right to close up a pool room on one corner of a street and on two opposite corners allow cigar stands to open? Men go to the cigar stands to buy things for pleasure, but men who want to go to pool rooms are denied that right. The confectionery stores and the news stands open on Sunday because people take pleasure in buying fruit, etc., and reading the newspapers. The telephone, telegraph and electric light systems run on Sundays for people's pleasure, and the railroads and the post office do business for the same reason, but the ban is placed on billiard halls. The movies are open and in the summer crowds go to see a baseball game on Sundays, but the "lid" is placed on the billiard halls. The few illustrations we have recited goes to prove that most of us are inconsistent when it comes to the question of Sunday closing, and the only persons who are consistent are those who strictly follow the Mosaic law. The person who starts on a journey on Sunday, goes to the post-office for mail, buys a newspaper, takes joy rides, goes to the movies, etc., are responsible for having other persons employed on Sundays. We are not contending that any of these things are wrong or sinful, but most of us are responsible, directly or indirectly, for the large amount of Sunday employment and in depriving others of the day of rest. Those who contend for Sunday closing, but do some of the things we have mentioned had better cast the mote out of their own eye before they undertake to decide how or in what way the other fellow should run his business. The Oregon System—not that we like it, was invoked to decide the question of Sunday closing, and not withstanding the large vote to take the ban off Sunday closing, some of our citizens want to defeat the sovereign will of the people and single out one business to close up and allow all others to do as they please. Suppose an election is held and the people vote to keep the billiard rooms closed, it will place this city and the Oregon system in a ridiculous position. Now as to the billiard rooms in this city. All fair minded persons must admit that the Rialto is a credit to the city and is under the best management. That is a good recommendation, considering the tendency of some billiard rooms proprietors to allowing gambling, which have brought them into disrepute. Persons who visit the city over Sunday, and who do not care to go to places of worship, congregated around cigar stands and expectorate on the sidewalk. Every Sunday a number of loggers come to this city, and we ask the citizens whether it would not be better to allow them in the billiard and reading rooms of the Rialto than to hang around the cigar stands, or get into some back room and gamble and possibly carouse, not that we would infer that any of the loggers of this county do such things, but the environments will make them have a tendency to do so. The snap shot man submits these few ideas to the broad minded citizens, also to the city council, for their careful consideration, with the hope that this matter can be amicably settled, as it is unfair to discriminate against one business and not other businesses, now that the people of Oregon have decided the Sunday closing question.

What the Editors Say.

Hundreds of pounds of potatoes have been brought out of the Tillamook country this winter by parcel post. More than a ton of the tubers have come over in the mail sacks. This is one of the generous features of Uncle Sam's business policy which is a great benefit to many, but adds to the work of the mail clerk and stage driver.—Willamina Times

We believe it is high time to stop knocking about what is being done in the way of county road improvement. Anyone who has traveled the roads of Douglas county for the past several years cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that our roads are very much improved, despite mistakes that have been made. There is a great comfort in the fact that we really are making headway.—Riddle Tribune.

A food riot occurred in New York Tuesday when the women of the tenement districts invaded the city hall and demanded relief from the high price of necessities. With potatoes selling at 7 1/2 cents and onions above ten cents there and other commodities in proportion it would seem that they are more than justified in their demands.—Sheridan Sun.

Henry Ford, of "Tin Lizzie" fame has offered to loan this nation \$100,000,000 without interest in case of war. Ford believes in getting them out of the trenches, even if it be necessary to shoot them out. The above offer, together with the use of his wonderful factory with 46,000 employees in Detroit, without profit shows that Henry's heart is in the right place however.—Seaside Signal.

First class road surveying is costing Coos County only from \$100 to \$140 per mile for its 73 miles of road to be built from the proceeds of its \$370,000 bond issue. This money is well spent, for the better the survey, the less chance for extras and costly litigation on the actual construction. Poor surveying saved two Oregon counties a few hundred dollars last year and cost them over \$30,000 in extras.—Oregon Voter.

What else can the man on the ranch ask for these days with about everything coming his way. With potatoes higher than they have been for years, and onions so dear that they start the tears without even eating the health-giving things, say nothing about the price eggs bring. There's wool, too; that's going some—it's almost as high as the glowing sun; but as poor town mortals have nothing to say, we are happy indeed if we have the dough to pay.—Willamina Times.

With the passing of the faithful horse, another vocation will go—the horse trader. The horse-trader will soon give his attention to trading automobiles. Just as in the old days everyone was not able to purchase a thoroughbred or a pure bred horse, and was willing to buy an "old skate" so the man may yet be seen in this town who will deal in second hand and third hand automobiles, and in cars of cheaper makes. With the gradual elimination of the horses from the cities, the auto trader is sure to make his bow to the buying public.—News Reporter.

Every town with a voluntary fire department always has a class of people who are prone to criticize the voluntary workmen who labor to save property from destruction when a fire occurs. The criticism will be directed at the firemen regardless of the equipment with which they have to work or the facilities provided for quickly directing them to the flames. When you hear one knocking the voluntary firemen, just remember that the poor fellow doesn't know what else to talk about and that he would rather knock than boost, because that is the case nine times out of ten.—Itemizer.

Now that it's all over, and a bird's-eye view of the legislative session may be taken, a vote of thanks should be extended by the people of Oregon to representatives and senators who served them for forty-two strenuous days in Salem. Few vicious bills were introduced, and only two were passed that can be called vicious by anyone who wants to call names. No session of any Oregon legislature for many years can show so clean a slate. Fewer freak bills were introduced than in any session for many years, and practically no freak legislation was adopted. For common sense this assembly made a fine record.—Oregon Voter.

If the present high prices continue in the hog market it looks as if there would be very few sows left in the country. With a 500 or 600 pound sow bringing \$400, \$500 and \$600, the average farmer is going to get her on the market with the idea that the sow may be replaced a little later on for half the price. This sort of reasoning is undoubtedly wrong, but no amount of printed words in this or any other newspaper will be able to convince Mr. Farmer. He will have to learn by experience. With the close of the war will come a great demand for hogs, especially young sows and breeding stock will bring attractive prices. The farmer who is farseeing will surely keep on his place a few of his best brood sows. We trust it will never be necessary to go back to the corn belt states again for our hog supply, but it is possible.—Live Stock Reporter.

The back yard vegetable garden next summer will be no joke. When potatoes, onions, cabbage, etc., are selling at prices two to five times above the ordinary figures, it is time for the consumer to do something other than read the papers and curse the middlemen. Conditions like these seem bound to continue while the war lasts. Many of our food products are being deposited at the bottom of the ocean by the German submarines. It is time for the man who has money

Helping the Kaiser Play his Game.

The Spokesman-Review remarked the other day that by drifting along without any clear policy of meeting the German submarine campaign the administration was playing the game about as the kaiser would have it played. We are now informed by the Associated Press that "the administration realizes that so long as it permits American ships to be held in port for fear of attack by submarines, it is in effect acquiescing in the German policy. This state of affairs, it is admitted, can not be permitted to continue indefinitely."

Why then, this long-continued vacillation? Three weeks have passed since Germany served notice on the administration of its purpose to sink without warning American and neutral ships bearing American merchandise across the Atlantic. It was not an empty threat, German submarines are sinking such ships, and in a supplemental declaration the Berlin government told the American people that it was in deadly earnest and we should not deceive ourselves with a hope that the kaiser would yield.

Manifestly Germany has been "feeling out" the president and has made up its mind that when it put him to the touch he would flinch and find some way of negating his words. He is paying now the price that men must always pay who are loud in words and faint in deed. He is like a poker player who starts the bluffing and finds himself upset when his opponent comes back with a stiffer bluff.

Yet there never has been a time when the American people would not have sustained his words if he himself had made them good. American ships should be supplied with guns to protect themselves against lawless attacks and urged to sail with our grain and manufacturers. Otherwise our surplus products will accumulate, forcing down the price of grain and throwing out of employment thousands of factory hands.—Spokesman Review.

The Register believes that in the coming two years a movement ought to be started to relieve the legislature of the burden of purely local legislation. The session of the Oregon legislature are limited to 40 days, and this gives little enough time for consideration of questions of large and general importance without bringing in purely local issues with their corresponding local fights. The time of the legislative assembly is too valuable to be devoted to problems that ought to be solved locally. For instance, at the session two years ago a law was passed reducing the salaries of the Lane county commissioners. It was admittedly a grudge measure, and was repealed at the session just closed. Irrespective of the merits of this particular law, the salary paid to county officials is a purely local matter and ought to be determined by the counties themselves. At the session just closed a law was passed reducing the terms of school directors in districts of the first class from five to three years. The bill that was enacted originated in a school fight of long standing in Portland and that ought to have been settled by Portland alone. As a result of the law, however, school policies all over the state will be disturbed and nothing whatever gained. The time of the legislature has been wasted and school affairs generally have been annoyingly disturbed. We think much would be gained and nothing lost by providing a still larger measure of local self government than prevails. There is not the slightest reason for bringing questions of purely local interest into the legislature.—Oregon Register.

Today the little children of Belgium—4,000,000 of them—are paying the price. Innocent the children of any wrong doing, but nevertheless they pay.

Four million Belgian children are hungry today. A large percentage of them are starving, and will die regardless of the haste with which money is raised and rushed to them to buy food.

But a large percentage of them can be saved. Will you try to get this picture in your minds? Imagine a long bread line; every child in it is hungry; some of them are starving, and there is not enough of food for all. An officer comes down the line. He examines each child and he separates the hungry from the starving, and the "hungry" are pulled out of the line, screaming and kicking.

Get that again. The "hungry" are separated from the "starving." That is a true picture, and it is the basis of this appeal to all Oregonians who have received big pay for their products sent to the war zone.

We ask you to pay back a little sum of money to send to those children, so that all may have sufficient food to keep them alive until the war is over. We appeal for any sum you wish to give, but send it quickly. All remittances should be made to S. L. Eddy, care of Ladd & Tilton Bank, Portland, Oregon. It will reach the committee in charge of the Belgian Children's food fund, and will be promptly forwarded.

The committee can keep a Belgian child alive at a cost of \$1 per month, or a little over 3 cents a day. One hundred dollars will feed 1,000 children one month. The children will only have three slices of bread spread with grease and a bowl of vegetable soup, but it will sustain life.

I want to ask one big hearted fellow in every town where my appeal is printed to read this appeal and to then get right out and pass the hat for contributions. Don't wait for some other fellow to do it; do it yourself.

I want to ask every school in Oregon to undertake the support of as many Belgian children as the pupils think they can care for. A fund of \$5 a month from every school in Oregon would be caring for several thousand hungry kiddies.

Sunday, March 4, has been designated as Belgian Children's Relief Day. I urge every minister and every priest to speak of the conditions in Belgium, and to take up a collection to buy food for the little ones.

I urge every Mayor, every County School Superintendent, every commercial organization to help in this work. Call meeting and organize to save these innocent lives. Each community should go at the work in its own way, but all remittances should

be sent to Mr. Eddy. They will be acknowledged, and full credit will be given each town and city for what it does. Sincerely Yours, J. E. Werlein, Chairman, Belgian Children's Food Fund, Progressive Business Men's Club, Portland, Oregon.

TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTION

Simple Precautions by Which Owners May Keep the Disease From Their Animals.

Tuberculosis is the commonest and most widely prevalent of all contagious diseases. There are many other infections, however, which are much more easily spread and to which the body of the average man or animal is much less resistant. The explanation of the apparently inconsistent facts is to be found in the appearance of perfect health which victims of the disease often possess long after they have become active disseminators of the tuberculosis germ. It is thus possible for the disease to be introduced into herds and to become firmly established in them without the knowledge of the owner.

Livestock can be protected against this insidious disease by the practice of two rules, which may be stated as follows: 1. Never introduce an animal into a healthy herd or flock unless there is positive proof that it comes from a healthy herd or flock.

2. Consult your veterinarian regarding the special tests which can be made to prove whether animals are free from serious and common diseases and make sure that no animals are added to healthy herds unless these tests, combined with a period of segregation, show that they are free from infection.

In its insidious and chronic character infectious abortion somewhat resembles tuberculosis. The germs of this disease may be spread by animals that are apparently healthy, and precautions similar to those adopted for tuberculosis should therefore be taken to prevent its dissemination.

The essential cause of tuberculosis is the tubercle bacillus. Unless this germ is present there can be no tuberculosis. Furthermore, as far as we know the germ does not seem able to grow anywhere but in the bodies of its victims, and it is not able to establish itself in a new victim unless the animal is exposed to it repeatedly or for relatively long periods of time, or under peculiarly unfavorable conditions. Despite the prevalence of the disease, therefore, it is possible to guard against it by doing away with the conditions that favor its spread. Unhygienic conditions prepare animals for the development of tuberculosis in much the same manner as cultivation prepares a piece of land for the production of a crop. Nevertheless, even under such conditions, tuberculosis cannot develop without the tubercle bacilli; any more than a crop can be produced in a cultivated field without seed.

Wasting Road Money.

The writer has seen road tax collected in a district in which existed not even a trail on which to expend it.

He has seen a road supervisor sit on the sidewalk in Summer for half a day superintending the work of one man the net result being about what would be accomplished by one husky boy in an hour.

He has seen the workings of the old system, under which the "viewers" met and did as much in a day as a competent engineer would now require a week for—that is, they would "lay out" miles of road over hills and through thick timber, which made it impossible for them to select the best route without much exploration a fact that never bothered them much so long as the grades were not over 45 degrees—and they got home in time for supper.

He has seen the work done by one supervisor abandoned or all done over by his successor the following year.

He has seen road supervisors appointed, not with any regard to their fitness for the work, but "because they needed it."

He has seen grossly defective work done by a contractor and then accepted by the county court against the protest of all the people interested.

He has seen our county courts in entire control of a road building as a hog does about hashesh.

He has seen the county gradually working toward better things. He considers that one of the wisest steps ever taken by the county court was the employment of a road master.

He believes that a reasonable amount of money spent in the "overhead" department of our road activities is not a waste but a wise economy.—Coquill Herald.

When to Take Chamberlain's Tablets

When you feel dull and stupid after eating.

When constipated or bilious.

When you have a sick headache.

When you have a sore stomach.

When you belch after eating.

When you have indigestion.

When nervous or despondent.

When you have no relish for your meals.

When your liver is torpid.

For sale by Lamars Drug Store.

Sign of Good Digestion.

When you see a cheerful and happy old lady you may know that she has good digestion. If your digestion is impaired or if you do not relish your meals take a dose of Chamberlain's Tablets. They strengthen the stomach, improve the digestion and cause a gentle movement of the bowels. For sale by Lamar's Drug Store.

Appeal for Starving Children.

This is an appeal on behalf of little children, and I want to reach: The wheat growers east of the Cascade mountains;

The cowboys of the same district. The fishermen of the rivers of Oregon;

The dairymen in the valley west of the Cascade mountains.

The mothers and fathers, and the school children of every school district of the state.

I want to remind you wheat men and you cow men, dairymen and homebuilders of the unprecedented prosperity that has been yours during the past two years, and to point out that it is possible for you to enjoy the good things of life because (and for no other reason) of the most awful war in the history of the world.

In the pathway of that contest stood a little country which was unfortunate enough to oppose the advance of an invading army—it was Belgium.

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