

**ADVERTISING RATES.**  
**Legal Advertisements.**

First Insertion per line	\$.10
Each subsequent insertion, line	.05
Business and Professional cards one month	1.00
Locals per line each insertion	.05
Display advertisements, an inch and Lodge Notices, per line	.05
All Resolutions of Condolence one month	.50

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

**Editorial Snap Shots.**

Cut it out—teaching German in the public schools. This is a gentle hint to the school directors of this county.

How many acres of loganberries are you going to plant on that poor land? Make it earn you several hundred dollars a year by planting it to loganberries.

Because other parts of Oregon have failed to appreciate what the Portland Chamber of Commerce have done for them, this did not deter Tillamook from showing her appreciation.

There is going to be considerable logged-off land in this county in the near future, some of which will be suitable for dairying, and for loganberries. If some plan could be devised so that it could be bought cheap, it might induce a number of persons with small capital to come here and locate.

It is about time something was done to catch the nocturnal prowler, dead or alive, who has been stealing things from the residences for so long. A reward of about \$100.00 to deliver the snea kthief, dead or alive, should be offered. There is some complaint about persons stealing flowers, and this should be stopped also.

Grass is growing so fast in Tillamook county that it is getting ahead of Old Bossy, for she cannot chew it up fast enough. The green meadows, with an abundance of green feed, looks more like early spring than the fall of the year. Well, Old Bossy is not worrying about the highest of livig or conservation with an abundance of green feed to satisfy her.

Thomas Withycombe, who conducted a sale of registered Jersey cattle at the Fair Grounds, on his way home, gave Sergeant Keldson \$20.50 towards the company mess fund. The boys of the 10th company not only appreciate the donation, but the people of this county do so also. We should all take more interest in our home boys, and do what we can to cheer them.

Some newspapers are advocating a commission form of government for counties, to be composed of three members. This would mean that the commission would appoint all the county employees. Oregon, surely has had enough freak laws and freak agitators, and it is time to live down and not increase the bad reputation that Oregon had when the politicians took up the Oregon syste into railroad them into office.

President Wilson has placed the price of paper at 2 1/2 cents per pound for the daily Official Bulletin, but gives no protection whatever to the newspapers who are being robbed by the "forty thieves". Why this discrimination? The newspapers are just as necessary for the prosecution of the war as the Official Bulletin, in fact, more so, for it was the newspapers that boosted the liberty loan and the Red Cross movement. The order of the president is disappointing to the newspaper men for he protects the government from the "forty thieves" and allows them to fleece the newspaper men.

The ship building strike is a most serious blow to Oregon's new industry, and from the look of things it is going to have a serious effect for some years in the future development of an industry that was making good progress and giving employment to large numbers of men. The trade unions are responsible for the trouble, for they want to confine the ship building to men who belong to unions. As we understand the situation the government is to blame for not setting a fair wage for the men, and should they refuse to work for that they should be drafted into the army. That would settle the strike question.

Here is a bit of information our Democratic friend, Bro. Trombley, has been bucking up against the past few years. In 1912 the Democrats were howling terribly because there was a "robber" tariff on print paper, and it was selling for three cents a pound which they swore was outrageous. Well, they took the "robber" tariff off and print paper has gone up to seven cents a pound and that's the way Democracy always works. Now, Bro. Trombley, how do you like the robber system of the free trade and high cost of living and the high cost of paper? It's tough on the newspaper men, isn't it?

We placed a snappy heading on the Gem Theatre advertisement last week, and the management thought we were trying to change the name of the theatre. Not so, however, Messrs. Partridge and Morrison had a whole lot of star attractions last week—likewise this week—and we wanted to give the impression—to use a theatrical phrase—that the Gem Theatre was the place for star attractions. No one can deny that, for the management must be commended for the star photo plays they are showing, which are appreciated by the public. Those who want a good evening's entertainment can get it at the Gem Theatre, at a small cost, and

we refer our readers to the star attractions in this week's issue.

Whenever there is an opportunity to boost for Tillamook County's famous cheese, the Tillamook Commercial Club does so. At the opening of the Sour Grass road it pulled off a little stunt in which the Tillamook product obtained a little advertising, and, at the banquet on Saturday a similar stunt was pulled off, and Bro. Shrode knows how to make the presentation on these occasions. When the shipbuilders make the same success in that industry as the dairymen have done in the cheese making, we will be lauding the ship building industry of Tillamook County. With increase of the output of cheese in other parts of the state and in Washington it is necessary that Tillamook cheese be advertised as much as possible.

The question to be determined and the one that vitally effects every taxpayer in Tillamook City is, shall this compromise proceed to consumation? Shall the litigants be permitted to attend to their own business in their own way or shall the non-litigants, who contributed nothing and have derived large benefits at the expense of the litigants, be permitted to interfere with this settlement and involve the city in further litigation and according to the best legal authorities shift the cost of the improvements onto the city as a whole?—Tillamook Herald.

Wouldn't that jar you to read such silly stuff. Say, Bro. Trombley, you wrote that inspired editorial in last week's Herald? Cough up, Bro. cough up. Well, if the non-litigants haven't any rights to be heard the litigants are fighting mad about something.

The series of articles by ex-Ambassador Gerard in the Oregonian are now ended. They were not only highly interesting, but opened the eyes of the American people to the fact that Germany, when it declared war, started a conquest of the whole world. When war was first declared people would not believe that Germany had started out to whip the world. They believe it now, for events of the past three years and the articles of Mr. Gerard have proved this to be a fact, and the Germans were to carry on a brutal, yes, the most brutal war in the history of the world, including the United States. Happily, when the Germans were driven back within 20 miles of Paris, their plans were all upset and their long cherished hope of Germany becoming the world power went aglimering. We consider Mr. Gerard has done a great service to the country in publishing those articles.

As there appears to be a little difficulty in disposing of the county road bonds, the proper thing to do is to start a friendly suit to decide whether the law is constitutional. This should be done at once. The snap shot man is not pleased with the way the bond brokers have acted, who seem to think that the county is in their hands and they can exact a big premium for selling them. There is plenty of money in Tillamook county and the county road bonds make a good investment for those who want a fair rate of interest. We would, therefore, recommend that an effort be made to sell them in the county. There are plenty of good road boosters who would invest \$100 or more in county road bonds. Anyway, let's do something to head off the bond brokers who want to make a big wad of money. And another thing, what a good advertisement it would be for Tillamook county that the people took up the \$200,000 road bonds themselves. It can be done, and a drive to that end should be made. This is a bit of information we want the County court to give serious consideration, and when the time comes to sell the bonds in small denominations the good road boosters of the county will get back of the drive, and give the bond brokers the horse laugh.

The banquet on Saturday night, given by the Commercial Club, was a fitting celebration of the advent of a new industry into the county, but more especially to show its appreciation to the Portland Chamber of Commerce for the assistance it rendered in procuring the contracts. Every speaker that evening felt grateful for the co-operation of Portland's commercial body gave this county, and, particularly to W. D. B. Dodson, its secretary. This was an object lesson and proves conclusively that the Portland Chamber of Commerce had a magnanimous spirit when it undertook to help upbuild all parts of Oregon. No one can say that Portland wants to "hog" everything. In the state road bond measure, Portland showed her interest in other parts of the state, and it is the same way with the new shipping industry, the Portland Chamber of Commerce was in favor of other parts in Oregon participating in ship building. And as a result of this, the gathering in this city fittingly showed its appreciation of the broad minded men of Portland in giving Tillamook its moral support. There should be more co-operation between the Portland Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Clubs of other cities. We were glad to have Mr. Dodson with us and listen to his kindly advice, and we think he went back to Portland fully convinced Tillamook people were most sincere in their appreciation of what the Portland Chamber of Commerce has done for this section.

The pavement controversy still drags along, and will do so until a board of arbitration is appointed to arrive at a settlement with the construction company. Some of the non-litigants were working on that plan and a committee met with a representative of the construction company, when the matter was talked over in a business manner without the least speck of prejudice or hard feeling. Both sides argued the merits and demerits of the pavement and the sewer system, and each side sub-

mitted what they thought was a fair settlement. The construction company had the matter under advisement when a number of the litigants started another agitation and threatened a law suit, and in consequence of this we are inclined to think, but we do not know positively, that this is the reason why the construction company has not replied to the non-litigants who were endeavoring to bring about a settlement without any spectacular fire works or expensive law suit. The committee that the non-litigants appointed to take the matter up with the construction company was composed of C. I. Clough, C. J. Edwards, and H. H. Rosenberg, and we do not know but what it would be a good idea for the city council to appoint them to bring about a settlement. All three are fair minded business men and hold no prejudices, and have no money consideration offered them, the same as some of the litigants who want the City Council to pass the assessment upon the stipulations agreed to by a few of the litigants and the construction company. We believe the gentlemen we have mentioned to arbitrate the matter would give all the property owners a square deal as well as the construction company, and we know that a large number of the non-litigants would be perfectly satisfied for them to act in that capacity.

**American Industry Shall "Pay the Freight."**

Figures issued by the Department of Commerce show that imports for the year ending June 30, 1917—\$2,659,000,000—reached the highest level ever known in our history, while the average rate of duty on all imports for 1917—8.5 per cent—the lowest ever known and about 50 per cent under the average rate for 1913, the last year under Protection.

With the exception of 1915, when the war disrupted world commerce, imports have steadily increased under the Wilson-Underwood law, while the average duty rate has steadily decreased.

Yet the avowed purpose of the Democrats in lowering the Tariff was, first, to lower the cost of living and, second to create larger revenues at our ports because of an increase in imports. The cost of living, as everyone knows, continued to increase even before the war, while the revenues declined, the law succeeded only in increasing imports. To equal the Republican revenue record of 1913, the Democratic law, with its present average duty rate of 8 per cent, would be obliged to create an annual importation of over \$4,000,000,000 worth of foreign products, or about one-eighth of our total production in normal times. That the party in power is in favor of such a situation is evidenced by their refusal to raise duty rates and their persistence in restoring almost wholly to internal taxation.

How long could industrial America tolerate such a condition of affairs in normal times, when war manufacture no longer monopolizes its attention? Industrial America is to be called upon for the material and a large part of the sinews of this war. It is the policy of the ruling party that American industry shall "pay the freight." And when the war has ceased the Democratic party will again be found insisting that this same industry shall compete with the reorganized government subsidized industry of Europe on a Free-Trade basis.

**"Hands Off!"**

"The president would rather lose the war than recommend or consent to a restoration of Protective Tariff duties!" This was the remark of a prominent member of the Congress of the United States. Over and over again the long-headed, prudent Protectionists of the Senate and House have pleaded in committees for such an increase in the Tariff as would double or treble the present meagre income of \$240,000,000 a year from duties on \$3,000,000,000 of imports. Many Democrats have declared that they would like to see this brought about. But they dare not run counter to the decree of the White House that the Tariff shall on no account be increased. "Hands off!" is the order. Apparently nothing now can change the ultimatum. It can, however, be changed by the election of a Protectionist Senate and House in 1918, and by the incoming of a Protectionist Congress and administration as the result of the election of 1920.

**Consideration.**

You have seen boys who were very much devoted to their mother and who cannot bear to have any one else do anything for them, not even the indulgent father. Willie was a boy of that sort, and one night he called his father to his bedside.

"Papa," he said, "will you please bring me a glass of water?"

His father went for the water, glowing with pride with the unusual summons, and when Willie had taken his drink the parent's curiosity got the best of him.

"Why did you call me instead of your mother," he asked?

"Oh there's been a dressmaker here today, and I was afraid there might be some needles and pins on the floor to get into mama's feet," replied Willie innocently.

**GIRL'S STATEMENT WILL HELP TILLAMOOK**

Here is the girl's own story: "For years I had dyspepsia, sour stomach and constipation. I drank hot water and olive oil by the gallon. Nothing helped until I tried buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-ika ONE-SPOONFUL helped me INSTANTLY." Because Adler-ika flushes the ENTIRE alimentary it relieves ANY CASE constipation, sour stomach or gas, and prevents appendicitis. It has QUICKEST action of anything we ever sold. J. S. Lamar, druggist.

**PREDICTS PEACE BEFORE SPRING**

**Henry Clews Says German People Will Want it on Any Terms.**

That the German people will demand peace on any terms before the year is over, was the prediction made by Henry Clews in an address before the convention of lumbermen at the Hotel McAlpin, New York, recently. Discussing financial conditions after the war, Mr. Clews said in part: "When the war does end, entirely new conditions will confront us and our friends, the allies will become our commercial enemies. Then will begin a scramble for trade. There is no doubt that peace will necessitate extensive readjustment. Concerns devoted to war business will be obliged to scrap considerable of their plants or prepare for other lines of work. War profits will disappear and a few lines of industry will cease entirely, but very important effects will quickly appear. Reconstruction instead of destruction will at once set loose great economic forces, and the work of rebuilding and rearranging the civilized world will start with a vigor that will soon overcome all confusion and hesitancy. War has impoverished the whole world, and waste of life and of wealth has been inconceivable. All of the nations combined have incurred war expenditures of over \$90,000,000,000.

"Unpreceived difficulties will appear in our recovery from war, which does not mean escape from all losses, but let it be distinctly kept in mind that peace, when it does come, will find the United States elevated to pre-eminence industrially, commercially and financially that would have required a generation to attain. We have suddenly become the world's banker, have secured a position that will not be surrendered, even should Great Britain recover her leadership after the war. We will still be a close second instead of a distant third or fourth, as before the war.

"The war is going to be won by mechanicians instead of with highly trained soldiers. It is a machinery war. Therefore, in my opinion, the present warfare is not likely to hold out through another severe winter."

**Senator McNary and the Two Billion Dollar War Revenue Bill.**

Following the passage in the Senate of the two billion dollar war revenue bill, and while awaiting the final action of the conferences with respect to the adjustment of all differences in the measure as it passed the two branches of Congress, Senator Charles L. McNary made a public statement in which he said: "I voted for the revenue bill upon its final passage as the war cannot be fought without money; yet, I hoped that a greater portion of the revenue could have been collected from those colossal institutions which are enjoying the fruits of the war and are thriving upon the enormous expenditures made necessary by this world conflict. I would not advocate a revenue policy that would disturb or frighten business, nor would I support a measure that considers the profitters too tenderly.

"The only objection I have to the bill now in conference is that it did not bear down more heavily upon the reapers of large war profits. For example, the Dupont Powder Company made annually from 1913 to 1915 inclusive profits amounting to five million dollars while in 1916 its profits climbed to the stupendous sum of eighty-two million. The United States Steel Corporation made in the year preceding our entrance into the war sixty-three millions of dollars and based upon the first six months of the current year it is estimated that its profits for 1917 will rise to the unprecedented figure of five hundred millions. Many other similar examples could be sighted though these are of the larger class.

"One excellent result obtained in the Senate was striking from the bill the provision relating to table taxes—those upon tea, coffee, sugar and the like. Every dollar now paid is a dollar and accumulated interest less to pay in the future by the long and distressing process of taxation, which eventually falls upon the shoulders of the great mass of people, a failure sufficiently to tax great profits, which are an accompaniment of war, and an over-issuance of bonds, brings about inflation, increase in cost of living and commercial distress following the arrest of war, and for those plain reasons I supported every effort to impose a heavy load of taxation upon those thriving institutions which are enjoying a harvest of profits above the dream of avarice."

**An Enterprising Office Boy.**

A foreign book contains an interesting anecdote that Baron de Reuter told to the author: "I had just made a start in London," said the founder of the famous news agency, "and had gone to eat a modest lunch, when my little office boy, who had been told where to find me, rushed in breathlessly to say that a gentleman had called to see me—a foreign looking gentleman, he added. "Why did you let him go?" I exclaimed. "I would have come around at once to see him."

"Please, sir, I didn't," was the reply. "He is still at the office. I've locked him in!"

And so one of Reuter's earliest and most prized subscribers was secured. The resourceful office boy subsequently became secretary and later a director of the company.—The Youth's Companion.

**Announcement.**

Mrs. J. C. Holden announces that she will open her Piano Studio, Sept. 1, for private and class instruction.

Mrs. Holden is a graduate of the Dunning Improved System of Music and will establish classes in this method.

Anyone desiring further particulars may call at any time.

**THE INCOME OF FARMERS SWELL BANK BEPOSITS**

EVERY Year, when the farmers sell their produce, the volume of bank deposits is greatly increased. Those farmers who reap the largest harvest should have the largest Bank Accounts. It often occurs, however, that a farmer who has smaller fields and proportionately smaller harvests has the most money in the Bank. Such a Farmer deposits a part of all of his income and his constant depositing and plans for saving show large results. The thrifty farmer should save his money, just as he does his hay and grains.

**BANKING FOR FARMERS, DAIRYMEN AND STOCKMEN.**  
**FIFTEEN YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL BANKING.**  
**TILLAMOOK COUNTY BANK**  
 AS SAFE AS THE SAFEST.  
 Tillamook, Ore.

**More Star Attractions!**

**At THE GEM.**

This week's Program contains some Wonderful Photo Plays.

**FRIDAY, SEPT. 28.**  
 "CHICKEN CASEY," five reel Triangle picture featuring Dorothy Dalton.  
 "GRAB BAG BRIDE," one reel comedy.

**SATURDAY, SEPT. 29.**  
 "ALADDIN'S OTHER LAMP," B. A. Rolfe presents the adorable little star Viola Dana in this five act Metro Wonderplay of Love and Adventure taken from Willard Mack's Playlet "The Dream Girl."  
 "RELIABLE HENRY," one reel Drew Comedy.

**SUNDAY, SEPT. 30.**  
 "DANCER'S PERIL," five reel World feature picture. Star not announced. Watch the lobby for advertising on this one.

**MONDAY, OCT. 1.**  
 "JIM BLUDSO," five reel Triangle pictures featuring Wilfred Lucas.  
 "A MALE GOVERNESS," one reel comedy.

**TUESDAY, OCT. 2.**  
 "SOLD AT AUCTION," five reel Pathe Gold Rooster Play, featuring Lois Meredith, also the PATHE NEWS on this date.

**WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3.**  
 "GIRL IN CHECKERED COAT," five reel Bluebird photo play, featuring Dorothy Phillips, star of "Hell Morgan's Girl."  
 Single reel comedy.

**THURSDAY, OCT. 4.**  
 "TWO LITTLE IMPES," five reel William Fox Photo-play, featuring Jane and Katherine Lee. These two little Starlets are full of mischief and life becoming to one of their ages, and this program is sure to please old and young alike. What is more interesting than watch the play and pranks of "Two Little Impes?" You'll have to come early to get seats for this number.

Admission prices each evening. Adults 15c. Children 5c.



**An Invitation and Welcome**

WHATEVER are the interests of the people of this community—are our interests. Whether you are Lumberman, Farmer, Stockman, Merchant or Tradesman—we shall be glad to number you among the many patrons of the First National Bank—and invite your use of our unlimited facilities.

**DIRECTORS:**  
 A. W. Bunn, Farmer. P. Heisel, Farmer.  
 C. J. Edwards, Mgr. C. Power Co., J. C. Holden, Vice Pres.  
 B. C. Lamb, Building Materials. John Morgan, Farmer.  
 W. J. Riechers, Cashier.

**The First National Bank**  
 TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

**First Class Job Printing at the Headlight Office**