

Tillamook Headlight

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OUR EDITORIAL POLICY

- 1. To advocate, aid and support any measures that will bring the most good to the most people
- 2. To encourage industries to establish in Tillamook county.
- 3. To urge the improvement of a port for Tillamook City.
- 4. To insist on an American standard of labor.
- 5. To be politically independent, but to support the candidates for public office who will bring the most good to the people of Tillamook county and of the State of Oregon.

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1924

It is said that there is legislation to be voted upon in the coming election that, if passed will require speed cops to always wear a prescribed uniform, and to drive nothing but a motorcycle while on duty. Of course such a law will lessen the chances of the habitual speeder's being caught—in fact that is the substance of a remark having been made by one of them that was at the court house last week—for a motor cyclist in khaki uniform is conspicuous enough to be seen in sufficient time to slow down to the legitimate speed. The law is evidently a law that, if passed will aid law breakers to continue their practice of breaking the law. If the speed law is not as it should be, the whole thing should be taken off the statutes and a more feasible one substituted.

MOVIE BUSINESS MORALS

Motion picture exhibitors of Oregon have signed a code of business ethics. The code expresses their active realization of their obligations to the communities in which they are operating. The movement originated in Portland. Credit for conceiving this form of agreement as to policy belongs largely to C. S. Jensen of Portland, the head of the Jensen and von Herberg theatres in the northwest.

The simple agreement of the various exhibitors, who are in the first instance responsible to the public for the morals but not for the morals of the motion picture industry, is not as important as the willingness of these business men to go publicly on record as to their conception of the relation of their business to the public's confidence.

Three points in the code are worthy of special mention. They are:
"To recognize my duty as a moulder of public opinion and an educator of minds, by refusing to show upon my screen any picture that might have an unpatriotic, unwholesome or immoral effect upon the life or mind of any audience."

"To give full cooperation with city, state and national governments and to all movements that will tend to raise the standard of morality and society and the ideals of the human race."

"To honestly advertise all attractions with no effort to over-phrase or misrepresent them for the sake of monetary gain."

This code was signed by the principal exhibitors in the cities of Oregon outside of Portland as well as by the members of the league which, up to this time, had been confined to Portland. The code indicates in no uncertain terms that the motion picture people realize that it pays in the long run to respect the public's wishes, particularly that portion of the public to which it is not necessary to pander with pictures of doubtful moral quality. That cross-section of the public just referred to is the same cross-section which quickly determines the public's reaction to the picture business in each community. The ticket office is the immediate but not only barometer of this favorable or unfavorable reaction.

From the standpoint of immediate profits a code of ethics might often become an inconvenient limitation on an exhibitor's freedom of action. The motion picture people should be com-

mended for their foresight and the attitude which was the cause of their foresight.—Oregon Voter, June 28, 1924.

TILLAMOOK COWS OF HIGH STANDING

Cows belonging to Homer Mason, Ira G. Lance, F. L. Owens and Mrs. Cecil Allen made state records in butter fat production for the month of April. The following is taken from the Oregon Farmer of June 26, 1924:

OREGON IN LEAD

The 3445 cows in Oregon cow-testing associations led the associations in the 11 western states in average fat production for the month of April, with a mark of 40.42 pounds, according to the monthly summary prepared by the western office of the United States dairy division. The high producing herd under 15 cows in these states was that of Homer Mason, Tillamook association No. 1. His six registered Guerneys averaged 1448 pounds of milk, containing 67.26 pounds fat.

The 1081 cows in Tillamook association No. 1 averaged 46.86 pounds fat.

Cows tested in Oregon in April of this year numbered 1016 more than those tested in that month a year ago, states N. C. Jamison, dairy specialist for the state college extension service, in this monthly summary of Oregon cow-testing association work.

The highest individual producer in the Oregon associations was a grade Guerneys owned by Ira G. Lance, Tillamook No. 1. This cow gave 2009 pounds of milk containing 120.54 pounds fat. High producing individuals in other associations were a grade Holstein owned by F. L. Owens Tillamook No. 2, and giving 95 pounds fat; a registered Holstein owned by F. Biesel, Columbia county, and giving 7.1 pounds fat.

The high herd average in the Tillamook No. 2 association was 50.3 pounds fat for 10 cows owned by Mrs. Cecil Allen. The 22 cows owned by C. H. Tucker, Columbia county, averaged 40.9 pounds fat and divided honors with the eight-cow herd owned by J. Dowling for the high herd average in the association.

Seventeen low producers went to the block in April as a result of testing work, Mr. Jamieson stated.

HELPS FOR HOUSEWIVES

A friend makes pretty mats or rugs for the floor from different colors of the discarded tubes. The strips are cemented together and the outer edges are cut in neat scallops. Then applique figures are cut from tubes of another color and cemented on the surface to form a design. These mats are especially fine for kitchen or porch use.

To avoid irritation of the bronchial tubes caused by the juice of new potatoes while scraping them, try removing the skins with a stiff vegetable brush, holding both brush and potato under water. This process works just as well with green onions, except that a knife must be used to remove the roots, but this, too, may be done under water.

Canna bulbs multiply so fast that a large planting gives the housewife a number of salable ones at harvesting time. Some take up just what bulbs they think they will need for their spring planting and leave the rest in the ground.

Take a piece of stiff wire about 12 inches long and bend up one end two inches something like a fishhook. This device will remove corks which have gone down into bottles. Push the bent wire inside the empty bottle, turn all upside down and shake until the small end of the cork settles in the neck of the bottle, when it can be withdrawn easily by pulling the wire. Make a loop by bending the wire on the other end to hang it up by.

To renew the leather seat of your chairs that have become shabby and dull, rub them with the white of an egg that has been well beaten. Apply two or three coats.

To clean photographs, wipe lightly with a cloth moistened in lukewarm water containing a few drops of ammonia. Then wipe with a soft dry cloth and polish with tissue paper.

Klamath Falls—California Oregon Power company starts work immediately on \$4,000,000 hydro-electric project at Copco.

Myrtle Point—New store and apartment building nears completion.

One hundred and twenty-five west coast sawmills for week ending June 21, manufactured 90,565,184 feet of lumber; sold 97,393,932 feet; and shipped 95,096,008 feet.

Rails being laid from Skookum to Knott on Natron cutoff.

Work to start on sugar factory at Prineville August 1.

Hood River orchardists paying 25 cents an hour against 35 and 40 cents last year.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

The spectacle of a state holding up tourists and travelers from another state in which foot and mouth disease is prevalent indicates the susceptibility of people to excitement, when there is any threat of economic interests. If measles were prevalent in California, it is doubtful whether there would be as much effort at quarantining travelers from the state as has been called forth because of foot and mouth disease. The fact remains, however, that measles possess a far greater hazard to the welfare of citizens than does the contagious disease of cattle, whose main factors are purely economic.

Foot and mouth disease, or aphthous fever, is a highly contagious disease primarily affecting cattle, and only occasionally attacking man. There have been six severe outbreaks in the United States since 1870, exclusive of the one now appearing. There has been on each occasion considerable economic loss, but a low mortality of the cattle involved. The main losses have depended upon the interferences with the milk supply, the marketability of meat and the general disturbance occasioned by quarantine.

The mode of control of the epidemic involves isolation of the effected herds, with the destruction and burial of diseased cattle, general disinfection and restriction of the movements of cattle, and systematic inspection of the farms in the infected areas, to secure the early detection of the disease.

The disease itself consists of the eruption of vesicles, chiefly on the mucous membranes of the mouth and on the skin of the cleft of the hoof, with occasional outbreaks on the udders and other portions of the skin. The cause of the disease has not been identified, but there is reason to believe that it is an ultra-microscopic virus. The specific causative element is known to occur in the exudate from the vesicles, in the saliva, milk, tears and various other secretions and excretions. The virus is readily destroyed by heat.

The disease is rare among adults, though it occasionally occurs among children. The infection is transmitted thru the use of raw milk, butter, buttermilk, cheese and whey derived from animals suffering with foot and mouth disease. Children are most frequently infected by drinking raw milk from infected animals. Occasionally, adults caring for diseased animals may become infected thru direct contact with the effected parts in the course of their occupation of milking, slaughtering or otherwise caring for the animals. The animals may be infected directly from one to another, or by coming in contact with infected material. Human being may aid in disseminating the disease by reason of the infection being carried on the hands of persons who, without clean precautions, establish an intermediate contact between healthy and diseased animals.

Numerous questions have arisen as to whether impetigo contagiosa in children may not be identical to foot and mouth disease in animals, but thus far the question of identity has not been established. At the present time impetigo contagiosa is regarded as being caused by a streptococcus infection, while a filterable virus is deemed responsible for foot and mouth disease. Certainly there has not been demonstrated an increase of contagious impetigo among children in the areas where foot and mouth infection occurs. This cannot be attributable to the pasteurization or sterilization of milk and, in consequence, would appear to bear out the idea that the diseases are not related etiologically.

It is doubtful if there is any justification for the intemperate procedures practiced in the West to restrict the spread of foot and mouth disease, particularly to the extent of hampering the ordinary progress of tourists. An epidemic of this character is economically serious and should be fought vigorously in order to protect cattle owners against unnecessary loss of stock and money. It is legitimate to establish a cattle quarantine and to make some provision for the inspection of travelers, particularly children, but it is irrational, unwise and primitively emotional to utilize methods analogous to the shotgun quarantine in dealing with travelers. There is no comparison between the human hazard of foot and mouth disease and poliomyelitis, altho the methods of controlling transportation of individuals utilized in the West would lead one to believe that they possess equal dangers. It is a reflection upon the effectiveness of health administration. Provision against the import of cattle, milk and milk products, green vegetables and meat affords a greater protection than can be secured thru destroying the comfort and peaceful pleasure of automobilists.

The whole occurrence is a violation of common sense and scientific knowledge.—American Medicine, New York City.

ROOSEVELT COAST HIGHWAY

By J. W. DeSouza, Oregon State Highway Department

The Roosevelt Coast Highway, extending four hundred and nine miles from Astoria to the California line, perhaps presents more location and construction difficulties, and will require the expenditure of more funds for grading and drainage than any other highway of equal length in the state. Closely paralleling the shore line for the greater portion of its length, the entire drainage of the western slope of the coast range of mountains must be taken care of. When the rainfall along this portion of the state is taken into consideration, it can be seen that this drainage presents no small problem and that there must be provided a continuous succession of openings ranging from small culverts pipes to bridges estimated to cost at least \$500,000.00. It is very probable that any of these more expensive structures will be necessary for traffic to be handled by ferries in the meantime.

A further complication, occurring principally in the southern portion of the state, has presented location problems requiring extensive study for their satisfactory solution. Here the hills rise directly from the sea, and the constant wave action at the base of the slopes has caused slides that in some places assume proportions of considerable importance. The avoidance of these slides, or the attempt to construct a roadbed through them that can be held, calls for the exercise of no mean highway engineering ability.

Notwithstanding the magnitude of the task, and the large expenditures required, a considerable amount of the work required for the completion of the highway has been accomplished, or is now under way. One may now travel from Astoria to Neskowin and encounter only short sections that are not either paved or rock surfaced.

South of Neskowin, the Bureau of Public Roads, in co-operation with the state and counties, is grading and surfacing the section to the Siletz river. This construction will open up a section to all year traffic that has been available to automobiles for only a short portion of the year.

From North Bend to Coquille the highway is paved and the section from Coquille to Bandon is now being surfaced. With the exception of 4.7 miles north of Denmark, the grading and surfacing has been completed from Bandon to Mussel Creek, 18.2 miles south of Port Orford. The balance of the distance to the California line may be travelled throughout the summer by the exercise of reasonable caution.

It has been predicted that the Roosevelt Coast Highway, when finished, will rank equal, or even superior, to the famous Columbia River Highway for scenic grandeur. Here, indeed, will be a summer paradise for the tourist. Within its length will be found virgin forests, busy towns, prosperous and progressive dairying and farming districts, ocean beaches, and a multitude of streams and lakes alive with fish. Add to this some of the best hunting country to be found in the United States, and the combination is worth going far to see.

Oregon's west coast has been isolated in the past, and the construction of the new highway will render accessible a country whose growth and expansion is just beginning.—The Northwestern Engineer.

COAST POWER COMPANY MAKING IMPROVEMENTS

The Coast power company have commenced the installation of the new Parkway underground cable on both sides of Second avenue east. This line will make connections with all the business houses on that street, from First street to Fourth street, and will eliminate the inconvenience of overhead lines. The cable is absolutely water and rust proof and fully insulated against weather, with layers of lead, steel and non-conducting material, with a center of copper. It is estimated that about 2,000 feet will be necessary to complete the present plans. When completed the new line will also supply current to eighteen street lights on new ornamental posts. The present lights are 80 candle power, and will be replaced by globes of 100 candle power, three on each side of each block.

Other improvements that will be carried out at the same time are painting and replacing poles throughout the city and installing new ornamental fixtures.

Vernonia—New \$21,000 Evangelical church has been dedicated.

Eugene—Building permits for first five months of year reach \$1,247,000. Construction for the building of twenty-five rum chaser boats to operate on the Pacific coast waters have been awarded at a little over \$20,000 each. California companies were the successful bidders.

FIRE PREVENTION PLEDGE

In the state of Washington it is necessary by law to secure a camp-fire permit before going into the mountains. There are six parts to the fire prevention pledge:
I will be sure my match is out. I will break it in two before throwing it away.
I will be sure my pipe ashes, cigar or cigarette stubs are dead before throwing them away. I will not throw them into brush, leaves or needles.
I will build a small camp fire. I will scrape away all trash and inflammable material from the spot. I will build it in an open space and not against a tree or log, or near brush.
I will never leave a camp fire unattended, even for a short time; I will quench it with water and earth.
I will never build bonfires in windy weather or where there is the slightest danger of their escaping from control.

If I find a fire I will try to put it out. If I can't, I will get word of it to the nearest U. S. forest ranger or State fire warden at once. I will keep in touch with the rangers.

EXPECT MOTH IN JULY

Codling moth eggs are deposited from about June 5 to July 5, according to the late A. L. Lovett, who prior to his death was with Oregon experiment station.
The number of eggs laid increases usually after about June 25, and the new brood of codling moth will be out and active about July 18 to 23. Worms appear five to eight days after the appearance of the moth.
If moths come out early in August spray is advisable, about August 21 or earlier.

ARMY ENLISTMENTS INCREASE

5,524 men have enlisted in the fourteen branches of the United States army during the month of May. Nearly half of them joined the infantry. There are sixty three recruiting stations in the country. 167 men enlisted from the Portland office during February and March.

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AFRICAN ORANGES

"The largest orange orchard in the world is located in South Africa. In that land orange cultivation has reached such proportions that it is predicted South Africa will have 7,000,000 boxes of oranges available for export in 1930."

The above is from the New York Times of Sunday, May 18th.

We wonder if the orange growers of Florida, Louisiana, Texas and California will relish the prospect of a large portion of the South African product reaching the American market.

The duty on imported oranges is now one cent a pound; under the Underwood Tariff it was one-half cent a pound.

Does the New York Times recommend Free-Trade for South African oranges?—American Economist.

FACE THE AUTOMOBILE

Business Farmer: When you start walking down the country road or highway, do you face the oncoming automobile or do you walk with your back to it?

If you follow the latter plan and do much walking on the highways the chances of your being alive five years from today are pretty slim, but if you will change your method of walking and face the traffic, stepping out to the side of the road as the oncoming vehicle approaches you, you will be removing at least one of the impediments to your reaching a ripe old age.

Albany—Boy Scouts complete addition to club house on Periwinkle creek. Coos County to hold election July 15 to vote on \$280,000 bonds to match state and federal road appropriations.

COAST POWER COMPANY LAYING UNDER GROUND LINES

The Coast Power company is laying under ground conduits on Second avenue east, and lateral lines will branch from the main one, one block east and one west on Second and Third streets. These lines will accommodate all the business houses along these streets, and fill eliminate the inconvenience and unsightliness of overhead wires. These operations are the beginnings of the improvements that the company is anticipating.

LUIS FIRPO TO SAIL FOR STATES JULY 5

Buenos Aires.—After six months of indecision Luis Angelo Firpo has finally succumbed to the alluring jingle of Tex Rickard's money, and has made arrangements to sail for New York July 5, to fight Harry Wills in Jersey City.

REPAYS TOURISTS

Eugene's city council is quite humanitarian. A Californian, A. W. Lewis of Berkeley, stopped at the municipal auto camp some time ago. His two girls were playing on a swing in the park when the rope broke, and they were injured. A check for \$35.85 has been given the father by the council to pay for medical attention.

Dallas, Oregon, suffered a \$150,000 fire early Sunday morning when the mill belonging to the Willamette valley lumber company was destroyed by fire.

Ashland—\$250,000 tourist hotel to be built this fall.
Astoria building permits for May, \$21,000.

SAVE a little more 1924

A STRONG BANK WILLING TO SERVE

JULY 4
Let Us Forget

On the day that commemorates the United States, let us forget!
—Forget the chronic fault-finders, the agitators, ber the Builders of America, past and present;
the tearers-down, that we may the better remember the things we expect to get out of America, that we may realize more fully that the nation can give back no more than we put into it;
—Forget our grievances, real and imagined, that we may have a keener appreciation of the fact, that, after all, we enjoy privileges and opportunities greater than those of any other people!

Long Live America!

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