

THE CHEESE SITUATION

High Prices Encourage Production, Decrease Consumption and Curtail Exports.

Government reports issued October 15, 1917, show total holdings of 1,628,837 pounds of cheese in cold storage reporting, as against totals for same date last year of 44,308,627 pounds, a gain of 37,330,210 pounds. Totals at this time must be just about the same.

There has been very little cheese reported of the 1917 make, most of the cheese shown as being exported during year ending June 30th having been of the 1916 make, and for the following reasons: The English Government has placed a maximum price of 21 1/2c. Montreal on finest Canadian cheese, and 21 1/2c. on American. Our domestic economic situation has been such that these prices have ruled considerably higher than English maximum prices, hence there has been no export. Until late this spring there was no maximum price and no restrictions. Today no one can ship cheese to England and sell it with the exception of the English cheese commission. This commission absolutely fixes the prices of cheese passing through different hands, wholesalers, brokers and retailers. Any one attempting to ship cheese to England would have the cheese confiscated. Early this month the New York state market dropped to 20 1/2c., but shipping is scarce and no business results. It is but natural that they take the Canadian cheese first, but when the Canadian cheese is all shipped and if shipping is available for shipment of cheese from New Zealand, we may expect a resumption of full cream cheese shipments. Most business thus far has been in skim cheese.

Our latest trade papers show large holdings of last season's butter and cheese in New Zealand, 121,797 crates of butter and 233,879 boxes of butter. The acute shipping situation is being gathered from a recent article in the Oregonian, where it stated that the Australian Government was going to guarantee the farmers 75c. per pound for the coming wheat crop. The difference between the 75c. price and the price in this country is represented mostly in freight differential. Eastern trade papers and reports coming from Canada show that the stories there have been receiving 21 1/4c. to 21 1/2c. for their cheese. Brokers and handlers being content with 1/4 to 1/2c. for freight and commission. The American cheese dealers are just as keen and can do business on just as small margin, but the difference is that they have been unable to interest the buyers in American cheese up to this time. The only difference in the clouds is the proposition at the lower price of cheese has encouraged production in New York. Watertown where production this season has been over 13,000,000 lbs. cheese, they have quit making cheese for the season, as market milk men are offered them \$1.00 more per 100 pounds for milk.

Unless the situation opens up on the spot soon, we expect to separate our milk and send the sweet cream to Portland. This would bring us 53c. per day, gross price. It must be remembered that these are war times and that prices are being made by war demands. That the reason condensed milk prices are out of sight. Exports of condensed milk have been many times greater than before the war. Butter prices have been very high in Europe, the maximum prices having been taken in Danish and Holland butter. Were we to enter into the export business at present prices, it would mean but 19c. Tillamook, provided always we would take our cheese at all. By reducing the market that far, it could be much better to skim our milk at present prices for sweet cream. Production would result in curtailing production about three fourths during the winter months. We have probably 12 per cent of the season's production unsold. We are surely better off than in New Zealand and Australia, where practically last season's cheese is on hand and where they are going into full flush season.

Watertown, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The sale of cheese reported on the Produce Exchange today were 2,000 boxes at 16c.

Utica, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The last listing of the dairy board was held today. There were sales of 900 boxes of cheese at 21c. Butter sales were at 15c. Following is a summary of the business of the season: Total number of boxes for season, 84,000; number of pounds 3,780,000; average curb price per pound, 22.73c; value of season's cheese \$859,194; average price in 1916 18c; number of boxes in 1916, 5,400; value of cheese in 1916 \$871,000. The total number of boxes of cheese sold at Little Falls during the season was about 44,900. Prices there were about the same as those at Utica. The Utica average price, therefore, the total value of the cheese sold was \$533.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 12.—Cheese, New York full creams at 22 1/2c. 25 1/2c.

Rockville, Can., Nov. 8.—At today's board meeting, the offerings totaled 2,371 boxes, of which 1,556 were white and 815 colored. The sales were 981 boxes at 21 1/2c. On the street but 4,000 boxes changed hands at same ruling. The board defeated a motion to adjourn for two weeks.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 10, 1917.—Latent advice to George A. Cochrane, Boston, Mass., from the principal agents of Great Britain gives butter prices are practically unchanged. The principal feature to note is the continued absence of supplies, with the hope of doing without the bulk of the time. Undoubtedly, but for government control of

prices they would reach phenomenal figures. Relief in the matter of supplies from the Antipodes depends entirely upon available freight space to England ports, which at the moment, is very limited. Until an increase in this direction materializes scanty supplies must be expected. As fast as any butters are released by the government they are quickly absorbed at government maximum prices, with quality almost a secondary consideration. Cheese—practically the same conditions prevail regarding this article as in the case of butter. Government releases continue short of demand which absorbs them at full government maximum prices.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 10.—Cheese—while the market can be called somewhat staid, more in sympathy with New York's firming up a bit, than from any increase of business on the spot. Dealers generally have quite a bit of defensive stock, most of it costing them prices that in some cases show slight losses, but they appear to be willing to do this in preference to adding to their accumulations. The official quotations for white Twins is 23 1/2 at 24 and buyers find no difficulty in supplying their wants at these prices much easier than one could sell a line at the outside price. F. O. B. offers from Western points this week were limited in quantity, especially for Young Americas, which appear to be in light supply at the moment. The offerings were around about 23 at 23 1/2c. for current make of White Twins, and 24 at 24 1/2c. for Young Americas. I can hear of no business being pulled off on White Twins, and but a few sales of Young Americas were made at 24 at 24 1/2c. The market closes decidedly quiet. Receipts of cheese for the week ending today are 3,878 boxes and for corresponding week last year were 3,024 boxes. Our cold storage stocks of cheese this morning were 72,122 boxes, and for corresponding week last year were 69,479 boxes, showing an increase for this year of 2,646 boxes.

Waste and Extravagance in Church Work, Says Dr. Boyd.

Dr. John H. Boyd, pastor of the 1st Presbyterian Church of Portland in an address to Methodist Episcopal ministers and in his sermon on Sunday, pointed out the waste and extravagance in church work in small towns. This is a fact, well known to most observant persons, but it is not often that ministers call attention to this waste of effort in the towns that are church poor. Tillamook City is in that class, as our church goes must admit when they see the empty pews on Sunday in most all the churches.

This is what Dr. Boyd said. Explaining that he was not at all sensitive, neither did he care what people think of his utterances, Dr. Boyd said, that he made his talk to the Methodist preachers last Monday "behind closed doors, telling them that he would give them the privilege of looking into his heart." "That talk," said Dr. Boyd, "seemed to interest the public, at least the newspaper men thought it did and they said some things about it. In order to make myself more clearly understood, I purpose to repeat some of the things there stated." Co-operation of the churches, Dr. Boyd explained, was one of the things which he was trying to bring about and he told the Methodist preachers so. He wanted the Methodists to join with the Presbyterians, the Congregationalists and others in the elimination of competition in the smaller communities, to do away with waste and unnecessary expense and duplication of work. He also told them that the big trouble of the church today is its lack of finality; that it possesses no real, clear-cut definition of its beliefs and "that the present form of religion must be mended or ended."

"I was in a small town of 1200 people recently," said Dr. Boyd, "and found seven churches there. The Presbyterians were supporting their pastor at an expense of \$300 a year themselves and with \$600 of missionary money. I asked how many members they had and the reply was that they had 16; that the Episcopalians had 12 and the others small numbers in proportion. I declare to you that there is nothing like that waste and extravagance, nothing like that inefficiency in the known world today and it is a shame that the church of Christ is operated on such a basis. I doubt if the business men, who are always so careful of what they call their "overhead" and who are always scanning their ledgers, realize what a shameful waste there is in the operation of the present day church."

John Ruskin said he threw orthodox religion overboard when he went to a small church in Turin and heard a pious preacher, talking to 17 old women, tell them that they had the only religion and that there was no chance for outsiders to go to heaven. Have we that kind of a religion?"

Last year a world in which the most productive nations are engaged in war was able, nevertheless, to send into the American market the largest amount of our shores; and the custom houses collected less revenue upon it than a smaller volume of imports ever produced. That market, the home market, is the market which "we must maintain" if our working people are to be employed. But first of all, we shall have to regain this splendid home market which has been given away through Democratic legislation. That can be done by restoration of Republican legislation.

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OUR LIBERTY BELL.

A Victim of Old Age Disease and Its Triple Meltings.

Metals, just like people, are subject to the wearing effects of time. And they also have diseases that destroy their vitality. A combination of both is responsible for the great crack in the famous Liberty bell, which recently has shown a tendency to spread.

The bell was made in England by one Thomas A. Lester and shipped to Philadelphia in 1752. When tested with a hammer it cracked at the first stroke. The metal was recast and 10 per cent of copper added. This addition did not have good effects, seeming to spoil the bell's tone. So it was melted a second time and tin put in with the copper to restore the sound.

Although details are somewhat hazy, it is certain that facilities in the colonies for handling such a quantity of metal were not very good. The bell weighs about 2,000 pounds, and it is estimated that twenty to twenty-five of the largest crucibles in America were required for the purpose.

At all events, the bell was finally cast a third time and accepted. But it did not cool evenly and was immediately subject to shrinkage strain. These strains had about the same effect as if a piece of cloth were gripped in a person's two hands and torn down the middle. This pressure ultimately caused the big crack which is such a familiar characteristic of the bell and which now promises to become even larger.

Another point against the bell was the triple meltings. Metal loses something of its vitality every time that it goes through the crucible. Nothing that undergoes the "making over" process is quite as good as before, and the Liberty Bell had been made and remade three times before it pealed forth the message of freedom.—Los Angeles Times.

DIET FOR NEPHRITIS.

Proper Food For Those Afflicted With Inflamed Kidneys.

In nephritis or inflammation of the kidneys diet is a very important part of the treatment. The diet is planned to reduce the tax on the kidney to the lowest terms. Beverages and fluid foods are limited, no salt is added to food, certain vegetables which contain much salt are avoided and meat is cut out entirely.

Dr. Arthur F. Chace, professor of medicine, and Dr. Anton R. Rose, associate in pathological chemistry in the New York Post Graduate Medical School and hospital, give in the Journal of the American Medical Association a study of diet for nephritic sufferers.

The general plan of the dietary is as follows: "A warm cooked cereal, generally farina served with milk, is given for breakfast. This is sometimes replaced by oatmeal or a baked banana, and toast and a citrus fruit are occasionally added. "The noon meal consists of a plain soup made from milk, flour and butter, given mainly to supply an agreeable hot dish, though it is also utilized as a medium for introducing variety by adding celery, asparagus or spinach; a main dish consisting of baked potato, now and then replaced by a baked half ripe banana and steamed rice; a liberal portion of green vegetable and a lettuce salad with oil dressing, flavored with lemon or vinegar. "The evening meal is composed of such articles as ripe bananas, rice pudding, cornstarch blancmange, steamed rice with baked bananas and stewed fruit. Milk and cocoa in limited quantities are served as beverage."

From this general outline it is not difficult to construct twenty different menus that will contain great variety.

Significant Shakes.

As the thumbs of a dying person fold beneath the fingers, so the handwriting begins to disintegrate when the intellectual faculties and physical vigor are on the wane. Observations of this kind are possible, for there is no outward sign for each separate nerve degeneration. The user of drugs and stimulants can be easily discovered, for each one of these positions has its particular quiver or irregularity.—Industrial Management.

Photographs on War Planes.

In certain conditions of flight it is often hard for an aviator to use a pencil and paper. To obviate this difficulty the military aeroplane now frequently carries a photograph, with a speaking tube running to the mouth of the observer, so that by talking into the machine at any time during the flight he can record his observations and still have his hands free for his field glass or his sketching pencil.—London Tit-Bits.

Life of the Wasp.

There isn't a male wasp in existence when winter ends. Late the preceding fall the wasps mate. The coming cold weather kills every worker and male, while Mrs. Wasp hies herself to a convenient place and hibernates, ready to come forth in the spring and lay eggs to replenish the race.

Queer.

"There is something queer about that man." "Why?" "He was hurt in an automobile accident, and he actually admitted that it was his own fault."—Detroit Free Press.

Not Encouraging.

"She seems to look upon my proposal as a sort of slapjack." "How so?" "Says she'll turn it over in her mind."—Kansas City Journal.

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