

The Tillamook Herald

C. E. Trombley, Editor

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STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP
C. E. Trombley, Editor, Publisher and manager. First National Bank of Tillamook, mortgage holders.

TUESDAY JUNE 23, 1914.

A story comes from Washington that the big money interests of the country are planning to assume an attitude in favor of the government ownership of railroads. Some of the great railroad heads have recently declared themselves for it. "The interests figure that their support will be enough to prejudice the public against government ownership"—is the explanation given. In the meantime William Jennings Bryan is credited with the purpose to start a movement looking to government ownership of railroads. Some prominent progressives in all parties, favor the idea; but whether the country is yet ready for it, may be questioned. It would require a prodigious amount of money, or bond issues, to take over the rail road systems of the country, far exceeding any obligation the country has ever assumed, even in war times. Ex-Gov. Stubbs of Kansas, who is an ardent advocate of public ownership, estimates that it would cost some eleven billions of dollars to acquire the entire railroad holdings of the country. But he figures that a great saving could be effected, in offset, by lower rate of interest on bond issues. As to comparative operating expenses, Gov. Stubbs quotes the opinion of Mr. Brandies, that a million dollars a day could be saved by more efficient management of the railroads of the country. While that is quite possible, it would certainly be a marvel if the public operation of these utilities should be done more economically than when privately managed. Yet Gov. Stubbs points to the management of the postoffice department as proof that it could and would be done.

THE DEVIL AND YOUNG JOHN D.

(By Frank Poling.)

The devil sat in his dingy den, and grinned with unholy glee, he had just returned from the haunts of men, and a happy old devil was he. Said he, "I've worked at this job of mine for thousands of years, I sum, and never a day have I had to rest, nor hoped for that day to come. But now I can take a week or two and rest in my own back yard, for Rockefeller is on the job and I won't have to work so hard."

"The sons of Adam were growing wise, my tricks didn't work so well, and immigration was falling off, and times were dull to hell. They had grown suspicious of all my traps, and from them held aloof, and finally learned from sad mishaps to flee from my horns and hoof. But I have an ally at last, I hope, he's just the pall for me; he fills them full of uplift, he's a corker, is Young John D."

"A million here and a million there, and the churches cry 'He's a saint'; the preachers peer through a golden haze, and things look like they ain't. I'm going to change the name on the sign that hangs upon my door, for an opportunity like this I never had before. And every victim we gather in, when he gets down here, can see the name of the dealer in crime and sin, 'The Devil and Young John D.'"

"Of course I expect him to get thrown out when he reaches the golden gate, I can almost hear St. Peter shout, 'We've nothing to arbitrate.' His every dollar is stained with blood he spares neither age nor sex; his country's banner trailed in the dust, and his pathway strewn with wrecks. But as long as he has the cash to spend it's easy the people to fool as long as he builds a college or two, and teaches a Sunday School. The toadies fawn, and the lickspittles kneel, he's worshiped by all the freaks, while the bodies of little children are burned 'neath Colorado's peaks. And this skulking, sanctimonious ass, this breeder of crime and hate, with the greed of a jackal and a heart of brass, whines, 'Nothing to arbitrate.'"

"I guess I'll think this matter over, I think I'll consider it well; he may not be here a week or more till he runs me out of hell. Perhaps I'm getting childish with age, but I fear that this pharisee, this hypocrite, Yulture's son, is too much of a devil for me."

TIDE TURNS TO PROSPERITY.

From Oregonian:
The turn of the business tide has already come in the East, and all events in immediate prospect promise to accelerate its flow towards healthy activity. Harvest is already under way in the southwest with favorable weather, and is reducing the probability of a phenomenal wheat crop to a certainty. It has also begun in the Northwest—in Walla Walla and Umatilla Counties. The crop will be quickly bought up, for

both our domestic millers and European buyers have allowed their stocks to run low.

In preparation to move wheat railroads have concentrated more cars west of the Missouri river than ever before, and they will be compelled by the necessities of traffic to put in repair every car and engine and to replenish their supply of rolling stock. Philadelphia says pessimism is on the wane and that sentiment is unquestionably swinging to the brighter side. Pittsburgh says, that orders for iron and steel have increased in the last few weeks, that inquiries have broadened out and that buyers show considerable willingness to contract for future delivery. Chicago reports an increase of 30 per cent in Western buying of dry goods over the same period of last year.

The one event for which Eastern business has been waiting—the rate decision—is now a matter of days. A Washington dispatch says, the decision has already been written by Commissioner Harlan and should by this time be in the hands of all members of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Increases in several cases are expected, and Congressmen hoped for, though hardly anybody expects a horizontal advance of 5 per cent. Although railroad officials say that the monetary result will not be sufficient to justify lavish expenditures, a favorable decision would certainly swell orders for replacement of worn out cars and rails, while the psychological effect on railroad credit would hasten execution of long deferred plans for improvements and extensions.

The heavy exports of gold, which have amounted to about \$75,000,000 since January 1, are held by the New York Times to be no cause for alarm. Gold is a drug in our banks, which carry more specie than the law requires, and is needed in France particularly to strengthen banks which have been going through a financial crisis. Bills are drawn on London in anticipation of grain exports and railroad notes amounting to \$40,000,000 must be paid in gold in London this month. Stock trade renders money rates low in this country, while Europe's needs and demands enable it to pay rates for gold which yield American bankers a profit of about \$4 per \$1000.

But the outflow of gold will be checked by the beginning of wheat exports next month. We shall have a much larger surplus of grain for export than in recent years. This with the cotton movement, should turn the current our way, even if our exports of manufactures should not increase. Revival of trade following upon the bountiful harvest and upon resumption of railroad activity will increase home demand for capital, stiffen money rates and thus make gold exports unprofitable. In short, we are exporting gold because we do not need it and can make a profit by letting Europe have it. When we do need it, we can get it back, and it will come in the ordinary course of trade, to pay for what we sell.

A London financial paper thus sums up the conditions necessary to return of prosperity:

"If some kind of order can be re-established in Mexico; if the United States crops turn out as good as they now promise, and if reasonable concessions are made to the railways, we may see a complete change in feeling throughout the Union. Business may begin to revive, and the gold outflow may suddenly stop."

We are already making good on the condition as to crops. We should know the result as to railroad concessions this week. As to Mexico, no man can guess how soon order will be re-established, but we can enjoy prosperity so long as we do not send our army on a propaganda of democracy through that distressful country.

MARKET CONDITIONS, NO OVERPRODUCTION.

From the Blue Valley Bulletin, Chicago:
"With reasonable weather from now on, market conditions should soon become normal and prices should prevail as high as in former seasons."
On May 26th, the date of this writing—the quoted price for butter on the Chicago market was 24 3/4c. On the same day 1913, it was 27c and on

the same day 1912 it was 25c. Market conditions the country over are, at the present time, practically identical with those of last year and two years ago and may be said to be normal.
While the production of butter is heavy, it is always heavy at this time of the year and there is a good, active demand for good butter. The surpluses which has been felt the past few months over the importation of foreign butter has, in a large measure, disappeared and the price should continue normal throughout the season.

It is well to keep in mind in considering the effect of lower tariff on the butter of this country, just how much the tariff was lowered. Previous to the passage of the same tariff law the tariff on butter brought into this country from foreign countries was 6c per pound. It is now 2 1/2c per pound or a lowering of 3 1/2c. The Bulletin is not a political paper. We have not, neither do we feel competent to pass judgment on the question of what the tariff rate should be. We merely accept conditions as we must confront them and advise our readers just what those conditions are, as we see them, and make suggestions that we sincerely believe are for the best interests of our shippers.

Which this thought in mind we wish to emphasize the fact that the changing of the tariff laws does not make the cows of the world produce a single drop more milk. There is just as much milk produced the world over under one tariff law as another.

And there is no world overproduction of dairy products.
That is the big fact to keep in mind all the time. And the average world price for butter is always high enough to insure to the man who keeps good cows and takes good care of them ample returns for his investment and labor.

Prices for butter vary the world over but they vary in this country too, depending upon quality, transportation rates, the local supply and demand, etc. When any considerable portion of the butter going to any market is attracted to some other market because of higher prices, then prices at the lower market begin to move upward and conditions equalize.

What is true in a single country is true the world over, and America butter is protected against the world's average price by the present tariff of 2 1/2c per pound.

It is well for us to keep in mind that the tariff was only lowered 3 1/2c per pound and if the world's price for butter was very much lower than our average price, foreign butter would have come into this country under the old tariff, which it did not.

American butter will always have an advantage over the imported product. American people like American butter and this fact will always work to the advantage of the home product. The flavor, texture and general characteristics of imported butter are different from butter made in this country and will not suit the American consumer as well.

We call attention to these facts for the encouragement of the man who milks the cow. We would point out to him that there is no danger of the dairy business being undermined. Dairying will continue to be one of the safest, surest lines of farm work. If anyone is going to go out of the dairy business let the other fellow do it.

HOW AND WHEN TO PICK THE LOGANBERRY CROP

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore., June 19. By utilizing loganberries that are picked unripe for jellies, and those that are picked even after attacked by mold for heavy syrup and flavoring compound the harvest season for loganberries may be considerably prolonged, according to the Horticultural department of the Oregon Agricultural College. The most desirable stage for most purposes—marketing fresh, canning and evaporating—is that known as the hard ripe stage, just as the fruit is beginning to turn. The dead ripe stage is best suited to the manufacture of juice for beverage purposes, giving the juice all the desirable characteristics of color, flavor, aroma and quality.

Experiments have shown that the sugar content of loganberries fully ripe is almost double that of berries partly ripe. Acidity runs down almost as rapidly during this stage, while pectin and flavor are rapidly developed. The greatest disadvantage of letting them reach the dead ripe stage is their liability to injury in handling.

Berries are best picked with a slight twist of the wrist that loosens the fruit with the least possible damage to it. When pulled straight from the stem they are often injured by the lateral pressure and sometimes bring stem, trash and leaves with them. Too many berries should not be held in the hand at one time, since the warmth and pressure of the hand break down the form badly. The berries then leak, giving a mussy appearance to the picker, the receptacles and the fruit itself.

It has also been shown by repeated tests that berries are best when picked in the cool of the day. Evaporated fruit dries with better form and weight, and juices and canned fruits are less subject to fermentation. Germs of ferment and decay are most active in warm temperatures, so that if fruit must be picked in the heat of the day it should be stored over night or until it has cooled down before being made up into products.

Notice of Assessment

The Miami Lumber Company, a corporation, having its office and principal place of business at 830 East First Street in the city of Los Angeles, State of California, notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the board of directors of said Miami Lumber Company held on the 5th day of June, 1914, an assessment of \$1.50 per share was levied upon the issued capital stock of

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said corporation, payable immediately to C. C. Ganahl, secretary of said corporation at 830 East First Street, in the city of Los Angeles, State of California.
Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 9th day of July, 1914 will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction and unless payment is made before will be sold on the 27th day of July, 1914, at 10 A. M. or said date to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.
Signed
C. C. Ganahl, Secretary.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the County Court of Tillamook County, Oregon, his final account as Administrator of the estate of G. W. Sappington, deceased, and that the said Court has by an order duly made, set Wednesday July 1st, 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Court House, in Tillamook County, Oregon, as the time and place of hearing the same, and any and all objections thereto, if any there be. Now therefore, all persons interested in said estate are hereby notified and required to be present at said time and place, and to show cause if any there be, why said final account be not allowed, said Administrator discharged, and his bond exonerated.
Dated at Tillamook Oregon, this 2nd day of June, A. D. 1914.
F. L. Sappington, Administrator of the estate of G. W. Sappington, deceased.
S. S. Johnson and C. W. Talmage, Attorneys for Administrator.



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