

CHEESE SITUATION IN THE EAST
Prospect of Markets Being Overstocked—Foreign Shipments Stop

The erroneous impressions prevailing in cheese trade circles of the United States, as well as some of the newspapers, seem almost incredible to those who know the altered conditions that now confront the industry. A very small percentage of the trade, as well as the newspapers, treating of the article realize that the matter of exporting any of our cheese to Great Britain has entirely ceased for the time being, if not for an indefinite period. A very large percentage of the cheese trade, proper, appear to think that the present absence of exports from the market is only temporary, and are quite confident that any day they are likely to resume operations. Many of the prominent trade journals are laboring under this same delusion and only a few days ago, one of the most prominent trade journals in New York, said there was then some buying for export going on, and treating the matter of the absence of exporters from active operating as only temporary.

Now let us see what are the actual facts in these premises: The last edict of the food controller of Great Britain, May 29th, gave the finishing stroke that completely ended the occupation of exports in the article to Great Britain for an indefinite period. This edict was to the fact that, on and after May 29th, the food controller of Great Britain would commandeer all cheese arriving in England after that date if consigned to individuals or corporations. The result of this was that all of us that were engaged in exporting cheese and consigning to our different connections in Great Britain, found ourselves debarred from doing so after May 29th. In my own case, which is similar to all others, my last two shipments of cheese to Liverpool, one per steamship Pruth, that left Boston about May 11th, and the other per steamship Etonian, about May 18th, were taken possession of by the English Government as soon as the two steamers arrived in Liverpool. My consignees have informed me that, in consequence of having shipped these cheese prior to the government's edict of May 29th, that the Government, in commandeering them, would allow me actual cost of goods landed in Liverpool, but would not allow me my profit. Under the circumstances I think the English government has treated me very fairly, and others that have had similar experiences, now realize that it is impossible to get a box of cheese into Great Britain, except through the British Government, as it would be to pass an elephant through the eye of a cambric needle. Therefore, there is not the slightest possibility of exporting being resumed, until after the English government has exhausted the Canadian and New Zealand stocks of cheese. Should, however, stocks of these prove insufficient, as the season wears on, for the Government's requirements, as well as civilians' needs then the matter of American cheese would come in for consideration. Such a condition of things is not at all likely to take place until after the turn of the new year, if at all. The English Government has quite a considerable stock of commandeered New Zealand cheese, of 1916 production, in England now, and it is also a well known fact that there is quite a heavy amount of New Zealand cheese, of 1916 make, still in New Zealand that has not been shipped out in consequence of an insufficiency of freight space obtainable to get these cheese into Great Britain and it must not be forgotten that there is a very considerable quantity of the spring make of cheese of this year's production in Canada at the moment awaiting shipment. They are now in the flush of the make of cheese in Canada, with every prospect, at the present time, that there will be a very heavy make.

It is most important to bear in mind the extraordinary changes that have taken place in the matter of exporting cheese from United States and Canada within the short space of eight months. Early in November last year the Controller of food in England decided to put a maximum wholesale price on American and Canadian cheese. Before doing so he called together the most prominent dealers in the article in all the principal cities of Great Britain for a conference in order to decide as to what the maximum wholesale price should be. The result of that consultation was that these representatives of the trade advised the Controller that 160 shillings for American, and 162 shillings per cwt. for Canadian and New Zealand cheese would appear as just and equitable, although cheese at that time had reached 172 to 174 shillings per cwt. in London, but as everyone was very lightly stocked then, that by fixing such prices they would cause little or no loss to the trade in general. Business went along on the basis of these prices, although it will have to be admitted by those at all familiar with market conditions that, immediately after the maximum price was fixed, in consequence of light supplies week after week, it would have been quite within the possibilities that prices, in London, would have reached as high as 180 to 190 shillings per cwt. but for this Government's maximum price at wholesale.

It must be born in mind, that from last November, to the opening of the new season in May, this year (covering a period of six months), this maximum wholesale price for the government was not altered once. When the new season opened this year, the Controller had discovered, so to speak, that they had started at the top of the ladder instead of the bottom last season in not having controlled the retailer in any way in the matter of prices he was to charge the consumer. This individual, true to his species (and they are just as merciful

less in England as they are in America), had played sad havoc with the consumers' purse by charging the most exorbitant prices (presumably in consequence of the war and they played this for all it was worth, the same as the retailers are now doing in this country.) So, at the end of the opening of the new season, it was decided to reverse the order of things and to start out by fixing the maximum selling price at retail, which was made 15 pence (about 32 cents our money), and then to regulate upward the position of the jobber and the wholesaler in turn. By this changed order of things the importer was eliminated because the Government, commandeering all the cheese arriving in England after May 29th, became the sole importer of the article, as well as the principal wholesaler. When the maximum wholesale price was placed at 150 to 162 shillings last November, the position of the different middlemen was arranged as follows: an importer must sell to the wholesaler but could not sell to another importer, except at cost; the wholesaler must sell to the jobber but could not sell to another wholesaler except at cost; the jobber must sell to the retailer but could not sell to another jobber except at cost. This classifying of the handlers of the product made speculation in the article impossible.

At the opening of the new season this year, the English Government commandeered the exportable quantity of Canada's output during the war, and a Canadian Commission was appointed to regulate the prices the government would pay for it. There was a most vexatious delay in arriving at the maximum price the Government would pay which caused considerable inconvenience and loss to the regular Canadian exporters. When the maximum prices were finally established which were 2 1/4c for Firsts, 2 1/4c for Seconds, and 20 3/4c for Thirds, it threw the trade in Montreal into a great state of excitement. Exporters that had formerly been accustomed to handle the cheese product of Canada, found their occupation was gone, and the only thing left for them to do in handling cheese after this, was to secure cheese from factory men as best they could so as to sell the same to the government at this range of prices, and it has resulted in a very poor business to these former exporters, as they have been forced to pay factorymen at their doors 20 3/4c to as high as 21 1/4c. Since these cheese have to be freighted into Montreal, paraffined, each box strapped with iron hoops, and delivered to the steamer that the government might designate for its shipment, it will thus be seen that the margin of profit in doing the business is exceedingly small.

With this state of things, is it not perfectly plain that in consequence of this loss of our exporting business to Great Britain the American cheese has only a value that will enable it to be consumed at home, and the sooner this is realized by those engaged in the trade the better for them?

The Valuable Hog.

Raise more hogs! We may not have realized it, but pork is the principle meat of the army as well as of the city and farm. The department of agriculture says the hog is the most important animal to raise for meat and money. In the first place the hog calls for less labor, less capital, less equipment than that required in raising other domestic animals. The returns in meat and meat products are greater than for any other animal. And the meat is the most satisfactory of all for packing and longdistance shipping. Pork has been placed on the market in a great variety of attractive and palatable forms. In fact, there is no other meat which can be obtained in so many different forms and from which so many products are manufactured. And it keeps well. Why not take our hats off to the humble hog and give him all due honor?

Many farms where no hogs are raised ought to have them. And farms where hogs are already a valuable product should produce more than they ever did before. Three-fourths of the world's international trade in pork and pork products came from the United States before the war. Since then the proportion has greatly increased. The need is greater than ever. America's opportunity and duty are plain.

Fair Play Demanded.

(From Leslie's)
"The American Newspaper Publishers' Association, in meeting June 21, earnestly and emphatically protests against a special discriminating war tax in any form levied against the newspaper business. That business is not a war industry. It is at this time bearing a very onerous and special burden of expense due entirely to the war, and it is making no profit, directly or indirectly, out of the war. The Government is relying on the newspapers, as shown in the organization of publicity in connection with the recent National Registration Law the Liberty Loan and the Red Cross Fund, for the cordial and unreserved cooperation without which the issues of the war loan and the national military registration could not have been successfully achieved. Such cooperation with the Government the newspapers render always cheerfully and promptly and at their own expense, and they expect and desire in addition to bear their just burden of taxation. The newspapers recognize the need of special war taxes, and they will pay any rate of taxes that Congress finds necessary to impose on all other legitimate and necessary business. As for the postal rates, they have been established for generations upon a public policy that the diffusion of knowledge and information in newspapers was necessary to the unity and welfare of the Nation and therefore ought to be encouraged by moderate postage rates. If this policy is now,

after more than half a century, to be reversed, it should be done only after full consideration and investigation; it should be done only in the public interest and not in the guise of a war tax upon a business which is neither a war profiteer, a luxury, nor one properly subject to punitive taxation."

Flour Cheaper in England than in United States.

Food Administrator Hoover told a special committee of the New York Produce exchange that for the 1916 wheat crop, so far, the difference had been so great between the price of cash wheat and the price of flour that the extra profits had amounted to \$139,000,000 up to the date of the records, and this will be increased probably \$20,000,000 more before the end of the season.

These figures stagger the imagination, but this illustration will help us to a clearer understanding of their magnitude. The excess profits of a year in flour alone would cover the Red Cross fund of \$100,000,000 and leave nearly enough to meet one year's interest on the \$2,000,000,000 Liberty loan bond.

The fact was brought out by Mr. Hoover that prices of wheat and flour are lower in England than in this country. The New York delegation thought that impossible unless the difference was imposed as a war expense by the British government, and asked Mr. Hoover if that was not the explanation.

The food administrator told them their explanation was erroneous—that the price of wheat and flour in England was regulated on the cost of the entire supply of a year, and had nothing to do with the high prevailing prices in America or elsewhere. The British food controller strikes an average of the cost of all wheat bought in the year, and flour is sold to the people on that basis. The speculator finds it impossible to get his "bit."

Yet in the face of these revelations congress halts and haggles over food control legislation. Perhaps some of its members halt and haggles because of these facts.—Spokesman Review.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned C. R. Braden as administrator of the estate of Cecelia H. Childs, deceased, and also of the partnership estate of Childs & Braden, Cecelia H. Childs and F. L. Braden, partners, Cecelia H. Childs, deceased, has filed his duly verified account in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Tillamook County. The said court has fixed Saturday, August 25th, 1917, at eleven a. m. in the county court room of said court in Tillamook, Oregon, as the time and place for the hearing of objections if any, to said final account and the petition for final settlement of said estate. All persons having objections thereto should file the same on and before said date or be forever barred; and the said estate will then be finally settled and the said administrator and his bondsmen discharged and exonerated from any and all liabilities by reason of their connection with such estate.

R. C. Braden, Administrator for said estate.
B. A. Kleiks, McMinnville, Ore.
H. T. Botts, Tillamook, Oregon,
Attorneys for said estate.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

Notice is hereby given: That pursuant to a writ of execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Tillamook, dated the 10th day of June, 1917, upon a decree rendered in said Court on the 18th day of June, 1917, in the cause wherein Louise Weinhard, Anna Westinger, Paul Westinger and Henry Wagner, executrices and executors respectively of the last will and testament of Henry Weinhard, deceased, were plaintiffs, and F. H. Astmann, Veronika Astmann, and Veronika Astmann, as assignee of F. H. Astmann, for the benefit of the creditors of F. H. Astmann, were defendants, in favor of said plaintiffs and against the said defendants for the sum of twenty-seven hundred dollars, together with interest thereon from January 17th, 1912, at the rate of six per cent per annum until paid, and for the further sum of two hundred fifty dollars attorney's fees and for the costs and disbursements of this suit, taxed at \$17.75, which said execution is to me directed, commanding me as Sheriff to satisfy the said decree by sale of the real property hereinafter described. Now, therefore, in order to satisfy said decree, I will, on Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1917, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House in Tillamook City, Oregon, sell at public auction (subject to redemption) to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest of the said defendants in and to the following described real property, situated in the County of Tillamook and State of Oregon, to-wit:

The East Half (E. 1/2) of the North East quarter (N.E. 1/4) and the South West quarter (S.W. 1/4) of the North East quarter (N.E. 1/4) of Section five (5), in Township One (1) North of Range Ten (10) West of Willamette Meridian, containing one hundred nineteen and 82-100 (119.82) acres, more or less.
Dated this 20th day of June, 1917.
W. L. Campbell,
Sheriff of Tillamook County, Ore.

Constipation and Indigestion.

"I have used Chamberlain's tablets and must say they are the best I have ever used for constipation and indigestion. My wife also uses them for indigestion and they did her good," writes Eugene S. Knight, Willamington, N. C. Chamberlain's tablets are mild and gentle in their action. Give them a trial. You are certain to be pleased with the agreeable laxative effect which they produce. For sale by Lamar's Drug Store.

"Asphalt-Base Oil Ideal Lubricant"

FORD—E. I. Vetch, Oakland—
"California asphalt-base oil forms an ideal lubricant for a Ford car."
STUDEBAKER—Studebaker Garage, Stockton—
"having used Zerolene for over six years, feel justified in recommending it to users of Studebaker cars."
DODGE—McArthur Bros., Phoenix—
"have used Zerolene exclusively in all our Dodge Brothers cars."
OAKLAND—Oakland Auto Sales Company, Portland—
"Zerolene has proved a satisfactory lubricant in our Oakland cars."

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On Sundays, until September 9th, especially low fare tickets will be sold, limited to date of sale.

MOTOR CAR SERVICE

Do not forget that the motor car makes two daily round trips between Tillamook and Mohler, in addition to the steam service.

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