

GEM THEATRE SPECIALS.

Marguerite Clark, the daintiest, most charming and loveable of all screen stars, is to appear at the Gem, **TUESDAY, June 17,** in her newest **PARAMOUNT photoplay "PRUNELLA,"**

Adapted from the stage version of Granville Barker and Laurence Housman, in which she appeared on the stage for a few years.

WILLIAM FOX presents Virginia Pearson in **"The Love Auction"** at the Gem Theatre, **THURSDAY, June 19.**

"The Love Auction" proves that the things which really count for most in life can't always be appreciated in advance. Sometimes matrimony is not the easiest way to accomplish reformations. See how Lea Vanderverr and Fate work out an interesting problem of your life.

"The Sheriff," Two Reel Fatty Arbuckle Comedy.

ADULTS 20c.

CHILDREN 10c.

The Leland B. Allen Co.

Dealers in High Grade Pianos and Player Pianos.

For nearly 50 years this name has been familiar to people on the Pacific Coast. Operating a chain of stores from San Diego—to—Seattle represents enormous buying power and consequently a big saving to buyer. Bear this in mind. There are no better instruments made than the following:

Mason & Hamlin, Hardman, Kingsbury, Conover, Ludwig & Milton Pianos. Apollo, Angelus, Solo-Corola and Euphonia Players.

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Bayocean, Ocean View and Tillamook Bay South Side Real Estate.

H. L. KING, Tillamook and Bayocean, Post Office Address, Tillamook, Oregon.

Jerseys at Auction, June 20.

24 JERSEYS, REGISTERED AND GRADES

Cows, heifers, young stock and herd bull—13 registered, 11 grades. Entire dispersal. Most of the cattle to be sold are of similar blood line to the well-known herd owned by G. G. Hewitt, as bulls from his farm have been used. The blood of Rinda Lad of S. B. (21 daughters in the Register of Merit) Golden Fern Noble (12 daughters in Register of Merit) and Mistletoe Pogis (10 daughters in Register of Merit) is prominent in all of the pedigrees.

The grades are all high grade Jerseys and from producing ancestry.

Catalogue giving description and breeding of cattle to be sold will be published. Send request to either sale manager or owner and one will be furnished.

Terms—Cash unless other arrangements are made with owner before bidding.

Time—Lunch will be served at 12 o'clock (new time) and sale will start immediately thereafter.

Place—Sale will be held on the George B. Jones farm, which is reached from Monmouth by going about 3 miles south, then about 4 miles west and one-half mile north. Free transportation will be furnished for those that come by train, by inquiring at Monmouth Hotel.

WILL TURN LIGHT ON EXPENSES OF PEACE RETINUE.

President's Entourage Reported as Costing Public Many Millions.

What promises to be one of the most interesting and searching investigations of the new Congress, will be the probe of the expenses of the commission that went to Paris months ago to negotiate peace with Germany and is still comfortably living in the French capital.

Immediately after the armistice was signed it was believed that the navy would be ordered to place at the disposal of the party sufficient battle-ships and other craft speedily to ferry across the representatives necessary to end the war, get the American army home and leave in Europe only enough secretaries and envoys to aid the permanent diplomatic corps in handling the after the war developments.

But more than half a year after hostilities, America's contingent is still in Paris. The ordinary taxpayer must meet all expenses from the improvements of the George Washington down to the last penny for entertainment during these hectic six months. Members of Congress are inclined to be liberal in the handling of the business end of the expedition but they want an accounting.

It has dawned upon the members who are back in their offices that the expense of this contingent is no small effort when an effort must be made to cut down general appropriations that the expenses of this delegation and its retinue is no small matter. The President's entourage, formally and informally, runs into the hundreds. With one very large and expensive hotel in Paris given up almost exclusively to the housing of the commission, there is an endless chain of attaches spread over the city, while emissaries have been sent into different countries of Europe to collect data.

Many rumors have been current as to the cost of the mission, including the fitting out and use of the palatial ocean liner, George Washington. It is common report that it will run into millions. Congress is not disposed to be parsimonious but at the same time, there is demand for the vouchers and for the information as to the authority for the outlay.

Passing the Buck.

So the President "passes the buck" or tries to; for we have little expectation that his political manoeuvre will succeed. Having, with his own hand-picked Congress, imposed upon the country "war-time prohibition," which is to go into effect not in war time, but after the war is over, he now seeks to throw upon the new Congress responsibility for the embarrassment of their maintaining or repealing it, and for the odium which seems sure to attach to whichever course is adopted.

Let the circumstances be well remembered. The prohibition provision was driven through Congress under whip and spur as something quite necessary to the President's successful prosecution of the war-like woman suffrage; which, however, was denied him, and yet without which the war was won, after all, it was put through in the most odious and disingenuous of forms: as a "rider" on an appropriation bill—a "legislative freebooter," as Senator Spooner would have called it. And it was to remain in effect until the President should declare demobilization of the army to have been effected.

The President now asks Congress to repeal it. It was supposed—Congress supposed when it passed the thing at his behest—that he could himself end it by proclamation, whenever demobilization was completed. But he says that he is "advised" that he cannot do so without legislative aid.

Apparently it is on his own authority that he declares demobilization to have proceeded so far that it would now be quite safe and proper to unchain the Demon Rum. That statement will, we are sure, surprise the average citizen, who has no more knowledge than that which he gets from the papers, and who therefore imagines demobilization to be very far from complete. Apparently there must have been a great holding back of the news of arrivals and demobilization of troops, as there was of the news of casualties, and there must have been hundreds of thousands of soldiers returned home of which the

country as yet knows nothing. It is to be wondered where they are kept in hiding. If the Secretary of War can do such a thing as that, he surely deserves the President's testimonial as "one of the ablest public officials I have ever known."

So the President wants Congress to do something about it, right away, quick, before the law goes into effect on July 1. If Congress should vote upon it, he shrewdly reckons, it would be certain to get itself into trouble; if it voted for repeal, it would incur the resentment and hostility of the "dry" forces. "See!" all the Creels would cry. "The President had a prohibition law enacted, and the wicked Republicans have repealed it and made the nation drunk again." If, on the other hand, Congress should vote against repeal, it would incur the displeasure of a very large part of the general public, who would have it creoled into their ears that the President wanted to have them relieved of the odious prohibition, but that Congress refused and thwarted him.

We do not think the trick will work. The President is responsible for the law, and, despite the "advice" he says he has received, has full power to suspend or recall it if he wishes. It is up to him to deal with it.—Harvey's Weekly.

BURLESON'S REAL ANGER FROM WITHIN HIS PARTY.

Democratic Leaders Planning to Unload the "Original Wilson Man."

In these times of storm and stress, when the fates of nations are being settled, Washington finds time to wonder what is going to become of Postmaster General Albert Sidney Burleson.

Will the president, when he returns from abroad, invite Mr. Burleson to return to Texas, naming a new Postmaster General?

Though Mr. Burleson charges that it is the publishers, the express companies, Samuel Gompers and divers other factors that are involving him in trouble, the real source of his troubles is elsewhere. Prominent democratic politicians, some close to the administration, are the real menace to Mr. Burleson. Among them are persons of eminence on the Democratic national committee. They sense the fact that Mr. Burleson is a load on the party. They apprehend that he will help to insure defeat for them in 1920. Hence they would rudely throw him aside, with no feeling for the fact he was an original Wilson man, who helped do things to Champ Clark and William Jennings Bryan and Oscar Underwood back in 1912 in Baltimore.

These opponents of Mr. Burleson within his own political household are the ones he has to fear, according to all the political wise men in the capital. They are out to knife him under the fifth rib, deport him to San Marcos, Texas, or do any other similar deed of political piousness. If they have their way, the President will not wait until he returns but will get rid of the Postmaster General by cable.

Some say that Col. House, also of Texas, will protect Mr. Burleson. This is spoken, however, by those who do not know their history. Col. House's friends deny he was responsible for Mr. Burleson's appointment in the first place. He does not regard himself as Mr. Burleson's mandatory and he is understood to be leaving the Postmaster General's fate to other powers.

Want to Rent A Farm.

I want to rent a farm. Cash rent. Apply at the Headlight office.

Cord Wood For Sale.

I have about 100 cords of Hemlock and alder for sale. Phone 6F2 Bell. Carl Wilhelms.

The New York Times says that in urging the Republicans of the senate to swallow the British-Wilson covenant whole, it is "moved only by consideration of the welfare of the nation." But it doesn't mention which nation.

"I can see the league of nations with the flag of Christ unfurled," signs one of the poets in a church paper. People with less vision and more eyesight can see the flag of Japan floating over Shantung, and the American people, under the Versailles covenant, pledged to coerce China into letting it stay there as long as Japan wants to keep it up.

CALLED FOR QUICK THINKING

Skipper of Burning Ship, With Cargo of High Explosives, in No Position to Hesitate.

The Cephalonia was deeply loaded with shells, and her chill-rooms were filled with T. N. T. for the Italian army, writes R. E. Copley in the Atlantic. She was well in the midst of the convoy proceeding down the Thames, and had just passed beyond the submarine net, when a thin pencil of smoke was seen to rise from the corner of No. 1 hatch. It happened to catch the third officer's eye first, and he called Sammy's attention to it. In two shakes Sammy had sounded four blasts on the siren, and a flag fluttered from the yard-arm, which caused all other ships to give him a wide berth, as the propeller of the Cephalonia churned up the sea in her frantic effort to back and turn as if to return to London. A ship on fire should return to port, but Sammy, with a cargo of T. N. T. wasn't the kind of a skipper to risk blowing cottages and kiddies into the next world in an effort to save his own skin. No; he turned the Cephalonia till her stern was head to the breeze, and slowly kept her backing seaward to restrain the fire, if possible, from spreading aft to his chambers of T. N. T.; backed her away from port and other ships, so that, if she did blow up, the military loss would be confined to the Cephalonia alone. And all the while he was wondering what moment a U-boat would pop up and send a torpedo into him, or he would strike a drifting mine.

DUBLIN BOOTBLACKS IN 1780

Polish Used at That Time Was a Combination of Lamplack and Rotten Eggs.

Among the populace of Dublin in 1780 the shoeblacks were a numerous and formidable body. The polish they used was lamplack and eggs, for which they purchased all that were rotten in the markets. Their implements consisted of a three-legged stool, a basket containing a blunt knife, called a spudd, a painter's brush and an old wig.

A gentleman usually went out in the morning with dirty boots or shoes, sure to find a shoeblack sitting on his stool at the corner of the street. The gentleman put his foot in the lap of the shoeblack without ceremony, and the artist scraped it with his spudd, wiped it with his wig and then laid on his composition as thick as black paint with his painter's brush.

The stuff dried with a rich polish, requiring no friction, and little inferior to the elaborated modern fluids, save only the intolerable odors exhaled from eggs in a high state of putridity, and which filled any house which was entered before the composition was quite dry, and sometimes even tainted the air of fashionable drawing rooms.—University Magazine.

Notice of Bond Sale.

Sealed bids will be received until the hour of 4:30 o'clock p.m. the 5th day of July, 1919, by the undersigned and immediately thereafter publicly opened by the County Court of Tillamook County, Oregon, at the office of said court in the county court house in Tillamook City, Oregon, for the purchase of bonds of said county issued for the building of permanent roads therein in the sum of \$78,000, same being in denominations of \$1000 each, numbered from 1 upwards, dated July 1, 1919, and maturing serially in numerical order as follows:

\$26,000 five (5) years from date of issue;
\$26,000 six (6) years from date of issue;
\$26,000 seven (7) years from date of issue;

said bonds to bear interest at five and one-half per cent (5½ per cent) per annum, payable semi-annually on January and July first, principal and interest payable in United States gold coin at the office of the County Treasurer or at the Fiscal Agency of the State of Oregon in New York City, at the option of the holder.

Said bids must be accompanied by a certified check for 5 per cent of the amount bid and must be unconditional.

The approving legal opinion of Messrs. Teal, Minor & Winfree, of Portland, Oregon, will be furnished the successful bidder.

The Court reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Erwin Harrison, Clerk.

STAMP SHARKS FOILED BY NEW POSTAL RULING

Postmasters Ordered Not to Cash Brokered Savings Certificates.

Speculators dealing in War Savings Stamps are hit by the following orders just issued by Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass and by the Office of the Postmaster General.

The following is quoted from a notice issued by the Secretary of the Treasury:

"My attention has been directed to numerous offers made by unscrupulous persons through advertisements and in other ways to buy war-savings certificate stamps and, as a result of such offense, I am informed that owners of such securities have suffered material losses which could have been avoided by redemption of the war-savings certificate stamps at post offices, as provided by law.

"In order that the interests of owners of war-savings certificate stamps of either series may be safeguarded, I hereby notify all persons to refrain from offers to buy war-savings stamps or accept the same in trade."

Following is the order of A. M. Dockery, Third Assistant Postmaster General:

"In pursuance of the foregoing, postmasters are directed not to pay war-savings certificates on which the names of the owners have not been entered or have been erased or changed, since, under the regulations, they are not transferable and are payable only to the original owners, except in case of death or disability.

"Postmasters are further instructed not to pay any war-savings certificates presented by persons or firms known to be buying, or publicly offering to buy, war-savings stamps or certificates from the owners, unless positive evidence is submitted that the certificates were originally issued to the persons or firms presenting them for payment.

"When consulted by owners of war-savings stamps in regard to offers to purchase such stamps at less than current value postmasters should invite their attention to the fact that war-savings certificates may be cashed at money-order post offices after 10 days' written notice, and that this is a privilege accorded by law. At the same time it should be pointed out that the need of the Government for the proceeds of the war-savings stamp issue is great, and the holders should be urged to retain their stamps until maturity as a patriotic act unless their necessities are urgent."

AMERICA'S DEBT SMALLER THAN OTHER POWERS'

In the light of the following official figures, America's ability to easily absorb the Victory Liberty Loan cannot be questioned:

The entire indebtedness of the United States today is less than 7 per cent of the national wealth, or about \$170 per capita.

Some of the national debts of other great powers as compared to national wealth are:

Great Britain	44.2 per cent
France	41.25 per cent
Austria	34.66 per cent
Germany	35.7 per cent

Germany's debt is really greater as the above figure is exclusive of the ninth German war loan and any indemnities she may have to pay.

Japan is the only big nation with a lower per capita debt in relation to its wealth than the United States.

There are no Liberty Loans ahead of you after the Victory Loan, so mortgage your future for Victory bonds. Thousands of our soldiers and afloats mortgaged their futures.

The "get-Trotzke" expedition seems to have turned out, at the finish, a good deal like the "get-Villa" foray. Now that the Siberian expedition has been abandoned, someone ought to get up and tell us for what reason American soldiers were asked to risk their lives in it.