

The Tillamook Herald

C. E. Crombley, Editor

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FRIDAY JANUARY 29, 1915.

The Community Sing was one of the most pleasant events in a social way that ever took place in our city. There was a breaking down of all formalities and everybody went in for a good time and had it. Let us have more of them.

The press dispatches state that State Highway Commissioner Bowley stands a good chance of being ousted from office in the near future. Should Gov. Withcombe succeed in making a change, he will receive the everlasting gratitude of many people in this vicinity.

The report of the Red Clover Creamery which appears on another page is indeed very flattering. The average price which that creamery received for butter fat for the year, 37.13c. per pound, compares very favorably with former years. In fact the report makes a better showing in some respects than former reports, because of the fact that all of the year's production of cheese has been marketed and the patrons have received their pay for the same.

The Attorney General gives it as his opinion after a thorough consideration of the matter, that it will be necessary to refer the new prohibition law being enacted by the legislature to the people at a special election next fall, in order that the state be made really dry on Jan. 1, 1916. This means another big fight on hands next fall. The prohibitionists must not be caught napping. Our organizations should be kept in working order and everything possible done to carry the day by a good big majority. The people have declared by a majority of over 36,000 that they want prohibition, now we must fight for proper laws and safeguards to ensure that the will of the people will become effective.

A crew of workmen sent here by the Warren Construction Co., is engaged in making repairs on the pavement. On Third Street leading to the depot there are dozens of places where the sand top has worn off and stones, some of which are as big as hens' eggs, are in plain sight. On Second Ave. East the same condition prevails. In fact on every street where there is any travel to speak of, except in the main business blocks where the pavement is put on extra thick, the sand top is wearing off, and if it were not for the fact that the Warren Construction Co. has kept the holes pretty well patched up, there is no doubt but that some of our streets which have not been paved more than two years would now be impassable. The life of good bitulithic which we was supposed to get is from 15 to 20 years. All one has to do is to go and look over our pavement and they will be able to draw their own conclusions as to whether the Warren Construction Co. gave us what they promised us they would.

We want Bro. Baker to understand that the foregoing is not meant for his consideration. It takes something more than even a vast amount of evidence to change his opinion.

TWO QUARTS WHISKEY, 15 BEER, IS LIMIT

Salem, Ore., Jan. 28.—Two quarts of whiskey or wine, and 15 quarts of beer within a period of one month will be the limit of liquor imports allowed under the prohibition bill, according to decision of the house committee on alcoholic traffic last night. Chairman E. V. Littlefield of the committee stated that the bill will be in shape to report back to the house tomorrow. The limit imposed on the quantity of liquor that may be shipped in is more rigid than the Washington law, which allows two quarts of whiskey

and 12 quarts of beer in a period of 30 days. Added restrictions are thrown about druggists in the sale of grain alcohol by an amendment which now being drafted. Druggists will not be allowed to handle other liquor at all and physicians, in prescribing it for patients, will be required to administer it themselves and must do so out of the two quarts allowance made to any other citizen.

REFERENDUM LEAGUE FORMED

Salem, Ore., Jan. 27.—The State Grange, the State Federation of Labor and the Farmers' Union have organized the Initiative and Referendum League for the purpose of keeping tabs on legislation and invoking the referendum on all measures considered to be inimical to their interests, or to initiate measures to their benefit. Announcement of the organization of the league was made yesterday. The three organizations have entered into an agreement that the master of the State Grange and two members of its executive committee, the president of the Federation of Labor and two members of its legislative committee and the president of the Farmers' Union and two members of its legislative committee shall constitute the league.

It is to be the duty of the members of the league to attend the sessions of the legislature and consider all bills passed. If in the judgment of two thirds of the committee from the three organizations a bill should be referred, they shall immediately notify the executive boards of the three organizations and if acted upon favorably by them a referendum shall be ordered. Provision is then made for obtaining signatures through the local branches of the organizations.

C. E. Spence, master of the state grange, stated today that the Weeks bill in the house and the Day bill in the senate, attempting to impose severe limitations upon the circulation of initiative and referendum petitions, were very objectionable to the members of the three organizations forming the league. He declared that these bills, if enacted into law, would make the initiative and referendum absolutely useless.

RED CLOVER CREAMERY MAKES SPLENDID REPORT

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Red Clover Creamery January 19th, the Stockholders expressed their satisfaction of the manner in which the business of the factory was conducted during the past year, by re-electing the former Board of Directors and voting to remain independent for the present.

All of this factory's output for 1914 has been sold and the patrons paid for the December milk. The total amount of cheese manufactured was 280,647 pounds, the patrons receiving \$1.52 per 100 pounds of milk or 37.13c. average price of butter per pound. Average yearly test 4.09—the yield was 11.10 lbs. cheese to each 100 lbs. of milk delivered.

Owing to all the 1914 output having been sold and reported, these averages are based on actual figures for the year, while in former years, the month of December and frequently November were estimated.

THE COMMUNITY SING

The Community Sing which was given at the Commercial Club rooms on Tuesday evening was attended by several hundred people including children. The receipts of the evening were about \$25.00, admission being charged to older folks only.

The program was carried out as ad-

vertised all of the numbers being well rendered. The rounds caused a great deal of amusement. The old time songs were sung en masse by the combined schools. Mrs. D. A. MacKenzie, assisted by Mrs. Whitehouse, having charge of the singing.

A violin solo "Traumerl" rendered by E. E. Koch was much appreciated as was also a reading by Mrs. Strachan.

Besides the old songs two popular songs were sung en masse by the schools and the audience. They were "It's a Long Long Way to Tipperary," and "Why Don't you Smile." These songs were also sung as marching songs after the program.

The entertainment was given under the auspices of the Woman's Civic Improvement Club of which Mrs. C. J. Edwards is president. At the conclusion of the program Mrs. Edwards gave a short talk, explaining the object and purpose of the club. The money raised that evening will be used to assist in educating some girl who is worthy but lacks means.

Coffee and cake was served.

United Brethren Church.

Sunday School—10 a. m.

Morning service and sermon—11 a. m.

Evening Evangelistic service a sermon by Evangelist Summerlin—7:30 p. m. A Baptistal service will be held in the Church at 2:30 p. m. All those lately converted or those not satisfied with their baptism should attend to this at this time and come prepared to be baptized.

The evangelistic meetings have continued from night to night with people seeing God and finding Him through repentance and faith in Christ. Each evening has revealed victories in souls saved or converts being more firmly established in the faith. Let us hold on to God for greater victories still. We will praise God for what He has done and look to Him for greater blessing. All are cordially invited to the services.

H. E. White, Pastor.

Christian Church Notes

The meeting which closed last night proved to be a great success resulting in 20 conversions. Eight responded to the last invitation—six of the number being young men. They have chartered the Henrietta and will attend Church in a body Sunday morning at which time 15 or 20 will be baptized. A basket dinner will be served by the Church here and a real welcome extended to the new members.

As a part of the evening program beginning at 7:30 the orchestra and chorus under the leadership of singer Baird will furnish a special Anthem and the fifth sermon on the Sunday evening series will be given. Subject: "A Short Bed and Narrow Covers." We appreciate the extraordinary crowds and invite you to be present Sunday.

H. A. VanWinkle, Pastor.

Presbyterian Church Notes.

Services and songs for next Lord's Day: 10 a. m. Sunday School. All studying the Bible. Drop in and see us. We have a Bible class for visitors and regulars.

11 a. m. Preaching service. Sermon subject: "How to Face the present Hour."

7:30 p. m. Evening Service. Subject: "The Type of Christian Needed Now."

The pastor is specially anxious that both sermons shall be heard by all the members of the Presbyterian church. We are in the midst of a critical hour. The spiritual welfare of our church is conditioned upon what the members of the church shall do now.

Strangers in the city, and all persons without a church home are cordially invited to attend our services.

D. A. MacKenzie, minister.

Methodist Church Notes.

Sunday School at 10 A. M. Preaching service at 11 A. M. Epworth League at 7 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

Edward Gittins, Pastor.

The Episcopal Church Notes.

Chapel in the Masonic Building. Services Sunday: Holy Eucharist 11 a. m. Evensong 7:30 p. m. Sunday School 10 a. m. Everybody welcome.

Rev. F. O. Jones, Vicar.

Allow Oregonians 17 Quarts a Month. Salem, Ore.—Oregon will be allowed to ship in for their own personal use by every 30-day period no more than two quarts of whiskey and 15 quarts of beer, under the prohibition law that the committee on alcoholic traffic will report to the house before the end of the week. This limit was fixed by the committee and probably will be accepted. The territory as used by the committee is meant to cover all vinous or spirituous liquors, and the total limit on all liquors.



PAYROLL OF CIVILIZATION MET BY FARMER

WANTS NO "HEADS" ON LIST OF EMPLOYEES.

A CALL UPON THE LAW MAKERS TO PREVENT USELESS TAX UPON AGRICULTURE.

By Peter Radford

The farmer is the paymaster of civilization and as such he must meet the nation's payroll. When industry pays its bill it must make a right draft upon agriculture for the amount, which the farmer is compelled to honor without protest. This check drawn upon agriculture may travel to and fro over the highways of commerce, may build titles, glide the globe with hands of steel, may search hidden treasures in the earth or traverse the skies, but in the end it will rest upon the soil. No dollar will remain unspent in industry; it is as certain to seek the earth's surface as an apple that falls from a tree.

When a farmer pays a price he pays the man who mined the metal, the woodman who felled the tree, the manufacturer who assembled the raw material and shaped it into an article of usefulness, the railroad that transported it and the dealer who sold him the goods. He pays the wages of labor and capital employed in the transaction as well as pay for the tools, machines, buildings, etc. used in the construction of the commodity and the same applies to all articles of use and diet of him self and those engaged in the subsidiary lines of industry.

There is no payroll in civilization that does not rest upon the back of the farmer. He must pay the bills—all of them.

The total value of the nation's annual agricultural products is around \$12,000,000,000 and it is safe to estimate that 75 cents on every dollar goes to meeting the expenses of subsidiary industries. The farmer does not work more than thirty minutes per day for himself, the remaining thirteen hours of the day's toil he devotes to meeting the payroll of the hired hands of agriculture, such as the manufacturer, railroad, commercial and other servants.

The Farmer's Payroll and How He Meets It.

The annual payroll of agriculture approximately \$12,000,000,000. A portion of the amount is shifted to foreign countries in exports, but the total payroll of industries working for the farmer divides substantially as follows: Railroads, \$1,252,000,000; manufacturers, \$4,355,000,000; mining, \$665,000,000; banks, \$209,000,000; mercantile, \$2,500,000,000, and a heavy miscellaneous payroll constitutes the remainder.

It takes the corn crop, the most valuable in agriculture, which sold last year for \$1,692,000,000, to pay off the employees of the railroads, the money derived from our annual sales of livestock of approximately \$2,000,000,000, the yearly cotton crop, valued at \$229,000,000, the wheat crop, which is worth \$610,000,000 and the oat crop, that is worth \$400,000,000, are required to meet the annual payroll of the manufacturers. The money derived from the remaining staple crops is used in meeting the payroll of the bankers, merchants etc. After these obligations are paid, the farmer has only a few bunches of vegetables, some fruit and poultry which he can sell and call the proceeds his own.

When the farmer pays off his bill he has very little left and to meet these tremendous payrolls he has been forced to mortgage homes, work women in the field and increase the hours of his labor. We are therefore, compelled to call upon all industries dependent upon the farmer for subsistence to retrench in their expenditures and to cut off all unnecessary expenses. This course is absolutely necessary in order to avoid a reduction in wages, and we want, if possible, to retain the present wage scale paid railroad and all other industrial employees.

We will devote this article to a discussion of unnecessary expenses and whether required by law or not, submitted by the management of the concern, is wholly unnecessary. We want all waste to be cut off and a gauge of state of mind.

We will mention the full crew bill as

illustrating the character of unnecessary expenses to which we refer.

Union Opposes "Full Crew" Bill. The Texas Farmers' Union registered its opposition to this character of legislation at the last annual meeting held in Fort Worth, Tex., August 1, 1914, by resolution, which we quote, as follows:

"The matter of prime importance to the farmers of this state is an adequate and efficient marketing system, and we recognize that such a system is impossible without adequate railroad facilities, embracing the greatest amount of service at the least possible cost. We further recognize that the farmers and producers in the end pay approximately 60 per cent of the expenses of operating the railroads, and it is therefore in the interest of the producers that the expenses of the common carriers be as small as a possible consistent with good work and safety. We, therefore, call upon our lawmakers, courts and juries to bear the foregoing facts in mind when dealing with the common carriers of this state and we do especially reaffirm the declarations of our last annual convention of our state Union opposing the passage of the so-called 'full crew' bill before the thirty-third legislature of Texas."

The farmers of Missouri in the last session, by an overwhelming majority, swept this law off the statute book of that state, and it should come off of all statute books where it appears and its legislature of this state should pass such a law of similar legislation which requires unnecessary expenditures.

The same rule applies to all regulatory measures which increase the expenses of industry without giving corresponding benefits to the public. There is a class of men as assembled at legislatures and they have a right to be there—who, in their zeal for rendering their fellow-man a service, sometimes favor an increase in the expenses of industry without due regard for the men who bear their backs to the summer's sun to meet the payroll, but these committees, while making a record for themselves, put the axe on the shoulders of the farmer by dragging the legislature to lay another burden upon his heavy load and under the axe of the "so-called" good law on the payroll and wage of the miller, the farmer has to meet a great deal of the cost of the law. When legislatures put a burden for labor they hand the farmer a lesson.

The farmers of the United States are not financially able to carry "dead loads" on their payrolls. They own tired hands are not paid unless we have something for them to do and we are not willing to carry the burden of dependent industries unless there is work for them. We must therefore insist upon the most rigid economy.

Legislative House Cleaning Needed.

While the war is on and there is a "big business" we want all legislative bodies to make an inventory of the statute books and wipe off all unnecessary and broken laws. A good house cleaning is needed and economy can be instituted here and there. Let us pitch the election of independent children, root tired mothers and let us cut down from dependent houses unnecessary workmen taken off and unless expenses stopped down all along the line will add to the gross payroll of the farmer and encourage him in his mighty effort to feed and clothe the world.

If any of these industries have surplus employees we can use them on the farm. We have no regular schedule of wages but we pay good men hands on an average of \$1.00 per day of thirteen hours when they would themselves work usually from about nine months of the year and the three months dead time they can do extra chores for their board. If they prefer to farm on their own account, there are more than 14,000,000,000 acres of idle land on the earth's surface awaiting the magic touch of the plow. The compensation is easily obtainable from Federal Agricultural Department statistics. The total average annual sales of a farm in the continental United States amounts to \$16,000; the cost of operation is \$20,000, leaving the farmer \$176 per annum to live on and educate his family.

There is no occasion for the legislature making a petition for surplus employees of industry. Let them come "back to the soil" and share with us the prosperity of the farm.

When honesty is merely a good policy it is a poor virtue.

Lazy farmers are just as useless as dead ones and take up more room.

When the soul communes with the spirit of nature the back to the farm movement prevails.

There are two kinds of farmers. One tries to take all the advice he hears and the other won't take any at all.

Germans Call Men of 50.

Amsterdam, Holland, via London.—A telegram received here from Berlin sets forth that in the province of Brandenburg, in which Berlin is located, there have been called up for medical examination the 50-year-old unmarried men of the landsturm. These are men of the 1856, 1857 and 1858 classes.

There are 100,000 men in the city for each of Pennington's.

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