

What the Editors Say.

The Democratic National Committee is out with a big spell about carrying Oregon this fall. If they expect to re-elect President Wilson, it is in the aid of states like Oregon, it is a shame to take the money. That Oregon will give Hughes a record breaking majority is the one good bet.—Banks Herald.

The department of war estimates the Mexican campaign to have cost the United States \$100,000,000 to date. The expense is expected to increase over \$15,000,000 weekly while our forces remain on the border. It is calculated that when the last guardsman shall have returned home, this mobilization and preparedness will have cost the nation \$200,000,000.—Review.

A committee of bishops, pastors and laymen of the Episcopal church has been appointed to revise the ritual of the church, and is to report at a general convention of the church of St. Louis on Oct. 11. Radical changes are proposed in the ten commandments, the burial and baptismal services, and in arrangement of various prayers. The tenth commandment as an example will be shortened to "Thou shalt not covet anything that is thy neighbor's," if the commission report is adopted. It is also proposed to eliminate the word "obey" from the marriage ceremony.—Telephone Register.

European war will last five years, according to Colonel Robert M. Thompson, president of the Navy League of the United States. His prediction is based on information given by army and navy experts who have been in the war zone. "Our information," he said, "would lead to the conclusion that the defeat of Germany is inevitable. It will, however, take much fighting to expel Germans from France and Belgium. This should take two years. Battling within her own borders she will die very slowly. It would take three years after she is driven back to those borders."—Wall Street Journal.

A committee of fifteen has been appointed "to preserve the progressive party." At least four of the embalmers have already declared their support of Wilson, and three of them have an official connection with the democratic national campaign. Five others came from the states of Oklahoma, Alabama, Texas, Louisiana, and Georgia, where the progressive party has about as much chance as the proverbial snowball. So we conclude that the whole scheme is to make the progressive party, or what there is left of it, a mere tail to the democratic kite—a conclusion which is not weakened in its force by the fact that another member of the committee is Edwin M. Lee, of Indiana, whose activities and connection with the party payroll are open to more than one construction, to say the least.—Astorian.

Most people when informed of the fact that alcohol is being manufactured from sawdust immediately assume that the product is the so-called "wood alcohol" of commerce. This is not the case, and a statement of the two processes of manufacture makes the distinction clear. True wood or methyl alcohol is produced by the destructive distillation of wood. Cordwood is placed in a retort, which is heated until the liquids and gases are driven off and only charcoal remains. The liquid distillate is then divided into components, one of which is wood alcohol. In the production of ethyl alcohol from sawdust the process at certain stages is very similar to that used with grain, molasses, potatoes, etc., and the product is exactly the same. The sawdust is cooked with dilute acid to produce sugars from the wood substance. These sugars are leached out and the liquor is fermented and distilled, producing grain or ethyl alcohol.—American Lumberman.

The Adamson Bill.

But when the so-called "eight hour" controversy was brought to the president's attention—earlier efforts to secure arbitration having failed—he rashly threw overboard the principle of arbitration and said that the chief demand of the employees was one that ought not to be arbitrated. He surrendered to a gigantic bluff, fearing to endanger his chances of re-election by an insistence on arbitration. Congress was even more cowardly than he was. For though he recommended the enactment of the various propositions—some of them unacceptable to the four railroad brotherhoods—Congress, submitted to an ultimatum from the brotherhood leaders, passed a law which embodied the demands of the unions and excluded all the other proposals intended to benefit the railroads or the public.

When the news that this humiliating bargain with the railroad unions had completed reached the president, he said that it signified "the close of a perfect day." Mr. Hughes, however, has frankly and courageously attacked this so-called "eight-hour" act as a gross abuse of legislative trust and a shameful betrayal of public interest at the behest of a very minute fraction of the community.

Mr. Hughes is absolutely right and Mr. Wilson is absolutely wrong in this issue. The "eight-hour" dispute, which was really a dispute over wages and not over hours, should have been arbitrated. The Interstate Commerce Commission should have been instructed to settle it, since railroad wages are an essential factor in the determination of railroad rates, and if the commission regulates one it should logically regulate the other.

The country needs to get away from the notion that wage strikes on railroads regulated by the Federal Government are to be tolerated. A momentous opportunity to promote the cause of nationalism was lost when Mr. Wilson and Congress were terrorized into buying off a railroad

strike at a price fixed to the last penny by the strikers. A president of Mr. Hughes' caliber would not have lost that golden opportunity. The country needs him and is trusting to him because he stands more courageously and resolutely than his opponent has stood, or ever will stand, for a complete and aggressive nationalism.—New York Tribune.

The Slickers.

Two years ago, the Democratic congressional campaign was made on the "thank God for Wilson" issue, Bryan's policies—his peace treaties and his attempts to adapt Christian principles to capitalistic diplomacy—were used with deadly effect upon the ranks of the Republicans who charged in mass formation upon the boys in the trenches.

Bryan is no longer a member of the administration. Where he once served as a tower of strength and a pillar of fire, he is now wandering in the wilderness as a scapegoat of the administration.

The "deserving Democrats" were given places at Bryan's instigation. The Vera Cruz fiasco, the Tampico incident, the flirtation with Villa, the peace treaties which call for a year's discussion preliminary to arbitration and which Great Britain is prepared to invoke over mail seizures and trade discrimination, were Bryan's handiwork.

It is true that Bryan made Wilson president and Wilson made Bryan secretary of state, and that many democratic congressmen owe their presence in office to Bryan's policies. But times have changed. What was good politics two years ago is considered poor politics now. So Bryan, who was neglected when the Democrats thanked God for Wilson, is the goat.

It's a slick game that the capitalistic parties are playing with the people. "Heads I win, tails you lose."

The Creditor Nation.

Uncle Sam has become a heavy money lender since the beginning of the European war. It is given out from Washington sources that this country has loaned approximately \$1,400,000,000 to foreign countries. England has been the heaviest borrower, the loan of \$250,000,000, now being floated making her total \$550,000,000. France has obtained about \$450,000,000 from this country; Canada \$120,000,000; Russia, \$260,000,000; Italy, \$25,000,000; Germany, \$10,000,000 and \$27,000,000 has been loaned to neutral countries of Europe. In the meantime, since January 1, 1915, we have sold \$2,970,000,000 worth more of merchandise abroad than we have purchased, so that the \$1,422,000,000 that we have loaned to foreign countries does not represent the extent to which we have become a creditor nation. In partial payment of the difference between these two figures, over \$600,000,000 in gold has been sent from other nations to the United States, which still left a balance of about \$950,000,000 in our favor on July 1, last. This sum probably represents the foreign held American securities sold here in the open market since the beginning of the war.

Referring to statements given in these columns at the beginning of the war, we find that this country owed European nations \$5,000,000,000. Half of this vast sum has been paid and it is consequently difficult to believe that in so short a time this nation should become a creditor of the world. This condition has been thrust upon us. To maintain this position will be a matter of the future, and success in this will come through the brains of the nation.—Rural Spirit.

Democratic Demagogues.

Knowing full well at the time of its passage that the Adamson law was not an eight-hour law in respect of restricted hours of labor, that it would not reduce the hours of labor a single minute, the Democratic campaign orators are now passionately endeavoring to convince the electorate that such was its intent and will be its result. From every stump in the land they are claiming that an eight-hour work day has been established for railroad men, and, such is the influence upon themselves of the exuberance of their verbosity, they are even claiming that the Adamson act is the culmination of years of consideration and discussion of the eight-hour day, and that it is therefore a deliberate and premeditated measure of beneficence freely given by the Democratic administration to a long suffering people. In their effort to make an act of unmitigated cowardice assume the guise of virtue, they are grossly perverting the truth, and do not seem to realize that they are simply stultifying themselves.

The record is too recent and too conspicuous and the facts too well known to permit such a deception, and the voters will not be misled by such transparent demagogism. In truth, the whole preceding is founded upon demagogism. It is quite plain that from the very first the president's purpose was political rather than humanitarian. If he had been acting as a statesman, representative of the interests of the entire country, and desiring to do only that which was just, fair and right, he would not have taken a positive stand for one side of the controversy, the vote controlling side, without any investigation of the merits of the case. And it was the fear of that vote, nothing else, that compelled Congress to yield to the president's demand and to hastily pass unjust and undeliberated legislation. The mass of Congress, we believe, was not a party to the scheme, but, in the language of the street, it "fell for it," and it fell hard and far.

And now, still following the lead of the president, the Democratic candidates and spellbinders are vehemently pretending to have done what they know has not been done, in the hope of deceiving the unreading and un-

thinking element of the population. Happily that element is small, but small as it is, it has a right to know the truth. An eight hour work day has not been established by the Adamson law, nor can it be. That law merely fixes eight hours as a measure of pay. If hours of labor on railroads can be fixed by law, and if legislation so that end can constitutionally be passed, after fair and honest and careful consideration to conserve the rights of all parties concerned, the public will not complain. It is not against the principle of the eight hour day, nor against its application, where it can be justly and rightfully applied, that the public protests. It is against the debasement of government, the surrender of our essential sovereignty, that the people cry out, and the ledgerman of the demagogue cannot conceal or reduce the enormity of that offense. Labor despises hypocrisy more earnestly, perhaps, than any other class, and it is not to be deceived by the spurious claims of Democratic orators or editors, seeking to influence the votes.

The High Cost of Living.

Reduction in the high cost of living, as promised in the Democratic platform of 1912, is a "myth" declared Representative Julius Kahn, of Cal., ranking minority member of the House Military Affairs Committee, in a statement given out.

"In 1912 the Democratic party promised the people of the United States to reduce the cost of living," said Mr. Kahn. "They fulminated against the protective tariff and blamed the latter for contributing to the increase of prices for food products of all kinds. This is the plank of that platform.

The high cost of living is a serious problem in every American home. The Republican Party, in its platform, attempts to escape from responsibility for present conditions by denying that they are due to a protective tariff. We take issue with them on this subject, and charge that excessive prices result in a large measure from the high tariff laws enacted and maintained by the Republican party and from trusts and commercial conspiracies fostered and encouraged by such laws, and we assert that no substantial relief can be secured for the people without import duties on the necessities of life are materially reduced and these criminal conspiracies broken up.

"Like many another plank it seems to have been inserted in the platform in the nature of 'molasses to catch flies.'"

"Instead of reducing the price of living under this Democratic administration the cost of food products has constantly increased. Uncle Sam himself feels the pinch. He is the greatest purchaser of commodities in the United States. He can buy cheaper than anybody else because he buys in such large quantities. In 1913 at the time the Democrats took possession of the country and promised to reduce the cost of living he was paying twenty-three cents a day per ration for every enlisted man in the United States Army. This was the cost of the army ration at that time. The ration itself has not been changed for about eight years. The same articles of food that were given the soldiers in 1909 are supplied to them today. Acting Quartermaster General H. G. Sharpe, who testified before the Committee of Military Affairs last March, said that for the year 1917 the cost of each ration would be thirty cents. Its cost has increased steadily since 1913. Every year saw an increase until now the ration amounts to thirty cents per day. There are approximately 250,000 men in the regular army and the National Guard at the present time. An increase of seven cents per ration means that the taxpayers of Uncle Sam have to pay \$17,500 a day more than they would have had to pay in 1913 to feed Uncle Sam's soldiers. At that rate the increased cost to feed the army amounts each month to \$525,000, or \$6,300,000 per year more than when the Republicans were in control. The taxpayers are called upon to meet this heavy increase. But it is not only the food for the army that has increased the cost. The cost of clothing, shoes and equipment generally has gone up in proportion.

"The records of the government disclose the fact that under the Underwood tariff bill, which is probably the lowest tariff this country has ever had, prices have advanced steadily and the end is not yet.

"The Democratic Party proclaimed in 1912 that the protective tariff was responsible for the high cost of living. It was a beautiful theory with which they fooled many of the voters of this country. The people are wiser today. Under Democratic free trade prices have risen to the highest point in American history.

"Will the voters again be fooled by Democratic sophistry in November? Churchill is Given Credit for New 'Tank.'"

London, Sept. 20.—The British war minister, David Lloyd George, gives credit to Winston Spencer Churchill, the former first lord of the admiralty for the new armored cars which have appeared in the British lines on the Somme front. In an interview Monday, Lloyd George said:

"It really is Winston Churchill, more than anyone else, to whom credit for the new armored cars is due. He took up with enthusiasm the idea of making them a long time ago, and met with many difficulties. He converted me, and at the ministry of munitions we went ahead and made them.

"The admiralty experts were invaluable and gave the greatest possible assistance. They, of course, are experts in the matter of armor plating. Maj. Stern of the ministry of munitions had charge of the work of getting them built, and he did the task very well. Col. Swinton of the intelligence department of the general staff and others also did valuable work."

308 X YES IS A VOTE FOR YOUR CHILDREN

ONE NORMAL NOT ENOUGH

Oregon has but one Normal School. This school is located at Monmouth. Excellent as is the work of this school it is utterly unable to supply but a small part of the need for trained teachers for the State.

Of more than 6,000 school teachers in the public schools of Oregon, but 13 per cent have been trained for their profession in Normal Schools. It is a well established fact that our one Normal School cannot supply the needs of the entire state. That is why we ask for your work and vote for the proposed Eastern Oregon State Normal School at Pendleton, Oregon.

GIVE EASTERN OREGON SQUARE DEAL

Eight counties in the Willamette Valley have employed during the past five years, 233 teachers who have graduated from the Monmouth Normal as against 39 Monmouth Normal School graduates for the eight leading counties of Eastern Oregon.

During the past five years the attendance of students from nine Willamette Valley counties was 377 students as against 91 students from nine of the leading counties of Eastern Oregon.

Owing to the crowded condition of our one Normal at Monmouth and also the distance and expense of attending, students from Eastern Oregon are compelled to go to neighboring states to secure their training as teachers.

ONLY COSTS 4 CENTS PER \$1,000

The annual maintenance cost of the proposed State Normal School in Eastern Oregon amounts to but one 20th of a mill or 4 cents on a thousand dollars of taxable property. Isn't it worth this to have your children trained to become useful and productive citizens?

STRONG ENDORSEMENTS

Among those who strongly endorse the establishment of the proposed Eastern Oregon Normal School are Governor Withycombe, J. H. Ackerman, President of the Monmouth State Normal; W. J. Kerr, President of the Oregon Agricultural College; P. L. Campbell, President of the State University; Robert C. French, former President of the Weston Normal, and practically all of the leading educators of the State. J. A. Churchill, Superintendent of Public Instruction, voices the sentiments of those who are most familiar with the need of more adequate Normal facilities when he says:

"Oregon's greatest need for its rural schools is the teacher who has had full preparation to do her work. Such preparation can best come through Normal School training.

"I trust that the voters of the state will assist in raising the standard of our schools by establishing a State Normal School at Pendleton. The location is central, the interest of the people of Pendleton in education most excellent, and the large number of pupils in the public schools will give ample opportunity to students to get the amount of teaching practice required in a standard normal school."

All the above educators insist that a Standard Normal School must be located in a town of 6000 or more population and having enough grade pupils for teaching practice.

VOTE RIGHT

By voting YES for No. 308 you will help to give to the school children of Oregon the same advantages enjoyed by the school children of our neighboring states. Vote YES for No. 308.

Eastern Oregon State Normal School Committee

By J. H. Gwinn, Secy., Pendleton, Ore.

(Paid advertisement)

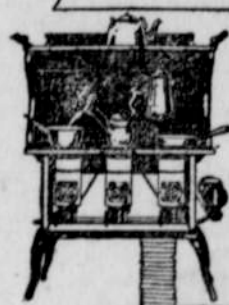
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