

THE TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT.  
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**Editorial Snap Shots.**

Mexico, no doubt, now that she sees the formidable army the United States is sending to France, must thank her lucky stars that it did not force Uncle Sam into war with her.

Maybe the Oddfellows could arrange a moss picking picnic and help out in the moss picking drive. They will beat the record if they do is our prediction.

There appears to be an impression amongst some of the citizens of the Little Nestucca that somebody befuddled them about having the state highway located there. Really was there a nigger in the wood pile?

Why wouldn't it be a proper thing for the ladies, when picking moss, to have large white aprons? It is very important that strict sanitary rules be instituted in picking over moss, the same as making absorbent pads.

Notwithstanding that over 50 persons went to Sandlake a week ago last Sunday and picked moss for the Red Cross, the only person who seemed worthy of mention by the Herald was a person who is not a resident of the county.

The high price of feed and hay is going to have a serious effect on stock. With hay at over \$30.00 a ton which will, in all probability go up to \$40.00 a ton, a large number of cattle will be dumped onto the meat market, which will make a shortage of cattle in future years.

Notwithstanding that the United States is sending 300,000 men to France every month, the Germans continue to belittle the United States army. Very soon, if it has not already done so, the United States army will be knocking some sense into the military autocrats who rule Germany.

Thanks, Sir Knights, for your patriotic efforts on Sunday in gathering 425 sacks of sphagnum moss for the American Red Cross. The K. of P. certainly showed the right spirit, and it is highly appreciated by the local branch of the Red Cross and the moss gathering committee. We hope other fraternal orders will follow the example of the K. of P.

Don't grumble! We find a whole lot of people who grumble and complain about this, that and the other thing. True it is that things are a little complicated and one meets with difficulties, but the best way to meet these war time conditions is to smile and make the best of them. The man or woman who grumbles should consider for one moment what the people of France, Belgium and England have gone through. When one is asked to do some patriotic work, don't leave it for the other fellow to do. Get in and do your bit, and don't grumble if you have to deny yourself a little pleasure. Just smile and pitch in.

The government has decided to abolish the spruce division and send the men to France. Probably it finds it made a mistake when it failed to place the management of spruce production in the hands of experienced western mill men and loggers, for it seems that this is to be the policy in the future. It was fully demonstrated in Portland last week that the men now in spruce camps would rather go to France than remain out here in the west, and they should be allowed to go. Under proper management the saw mills in the northwest can supply plenty of spruce, and as airplanes are going to cut a big figure in the war from now on, there should not be any more delay or trouble in producing spruce.

We hope the next county budget will contain an item of from \$5,000 to \$10,000, to be used in case of emergency for fire protection. The best way to prevent forest fires and the loss of valuable timber and farm property is to take proper precautions and have a fund available in case of emergency. This is just as much important to the dairymen of the county as it is to the timber owners, and we believe it is up to the county to make proper provision for fire protection. In fact, as the county develops this will become more important and it is just as well to make a start in that direction as soon as possible, and we believe the proper way is to create an emergency fund and be prepared to combat fire.

With so large amount of money to be expended upon the Three Rivers road by the state and federal government, it seems to us with a little extra amount of money the road could be hard surfaced, which would eliminate considerable maintenance charges every year. As we understand it, the state will expend \$2000 a year for the maintenance. There is this difficulty in the way of hard surfacing the road now. The federal government, the State Highway Commission and the county have already signed up agreements as to the grading and surfacing the road, and the amount each are to appropriate, which have taken a long time to consummate,

and it may be, if different plans be suggested, it might make another long delay before work on the road is commenced. It is a question of economy whether it would not be a wise thing, after the road is graded and surfaced for the county to hard surface it.

One cause of the high cost of living is on account of people in cities demanding two deliveries a day. Somebody has to pay for delivering goods, and it is reasonable to believe that those who purchase the goods have to pay, indirectly, of course. Now we don't see why the business men should discriminate. People who reside in the city are given two deliveries a day and those who reside outside the city limits have to pack what they buy. It must be, then, that the people living outside the city are helping to pay for the city delivery. Anyway, one delivery a day for one family is sufficient, and we believe they should pay a certain amount of money for it every month, the same as they do for the telephone. That is how we would solve the delivery system, and would do it right quick. It is the most equitable method of doing business. It is not giving those who reside outside of the city a square deal to deprive them of free delivery when the city folk enjoy those privileges, and twice a day.

It is satisfactory to know that most of the troubles that have been a detriment to Bayocean are being straightened out and the prospects look good for that enterprise to come to the front again. Lot owners will be glad to hear this, for there are a large number of them who want to erect good and substantial residences there as soon as they are assured that litigation and financial troubles have been overcome, and in future business methods will be used for the promotion of Bayocean. It is safe to say that the county will complete the road early next year and if that is done another year will see a large number of visitors flocking there to spend a summer vacation. With the road built to the shipyard and partly built on the bay, it is only a very small job to complete the road, and the new managers of Bayocean can do more for that place by making arrangements to connect with the county road than anything else, for after all said and done it was the lack of a road that gave Bayocean a black eye and will continue to do so.

The county officials were getting ready to sue the lumber company for obstructing the county road, but instead of doing so the district attorney has come to a friendly understanding with the mill company and the lumber will be removed as soon as possible. This will be better than invoking the law, for that always leaves more or less sore spots. We must all admit and even the mill company will do so, that the county road made a most convenient place for stacking and hauling lumber, and probably most of us would have done what the mill company did, providing no body made complaint. There is another way of looking at this. Suppose some of our citizens had undertaken to park their autos in the lumber yard and interfered with the rights of the lumber company, why, they would have been immediately ejected or the district attorney would have been called upon to prosecute. It all depends as to whose ox is being gored. The lumber company had about as much right to stack lumber on the county road as one would have to park his auto in front of one of the planners of the mill company. Well, it is all going to be settled amicably, and that is the proper way, and by way of a closing remark, if the snap shot man should violate some law we hope the county will be as considerate with us as it was with the mill company.

The Oregonian only repeated what is known to most well informed persons about when it touched upon the initiative law in an editorial when it said: "It is that the people must take as it is given to them any measure submitted through the initiative or referendum, or reject it. There is no opportunity for change or compromise or elimination or correction, after discussion, and after it may be made clear that any such measure should be altered for its improvement. The bill submitted in response to outright and unmistakable public demand and designed to meet a public need is likely to have features demonstrably detrimental to the public interest; yet the people have no alternative but to accept them or to reject the good with the bad. Any star-chamber group of back-stars politicians, any jaundiced and envious newspaper publisher may take advantage of the general receptivity toward any proposal—such, for example, as tax reform—and submit some hobbyhorse freak bill as a substitute for needed legislation and the people must take it or go without the legislation. The initiative is legislation by first intention. If it cures so much the better. If it kills, what are you going to do about it?"

There are two initiative measures, and the only two to be voted upon at the general election, which is a star chamber scheme by the Portland Journal to injure the county press and monopolize the newspaper business. Jackson, the suddenly rich editor of the Portland Journal, has become so greedy and grasping that he has initiated a bill so that legal advertisements can be charged at a living rate in Multnomah county

and starvation rates in other counties of the state. And Jackson is appealing to the people to whip the county press and deprive it of just compensation at a time when the county newspapers do a great deal of patriotic service for the government.

**The Simon-Pure Portland Hog.**

There will be only two initiative measures on the ballot next November, and it will give the people of Oregon some idea how the Oregon system can be abused and used for personal and business spleen. C. S. Jackson is using the initiative law for personal and business reasons, and to injure the county press, if possible. One initiative measure is to dispense with the publication of the delinquent tax list, and by doing so the taxpayers will be deprived of knowing who are not paying their taxes and those who buy tax certificates will be delighted, for they do not want publicity but an easy way to gobble up property by the tax certificate system. The other initiative measure is to place a rate on legal advertisements, allowing Multnomah county to charge double the rate of other counties. Now that Jackson has become rich by manipulating the stock of the Portland Journal, he is wanting to injure his less fortunate brothers, but to be plain about it he is using the initiative law to injure and deprive Republican, as well as Democratic newspapers, of just compensation, while he feathers his own nest and wants double pay. Most of us have heard about the Salem hog, but the big hog is now to be found in the Journal building at Portland, and the big greedy hog is using the initiative law to swell his own bank account and, as we have stated before, injure Republican and even Democratic newspapers in the state so that he can hog as much as possible of the newspaper business of the state. That is what C. S. Jackson, the Simon-pure editor of the Journal is doing.

**Hunters and Forest Fires.**

The Oregon Sportsman, which, by the way, is to be suspended during the war, had an article on forest fires defending hunters. No one ever put up the foolish plea that fires were caused by the discharge of fire arms, but it is a notorious fact that hunters do set out fires and leave them, and in places far back in the timber, and for that reason it is perfectly proper to keep them out of the timber during the dry season. One careless hunter may start a fire that might destroy millions worth of timber as well as jeopardize the lives and the homes in the vicinity of the timber, and it is also perfectly proper that the timber owners should take every precaution and have the cooperation of the people in their efforts to prevent fires and serious financial losses as well. It is a wise policy to keep hunters out of the forests during the dry season, and on that account we attribute less forest fires in recent years in Tillamook county. True it is that the people living in this county are more careful, but it is the hunters that are feared more than campers. Anyway, with so much need of help in the prosecution of the war, this is no time for men to waste their time hunting and jeopardizing other person's property. The Headlight would even prohibit men from going into the forest, for in these days when pro-Germans are sneaking around with sinister designs in their minds, this is no time to take chances.

This is what the Sportsman says: "The dry season is on and the forest fires have started in with a vigor almost unknown at this season of the year. Undoubtedly there will be the usual agitation to close the hunting season in order to keep the hunters out of the forest so that forest fires may be reduced to the minimum. We presume that until the timber people realize that hunters do not start forest fires this annual agitation will be kept up against sportsmen. There is no use trying to combat this sentiment because the argument is used that the timber is of more value to the people than the privilege of shooting off firearms in the forests. Unfortunately the law is not properly drawn. It only gives the Governor the right to suspend the open hunting season. It does not give him the right to keep out of the forests the camper, the tourist, the trapper, the fisherman, the miner, or any other group of people who may desire to enter the forests during the forest fire period; it simply prohibits men from going into the forests with a gun. This is an injustice to the hunter. Every group or class that goes into the forest uses fire and the fires that are set do not come from the discharge of firearms but from careless handling of camp fires, throwing away of matches which are not put out and from other causes of carelessness.

The records of the Forestry Service both Federal and State, do not disclose any single instance where a forest fire was set by the discharge of a rifle, shotgun or pistol. This is an admitted fact; then why the discrimination against the hunter, who is, as a rule, the most careful man who goes into the forest? The answer is apparent. The timber people want to keep as many people out of the forests as possible during the fire season and have, therefore, had legislation enacted giving the Governor power to suspend the open hunting season. This naturally gives a great

many people out of the hills who otherwise would be there if hunting were permitted. When the officials having charge of forest fire prevention and timber protection will be as honest and frank with the public as they are with themselves and with officials of the Fish and Game Commission, then, and not until then, will this annual agitation for a closed hunting season during the fire season cease."

**Board of Equalization Meeting.**

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, September 9, 1918, the County Board of Equalization will meet at the Assessor's Office in the Court House, in Tillamook County, Oregon, and publicly examine the assessment rolls for Tillamook County for the year 1918, and correct all errors in valuation, description of lands, town lots, or other property. Said board will continue in session from day to day until the examination, correction and equalization of the assessment rolls shall be completed. All complaints should be filed with the board the first of the week. No changes can be made after the adjournment of the board.

Dated at Tillamook, Oregon, August 7, 1918.

C. A. Johnson,  
County Assessor.

**Notice of Administratrix Sale.**

By virtue of authority given by an order of the County Court of Tillamook County, Oregon, on August 5th, 1918, the undersigned administratrix of the estate of George N. Johnson, deceased, will offer for private sale from and after the 7th day of September, 1918, at the office of H. T. Botts in Tillamook City, Oregon, the real property belonging to said estate, to-wit:

Lot 4 Blk. 20 in Thayer's Addition to Tillamook City, Oregon. Said sale will be paid for by cash, subject to confirmation by the County Court of Tillamook County, Oregon.

Dated this August 8th, 1918.  
Mary Johnson, Administratrix.  
H. T. Botts, Attorney.

**Notice to Creditors.**

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administratrix of the estate of George N. Johnson, deceased, by the Tillamook County Court of Tillamook County, Oregon. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present them to me at the office of H. T. Botts, Attorney-at-law, Tillamook City, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated this August 8th, 1918.  
Mary Johnson,  
Administratrix.

**Notice of Final Account.**

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed her final account as administratrix of the estate of Gust Nelson, deceased, in the County Court of Tillamook County, Oregon, and said court has appointed Monday September 9, 1918, at the court room at the Court House in Tillamook City, Oregon at 10 o'clock a.m., as the time and place for hearing objections to said account and the final settlement thereof.

Dated August 8th, 1918.  
Luella Nelson, Administratrix.  
H. T. Botts, Attorney.

**Columbia in Flood.**

You may have noticed that the shipyards of our country doused the Kaiser on July 4th by launching only ninety-five vessels (more than the United States ever built before in any one year!) because eleven boats were held on their ways in the district around Portland, Oregon, by "the seasonal freshet in the Columbia River." Those seven words as quoted here, give an Easterner no idea at all of what that fresher really is. From Alberta south to Nevada and Utah the winter's snow lies packed twenty feet deep and more along the slopes and passes and down in the back-shadowed gorges of the Rocky Mountain system, a world of ice and rock and drifted sleet. June's hot sun beating down—through the high, dry air of the inter-mountain country sets all that frozen water rushing on its way over the wind swept granite of the great range. For over two thousand miles, as the eagle flies, the Columbia takes it all. Feeding in from countless tributaries and reinforced by a million leaping hillside springs, clear and blue and utterly cold, over a hundred feet deep and a mile wide, running in waves that would swamp a small boat, attended by the untiring wind that haunts its lofty banks, carrying far more flooded water than Father Mississippi himself at his lustiest, that imperial flood thrusts, its untamed strength past planes and mountains and out into the Pacific. On that rush of melted snow the river men took steamers such as the old Harvest Queen over the great rapids past The Dalles, and on it the stern-wheeler Telegraph made her untouched record of four hours on the downstream run from Portland to Astoria. Beautiful, unharmed and unchecked, purifying and terrible, the Columbia in flood is like a Puritan's vision of the justice of eternity. For our day it is a fit symbol and prophecy of what kaiserdom brings down upon its evil head.—Collier's

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