

The Tillamook Herald

C. E. Crombley, Editor

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TUESDAY JULY 20, 1915.

Senator Burkett's address on Saturday afternoon was on "Government Ownership of Railroads," and his arguments were against the idea. One of his first objections to the government-owning the railroads was based on the opinion that the plan is unconstitutional and that the framers of the constitution were opposed to the government going into any line of business. He must have forgotten that the government has just successfully built and is conducting one of the most stupendous business enterprises ever undertaken by man, viz: The Panama Canal. According to his opinion it is unconstitutional for the government to enter into any competitive line of business, but he must have forgotten that the canal is in competition with the railroads and that for years the government has pointed out the competition with the country's interests. He stated that when the framers of the constitution adopted that document they had in mind the tyranny of government ownership as practiced by the monarchs of Europe where men were compelled to look to the throne whenever they wished to do things. We take it for granted that the Senator must have forgotten that we have such men as the Roosevelts, Morgans, etc. What is the difference between looking to an emperor and looking to a Rockefeller? We have been taught that the government was the people and the people was the government, and it has been our opinion that if our government took over the railroads we would escape that influence of monarchism which Senator Burkett seems to be in such fear of. The Senator elaborated to some extent on the argument that the government can not so business as economically as individuals or corporations. To a certain extent this is true. However, we believe that by the time the country is ready for government ownership of railroads a great advancement will be made in economically handling governmental affairs. Much progress has already been made along this line. In mentioning profits the Senator depicted the fact that at present one-third of the railroads were not making anything. However, to had nothing whatever to say about the vast amount of watered stock which the railroad companies are at present struggling under. It is not likely that the government would run the railroads as a money-making proposition, but rather with the idea of service to the people in general. To us it seems that Senator Burkett had one strong argument and that was to the effect that under present conditions in numerous sparsely settled districts where railroads might be needed most would be neglected, and railroads would be built mostly where the great body of voters live. In other words the situation would be handled through political log rolling. We will admit that this is one of the main nuts to crack in connection with this question. However we believe this phase of the situation can and will be worked out. It will take reforms, much study and time to bring about government ownership of railroads and there will always be that question of watered stock to deal with in taking them over. It is certainly a big question.

SOME PROS AND CONS

(By F. E. Shaw)

Many people regard the Chautauqua as an Oasis in the Desert. For five days it gives our town a metropolitan aspect, it brings to our very doors the refinements of Art, the talents, and in some instances, the genius of our fellows. Throughout the ages Art has demonstrated its power to charm and ennoble and it follows that whosoever is not so affected is an exception to human experience in all ages, — is in a measure inhuman which is not very complimentary.

No social movement worth while was ever inaugurated without opposition. As was to be expected, certain honest as well as dishonest objections have been offered to the Chautauqua. The writer has met several who disagree with the arguments of its Lecturers and feel that this warrants them in opposing the Chautauqua. This confusion arises I am sure from a misconception of the Chautauqua. It does not hire speakers to think for its patrons, — its mission is to cause people to think and feel for themselves. It hires certain people to present their

viewpoint of this or that subject or question, not because they are infallibly right but because they are unquestionably capable of clearly stating their viewpoint. If you have cause to disagree with them, it shows you are thinking and whoever disagrees the matter with you is made to think. In other words the lesson of the Chautauqua is working. Did it ever occur to you that if the speakers agreed with you in everything, they couldn't possibly bring you any thought-provoking material? Another gentleman said he had seen as good shows as this in Portland for twenty-five cents. Admitting it for argument, it may be said that all the people in the great State of Oregon don't live in Portland and if they did they wouldn't have twenty-five cents with which to go to a show. If the gentlemen in question will add \$8.50 railroad fare to his other expenses and make a proper charge to theatrical entertainment, he will find that tickets cost considerably more than 25 cents apiece. His case is exceptional anyway. Not everyone can afford or arrange to spend either the time or the money necessary for such a trip. In fact a great majority cannot. We have a condition, not a theory, and the Chautauqua meets the condition. Two gentlemen voiced the argument to me that the Chautauqua takes money out of town. Now, as an economic question, could it be discussed by those without ulterior motives. It may be entitled to consideration, but when we find those who advance this objection very deliberately, violating it in satisfying their own selfishness, we may fairly question whether it be an honest objection. For instance, one of the gentlemen while elaborating his argument, belabored and discovered he had about one pint of Louisville, Ky. under his belt. The other gentleman doesn't smoke but he smokes ten cent Havana cigars and, on his own admission, about five a day. In other words he smokes up a Chautauqua ticket about once a week. Of course it never occurred to him that he was spending money away from home. I venture to say that if his wife and an equal amount of the same brand, is wouldn't take him long to discover that she was raising her home taken. On his own admission, further, he had taken in the Rose Festival and aside from his fare had spent \$25 or ANOTHER DON'T TAKE HIS WIFE WITH HIM. There is a law of Compensation in human affairs substantially to the effect that you cannot get something for nothing. In physics they speak of it as Conservation of Energy. For example, if you lift a pail of water weighing ten pounds two feet you have a potential of 20 foot-pounds but the point is You Have Got To Expend Some Effort In Order To Get That Energy. A Chautauqua cannot be conducted for nothing and if you are looking for something of that kind you should consult a Good Brick man or alchemist. In the ultimate analysis the major part of it goes to labor and while it is true that money comes down as the result of a Chautauqua it is not in keeping with the facts to assume that it returns in the pocket of the Chautauqua management. I venture the statement that the return on the investment of the Ellison-White System is moderate in view of the risk involved and that this particular Chautauqua is not a paying proposition. The real question, after all, is not whether it takes \$1,000,000 out of the town but whether we get the value of our money, and the manner in which the Chautauqua has been patronized would indicate that the people are satisfied with their investment. This is only a beginning, next year is bound to be better, and with the right co-operation we can bring the four sides of this county together in a Chautauqua that will surprise even the most sanguine. In observing audiences at the Chautauqua the writer has seen many husbands and wives whose expectancy of life he would not place beyond twenty years at the most. In other words, all they and their husbands hope to achieve or derive from life must be striven for during that brief period; the exercise of all those salutary forces which tend to elevate above and differentiate between mere animal existence and living. Now suppose every husband were to say to his wife in a matter of fact way: "My dear, we can stand for a little more kindness, thoughtfulness, sympathy. You have stood loyally by me through thick and thin. There has been very little in this valley to satisfy that perfectly natural craving of yours

for the Good, the True and the Beautiful. The sun is now casting its beams Eastward and I do not want the curtain rung down on our partnership with the realization that I have made a pack-horse of you. We will have a little recreation from now on every year. Let's see, suppose we take less than a week a year, in other words less than one-half year of the rest of your life in the enjoyment of something exceptional, something pleasurable, something inspiring and inspiring." Now would any man in his senses think he had been extraordinary liberal? Think it over.

Marion Fiske tells a story about the inhabitants of the backlands of Missouri. After describing some of their habits of thought, social customs, etc., she tells of one of the games played by the young people called "Pining." It seems they sit around in a circle and some one starts the proceedings with the best-rendering exclamation, "I'm pining!" Then in unison comes the answer, "Whatever pin's for?" And the "piner" is supposed to answer with all the thrust of a prospector "I'm pining for a kiss." We can stand for more pining in Tillamook, not for kisses necessarily, tho some married women could stand more of that article without injury to their health. But pining, pining for the better things of life, for a spirit of fellowship which will cause all factions and cliques to strive to attain like the dew before the dawn and then resultant co-operation bring to us more of the good things of life, more of the genuine values in keeping with the destiny of man. This is the purpose of the Chautauqua and the writer wishes to personally thank the members of the committee who have taken the financial risk and gone so unstintingly at their time and effort on this good cause. It is a "tip" to everyone who attended the Chautauqua and believes in it to do this or her share toward its promotion. It is not enough to grace the Chautauqua with your attendance and leave all initiative to a few public spirited citizens. Rather it is the duty of everyone who believes in the Chautauqua to subscribe and assist it.

TEMPERANCE.

The Salem (Vt.) Gazette is to be commended for its article on the subject of prohibition. It is a very good one and we hope it will be widely read.

The "Pine" against alcohol," says "the health of the nation is the most important thing in the world."

Prohibition of whisky in Kentucky, Kentucky, 1800,000 gallons annually, and the state will be on a basis of 43-3-3 (3-3-3) or 1-1-1 average for the last ten years.

Senator A. Miles, scheduled to be the speaker at the most important sessions of the convention of the National Prohibition Party, at the University of California, refused to appear at the University of California, and the party was to have its party in the program.

The American Temperance Society, a national organization in New York, was organized in 1826, and its purpose is to promote the cause of temperance.

The Catholic clergy of California, have all taken the following pledge: "I solemnly swear that I will abstain from the use of all alcoholic liquors, and I will not sell, give, or otherwise dispose of any alcoholic liquors to any person."

The prohibition of alcohol is a moral issue, and it is the duty of every citizen to support it.

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Cut In Meat Prices

As our grass led cattle are now ready for the market, we are making the following prices on our meats, for cash:

Beef Pot Roast	at 12 1-2c and 13 1-2c per pound
Rib Roast	at 15c per pound
Rib Boil	at 11c per pound
Brisket Boil	at 10c per pound
Steaks	at 12 1-2 to 15c per pound
Corn Beef	at 11c and 12 1-2c per pound
Hamburger Steak	at 12 1-2c per pound

These prices are guaranteed on Tillamook Products

PRICE LIST ON U. S. INSPECTED PRIME STEERS FROM PORTLAND

Sirloin Steaks	at 20c per pound
Round Steaks	at 18c per pound
Pot Roast Beef	at 16c per pound
Short Ribs and Plate Boils	at 12c to 15c per lb.
Prime Rib Roasts	at 18c per pound

These prices are subject to change

TILLAMOOK MEAT CO.



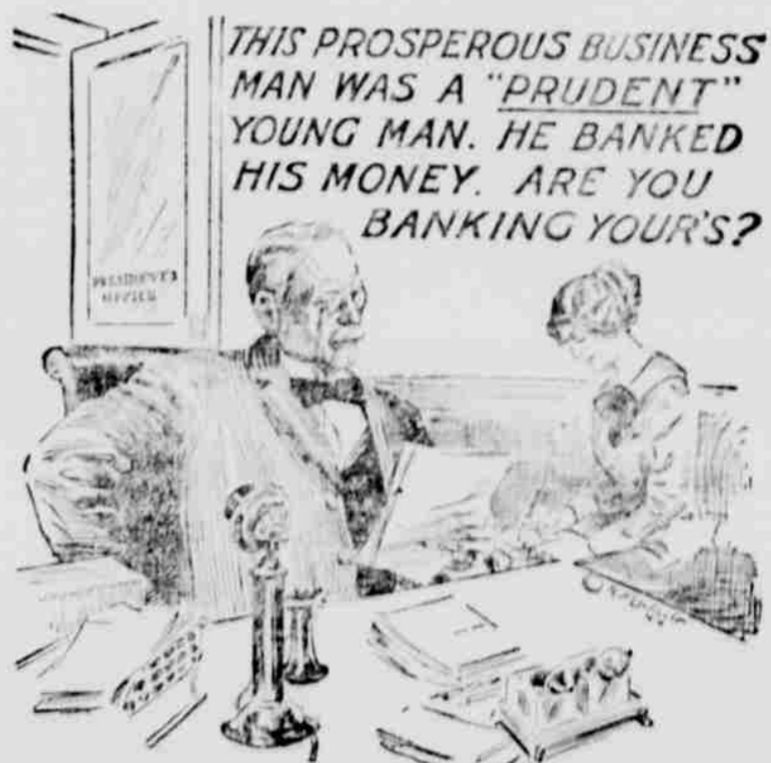
You want to be sure that your plates and films are FRESH. What a disappointment to take a picture and then have it not "develop."

We do a big photo supply business; that's why OUR goods are fresh.

Making and keeping pictures of "the trip" and of the children will be a joy in after life.

The Tillamook Drug Store

We give you what you Ask for.



Prosperity comes only to him who MAKES it for himself. It is easy to gain if you will only do what your common sense tells you to do—work, save, DEPOSIT your money and let it stay in the bank.

Do not dabble in GET-RICH-QUICK speculation; this is the sure road to RUIN. Play SAFE; this is the sure road to SUCCESS.

Make OUR bank YOUR bank
We pay 4 per cent interest on Savings Deposits.

Tillamook County Bank

Call For Bids

School District No. 57 will receive sealed bids for the construction of an addition of school house. Bids will be received up to Monday, July 26th. Plans and specifications can be seen at the school superintendent's office. Jeff Harris, Clerk.

ARE YOU GOING TO BUILD?

Barns and farm buildings of all kinds erected by experienced carpenter, either by contract or days work. Plans and estimates furnished for all kinds of carpenter work. J. M. Lisberg, Mutual Phone.

Subscriber for the Herald.

BIRTH OF A NATION

Facts About the Declaration of Independence.

SIGNING OF THE DOCUMENT

The Last Name, Thomas McKean. Go on the Precious Parchment Not Appended Until 1781—The McKeanburg and Maryland Delegates.

Of the fifty-six men who fixed their signatures to the Declaration of Independence, a document heralded the birth of a nation, in support of which they pledged lives, their fortunes and their honor, none was so old as to be able to remember the day when he was young. The youngest was John Hancock, rather a blades and more for stable in his social habits and predilections, thirty-nine years old when the congress met in Independence Philadelphia, to sit in judgment on the wording of the historical document. The oldest man to be signed was Benjamin Franklin, the month past his seventieth year, and the youngest was Thomas M. Jr., of South Carolina, who was Aug. 5, 1749, and was barely a month short of being twenty years old.

The first of the signers of the declaration to die after the signing of the instrument was Rufus King of Georgia, who passed away on 27 of the following year. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Md., lived the longest after the memorable date. He died on Nov. 12, 1832.

James Smith of Pennsylvania, the only signer who lived to a ripe old age, died on June 1, 1868, at the age of ninety-six years. He was signed on July 4, 1776. Gary, three others who became well known—John Adams of Massachusetts, who passed away at ninety-two, William Ellery of Rhode Island, thirty-three years, and Francis of New York, of ninety-two years.

The youngest to die was a child of ten, the son of a signer, who died on Jan. 1, 1788, at the age of ten. The youngest to die was a child of ten, the son of a signer, who died on Jan. 1, 1788, at the age of ten.

The average age of the signers at the time of signing was thirty-five years and six months. The average age was thirty-five years and six months.

Contrary to popular belief, the Declaration of Independence was signed on July 4, 1776. As a matter of fact, the first signature was written on the 2nd of July, 1776.

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