

What the Editors Say.

There is not a bit of common sense in saying: "A railroad is big and strong and can stand any extra expense exacted from it." Railroads have not a cent except what is paid them by people who travel or send freight on them. Whatever their expenses the people pay them.—Seaside Signal.

More than \$12,000,000 worth of mules have been shipped from this country to Europe since the commencement of the present war. And after November 7 the Democratic donkey will be ready to follow.—Polk County Observer.

Woodburn will have a pay-up week beginning October 2, the idea being that if one person pays what he owes another the latter can do the same and a large number of obligations can be wiped out by passing the same number of dollars around. Wouldn't be a bad idea for other towns to adopt.—Hillsboro Independent.

Mr. Wilson's speech has made one thing plain. There is no room in this campaign for the hybrid breed which calls itself "Wilson Republicans." Mr. Wilson makes open war on the Republican party, hence these men cannot be both Republicans and supporters of Mr. Wilson. If they are Republicans, they cannot vote for Mr. Wilson. If they support Mr. Wilson they are not Republicans. It is for them to choose.—Oregonian.

This is a hard world to satisfy everyone. The English have been insistent that the use of Zeppelins, by which only women and children are killed is against all the traditions of "honorable warfare," and now it is said that the Germans have appealed against the use of the new invention of the British, the terrible "tank" or armored caterpillar motor, which has been doing such terrible destruction on the front in northern France. Somebody is always dissatisfied.—Umpqua Valley News.

The simple and unadorned fact is that the really valuable agricultural land in the Oregon & California grant was sold off long ago. The railroad did not want to retain anything but the timber. The so-called agricultural land that still remains is either worthless in character or is so completely isolated that making a living on it would be impossible. The grant lands are valuable principally for their timber, and land with 300,000 feet of timber to the forty cannot be taken up. It is not right to lead the people to believe that happy homes are waiting for them in the O. & C. grant and then cruelly disappoint them.—Eugene Register.

The county commissioner of Hood River county has called a meeting of the taxpayers of the county who are interested in permanent good roads, at which time the county officials hope to outline a plan for road improvement over the county which will meet with the approval of the majority of the taxpayers. In that county the officials are trying to find out what the people want—what will do the most people the most good with the resources with which they have to do the work. They will outline a comprehensive five or ten year program and work each year to a definite end, which is the only way anything permanent can be accomplished. This is a good plan which it might be well for our Washington county officials to follow. Let the people know what they are doing and what they intend to do in the future, and also let the residents of the different sections of the county present their cases. It could do no harm and would undoubtedly bring about a better understanding of conditions. We are certainly getting nowhere with the present method.—Banks Herald.

Prohibition.

All the true prohibitionists will vote for the tight prohibition amendment and against the beer amendment. With them we have no quarrel, for while we differ from them, we respect their sincerity of purpose and their determination to fight alcohol in every form.

But to that large number of Oregon citizens who are not prohibitionists as a matter of moral conviction we desire to address a few brief suggestions.

Our suggestion is that it seems foolish to admit beer from California breweries and to deny to Oregon breweries the privilege of marketing beer under identical conditions as California breweries. Why discriminate against Oregon beer and in favor of California beer? Are we not doing a grave injustice to Oregon breweries, a home industry of importance, and awarding a premium to brewers fortunate enough to be manufacturing outside the state of Oregon?

Another suggestion is that beer is not responsible for the evils which an outraged public sentiment abolished when by the recent prohibition amendment it put the saloon out of business. Hard liquor, vendored over bars, was what made drunkenness common and ruined many homes. Can anyone, not a prohibitionist, contend seriously that the sale of beer under restrictions would involve a return to the evils of the whisky saloon?

As we say, we have no quarrel with the prohibitionist and his extreme convictions, but we ask those who are not prohibitionists whether in their honest opinion the sale of Oregon beer under restrictions is really an evil? And if it is not a flagrant evil, is it right to use the power of the state to prevent its manufacture in Oregon while permitting the importation from California?

Those who would break the law and indulge to excess are today patronizing bootleggers. What they buy is not beer, but whisky. Hundreds buy alcohol, poor devils, who sacrifice

their insides for indulgence of fearful appetite. The illicit craving is not for beer but for strong drink. Permitting restricted sale of Oregon beer would not be catering to the desires of these crazed inebriates but would be placing a mild beverage where it could be obtained more conveniently than now for the table use.

What is the sane and fair thing to do? is the question. Shall we confirm the destruction of an Oregon industry to the profit of outside brewers, or shall we permit restricted sale of Oregon beer on the same basis as we now permit restricted purchase of California beer?—Oregon Voter.

ROOSEVELT FLAYS WILSON.

Humiliating and Ignoble Policy of the Democratic Party.

Battle Creek, Mich., Sept. 30.—Speaking to a great throng of persons who were packed in a cold circus tent here this afternoon, Theodore Roosevelt assailed the administrative record of President Wilson and urged the election of Charles E. Hughes.

When the ex-President entered the tent to make his first Michigan speech on behalf of the Republican candidate for President he received a tremendous ovation. Climbing on a table on the speaker's platform, the Colonel read his prepared address, which was devoted almost entirely to an attack on President Wilson's foreign and Mexican policies and the latter's support of the Adamson eight-hour day bill.

Positions Shifted by Wilson. Mr. Roosevelt declared that President Wilson's chief policy was the policy of vacillation. He declared the President, in "fifteen messages, letters and speeches" made from December 9, 1914, to February 10, 1916 "took 41 different positions about preparedness and the measures necessary to secure it, and each of these 41 positions contradicted from one to six of the others."

The European policy of President Wilson, particularly in the Lusitania case, was referred to as "humiliating and ignoble."

The Mexican record of the Executive was called "ruinous to Mexico, dishonorable to ourselves and infamous from the standpoint of humanity."

Discussing the Adamson bill, Mr. Roosevelt charged that President Wilson, in urging passage of the measure by Congress "took his orders from that one of the parties which he most feared."

Spectacle Held Discreditable. "We have seen in this country few things more discreditable to our representatives and more ominous for the future of the nation than the spectacle of the President and Congress of the United States being requested to pass a certain bill before a certain hour at the dictation of certain men, who sat in the gallery with their watches in their hands, threatening ruin and disaster to the nation if there was the smallest failure to satisfy their demands," said Roosevelt.

The Colonel referred to the torpedoing of the Lusitania by a German submarine as "the most colossal single instance of the murder of non-combatants including men, women and children, that had been perpetrated by any power calling itself civilized for more than a century."

Seizure of German Ships Favored. "I have been asked what I would have done if I was president when the Lusitania was torpedoed," shouted the speaker. "I would instantly have taken possession of every German ship interned in this country and I would have said: 'Now we will discuss not what we will give, but what we will give back.' This utterance received loud applause."

When he began his attack on the Adamson bill Colonel Roosevelt declared that an increase of wages and not the eight-hour day was the real issue.

"Let President Wilson apply this sacred eight-hour law to the servants in the White House and see how far he will get," said Mr. Roosevelt. "I believe in the eight-hour day as the general rule toward which we must strive, but I recognize that special needs must be met in special industries and that in all such cases there must be a very careful consideration of all the conditions before final action is taken."

Election of Hughes Urged. Roosevelt closed his address with a plea for the election of Charles E. Hughes. He urged the voters to "repudiate Mr. Wilson because only by so doing can they save America from that taint of gross selfishness and cowardice which we owe to Mr. Wilson's substitutions of adroit elocution for straightforward action."

Colonist Troops on the British Front. The frequency with which Canadian and Australian names are mentioned in correspondence from the front is an indication that they play a picturesque, not a disproportionate, part in the fighting. Yet their total numbers on the firing line must be considerable. The Canadian enlistment is approaching 375,000 growing apparently at the rate of about 10,000 a month; the Australians had enlisted over 250,000 by the first week in May, and Hughes and others call urgently for more volunteers; even New Zealand has raised over 60,000 men for overseas service, and is sending reinforcements at the rate of 2500 a month. With the small South Africa contingent in Europe we have a total of about 700,000 men, of which perhaps 500,000 are at or near the fronts.

That this is far from measuring the effort of the colonies is shown by the fact that in Canada alone the 200,000 workers in munitions factories. In the Dominion Laurier has been delivering speeches since the end of parliament exhorting the French Canadian to attempt more, and with effect; Hughes has been talking compulsory service in Australia; and a writer in the Round Table states that "conscription has long had a numerous and steadily increasing body of supporters in New Zealand."

MOVED THE LOGGAN STONE.

Then He Had the Costly Job of Moving It Back Again.

Do you know what happens to the iconoclast who attempts to prove to the world that there is nothing in its pet superstitions? Did you ever hear the story of the British naval lieutenant who demonstrated the fact that there was nothing supernatural about the Loggan stone? Out there at the tip of Land's End, close to where the pirates of Penzance used to hold forth, the huge mass of rock rested on the top of the cliff, so delicately poised that a child could make it rock this way and that. A gust of wind would set it to vibrating, and yet for hundreds of years it had been believed that no earthly force could dislodge it from its position. Then along came the lieutenant, who laughed at all such silly superstitions. He would prove to the deluded people of Cornwall that the Loggan stone could be dumped into the sea by the physical prowess of a few sturdy sailors.

Luckily for his position in the navy of his majesty, George IV, the lieutenant succeeded only in hurdling the charmed rock a little way down the cliff, where it lodged in a shelving crevice, for such a howl went up, not only from the guides and tarren people who made a living off of the tourists who came to see the quivering boulder, but from the antiquaries and scientists who believed that the rock had been delicately poised there by the druid priests or that it illustrated a little understood force of nature, that the admiralty sent word to the hapless young officer that he would either restore the Loggan stone to its place or forfeit his. A derrick and a month's salary were required to set the stone in its place.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ANTIQUITY OF CHEESE.

The Bible Mentions It, as Do Homer and Other Early Writers.

Cheese and curdling of the milk are mentioned in the book of Job. David was sent by his father, Jesse, to carry ten cheeses to the camp and to look how his brother fared. "Cheese of kine" formed part of the supplies of David's army at Mahanaim during the rebellion of Absalom.

Homer says that cheese formed part of the ample stores found by Ulysses in the cave of the Cyclop Polyphemus. Euripides, Theocritus and other early poets mention cheese. Ludolphus says that excellent cheese and butter were made by the ancient Ethiopians, and Strabo states that some of the ancient Britons were so ignorant that, though they had abundance of milk, they did not understand the art of making cheese.

There is no evidence that any of these ancient nations had discovered the use of rennet in making cheese. They appear to have merely allowed the milk to sour and subsequently to have formed the cheese from the caseous part of the milk after expelling the serum or whey.

As David when too young to carry arms was able to run to the camp with ten cheeses, ten loaves and an ephah of parched corn, the cheeses must have been very small.

Wonderful Earrings.

The earrings of Biote, the daughter of Aristotle, which were found in Chalcis, where the young woman was buried, represented doves swinging in golden hoops. The miniature birds were miraculously wrought, the feathers of granulated gold, the wings and breasts enriched with bands of color supplied by inserted gems. Precious stones gleamed like tiny sparks for the eyes. Daintiest device of all, the tail feathers were so finely made and curiously adjusted as to move at the slightest motion of the pendant hoop, so that whenever the proud wearer should toss or shake her head her two attendant doves would seem to balance themselves upon their perches, as live birds do in swinging on a bough. They were found by exploring archaeologists.

Overpowered.

"Are you sure you are strong enough to carry this trunk up three flights of stairs?" asked the maiden lady of the restaurant she had summoned. "Sure, mum," he responded heartily. "How much do I get out of it?" "Why, if you don't break anything or spoil the walls I'll give you 10 cents." "Sorry, mum, but I couldn't git away wid dat heavy trunk." "Why, a minute ago you were sure you were strong enough." "I was, but yer generosity has made me weak."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Ancient Memory.

In the ancient time men's memories were much more powerful than they are today. The invention of printing necessarily weakened the memory. We can scarcely form an idea of what the memory must have been when it was exercised and cultivated as a thing of sole dependence.—New York American.

Conquering the Cobra.

It has been known thousands of years that the dreaded deadly cobra, whose bite invariably and almost instantly causes death, may be easily paralyzed and traced by a very slight finger squeeze around the back of its fearful neck.

Frank.

"Ernest is awfully frank." "Do you love him because he is frank?" "No; because he is Ernest."

Gold weighs nearly twenty times as much as its own bulk in water.

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 15 per cent have been trained for their profession of teaching 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, 203 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 877 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 25th 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 5000 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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