

BILLIONS IN DIRECT TAXES.

Will European Nations Pay Us In Goods.

In presenting the new revenue bill to the House, Representative Kitchin anticipating the argument of Republicans that part of the taxes should be met by increases upon tariff schedules, is reported to have contended that it would be futile to try to obtain more revenue from this source, for the reason that imports have been decreasing steadily since war was declared. His exact language is not available for the reason that Mr. Kitchin has a habit of withholding his remarks from the Congressional Record until all debate on the subject has closed, in order that his opponents may have nothing of his to expose as fallacious, but that Mr. Kitchin will continue to evade the tariff issue is well indicated by his remarks.

Value of Imports Under Protection and Free-Trade.

First of all, in the statement attributed to him, Mr. Kitchin asserts what is patently not so, as a moment's glance at the official statistics of the Department of Commerce would have informed him. The last fiscal year under the Republican protective policy, our imports totaled \$1,813,000,000. We declared war in April, 1917, and our imports for the fiscal year 1917 totaled \$2,659,000,000 an increase over 1913 of \$846,000,000 while for the fiscal year ending June 30 last they totaled \$2,946,000,000, an increase of \$1,133,000,000 over 1913, in spite of the many embargoes on export from Europe and the prohibitions which our own War Trade Board has placed on many imports. The Republican average ad valorem rate of duty on the 1918 imports would have realized in port revenues to the Government \$530,000,000 instead of the paltry \$180,000,000 derived from the Democratic rate in the present law. But that is not the main consideration.

In Mr. Kitchin's imposing array of figures it was shown that if the war ran to 1920 our public debt would reach not less than \$40,000,000,000, and the chairman predicted that this government need never expect its annual budget to be less than \$4,000,000,000 hereafter. That is near \$40 per capita with our present population. Kitchin's figures in this respect are conservative. Our pension and insurance bill alone will exceed \$1,000,000,000 annually, and it is probable that Kitchin did not take into consideration the cost to the people of Government-operated railroads, telegraph lines, and merchant marine, contemplated as a permanent policy by the Democratic party, or rather the Wilsonists of today.

Under the Republican regime, Tariff duties accounted for about 44 per cent of our total ordinary receipts, while in 1915, under the Democratic tariff law, and the increase of internal taxes, tariff revenues made up but 30 per cent of the total ordinary receipts, in 1916, but 27 per cent, and in 1917, but 20 per cent. The remainder came out of the pockets of our own producers. Now then after the war comes the problem of keeping these producers—the farmers, the laborers, and the manufacturers—operating at a rate which will insure the ability to live comfortably and at the same time meet the \$4,000,000,000 budget which Kitchin predicts. Certainly that cannot be accomplished if foreign goods are permitted to monopolize our markets, as they will under a tariff policy such as we are now compelled to accept. The latest figures show that we have loaned to the Allies a sum aggregating \$6,089,065,000, while credits have been established aggregating \$6,602,000,000 of which Great Britain has \$3,345,000,000, France \$2,065,000,000, Italy, \$760,000,000, Russia \$325,000,000 and Belgium \$145,000,000. There will be large additions to these figures before the war is over. And it is to be the policy of every one of these countries, so far as possible, to pay not only what we have loaned them, but other war debts, which they have incurred, in goods instead of gold. Now shall the American people, who have been taxed to the utmost in this war, be compelled by the cotton-controlled crowd in Congress to continue to European manufacturers a free America market, and to accept in payment of these debts goods in a volume which will swamp our own industries?

The Beacon vs. the Banner.

One of the most iniquitous schemes of taxation ever devised is the "Protective" Tariff. It is second only to the revenue from the manufacture and sale of booze. It is the father of trusts, the mother of millionaires and the tyrant of poverty. It makes the rich richer, the poor poorer and fastens class hatred wherever it exists. It is contrary to the spirit of Christianity, abortive to the Brotherhood of Man and destructive of true democracy. It is the god of the crafty, the idol of the ignorant and the Jugernaut of the poor.—Nebo Banner.

The above is a most melodious combination of words. Barnes was always good at stringing out a lot of high sounding language, but he never says anything. What the editor of the Nebo Banner, erstwhile editor of the Bib Cab's Sentinel, of the Milton Argus, and Pleasant Hill Messenger don't know regarding Protective tariff and free-

trade would make a much larger library than Dr. Elliot's five feet of information, or the Chambers Encyclopedia.

Now Barnes hadn't ought to have said that, because some fellow that knows less about Tariff and Free-trade than Barnes knows (if such a thing is possible) might read and go round believing it to be the Alpha and Omega of the whole business. Barnes ought to know that the protective tariff is the only thing that has and will insure the workingman of America, "a full dinner pail."—Milton (Ill.) Beacon.

ROAD COST IS REASONABLE.

Clackamas Builds 4.05 Miles During Past Summer.

Oregon City, Or., Nov. 16—Clackamas County constructed 4.05 miles of standard five-inch hard surface pavement during the season just closed, at a cost per square yard of \$1.015. These figures have been made public by the County Court and Roadmaster Tom Roots, who is just completing his third year as director of the Clackamas County's "home-made" pavement campaign.

In spite of the fact that the average haul from the mixer to the operations was three and three-quarter miles and that labor and materials have gone skyward during the past year, the county was able to turn out a high grade product that received the official "O. K." by the Portland City Engineering Department at an amazingly low figure. With the completion of the final unit a few weeks ago the county now boasts of 12 miles of hard surface constructed during the past three years. Last year the cost was 91 cents and in 1916 the cost was 87 cents per yard, averaging for the three years on the 12 miles built 93 cents per yard. These figures are exclusive of grading, but including operating charges, upkeep, overhead and miscellaneous.

The county constructed six miles during the past summer, the Concord unit, between Milwaukie and Rusk Hill; a stretch through Gladstone, 1500 feet in district No. 12 near the Lefthwaite place, 1700 feet near Clackamas station and part of the Ardenwald-Wichita road. As the plant is located at Bell station, it can readily be seen that a long haul was necessary on most of the work. The cost, including grading, was \$1,195, in all, \$38,198.77 was spent in hard surface manufacture, and a standard five-inch pavement, known as "Clackamas County Pavement" is the product, built by roadmaster Roots who finds time to keep the hot stuff going, in addition to supervising some 1100 miles of county roads.

Notice to Subscribers and Advertisers

Owing to the voters discriminating at the general election, giving Multnomah county a fair rate for legal advertising and other counties in the state an unfair rate, the county papers will have to raise their advertising and subscription rates or go out of business. Hence we will raise the subscription price of the Headlight, commencing the first of the year, to \$2.00 per year. Advertising rates on new contracts will be 20c. per inch in future for advs below one fourth of a page. Locals and readers will be 7c. per line. We have been in the habit of inserting a good many items free and in future these will have to be paid for at the line rate.

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Meat will be high this winter. Get it now for canning, while it is cheap. Beef by the quarter, 9c. to 14c per pound. Beef steak, 18c. to 28c. per lb. Beef pot roast, 12 1/2c. to 22c. per pound. Boiling beef, 9c. to 17c. per lb. Beef for stew, 6c. to 15c. per lb. All meats are government inspected.

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"I am thankful for the good I have received by using Chamberlain's Tablets. About two years ago when I began taking them I was suffering a great deal from distress after eating, and from headache and a tired, languid feeling due to indigestion and a torpid liver. Chamberlain's Tablets corrected these disorders in a short time, and since taking two bottles of them my health has been good." writes Mrs. M. P. Harwood, Auburn, N. Y.—For sale by Lamar's Drug Store. Pd. Adv.

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Send us your Bonds by registered letter and receive highest market price by return mail.

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ATTRACTIVE ONLY TO TOURIST

Eastern City of Mosul Not a Place in Which Westerners Care to Make a Long Stay.

Mosul, the modern Nineveh, is a picturesque but not altogether attractive city. The houses are built of irregular blocks of stone laid in thick mortar. They are usually covered with a white stucco, made by burning the local gypsum rock.

The roofs, of the same material as the walls, are usually flat, with a waist-high parapet, but are not infrequently domed. Doorways are often made of slabs of the easily carved gypsum.

The streets are narrow and aimless, forming a maze of tangled lanes. As there is no system of sewerage whatever, they serve as repositories for all the filth of the houses that border on them. They are rarely so wide that more than two men can walk abreast.

As a result of the fine dust, the filth and the glare of the sun on the white walls, ophthalmia and lung diseases abound. The flies, which breed in the open refuse heaps in astonishing numbers, swarm over everything. They cause the button, common also in Aleppo and Bagdad, an ailment that resembles a carbuncle and persists for several months and leaves an ugly scar.

Opposite Mosul, across the river, are the last vestiges of Nineveh, capital of the second of the world's great empires. In places, great walls of the ancient city, built of tremendous masses of sun-dried brick laid on a high broad wall of cut stone, are still traceable. The city was further protected by a moat into which the waters of a small river could be conducted. It was hewn to a depth of 20 feet and a width of 80 yards, and, like the walls, is in evidence today.

TRUMPET NOT IN HIS LINE

Master of Organ a Distinct Failure When He Essayed to Play Another Musical Instrument.

There is an amusing story told about Sir Frederick Bridge, the famous organist of Westminster abbey, and of how he was once guilty of making a "row" within the edifice. It was at the time of the coronation of King George V. One of the rehearsals to take place was that of the state trumpeters, who practiced their fanfares within the building. During their temporary absence Sir Frederick Bridge thought he would see what kind of a fanfare he could produce, and, borrowing one of the trumpets, set about making such discordant sounds that the clerk of the works came up and expostulated: "If that row continues," he said, "my workmen threaten to go on strike, and if they do the coronation will have to be postponed." Sir Frederick hurriedly put down the trumpet, and soothed the workmen by playing a selection on the organ.

Varying Length of Life in Fishes.

The length of life of fishes is variable in the extreme. When we think of the great number of enemies to which any fish is exposed, such as other predatory fishes, parasitic worms and crustacea and other parasites (which are usually harmless to man but destructive to the fish) crabs, sea birds, bacterial diseases, etc., we easily see that to live in the water and escape all these dangers requires many protections which at best can preserve only a very small number of fishes beyond the spawning time.

Such protections to fishes are speed of swimming, defensive spines and fins, the ability to distend themselves like the puffer to prevent being swallowed, teeth, electric organs, heavy corselets of scales which easily slip from the skin and a high state of resistance against disease. Thus, if a fish is well protected, out of a large number of its kind a few may live to reach unusually large sizes. There are records of very large fishes of most known varieties.

Value of Introspection.

To do anything worth while we must be something worth while, and we cannot be if we take it all out in talking. The mind must receive impressions before it can give them, the heart must feel before it can make others feel, the soul must be filled before it can overflow.

If people would only live more, if they would only think more, if they would only sit in silence alone with their souls now and then, the words they gave out would mean so much more. But alas and alack, the art of conversation is not lost, it is flowing on and on until one longs for silence with a great and overwhelming longing that only silence may satisfy.—Exchange.

Looked Like Lincoln's Slayer.

A curious footnote to history is found in Simon Wolf's "Presidents I Have Known." Mr. Wolf, a Washington lawyer, a loyal Unionist and a friend of President Lincoln, was yet also acquainted with John Wilkes Booth and resembled him in appearance. He says concerning the assassination of Lincoln: "After the tragedy I was compelled to remain in my house until after Booth's capture, for unfortunately I resembled him very much in feature—so much so that Theodore Kaufman, the historical painter, asked me to sit for him for his famous painting of 'The Assassination of President Lincoln.'"—The Outlook.

NEW PORTRAIT OF DICKENS

Engraving of Noted Author, Reverenced by Lovers of Literature, Recently Sold at Auction.

A new portrait of Dickens, hitherto unknown, not only to his friends, but even to his family, is surely a rare discovery, says Christian Science Monitor, commenting on the fact that Dickensians had the pleasure of seeing its reproduction in a recent issue of their paper. The portrait, which is a crayon drawing, is signed W. J. L., initials which are believed to stand for W. J. Linton, the famous wood engraver, the author of several pictures for "A Christmas Carol" and "The Chimes."

It was from Mrs. E. Lynn Linton, W. J. Linton's wife, that Dickens bought Gadshill place, but there is apparently no record that Linton ever visited Dickens there. It cannot, in fact, be determined whether this new portrait was done from life or not. It evidently has been to America at some time or other, for on the back of it appears: "New York Transfer Co., Dodd's Express, 644 Broadway, New York." The portrait was recently sold by auction in London, and is now the property of Messrs. Leggatt Bros. of Cheapside.

IN MATTERS OF EDUCATION

Question Where Authority for the Proper Conduct of Operations Should Be Rightly Placed.

Fundamentally the determining factor in educational administration becomes today one of finance. The school superintendents declare themselves unable to raise more money locally than is already furnished. The whole question of educational finance in relation to local taxation has not yet been adequately considered to determine the validity of such statements. Without going further into this problem an agitation has been begun for securing aid from the federal government. It is argued that the federal authority today is in a better position for levying taxes than is the local authority, that the nation as a whole is likely to suffer unless national measures are adopted for combating illiteracy, Americanizing the immigrant, and improving the physique of the citizens, and finally that teachers may now be regarded as performing service of national importance.—New Republic.

A Considerable Amount.

A certain little village in the West stands some distance from the nearest good supply of pure water, and Patrick is the man who transports barrels of drinking water to the homes of the village.

One day, says Chicago Herald, as Patrick halted at the top of the river bank, a man famous for his inquisitive mind stopped and asked: "How long have you hauled water for the village, my good man?"

"Tin years, sor." "Ah, how many loads do you take in a day?" "From tin to fifteen, sor?" "Ah, yes! Now, I have a problem for you. How much water at this rate have you hauled in all?"

The driver of the water cart jerked his thumb backward toward the river and replied: "All the water yez don't see there now, sor."

Bird Songs.

It was the morning of June 20. I stood at the gate of the farmhouse where three roads met, and the air was full of bird songs. For a long time I stood there and tried to note how many different songs I could hear. Near by were the alto joy-notes of the Baltimore oriole. Up from the meadow where the trout flowed came the bubbling, gurgling notes of the bobolink. Robins, wood thrushes, song sparrows, chipping sparrows, bluebirds, vireos, gold finches, chebees, indigo birds, flickers, phoebes, red-winged blackbirds, scarlet tanagers, catbirds, house wrens—altogether, without moving from my place, I counted 33 different bird songs and bird notes.—Samuel Scoville, Jr., in Atlantic.

Easily Arranged.

One beautiful summer night, when the crickets were chirping in the grass and the caterpillars were dropping from the trees, John Henry turned to the charming girl who was sitting on the veranda at his side.

"Edith," said he timorously, "there comes to me a thought, I might say a fear."

"Well, what is it?" queried the fair girl, as the other hesitated.

"I suppose," responded John Henry, suggestively, hopefully, "that were I to steal a kiss you would have me arrested?"

"Perhaps," was the ready rejoinder of the girl, "but you could find somebody to pay your fine, couldn't you?"

Discipline.

"The discipline in base hospitals in France precludes social relations between nurses and enlisted men. This is occasionally carried to extremes, as evidenced by the following incident. A certain nurse was found ringing the doorbell of the officers' quarters early one morning. When asked what she wanted, she replied that the villa in which she and the other nurses were quartered was on fire. After the fire had been extinguished, she was asked why she didn't give the alarm at once, instead of running the long distance to the officers' quarters. Her reply was: 'We aren't allowed to speak to enlisted men.'"—From the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Unusual Times

WE ARE facing the most extraordinary situation in the history of our country. Never before have so many new problems—so many demands for re-adjustment—thrust themselves upon men and women for settlement.

Things big with fate are happening and we must know how to adjust our business—our homes—our personal lives to the new conditions.

This bank publishes a Monthly Bulletin Letter that represents a very unusual service at this time. In a clear and general way these Bulletins present the pith of facts that influence your welfare.

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for chewing Gravely.

The Judge came right back at Mike with a friendly chew—just a couple of little squares of his plug of Real Gravely.

Mike found that the chew stayed with him for a long while, and the more he chewed the better it tasted.

"There's the real tobacco satisfaction," says the Judge: "and it costs nothing extra to chew this class of plug."

It goes further—that's why you can get the good taste of this class of tobacco without extra cost.

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