### WOODROW THE "FLOPPER."

(George D. Beason, of Wilkesboro, in

the National Republican.) to keep mistor, straight in the present campaign, we nerewith present a statement snowing some of the mstances in which President wilson has changed his mind or reversed hunself during the time he has been at the head of the American government, rie nas Tropped so frequenti) and sumersautten so often, that his pontical changes have become a sub ject of almost universal comment, and ms trance gyration to keep minsen in fine with puone scattment in order to harvest votes in the 1319 election and and succeed himself in the winter frouse, have turnished no little amusement to those who are opposed to him in the furtherance of his po nucal fortunes.

rie was in favor of a single presidential term before election. After inauguration he changed his mind and set to work to succeed immself. rie was in tavor of the Garrison continental army pian. He then enanged his mind and advocated the national guard, thus forcing the able Mr. Garrison out of his cabinet as secretary of war.

rie was opposed to young men spending time in military training. He men changed his mind and demanded that tou, ove be trained.

rie was opposed to a tariff commission, and dismissed the tariff commission that President Tait appointed. He then changed his mind and had congress create another tariff commission in order to soft soap the tariff advocates of the country into voting for his re-election.

He was in favor or ms party's platform pledge of protection to American lives and American property in Mexico, yet declared in a speech at Columbus, Ohio, that it was none of our business what the Mexicans did, and that as long as ne had the power to prevent it nobody would "butt in" to Mexican affairs. He then changed his mind and "butted in" and has been "butting in" ever since.

He was against intervention in Mexico. He then changed his mind and intervened, declaring war on old Huerta, the individual, in order to make him salute the American flag, and sent the army to Vera Cruz. But old Huerta never saluted, and the president changed his mind about making him do it and called the army and navy back home.

rie at first espoused the cause of the bandit Villa, and allowed arms and ammunition to be shipped to him across the border. Hhe then changed his mind, turned against Villa (and this was before the Columbus raid,) and championed the cause of Carranza, allowing him even to march his army over American territory.

He was in favor of free Panama canal tolls for coastwise ships. He then changed his mind and compelled the Democratic majority in congress to repeal the free tolls law.

He was outspoken against labor unions. He then changed his mind, courted labor union leaders, and had congress pass the Adamson wage law

He was opposed to business men taking any part in politics after he was elected in 1912, and so stated in these words in an address at the Jefferson day banquet of that year:
"Now, suppose we put the shoes on the other loot and invite the gentlemen who want business let alone to let politics alone, I for my part agree to withdraw from troubling business if business will withdraw from troubling politics." He then changed hihs mind when the re-election bee began to buzz in his bonnet and courted the opinions of business men and sought

their support. He has been an out and out free trader all his lite. Now that the country has a dose of it in the form of Underwood-Simmons tariff act and he sees that the voters are determined to put it upon the scrap heap for all time to come, he changes his mind and says he does not care anything about free trade theories.

He was in favor of free sugar, but when the cane growing states of the South and the beet growing states of the West and Northwest threatened to go Republican, he changed his mind on the sugar question and had sugar put back on the dutiable list.

He declared himself as being oppos-

to woman suffrage. He changed his mind and voted for it in aw Jersey.

He was opposed to preparedness late as last year. He then saw a elt's article and speeches on preparedness and seeing how the country was taking to if, changed his mind, declaring fervently in favor of

He was in favor of presidential primaries when he was running for the presidential nomination in 1912. He then changed his mind and was not in favor of them when he was hand-picking his delegates to the St. Louis Democratic convention to re

He went into the presidency declaring he was going to have "pitiless publicity" concerning the doings of things in and about Washington and elsewhere. He then changed his mind, and scenery and king caucus have ruled the roost during his administra-

He was in favor of government economy before his election to the presidency. After his inauguration he changed his mind and opposed it, because his administration has been the most extravagant in the history of the government, spending, with-out a single protest from him, nearly a thousand million dollars more of the people's money than did the pre-ceding Republican administration.

president of the league to enforce it.

Since he has been president he has changed his mind and proven himself the greatest spoilsman that ever occupance his mind since his election

cupied the White House, having al-WILSON, cupied the White House, and the civmost entirely done away with the civil service commission by exempting a very large number of competitive positions formerly controlled by the

commission, from civil service rules. He stood for the protection of American lives on land and sea before election. When the Lusitania Majority of Electors Estimated at sank—blown up without warning, 145 to 175. with the loss of more than 100 American lives-he receded from the posiake the bandit, dead or alive.

He, together with the Democratic leaders in congress, designed Underwood-Simmons free trade tariff law to produce enough revenue to pay the running expenses of the gov-ernment. The law failing to produce the necessary revenue, even after the enactment of the income tax law and the war tax on naptha, gasohne, auto mobiles, bank checks, pig iron, and other things, but changed his mind on the subject when he began to hear from the people and found out that they would not stand for it. He then proposed a tax, instead of these nunitions, inheritances, and to in-

rease the income tax law. He and his Democratic cohorts declared before his election that J. Pierpont Morgan was the evil spirit of the money power, After his elec-Mr. Morgan to confer with him at

he White House, He, before election, denounced the Aldrich bill as a product of Wall street and characterized the Vreeland provision as the height of stu-pidity. He then changed his mind and procured the editor of the Wall Street Journal to write the Demo-cratic banking and currency law; and the law, as finally passed, incorporat-es most of the Aldrich bill, The Vreeand measure that was described as he height of stupidity was later wice resorted to by the Democratic ecretary of the treasury to avert

inancial panic, He declared before inauguration that he proposed to do away with big business that was bad; that he was going to have enacted radical and comprchensive trust legislation. He has since changed his mind and aid no more on the subject.

He declared at Cleveland, Ohio. and Arlington, Va., that this country vould never acquire another inch of erritory and then negotiated a treaty or the purchase of the Danish West ndies for a price five times bigger han that at which they were offered under Roosevelt's administration. He declared that the flotation of arge foreign loans for war purposes would be a violation of neutrality,

oans of this kind.

He declared that for the governnent of the United States to approve American participitation in a Chines oan would be "dollar diplomacy, and later reversed his position, and ried to get American bankers to paricipate in such a loan, on top of the declaration that it was not the duty this country to protect American roperty abroad.

He declared that he would never cognize an executive who got his ower by treachery and crime, then promptly recognized Colonel denavides, who overthrew the contitutional government of Peru by

reachery and murder. He declared that it was none of this ountry's business what the people o he Western republics did with their overnments, and then used Ameri an troops in Hayti, San Domingo nd Nicaragua to coerce revolution

He declared as an historian tha he enfranchisement of the black man n the South was a crime, and then onched his Mexican policy upon the theory that the colored man was encitled not only to the ballot but a redistribution of the land, and ap proved revolution to bring this about He, on January 18, 1916, in a note addressed to all the warring powers

brough his secretary of state, said "While I am fully alive to the appalling loss of life among noncom-oatants, I do not feel that belligeren should be deprived of the proper use of submarines in the invasion of com nerce, since those instruments of wa have proven their effectivness in this practical branch of warfare on the

In his ultimatum to Germany, issued April 19, 1916, he completely reversed himself when he said:

ngh seas.

It has become painfully evident to it (the United States government) that the position which it took at the very outset is inevitable, namely, the ase of submarines for the destruction of an enemy's commerce, is, of ne cessity, because of the very character of the vessels employed and the very method of attack which their imployment of course involves, ut erly incompatible with the principles of humanity, the long established and acontrovertible rights of neutrals, nd the sacred immunities of non

ombatants. It will be observed that on Janu 18, 1916, he conceded the right destroy enemy merchantmen by ubmarine attack. On April 19, 1916 denied the right and said it was iolation of the laws of nations and

In his note of January 18, he said "That merchant vessels of belligrent nationality should be prohibited rom carrying any arms whatsoever.' But in his ultimatum to Germany of April 19, he said:

The law of nations has long rec ognized the right of merchantmen to carry arms for protection and to use

hem to repel attack.' So in as weighty a matter as the hanged his mind from day to day. He was before election in favor of have been challenging for some time civil service reform, and was the vice any Democrat or Democratic news-

to the presidency. So far, no one has been rash enough to attempt to furnish the list. The challenge still

HARVEY PREDICTS

HUGHES WILL WIN.

New York, Oct. 29 .- Four years igo Colonel George Harvey guessed tion and declared at Philadelphia wrong as to only one state in his elec-that Americans were "too proud to fight." Yet when Villa raided Co-electorial votes out of the way, and in vrong as to only one state in his electumbus, N. M., he screwed up his tighting courage, because Villa was not powerful Germany, and sent the Umted States army into Mexico to closed an analysis of the political situation, under the heading, "Nobody for Hughes but the people," with the positive prediction that "rightly or grongly," wisely or not, the will of the people will prevail and Charles evan Hughes will be the next Repubcan candidate for President of the

In the North American Review to-norrow Colonel Harvey will predict he election of Hughes as certain, He says:

"Electorial votes essential to a choice, 266. We predict that Mr. Hughes will carry these states: onnecticut Kansas dichigan ..... Minnesota New Hampshire ..... North Dakota ..... )regon ..... Rhode Island ..... South Dakota ...... Vermont Washington ..... Wyoming .....

"We expect that Mr. Hughes will carry Indiana, 15, and Wisconsin, 13 total of 28,

"We believe that Mr. Hughes will carry these: Deleware, 3; Ohio, 24; Maryland, 8; total 35.

aryland, 8; total 55.
"We allot to Mr. Wilson without Mabama rkansas eorgia Centucky ..... ousiana Mississippi Oklahoma
South Carolina
Tennessee nd later give his approval to vast

"We regard as doubtful: olorado Vebraska

Grand totals are: Hughes, 332; Vilson, 149; doubtful, 50. "Hughes surely wins, Probable marity for Hughes, between 145 and

Widder Green's Last Words.

"I'm goin' to die," says the Widder Green. I'm goin' to quit this earthly scene. t ain't no place for me to stay

such a world as 'tis today. such works and ways is too much for obody can't let nobody be.

The girls is flounced from top to toe An' that's the hull o' what they know. the men is mad on bonds an' stocks wearin' and shootin' and picking locks. in real afraid I'll be hanged myself

El I ain't laid on my final shelf. There ain't a cretur but knows today never was lunitic in any way; but since craxy folks all go free 'm dreadful afraid they'll hang up me here's another matter that's pesky hard can t go into a neighbor's yard

o say 'How be you?' or borry a pin at what the paper'll have it it We're pleased to say the Widder Green

Took dinner today with Mrs. Keen,' r 'Our worthy friend, Miss Green has gone

Down to Bark hamsted to see her son Freat Jerusalem! Can't I stir ithout a-raisin' some feller's fur? There ain't no privacy-so to say-No more than if this was the judgment day,

and as for meetin'-I want to swear Whenever I put my head in there-Why even Old Hundred's spiled and

ike everything else under the sun.

it used to be so solemn and slow— Praise to the Lord from men below; low it goes like a galloping steer, ligh diddle, diddle, here and there! o respect to the Lord above, o more'n ef he was hand and glove fill all the creatures he ever made and all the jigs that ever was played. 'reachin' too-but here I'm dumb; but I tell you what-I'd like it some I good old parson Nathan Strong out of his grave would come along n' give us a stirrin' taste o' firedgment and justice is my desire. l'ain't all love and siskish sweet hat makes this world or t'other

lut law! I'm old. I'd better be dead Vhen the world's a-turning over my

sperits talkin' like tarnal fools, Bibles kicked out of deestrict schools razy creatures a-murderin' 'round-Honest folks better be under ground. So fare-ye-well! this airthly scene Won't no more be pestered by Widder Green."

### That Remarkable Petition

### a State Record.

There are over 42,046 signatures on the gigantic petition to amend the prohibition law, which, if passed by the people, will enable you to buy a light beer IN THIS STATE instead of being compelled to send for it to another state.

NEVER BEFORE in this State's history has there been rolled up such a petition.

# IT IS A RECORD,

### WHY?

Simply because people are objecting to the Senseless Prodecure which demands importation of beer plus freight and other expenses, and denies a home manufacture thereof.

## What Inconsistency!

Rectify this Foolish State of of Affairs and

VOTE X 314 YES.

Published by Equal Rights to Home Industry Committee, Stock Exchange Bld., Portland, Ore.

## This Is the Time To Buy Beds!



Right at this season is the 'very best time to buy bedswhen our stock is full and complete for your selection.

Above, for example, we show one of the beautiful new Simmons Steel Beds as advertised in the Ladies' Home Journal and Saturday Evening Post, Come in and let us show you the

They are the famous light weight, electrically welded steel about which you have been reading. There is not a nut or a bolt in the whole bed to rattle loose. And the finishes are

The quality of our merchandise is the best that human skill and ingenuity can produce; our enormous buying power lowers the price to the point where they cannot fail to interest even the most experienced buyers. Let us prove to you that we can and do sell you the greatest home, furnishing values at prices no other concern can equal.

Jones-Knudson Fur. Co. TILLAMOOK, ORE.

Electron of march march march march march march

### FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!!!



ON THE ONE HAND

you may have your house burned over your head, but on the other you should have a fire insurance policy, to entirely wipe out such a frightful loss. Now an insurance policy only calls for a premium of a few dollars for every thousand valuation at intervals of three or five years. Dispose of your anxiety about your real estate and do it now.

### ROLLIE W. WATSON, "The Insurance Man."

PHONE US.

Tillamook,

·CALL ON US.

WRITE US

TODD HOTEL BUILDING, TILLAMOOK, ORE.

DR. ELMER ALLEN. DR. GEORGE J. PETERSON. Dentists.

National Building.

Oregon.

#### Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Tillamook. The First National Bank of McMinaville, a corporation Plaintiff,

Willis L. Johnson and Lillian J. Johnson, his wife, Mary A. Kelly and W. P. Kelly, her husband, and William Ehlert,
Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned H Crenshaw, sheriff of Till-amook County, Oregon, under and by virtue of a writ of execution and order of sale of real property issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Tillamook under the seal of said Court on the 14th day of October, 1916, to me directed and delivered in the above entitled with the seal of the county titled suit, upon and to enforce certain decree of foreclosure of mortgage, judgment and order of sale duly made and entered in said Court on the 2nd day of October, 1916, in and by which it was adjudged and decreased creed by the Court that the plaintiff have and recover off and from the above named defendant, Willis L. Johnson, the sum of One Thousand Six Hundred Eighty-three and 15-100 Dollars together with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum from the 22nd day of June 1916, until paid; For the further sum of One Hundred and Seventy Dollars ttorney's fees, and the costs and disursements of said suit taxed at 31.60, and decreeing the foreclosure f plaintiff's mortgage referred to in aid suit and ordering and decreeing he sale of the following described eal property in order to obtain funds with which to pay said several sums of money so decreed to be due the aintiff, which said real property is ituated in Tillamook County, State of Oregon, and described as follows,

The Northwest quarter of section ifteen in township four, South of range nine, West of the Willamette Meridian in Tillamook County, Oregon, containing one hundred and sixty acres. Also the Northwest hip four, South of range nine, West of the Willamette Meridian in Tilla-

nook County, Oregon. Now therefore under and by virtue f said execution, decree, judgment and order of sale and in pursuance to the commands of said writ I will on the 17th day of November, at the our of one o'clock in the afternoon of said day at the door of the Court House in Tillamook, Tillamook County, State of Oregon, duly sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, the above described real property to satisfy said execution, costs and accruing costs, and will on the day of sale put the purchaser of said real property at said sale into immediate possession there-

Dated this 14th day of October, 1916 H. Crenshaw, Sheriff of Tillamook County, Ore. By O. G. Swenson, Deputy.

#### SMILE AWHILE.

No To Be Caught. "I think children are not so observng as they used to be," said a memose calls he was visiting

"I hadn't noticed it," said the teach-I'll prove it to you," said the

school officer, promptly. Turning to ne class he said: Some one give me a number." "I hirty-seven," said a little girl

agerly. tie wrote "73" on the board. Nothg was said. Will some one else give me a num-

"Fifty-seven" said another child.
"He wrote "75", and when nothing was said. He called for a third numper, and fairly gasped at the indigna-tion manifested by a small, red-faced

irchin, who said: "Seventy-seven, and see if you can change that,

"Will you have another pearl dis-olved in your beverage?" asked the "Certainly not," replied Cleopatra.

A pearl represents no great pecu-niary recklessness. This, time you nay make it a poached egg."

"We always try to suit the music to the action on the screen," exclaimed the leader to the new drummer. "In a war scene you want to boom the bass drum. Now tonight we have one of these triangle plays." "I see, so I play heavy on the tri-

walking home from church with one of the ladies of the congregation, remarked: "I preached this morning o a congregation of asses.' "I thought of that," observed the ady, "when you called them 'belovd brethern.

A conceited young clergyman,

During the lesson in elementry omposition a little girl read the

following as her effort:

"A nickle and a quarter met in a man's pocket. The quarter turned up its nose at the nickle and said, scornfully: 'Why I am worth five times as much as you.

" 'Yes said the nickle, 'but even at that I am a good bit better than you are. I oo every Sunday to church and on never do

Billy was sending out invitations to "I don't think I would mention the

birthday," advised the mother. "It looks so much like asking for a pres-To this Billy demurred violently, but was finally persuaded to yield the point. For a long time he thought deeply: Then, solving the problem he

asked: "Well, mother, we won't say any-thing about the birthday, but don't you think we might put the picture of a cake with candles at the top of the