

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.

How much money have you saved to buy a Liberty Loan Bond in the next drive?

Gee, wiz! Sunday's mail brought us a letter with over three pages of articles for a \$750,000 drive gotten up by the Lutheran church. Next please.

It is only a few years since the snap shot man said that the output of cheese would amount to one million dollars. With a large amount of non-productive land in the county turned into dairy farms let's all boost to make the output of cheese ten million pounds.

We have printed several thousand copies of a neat four page folder, giving a synopsis of the dairy article which will be used by the banks and others in answering inquiries about the dairy industry of Tillamook County, and which will help to advertise the cheese industry.

We hope our contemporary, which is publishing a second edition of the last issue of the Tillamook Headlight, will give the snap shot man a little credit for editing and putting into shape the dairy article we compiled to help boost the county. Bro. Trombley even swiped the type from our office.

We are informed that some of the soldiers who are now in camp on the Miami to get out rived spruce from New York state, and who know nothing about spruce or logging in the Northwest. And another little incident that is amusing is that the men have not proper clothing for that kind of work, and are liable to be taken down sick at any time in this wet climate.

It seemed that as soon as the people were advised to eat fish up went the price of fish to a prohibitive price. It was the same with other things. Now this is not a fish story, but the fish market taxed us 35 cents a pound for Chinook salmon last week. It used to be that one could buy a 25 lb. salmon for 50c., in this county, in the good old days when we didn't have to Hooverize and pay for speculation in food stuffs. The only way to "beat it" in the high price of fish is to cut it out or turn fisherman.

There is urgent need of more patriotic sermons, like that preached by Rev. Chas. Gibson, at the Methodist church on Sunday, and less wrangling sermons on theology, for it would have a wholesome effect on every community and inspire patriotism into the minds of the people. That is the best kind of Christianity to preach right now when there are so many disloyal persons, who have come to the United States to make their home who down in their hearts are pro-Germans. Let's have more of the gospel of patriotism, and all honor to men in the pulpit who preach it.

Tillamook County produced nearly five million pounds of cheese last year, easily a million dollars worth of a first-class article, and like all the rest of Oregon, she is not "blowing" half enough about it—Oregonian.

Don't worry. Tillamook County will toot its horn good and loud, and will do considerable "blowing" as well, not that this is necessary. People who buy the Tillamook famous cheese do the most "blowing", for they appreciate a high grade cheese of superior quality, manufactured under strict sanitary conditions, and "blow" themselves in for more.

"That was a good booster edition for Tillamook county," was one remark about the last edition of the Headlight. Probably it was and will ever any one wants to know anything about the dairy industry of this county, it will be mailed them. If the snap shot man can pull off a little boosting stunt like that, there are others who should do likewise. The Tillamook Commercial Club should have at least 200 boosters, energetic, live wires, co-operating for the industrial and moral development of the county. This city needs more boosters and live wires, and the club should have that number, each member doing his bit to help boost.

Should there be numerous camps started in the county the next few months to get out rived spruce, the danger of forest fires will multiply, it is timely to suggest that fire patrol be increased next Summer. Probably the county will have to take some action, either employing additional fire wardens or inducing the state to do so. Proper precautions should be taken to prevent forest fires on a larger scale than in the past, not only on account of the danger from leaving

fire traps on account of getting out rived spruce, but on account of the threats of I. W. W.'s to cause destruction of property. We feel sure that the people of Tillamook county will co-operate in any effort to prevent forest fires next summer, but it is necessary that extra efforts be made to keep a close watch.

There are some few persons who think the dairy associations should advertise Tillamook cheese. Far better start a propaganda for better sanitary conditions on the dairy farms. It is just as necessary for strict sanitary regulations on the dairy farms as it is about the cheese factory, in fact, more so, for no cheese maker can make superior cheese with milk that is not fit for human food. Wonderful improvements have taken place on the dairy farms in the care of milk and keeping it sweet and clean, but for fear some dairyman may get lax, a system of inspecting dairy farms is something that deserves due consideration. The dairyman who is particular about the cleanliness of his farm and takes a great deal of pride in seeing that proper sanitary conditions exist, will welcome the visit of an inspector, not so, however, the dairyman who is not as particular as he might be. We consider this another step in the right direction, for, after all, one of the principal things about dairying is cleanliness.

The people of Oregon had some experience with Heneyism, and the methods he used in his muck rake campaign. He is repeating it in Chicago. This is how the Nebraska Democrat deals with Heneyism in Chicago. "Every once in a while some sensational lawyer gets the government or someone else to hire him to sandbag the packers and the live stock industry. This is a poor time to block the packing industry when our soldier boys are risking their lives for their country, and who need every pound of provisions we can muster. The packers are under better control today than they have ever been in the history of the business, and certainly the grandstand politicians can wait until after the war to prosecute them. President Wilson ought to head off the windjammers until we get the kaiser's goat, then if it seems necessary the sheep can be separated from the goats. This is a poor time to give jackass lawyers the limelight while our sons are bearing their breasts to the bullets of the enemy purely from a patriotic heart."

The dairymen of Tillamook county made a remarkable record for 1917, going over the top with \$1,188,845. The snap shot man also feels proud of the splendid showing, for we have seen the cheese industry of the county grow from its infancy to its present magnitude. What helped make the cheese industry a financial success was co-operation amongst the dairymen and co-operation amongst the co-operative associations. We recall the "scraps" that used to take place in electing directors in some of the associations and the unbusiness methods of selling cheese to every Tom, Dick and Harry, with factories underselling one another. That fortunately, is a thing of the past. The co-operative spirit took its place, with results that are highly gratifying to the dairymen who were instrumental in bringing about a radical change. What would some of the dairymen think, who receive their monthly check regular, if they had to wait six months or longer for their check, the same as the dairymen did when the industry was not organized. Another important event in the history of the cheese industry of Tillamook county was in employing an inspector for the purpose of producing a high grade cheese. It was an immense success, for poor cheese makers and poor grade cheese were soon eliminated. There are some few cheese factories that have not co-operated, but have enjoyed all the benefits derived from placing a superior grade of cheese on the market by the co-operative associations. Every cheese association should affiliate with the Tillamook County Creamery Association, and they show poor business judgment to remain out. We want to commend the dairymen on their success, but it is just as well to give a word of advice. On account of the war it is going to take considerable tact to maintain the high price now paid for cheese, and should the war come to a sudden close, this will bring about another condition that will have to be handled with care.

Mighty Poor Guessing.

The speaker of the House of Representatives said to a Maine audience, in the fall of 1913:

"We believe that our Tariff bill will reduce the cost of living, more fairly adjust the subjects of Tariff taxation, and at the same time raise abundant revenue for the Government."

The test of time is a wonderful thing. Looking back at this belief, expressed, no doubt sincerely, by speaker Clark, we are forced to the conclusion that the best of men sometimes make big mistakes.

And Bro. Trombley, the democratic flopper, was one of those who told the good people of Tillamook that by electing a democratic president it would reduce the cost of living. Does our esteemed friend know of any time in his brief existence when the cost of living was so high?

Marvelous Co-Operation Facts.

(From The Oregonian.)
As an instance of co-operation that is really and truly co-operative there is in the United States probably no better example than the organization of cheese factories in Tillamook County, for a number of years fully nine-tenths of the factories in that county have been managed on the co-operative plan, and during all of that time the products of the factories have been marketed by the same method. The prices are fixed and the sales being made by one man, who also looks after the collections.

There are now in Tillamook County twenty-four cheese factories, twenty of which fully belong to the Tillamook County Creamery Association, but a large part of the output of the non-membership concerns is handled by the association's manager. So even they are very closely affiliated with the big association, so closely that there is no friction between the two.

From the annual report of the manager, Mr. Carl Haberlach, published in the Tillamook Headlight, it is learned that the twenty association factories last year handled 4,732,449 pounds of milk and produced 4,747,449 pounds of cheese that sold for \$1,141,793.57. In the same period the four non-membership concerns handled 2,149,854 pounds of milk and produced 2,279,999 pounds of cheese, which sold for \$47,112.13. This makes a grand total of sales made by the twenty-four factories of \$1,188,845. In addition to these receipts there is to be reckoned the amount of cream shipped to Portland last December, done to curtail the manufacture of over-production. These shipments amounted to \$10,522.85. Several of the factories installed machinery during the year to take the butter fat from the whey; these machines produced butter to the value of \$13,879.29.

While the report of Mr. Haberlach is illuminative and instructive, and is certain to carry conviction to any community with ability enough to co-operate along the same lines, it does not get to the root of the ways and wherefores of success achieved by the Tillamook dairymen. The mainpring of the whole works is Mr. Haberlach. He is the man who constructed this great manufacturing and marketing machine. He is the man who gathered a few heterogeneous plants and welded them into one harmonious, homogeneous whole. In strict fairness, by the strictest of honesty and with great ability he gained the confidence of every cow owner in Tillamook county. He is in reality the manager of the association creameries. He decides all of the problems of the sort and quantity of their output. After it is a saleable product he sells it, collects the money and turns it over to the factory whence the product came.

For his employees Mr. Haberlach gets more money for their milk than any other dairymen in the West. Last year they averaged \$2.44 net per 100 pounds, and butterfat brought them 60c per pound. Remember, these are the net prices received by the dairymen. Mr. Haberlach and his wife do all the clerical work pertaining to the marketing, buy all of the supplies, sell all the product and collect all the money. Where is there another plant doing a business of about one and a quarter million dollars with but two accountants? The expenses of the office, including inspection of the entire cheese output, was for the last year the sum of \$7550.85. The detailed report is something every Oregonian ought to be proud of.

Patent Medicine Dopes.

From the Oregon Dairy and Food Bulletin we take this interesting analysis:

Under the verbal camouflage of the words "remedies", "restoratives", "tonics", etc., a number of medical fakes continue to prey upon the more gullible portion of the public in Oregon, and elsewhere. The National Association for the prevention of tuberculosis, states that, "Not less than \$20,000,000.00 is invested in the manufacturing and exploiting of fake "consumption cures." Their receipts are reported at \$15,000,000.00, which is a 75 per cent profit. Do you thus contribute to the enrichment of these medical quacks and impostors?"

In addition to Nuxated Iron reported in our October Bulletin, our chemist has analyzed "Mother's Friend," "Antiko Dandruff Remedy," "Swamp Root," "Myers Stomach Remedy," "Akoz," "La Plante's Selicious Mineral," "Walnutta Hair Stain," "Bon-Opto," "Peruna," "S. S. S." and others and in no single instance have these "dopes" and "lotions" been found to possess a value in any way commensurate with the extravagant claims made. Invariably we find that the public is asked to pay fifty cents or \$1.00 for a box or bottle of stuff, when, as a matter of fact, the potent ingredients present may be purchased in the open market at from two cents to twenty cents. And often they are found in addition to contain something actually harmful. The two analyses serve very well as illustration.

"Bon-Opto," manufactured by the Valmas Drug Co., Detroit, Michigan.
Boric Acid 39.38 pct.
Salt 39.59 pct.
Zinc sulphate 6.5 pct.

This is simply an antiseptic solution made slightly astringent with zinc sulphate. It has value in allaying inflammation or preventing slight infections. But could not possible prevent



STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

AT
First Christian Church,
March 3rd.
11:00 Memorial Sermon.
7:30 "Excuses."
(Bring One?)

Turn to the right at 10:00 A.M.—Bible School.
Turn to the right at 6:30 P.M.—C. E. Society.
You are cordially invited, if not attending elsewhere
HARRY E. TUCKER,
Minister.

Dr. E. L. Glaisyer,
VETERINARIAN,
County Dairy Herd Inspector

Until further Notice. Calls answered from
Tillamook Hotel—Day or Night.



In Keeping with the Big Thought of the Day.

The daily press reflects a sentiment throughout the nation which clearly indicates a new condition.

Men are wanted everywhere. The work of this war is being carried on largely by those who never before have been in public office or public work. Men who have been too busy, too engrossed with their own tasks, are leaving their work to others and giving their time and ability to the cause which is ours, yours, everybody's.

It is a time when politics in the ordinary sense must not be considered. It calls for all the ability that can be mustered.

Oregon to be a successful part in this unit plan for the defense of Democracy, must likewise place the thought of the times before everything.

In another part of this paper appears the announcement of L. J. Simpson as a candidate for the nomination for Governor on the Republican ticket. Mr. Simpson was urged to become a candidate by his many friends in every part of the state, because of his business record, his understanding and knowledge of Oregon's resources, industries and needs; because of his public-spiritedness, which of recent years has led him to tasks which have been more important to him than his own affairs.

L. J. Simpson is clearly the man who can give Oregon the administration necessary to this plan of National Efficiency.

His campaign will be directed straight to you as voters, as individuals who do your own thinking.

We are firmly convinced that you will not allow politics to influence your decision, and that you will vote for the man who is best fit to help the people of Oregon, develop the state's vast resources, and to prepare for, and participate in, the great reconstruction that is to follow.

We believe you will weigh issues more closely than ever before, and that L. J. Simpson will be your choice.



First—Talk over the candidacy with your friends.

Second—If you believe that L. J. Simpson is worthy of your support write a letter to his committee.

Suggest how his cause may be advanced. We, in turn, will tell you how you can help.

(Paid Advertisement)
Issued by
"Simpson for Governor" League
Pittock Block, Portland.

the need of glasses as advertised. Ash17 pct.
S. S. S. or "Swift's Specific," manufactured at Atlanta, Ga.
Alcohol by volume 14.02 pct.
Solids (extracts) 8.02 pct.
This checks very closely with reputable analysis from other sources and, as can be seen, carries very little medical value. While alcohol is conspicuous for its presence.

MAKE WAR ON ONION MALADY

Strong Efforts Going On to Stamp Out Disease That Is Known as Neckrot.

To combat neckrot—a destructive storage rot of onions—in various localities of the United States, the United States department of agriculture next season is to assist growers in testing a method of controlling the disease with the hope of putting the method on a practicable basis for commercial use. Specialists of the department will be assigned to the districts affected to advise farmers and to help in the installation and equipment of necessary structures.

The districts known to be infested include the principal onion-growing centers in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Delaware, Wisconsin and Oregon. The disease occurs in other states also. Losses of from 25 per cent to 75 per cent in white onion sets have been recorded in the vicinity of Chicago and in northern Indiana. Red and yellow onions are not attacked as seriously as the white variety.

The disease known as neckrot is caused by a fungus. The parasite enters the wounded neck of the bulbs at harvest time and gradually rots the scales until they become dried up and worthless. Of the control measures that have been tried, artificial drying of the onion sets in crates just after harvest has given the best results. The object of this method is to cure the necks as soon as possible, and thus check the fungus before it enters the flesh scales. In various lots treated recently the rot was reduced from 14 per cent to 1 per cent; from 47 per cent to 7 per cent; from 53 per cent to 7 per cent, and from 92 per cent to 10 per cent.

RAILROADS USE MUCH COAL

Require Almost Twenty-Five Per Cent of the Total Output of the Country.

Figures compiled by C. E. Leshner of the United States geological survey show that 136,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, 6,735,000 net tons of Pennsylvania anthracite and 22,950 tons of coke were used by the railroads in the United States in 1916. The increase in the quantity of bituminous coal used by the railroads in 1916 was 14,000,000 tons, which was 11.5 per cent more than 1915. The increase in the consumption of anthracite by the railroads was but 535,000 net tons, or 8.5 per cent. There was an increase in railroad consumption of bituminous 4,000,000 tons of coal from Illinois, about 2,800,000 from Ohio and of 4,800,000 from West Virginia. The quantity of coal from Pennsylvania used by the railroads decreased nearly 8,000,000 tons.

The quantity of bituminous coal used by the railroads in the eastern district increased from 56,500,000 to 62,700,000, or 11 per cent. The increase in the Southern district was from 22,000,000 to 23,800,000, or 8.5 per cent, and in the Western district, from 43,500,000 to 50,000,000, or 15 per cent.

The total quantity of bituminous coal used by the railroads was about 27 per cent of the total production as against 28 per cent in 1915. The Pennsylvania anthracite used by the railroads in 1916 was 7.7 per cent of the total anthracite produced and the combined bituminous and anthracite used, 142,735,000 tons, was 24 per cent of the output, the same as in 1915.

Making Life Worth While.

To increase your earning capacity, you must be an energetic, live specimen of humankind. You should be throbbing with surplus power. You should possess a degree of strength that will give you confidence and courage and endurance. Then you can go on day after day, relates a writer, adding to your skill and knowledge and power in your profession. And when you have climbed to the highest point on one sphere of endeavor, you will be ready to look around for other work, and continue to experience the delights that come only with the daily struggle, required for the attainment of the objects one has in view. Do not forget the value of systematic effort. Do not waste your energies. Intelligent direction is all-important. Force, to be of value, must be applied at the proper place. Effort, to be productive of reward, must be directed by superior intelligence.

Made the Account Even.

"There's nothing like reprisals," said a recruiting officer. "A tobacco-nist sent a doctor the other day a \$10 box of cigars, saying he knew they hadn't been ordered, but they were so excellent he was sure the doctor would enjoy them. Bill inclosed. Terms strictly cash."

"The doctor wrote back: 'Delighted with the cigars. Though it is true you haven't called me in, I venture to send you herewith two prescriptions for rheumatism and dyspepsia, respectively, that I am sure you will like, as they have given universal satisfaction to my patients. My charges being \$5 for prescription, we are now quits.'"

Effective Shells.

Controversy has long raged regarding the actual man-killing power of the big guns. It has been declared that \$20,000 worth of big shells must be fired to kill one of the enemy. Perhaps it is true that an enormous amount of steel must be hurled by the big guns to insure fatalities. Yet the actual number of men killed on all sides by artillery fire probably runs into the millions.