

Tillamook Headlight

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MANY ERRORS IN NEW SESSION LAWS

CARELESSNESS ON PART OF LAW MAKERS GREATLY IN EVIDENCE

SOME LAWS NULLIFIED BY MISTAKES

APPROPRIATION BILLS FAIL TO APPROPRIATE IN SOME INSTANCES

An interesting study in errors in the volume of Oregon session laws for 1921, enacted by the last legislature, and soon to be ready for distribution in bound form, says the Salem Statesman.

The errors doubtless were of the head and not of the heart. The intentions of the lawmakers were all right, but through a combination of carelessness on the part of persons who introduced some of the bills, and of the engrossing and enrolling committees, the printed laws show that phrases intended to be in some of the laws were left out of the enrolled bills; that entire paragraphs stricken out by amendment are included in the measures as passed, and that some appropriation bills failed to appropriate, while few of the laws are without grammatical errors.

In the printed laws most of the errors can be detected by bracketed words, and in one or two serious instances by footnotes written in by whoever read the copy that passed to the state printer. A cursory glance through the book shows that the total number of errors runs well above 200 — besides many that doubtless escaped the eye of the searcher. These range all the way from grammatical or clerical errors to legislative "boners" that will necessitate the summoning of the state emergency board to provide money for departments for which the laws fail to appropriate, though they were intended to do so.

Governor Olcott as he went over the bills prior to passing on them after the close of the legislature, found that house bill 387, appropriating \$150,000 for delinquent and dependent children, and \$66,432 for the care of wayward girls, and also house bill 389 appropriating \$30,750 for the state labor department, fail to appropriate for the second year of the present biennium. The governor refused to sign the measures for that reason, but filed them with the secretary of state to become laws automatically, depending upon the state emergency board to meet some time next year and provide funds to finish out the biennium.

The governor, however, did not detect the worst error in house bill 381, which is supposed to appropriate \$115,000 to pay bounties on wild animals, but which fails to appropriate even for this year. This act makes the appropriation commence the first day of January, 1919, and end on the 31st day of December, 1920. The intention was, of course, to have the appropriation begin the first day of January, 1921, and end December 31, 1922. In the two previously mentioned appropriation measures the appropriations are made to begin January 1, 1920, and end December 31, 1920.

These errors involve a total of \$362,182. The money, of course, is available, but the emergency board must necessarily meet to put it into the hands of the departments affected. Were it not for the existence of the emergency board it would be necessary to call a special session of the legislature. To supply the money under the bounty act it doubtless will be necessary to call the emergency board this year. The bills intended to appropriate money for delinquents, for the labor department and for bounties are written in the session laws as chapters 367, 389 and 381, respectively.

Another highly serious error is in the marine insurance act in which three entire paragraphs that were amended out of the bill — were enrolled nevertheless and are part of the enacted law. This measure contains other errors. It will be necessary for the insurance commissioner to refer it to the attorney general for an opinion as to whether it is of any value to the statute books.

Section 1 (b) of chapter 187, which was senate bill 136, was engrossed to read as follows:

"No trust company shall be ap-

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STORE BUILDING TO BE ERECTED

Morris Schnal, Tillamook clothing dealer, has announced his intention to have constructed on his property now occupied by the grocery store of Vaughn & Larson, a modern, two story concrete building, which will house his clothing business. Mr. Schnal has called for bids and expects to have the actual work started about June first. The estimated cost is around \$15,000.

Vaughn & Larson, who now occupy the premises have not definitely decided as to where they will locate at the expiration of their lease on the Schnal property.

GUERNSEY CALF CLUB IS ORGANIZED AT CLOVERDALE

Cloverdale, April 18 (Special).—The Cloverdale Grange had a short session in the forenoon last Saturday, after which a Guernsey club was organized.

The meeting was called to order by J. L. Gay, an enthusiastic booster for the Guernsey breed, who introduced Miss Elizabeth Burr, county club leader, who proceeded to outline the plans and purposes of industrial club work. Those who signed up as members of the club are:

Mildred McMillip, Lynn George and Lloyd McMillip of Hebo, and Robert Taylor and Norman Parks of Cloverdale.

The club is to be known as The Nestucca Valley Guernsey Calf Club. The following officers were elected: President, Lynn George; Vice President, Robert Taylor; secretary and Treasurer, Lloyd McMillip. Webster Hudson was chosen as local club leader. The club motto is: "Make the best better," and the emblem is the four leaf clover. The clover leaves each have an "H" on them which stands for "head, heart, hands, and health." The members are required to attend six or more club meetings annually. After a talk by Miss Burr during which questions were asked and answered, the club adjourned to meet again on Saturday, April 30th, at the home of Judge Homer Mason, at Tillamook, this also being the time and place of the Tillamook County Guernsey Breeders' picnic. At this meeting the club members are to respond to the roll call by telling the breed they like best and why.

A Jersey calf club was recently organized at Cloverdale and a few of these members were present at the organization of the Guernsey Club. The purpose of these clubs is to interest the young people of the community in better stock.

GREEN STOCKINGS

Green Stockings, which is to be given by the Senior Class of the High School, April 29, 1921, is a celebrated English play. It depicts an aristocratic family of the pleasure, luxury-loving type. Celis, the eldest, unmarried daughter has catered to the endless caprices of the entire family. Although her relatives find her absolutely essential to their welfare, they feel that she has disgraced them by remaining single. In order to gain the social respect of her friends and relatives, she invents a lover who is supposedly fighting in Africa, and who she plans to conveniently kill in said country. Her little deception causes many trying situations which furnish a clean, sparkling comedy. The cast is as follows:

Madge Rockingham — Laverna Holden.
Lady Trenchard — Alta Simmons
Aunt Ida — Emma H. G. at Martin — Thomas Large
Phyllis Faraday — Eida Archibald
Robert Tarver — Glenn Anderson
James Raleigh — Bryan Tucker
Henry Steel — James J. Campbell
Wm. Faraday — Leland Bestler
Celis Faraday — Grace Joffe
Admiral Grice — Henry Boehler
Colonel Smith — Garald Graves

A strange sea monster was the object of much curiosity last Sunday when Bert Hudson appeared in town with the animal on the running board of his car. Much speculation was had concerning the identity of the creature, but it is thought by some that it is a species of the chimera, one of the members of the shark family.

The specimen was on display at the store of King and Crenshaw until its perfume forced its expulsion.

TELEPHONE RATE RAISE DISCUSSED

COMPETITION AND PUBLIC REGULATION CONTROL PRICE AND SERVICE

MUST PUBLIC ENCOURAGE COMPETITION

NO ADVANCE OF RATES ASKED IN CITIES WHERE THERE IS COMPETITION

(By Edward M. Cousin)

Two agencies, competition and public regulation, primarily control the quality of service received and the price paid for it by the patron of a public utility privately operated. Where competition exists, there is little need for public regulation, which usually comes into play when a monopoly has been created.

There is a third element, always present in some degree and given but slight consideration, namely the ability or willingness of the public generally as distinguished from individuals, to take the service and pay the rate required. A fourth element, always magnified and put forward prominently, is the alleged necessity of the utility for more money.

When it is considered that in Portland, no attempt has been made to increase rates for electric lighting, in which service two separate concerns compete, the question naturally arises, why different principles are applied to the construction of rates for competitive service and for monopolistic service and how it happens that competing utilities are able to carry on without appealing to the public for increased rates.

Must the public fight against monopoly and encourage competitive service with its attendant economic loss and duplication of facilities to protect itself against unbridled exactions or should the Public Service Commission take into consideration, in connection with an application to raise public utility rates, whether competition has been stifled.

A review of the Home Telephone transaction and its application to the two proceedings before the Public Service Commission involving increased telephone rates in Portland and some other communities creates a very vivid impression that something is out of joint either in the regulatory activities in this state or in the generally accepted theory that the rights of the public is the paramount consideration.

A careful examination of the Commission's proceedings in the telephone cases fails to disclose any intimation that recognized as influencing the demands that the Pacific Company now makes, or that the Commission in granting them remembered the findings it made in the order of May 2, 1919.

COURT HOUSE ACTIVITIES

Tax collections on the first half are reported as now totalling about \$350,000 and coming rather slowly.

In the case of school district No. 31 against Henry Butler the plaintiffs allege that Butler was given sums amounting to \$800 in November 1919 and March 1920 by W.S. Fleming and that this money was to be turned over to the school district. Claiming that the defendant has refused to pay this sum the district is now suing to obtain a judgment for the amount with interest.

The Steinbach Iron Works versus John Peyree et al is a suit filed this week to obtain a judgment for labor performed and materials furnished on a box factory at Twin Rocks.

C.W. Spiering claims the Wheeler United Lumber company owes him money on some promissory notes and seeks the aid of the court in getting it.

Kuppenbender and Company are being sued by the B.F. Goodrich Rubber Company to obtain money said to be due on promissory note.

For legal services said to have been rendered one of the defendants in March 1921 S.S. Johnson is suing J.G. Harris and Ernest Harris for the sum of \$75 and interest, said to be the amount due for the services and which the defendants have refused to pay, according to the plaintiff.

Curses, mistreatment and constant nagging on the part of her husband's family are said to have been the lot of Beattie Sailing in the in the complaint filed against her husband, Roy A. Sailing, in which the wife asks for a divorce and support money. The couple were married at Tillamook October 11, 1916 and two children were born to the union.

ANOTHER DROP IN CHEESE PRICE

Carl Haberlach reports Wisconsin Longhorns as having declined to 16 cents this week, Daisies, 16 1/2 cents, twins withdrawn account poor drawings. Consequently it has been necessary to decline Tillamook prices still further, triplets now being quoted at 25 cents, Longhorns and Young Americas, 26 cents. This is the lowest prices prevailing on Tillamook cheese since 1917.

Production of cheese is on the increase, the second week of April production having been 2,457 boxes, against 1,997 same week last year, a gain of 460 boxes or 23 per cent.

With the announcement of the drop of prices on cheese of 3 cents comes an announcement of drop in feed prices of \$3.00 per ton. Itemized list is shown in another column.

All of the factories are showing a heavy gain in receipts compared to last year, many factories already receiving more milk than at any time in 1920.

"Black Beauty" at the GEM next Wednesday and Thursday.

COUNTY HIGHWAY WORK REVIEWED

SEVERITY AND DURATION OF PAST WINTER HANDICAPED ROAD WORKERS

BIG PROGRAM PLANNED FOR THIS YEAR

SETTLED WEATHER WILL SEE GREAT ACTIVITIES ON HIGHWAYS

County Road Master Carroll issued the following statement this week about the road work accomplished in the county during the last few months:

"Tillamook County's road organization has been seriously handicapped by the severity and duration of the past winter; it is estimated that the unusually high water and high winds of early spring cost the county \$20,000, numerous small bridges being washed out and approximately 500 trees were blown onto Tillamook county's 400 miles of road in one windstorm alone — January 29.

Heavy rains were responsible for five bridges being washed out on creeks tributary to Trask River. One place a fifty foot trestle was required to replace what had been a ten foot span.

Three hundred feet of road actually dropped five feet in a slide between Upper and Lower Nehalem.

Practically every road in the county was dragged during the recent good weather but more rain spoiled the results. Nevertheless, much progress has been made in new permanent work.

Road district No. 1 in charge of Deputy Roadmaster Walter Cain, of Nehalem, was particularly fortunate in having a sand job to work during the wet weather. Incidentally the grade is completed from Rockaway thru Lake Lytell to Manhattan.

The steamshovel is at present straightening the road at Barview, the new location following the railroad to the right of the dance hall across the lake to the present road. This will be planked as soon as the grade is completed.

Plank and some crushed rock will be open to travel by June 1st.

The big gratory crushing plant is now in operation at Haddon and Tillamook on the Southern Pacific.

An outfit is ready to start graveling the new road between Bay City and Hobsonville as soon as the weather permits, gravel is to be hauled from Miami River. Work in this section and on the beach is in charge of Foreman C.W. Ross, of Saltair.

A new 14 foot concrete bridge is about completed on the East side of the north fork of the Nehalem river and 195 feet steel and concrete bridge on Market Road No. 1 at the E.K. Scovell place is under way.

The north end steamshovel will

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JERSEY CLUBS TO MEET HERE

As fitting place to extoll the virtues of the Jersey cow the Jersey Clubs of Oregon have selected Tillamook as the location of the next Jersey Jubilee to be held June 2, 3, and 4th. Many visitors are expected and beside being entertained in the best country in the world they will have ample opportunity to study the conditions of Tillamook's famous dairy farms and compare their favorite breed with other pure bred stock of different strains.

Five hundred people are expected and the responsibility of entertainment of this assembly will repose upon the officers and members if the Tillamook Jersey Club of which Joe Donaldson is president. The local Chamber of Commerce has been asked to entertain the visitors on the evening of June 3rd. The visitors will be escorted here from Salem by a delegation of local business men under the leadership of J. E. Reedy. Visits to dairy farms and various scenic spots about the country will feature the Jubilee. A clam bake at the Garibaldi beaches is also said to be scheduled for the visitors. Local business houses have been asked to decorate in appropriate colors for the event.

JURY LIST

Following is the panel of jurors for May term, 1921:

H. E. Folett, Farmer Oretown; A. L. Thomas, Farmer, Tillamook; O. A. Dromnes, Laborer, Bay City; E. M. Condit Merchant, Tillamook; Ira C. Rowe, Farmer, Tillamook; J. W. Jennings, Farmer, Bay City, Oregon.

O. J. Wismer, farmer, Hemlock; D. A. Bailey, farmer, Cloverdale; Ira C. Smith, merchant, Tillamook; H. J. Tohl, farmer, Hemlock; Peter Newberg, farmer, Sandlake; J. D. Wilson, farmer, Hebo, Oregon.

I. G. Lance, dairyman, Tillamook; Jerry Lewallen, farmer, Hebo; Ernest Himes, laborer, Tillamook; Steve Baurer, farmer, Neskowin; J. L. Booth, farmer, Neskowin; D. A. Simmons, farmer, Bay City, Oregon.

Frank Allender, farmer, Tillamook; Grant Dawson, farmer, Meda; Fred P. Humke, laborer, Nehalem; F. C. Baker, printer, Tillamook; A. C. Anderson, merchant, Nehalem; Albert Boon, blacksmith, Cloverdale.

W. S. Cone, capitalist, Bay City; C. E. Jensen, farmer, Hebo; Maurice J. Bays, farmer, Tillamook; D. P. Hopkins, farmer, Tillamook; Homer Craig, restaurant, Brighton; Alwin J. Blum, farmer, Tillamook; L. P. Gray, farmer, Blaine, Oregon.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

Friday afternoon Rev. Dark spoke at assembly on "Individual Effort" dealing with the career of the student after leaving school and showing that he is just what he has made himself. This address was delivered in a forceful manner and enjoyed by the students, as was shown by the applause. We hope Rev. Dark will pay us another visit soon as inspirational talks are very much in place with the student body.

Mrs. J. C. Edwards also appeared before the students at Friday assembly and made a stirring appeal in behalf of the Far East Relief Fund, whose purpose is to relieve the far away Chinese of the burden of starvation and poverty. The students went the campaign to be a success.

Work on the new athletic field has been started and expected to be complete before the end of the present semester. This field will include running track, base ball diamond and foot ball gridiron.

The student committee in charge of the work is composed of: Clarence Gabriel, Rodney Farley, Art Harris, James Sharp, Joe Maxwell, Henry Boehmer and Clarence Anderson. The new field will be a great help for the betterment of athletic conditions here.

George W. Gray of Rockaway transacted business in the city last Saturday. Mr. Gray states that about fifty cottages are being built along the beach resorts. Some business buildings are also being constructed. Mr. Gray is the authority for the statement that work on the Rockaway-Brighton road is being rushed and but one and a half miles more road is all that is needed to complete the project.

John Yeon, member of the state highway commission, and Harbert Nunn, state highway engineer, spent Wednesday evening in the city in consultation with the county court regarding the road building program for the coming year.

EFFORT TO STOP ANNUAL FIRE LOSS

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ASKS COOPERATION OF GOVERNORS

\$85,000,000 DAMAGE BY FOREST FIRES

MAY 23-28 TO BE OBSERVED AS FOREST PROTECTION WEEK

Washington, April 20.—Declaring that "we have been thoughtlessly permitting the destruction of our forests by fire," and that it "spells disaster unless the rate of burning is materially checked," Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has just written the governors of all the states asking their co-operation in the nationwide observance of forest protection week by President Harding in response to the request of the forest service of the department of agriculture, and the secretary in his letter urges the governors to set apart for "such educational and instructive exercises as shall bring before the people the serious effects of the present unnecessary waste by forest fires."

According to data gathered by the forest service, forest fires during the five years ending with 1920, devastated an area greater than the New England states, and caused a loss of more than \$85,000,000.

Statistics show that human agencies were responsible for approximately 80 per cent of the 160,000 forest fires occurring during the five year period, and that they could have been prevented by care and vigilance on the part of the people.

In addition to growing timber and settler's homes destroyed, there was a heavy loss of life. In the great Minnesota fire of 1918, nearly 1000 people were either burned to death or suffocated.

The forest protection week movement originated on the Pacific Coast in 1920 when it was proclaimed by a number of governors in Western states and generally observed by their citizens.

This year the importance of forest protection was brought to the attention of the secretary of agriculture by the forest service, and he in turn presented the matter to the president.

Cooperation in the observance of the week is expected from state foresters, commercial and business organizations, educational institutions, societies and individuals interested in the preservation of the national timber resources.

The secretary has written to the national presidents of the Kiwanis, Rotary, American Automobile associations and other large communal clubs, Boy Scouts of America and to the president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution asking that they exert their influence to have their organizations observe the week.

Following is the letter of the secretary to the various governors:

"The president on April 7 issued a proclamation designating May 23-28 as forest protection week, and urging the governors of the various states to set apart this week for the purpose of such educational and instructive exercises as shall bring before the people the serious effects of the present unnecessary waste by forest fires.

Adequate provisions for the safeguarding and renewal of our forests is of vital importance to the nation. The magnitude of the area burned over during this period (56,488,000 acres) is startling as it represents an area greater than that occupied by the state of Utah. Of the 160,000 fires that occurred over 80 per cent were due to human agencies, and could have been prevented by care and vigilance on the part of citizens.

Loss of life was not infrequent; as in the Minnesota disaster of 1918, where nearly a thousand persons were either burned to death or suffocated, in detecting and suppressing forest fires. The forest service of this department spends over a million dollars each year, and states and private individuals an even greater sum. We have been thoughtlessly permitting the destruction of our forests by fire. This spells disaster unless the rate of burning is materially checked. The menace of a timber shortage threatens to become a present economic fact.

Cloudy and Unsettled

