

Tillamook Headlight.

Fred C. Baker, Editor.

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Editorial Snap Shots.

One person looked at the gasoline shortage philanthropically by remarking: "If there was more gas there would be more people killed."

Who said the city marshal yelled "Cheese it" when the cheese secretary ran the city cop down with his auto?

The republican party will bring about one thing that will be a great benefit to the Pacific Coast. There will be free toll through the canal for American coast wise vessels, which should help stimulate shipping business on the coast.

The boosting up of passenger and freight rates on the railroads will give the automobile and auto truck business another boost as soon as the gasoline situation becomes normal, for a blind man can see that there will be less passenger travel and freight to be hauled on the railroads.

All kinds of reasons are given for the scarcity of gasoline. The most prevalent being that the shortage was brought about to fool the people, thus giving the oil companies an opportunity to raise the price. Well the American people like to be humbugged, anyway, was Barnum's way of putting it.

No one is using the argument these days that the League of Nations will put a stop to war, which the democrats used in favor of the league covenant. Oh, no, there's too many wars going on over in Europe and there's no telling how soon the numerous wars will become general and again involve the United States, should the country be so unfortunate as to get tied up in European entanglements.

This is not very comforting news to the democrats who claim that Governor Cox will carry Ohio, notwithstanding he has been elected three times governor of that state. In 1914 when Governor Cox was up for re-election and Senator Harding was a candidate also for re-election, Harding polled 32,500 votes more than Cox, and that was a year when the democrats made a great howl about "he kept us out of war."

Bro. Nunn throws a sop to the timber owners when he advocates wood bridges. But say, Bro., the democratic free trade party, placed lumber on the free list and it can be brought into the country from Canada free of duty, and a large amount of Hindu labor being used in its manufacture, to compete with the saw mills in the United States which have to employ citizens of the United States and pay them big wages.

Notwithstanding that Canada is manufacturing nearly two-thirds of the newsprint used in the United States, 39 per cent of Canadian newspapers have been compelled to shut down. The newsprint paper is now a most serious problem for all newspaper publishers in the United States and, no doubt, quite a large number of newspapers will have to suspend or cut down in size owing to the high cost of newsprint paper.

Tillamook County appears to be in the same predicament as a good many other places over the government census. When one looks back ten years and see the large amount of developments that have taken place and the large number of persons who have located here, it is a little surprising to be informed that Tillamook county has increased in population in that time only 2510. Those who estimated the population of Tillamook county round about 12,000 will be a little surprised.

The snap shot man is not one of those who are blaming the census gatherers because the census of the state is far below that was expected. It was poor generalship. Take for illustration Tillamook county. Instead of taking the present precinct boundaries, those of ten years ago were used, thus causing confusion and the census gatherers over lapping in some places and missing parts of other precincts. Nothing can be gained by complaining and the figures will have to stand, yet one can have this satisfaction—leave it to the democrats to mope up things.

There is some prospect of a pulp and paper plant being established at Bay City and if the prayers of the snap shot man can be of any assistance, we will pray long and earnestly for the success of the enterprise. With so much timber available in this vicinity suitable for the manufacture of paper, it is a surprise that someone has not come here before to start that industry, considering that there is such a great demand for news print paper all over the United States. In fact, it looks to us that there will be more money in a pulp and paper mill after conditions become normal than in a saw mill. However, a united effort should be made to get that industry started in this county and every encouragement given to Bay City to help.

There is some controversy between the Polk County Observer and the Dalles, on account of the name conflicting with it. The Dalles mistakes to be made in putting many and also in the mails. The Observer has by far advanced the argument in favor of a change, and the people of that city can decide the matter by "self determination." Maybe, it wouldn't be a bad idea for the

people of Dalles to do the same as the people of Tillamook did, adopt the county name for the county seat. Then it would be a hard matter for "Polk" to conflict with The Dalles. Anyway, what's in a name. Tillamook is named after many mouths, but the people don't get mixed up and find themselves at the Dalles when they should be in Tillamook. There are good and sufficient reasons why the name of the county seat of Polk county should be changed, and we hope the people of that city will take the common sense view of the situation and name it Polk.

The county has about completed painting the wooden road bridges. Properly taken care of, such bridges are much cheaper in money and faster in construction than steel or concrete bridges, they will last from 15 to 20 years and when painted look as well or better than the higher priced structures. Timber men pay a large portion of our taxes, and their product should be used locally.—Wheeler Reporter.

That puts us in mind of the argument that was made in Portland some years ago when that city had wood side walks, but it did not stop the wheels of progress when it was found more economical to replace them with cement. Bro. Nunn stretches a point when he says that bridges constructed of wood last from 15 to 20 years, and for fear that this erroneous impression should become general, we want to say that that class of bridge in Tillamook county lasts from 4 to 6 years. If Tillamook county expects to have a permanent highway through the county it must have permanent bridge structures, built of either steel or concrete. We would like to ask Bro. Nunn if an incorporated city ever amounted to anything that had only frame buildings, wood side walks and plank streets?

The chickens are coming home to roost. When the people passed the Jackson measure to fix a legal rate for advertising, we made the remark at the time that if this could be done under our boosted Oregon System, why not initiate measures to fix the price of butter, cheese, meat, vegetables, milk and other products, for if it is right and proper to pass a law fixing the price that should be paid newspapers for their product it would not be long before persons with a grouch would be initiating laws to fixing the price of these articles. This has come true, for a measure has been initiated and which is to be voted upon in November to fix legal rate of interest at four to five per cent. It was nothing but spite against the country newspapers that caused Jackson, of the Oregon Journal, to initiate his measure, but having caused a precedent, it is not surprising that other persons of the same grouchy disposition as Jackson are endeavoring to do the banking business a serious injury. Not only so, but it will drive capital out of Oregon and be a great injury to the state, should the measure pass. So much for our Oregon System, for, if worked to the limit, is just as bad as the non-Partisan League methods of running North Dakota.

Senator Party Issue  
Robert N. Stanfield's conception of the U. S. Senator situation confronting the voters of Oregon this fall is set forth as follows by LaGrande Observer:  
"I am making no campaign, personally. This is a matter for Republicans. The whole thing resolves itself into whether the voters of Oregon want a Republican or a Democrat in the upper house of congress. If Republican policies are desired for this nation, I will be elected. If Democratic policies are to be continued, then Mr. Chamberlain will be elected. This is a year when the personality of Mr. Chamberlain or myself has no bearing whatsoever. It is purely a party campaign and a party election. Every person who feels dissatisfied with the Wilson administration and wants a change; every man and every woman who shrinks from this government being in the hands of the Democratic party another four years will naturally vote for me, for in that vote he or she will express the desire for Republican policies and Republican administration. My election will positively mean a Republican in the United States senate—a Republican who will always be found advocating Republican issues and Republican form of government. This is the reason why the coming campaign is not personal, and as the people desire relative to Republican or Democratic rule, so will my political fortune be handled."

The Last Congress Fired 10,000  
From the New York Sun-Herald  
The administration spends in Washington got so in the habit of burning up the public's money during the war that when peace came they could not or would not stop their squander. Names had been added to the payrolls to fill war jobs by the tens of thousands. A year and a half after the armistice those names were still sticking to the payrolls by the tens of thousands. The story is set forth in the Republican platform as follows:  
"As an example of the failure to retrench which has characterized the post-war policy of the administration, we cite the fact that, not including the War and Navy departments, the executive departments and other establishments at Washington actually record an increase subsequent to the armistice of 2,184 employed. The net decrease in payroll costs contained in 1921 demands submitted by the administration is only 1 per cent under that of 1920. The annual expenses of federal operation can be reduced hundreds of millions of dollars without impairing the efficiency of the public service."  
But if the Wilson administration axe would not chop payrolls to save the public's money, the legislative appropriating power could sponge out names on those payrolls, and it did. The Republican Congress refused to appropriate the cold cash to pay all those useless jobholders. When there wasn't any money coming to them for sitting on their useless jobs they began to drop out fast. In the last several months some 10,000 government employes have quit because the Republican Congress, not the Wilson administration, got rid of them. If those useless employes average only \$1,500 a year, 10,000 of them would total some \$15,000,000 a year. Some \$15,000,000 a year will pay the interest at 4 1/2 per cent on some three hundred and fifty millions of dollars of Liberty bonds. If those dropped employes averaged \$1,500 a year the money thus saved would pay the interest on some four hundred millions of dollars of Liberty bonds. If they averaged \$2,000 a year the money thus saved would pay the interest on nearly half a billion of Liberty

Wars Now Raging in the Old World  
As the danger of a new European war becomes more imminent, says a Paris cable, it is interesting to note that in this, the second year of the Versailles "peace" not less than seven wars are raging in various parts of Europe and the Near and Far East.  
Altogether, 4,000,000 soldiers are engaged in these wars. This is as many as were at one time engaged in the great European conflict.  
There is a summary of the situation as it stands nearly two years after the signing of the armistice:  
Ireland—80,000 British troops and 50,000 Irishmen are engaged in almost continuous warfare.  
Yugoslavia—100,000 Italians and 90,000 Yugoslavs are locked in intermittent hostilities.  
Albania—50,000 Italian invaders are meeting armed resistance from an Albanian citizens' army.  
Poland—300,000 Poles are at the death grips with 600,000 Russian bolshevik troops in a war which may involve the whole of Europe.  
Caucasus—250,000 Russians, 150,000 Turks, 120,000 Greeks, 80,000 British and 60,000 French troops

are fighting in various parts of that far-flung area.  
Syria—45,000 French are battling with Syrians.  
China—The country is torn by rebellion marked by heavy fighting.

The Nation Pays Its Big Bill For Taxes

The nation's greatest tax bill—\$5,410,284,874—was collected during the fiscal year ending June 30. Official figures this week showed that the tax paid in the last twelve months had exceeded all estimates, congressional and official, by approximately \$399,909,000 and was nearly 75 per cent larger than the total of taxes paid in either of the war tax levy yielded \$3,694,619,633 and the taxes in 1919 aggregated \$3,329,959,612.

Collection of this record breaking assessments cost the government \$29,750,000, or about 55 cents for each \$100.

Revenues derived from income and excess profits taxes alone were \$3,544,555,737 for the twelve months, which is nearly \$1,250,000,000 larger than collections from the same sources in either of the last two years. An increase for this year also was shown in the receipts from miscellaneous taxes which brought in \$1,465,729,136. These taxes totaled \$1,243,941,909 and \$855,591,700 for 1919 and 1918 respectively.

By S. W. Straus, President of the American Society for Thrift

Persons who have never practiced thrift will find that the first \$100 they save is the most difficult part of the undertaking.

After they have reached this amount, they begin to reap the mental and financial benefits of their economy. They find themselves stronger, and more easily able to resist the temptation to fritter away odd sums of money. Where the practice previously seemed a hard task, it now brings a glow of enthusiasm and success.

Persons who are leading thriftless lives today should bear these thoughts in mind. To deny one's self certain pleasures and indulgences is not an inviting prospect to them. They feel that they should get the maximum amount of pleasure out of life from day to day, and the thought of knuckling down to a more prosaic mode of existence does not appeal to them.

To save the first dollar, therefore, is a task requiring every bit of moral courage they possess. But the second dollar is laid away with a slightly less sacrificial feeling. By the time the first hundred has made its appearance in the columns of their savings bank passbook, the practice of thrift has become a real pleasure, and as one goes on accumulating more and more, the joy of possessing increases constantly.

It is the normal exhilaration that comes with the realization of a duty well fulfilled.

All of us have our duties to society, to the members of our family and to our friends, but our duty to ourselves is equally important and the fulfillment of it is just as commendable.

Do not refrain from the practice of thrift because you feel that will mean hardship and privation. The first few steps may be difficult. But after that it becomes the greatest dividend payer in happiness and peace of mind that can be found. Make up your mind to save a hundred dollars.  
After that has been accomplished you will find yourself forever through with the old slipshod ways and spendthrift habits.

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The administration spends in Washington got so in the habit of burning up the public's money during the war that when peace came they could not or would not stop their squander. Names had been added to the payrolls to fill war jobs by the tens of thousands. A year and a half after the armistice those names were still sticking to the payrolls by the tens of thousands. The story is set forth in the Republican platform as follows:  
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Washington Post: "On account of the unprecedented conditions through which Americans hope to work their way to tranquility and prosperity, the speech of Senator Harding, accepting the Republican nomination to the Presidency, has been awaited with eagerness and natural concern. What manner of man is he who may be the next President of the United States? How does he think? What are his strong points, and what are his weak ones? Is he possessed of the moral courage to say Yes or No when occasion demands finality? Does he have the faculty of cooperating with others, without which the most brilliant leadership ends in melancholy wreckage? Is he a man who assimilates his patience with time, and his sympathy with a continent of states, so that he moves forward not erratically, but surely, as a nation ought to move? Is his heart warmed with American blood? Is his method of action prudent, moderate, unwavering and based upon careful thought? These and many other unspoken questions are answered by Senator Harding in his address of acceptance. It is not only what he says, but the manner in which he says it that

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