

What the Editors Say.

Two more daily papers on the coast have announced their suspension, after vainly trying to fill a not needed want in a field already supplied. The backers got tired of reaching down in their pockets to pay constantly increasing prices on all kinds of stock, and meet the regular payroll on Saturday night.—Umpqua Valley News.

Officials of the Federal Farm Loan Board announce that more than 50,000 farmers have applied for mortgage loans aggregating approximately \$150,000,000, or more than seventeen times the amount of money which will be immediately available for loans upon the organization of the twelve farm loan banks. Most of the applications have come from the South and West. Requests for loans to 2,000 farmers have come from Iowa alone.—Itemizer.

Yamhill County is to go through the throes of another trial of the famous murder case that resulted in the conviction of both defendants, and piled up a mountain of cost on the taxpayers. The order for a new trial by the supreme court seems to rest more on technicalities than on any doubt of guilt. Douglas county can send its condolences, as it has had a similar experience that is very fresh in the memory.—Umpqua Valley News.

Eight years is the limit placed upon the liquor business in America by the leadership of the saloon forces themselves. The dry victories were not altogether in the states that went dry last month. Thirteen representatives from Indiana voted against the Hobson amendment, which was a nation wide amendment before congress. The two democratic senators from Indiana were also wet. This year, ten of the thirteen wet congressmen were defeated, and the two senators from Indiana are supposed to favor prohibition, Indiana, Utah, Kentucky, Florida, Wyoming and Minnesota are headed for the dry column at a forty mile clip. The recent vote in Boston is not a criterion. It is believed she went wet because of the Irish.—Telephone Register.

The election of Miss Jeannette Rankin to Congress from Montana, was much more of a surprise to the effete East than to the West because in later years, women in the West have entered the field of city, county and state politics and woman officers are quite numerous. Woman's entry into public life has come through a quiet revolution and has opened to her sex a new field of activity. In Oregon, thus far, the woman elected to office have performed their duties quite as efficiently as the men. It is a fact however, that this new opportunity appeals to the women, not so much because of political ambition, as that of making a living in a new field of endeavor. Men, go into politics, oftentimes, for the mere love of the game or a decided craving for office.—News Reporter.

The records show that for the past two years the State Land Board has disposed of 10,722 acres of public land. It is not known whether this was sold to actual settlers or to logging or cattle companies and thus was further monopolized. This point is only raised from this report that the state should adopt as a policy of selling lands only to bona fide home builders. The one purpose of the state government should be to help people who are willing to make homes on the land get an opportunity to settle. All the functions of the state should unite to keep down land speculation and enable actual settlers to get homesteads. The homestead may be ten acres or it may be a quarter section, but it should be occupied by those who are willing to cultivate the land. When will the state adopt real policies of development and cease to be the mere agency of increasing land monopoly and speculative holdings?—Banks Herald.

In the past few years there has been an enormous increase in government by commission. Now if something had been lopped off when the commissions were created, so that the expense of government would not be increased, the commission might have been justified. But the creation of the first commission was only an addition to the salary list, more offices had been created. Encouraged by the venture the job hunting class moved for a flock of commissioners, and now we have some ten or fifteen state commissioners. Each commissioner draws a salary ranging from \$3,000 per annum up, and all expenses. Now, like Wisconsin, we are to have a commission to regulate commissions. The next thing is to have regulators to regulate the commissions, and then

we will of course need regulators to regulate the regulators. Is there not some way to get us all on the salary list? Salaries are exempt from taxation.—Leavenworth, Wash., Echo.

Gets Attention.

Our sea-breezy contemporary, the Nehalem Times, somehow manages to get attention by radical departures from the conventional. Some time ago, when the Tillamook railway was tied up by a slide, the Times came out printed on wrapping paper from old Henry Tohl's store. Later, during election excitement, it came out on sample ballot paper of an emerald hue that must have delighted every Irish subscriber. Last week's Times followed the scriptural injunction that the "first shall be last," for it reached our office with the first page on the back of the paper. Editor and devil seem to be working in harmony.—Oregon Voter.

Medford's Puzzle.

No one has found a solution of Medford's problem of how to meet the heavy improvement bond indebtedness, incurred during boom times, without taking the property of many residents who are in default. The original Medynski plan, reviewed by the Voter several times last year as it progressed, was voted down, but voting it down did not remove the difficulty. Now the city is facing the possibility of a total tax levy of 54 mills in order to meet the next installment due on the bonds it guaranteed as well as its other current expenses. A proposal is under consideration to issue refunding bonds for all the city's indebtedness—water and sewer as well as street improvements—and make these bonds payable as to principal from 1920 to 1935. They would bear 6 per cent interest, and the city would collect just enough from the delinquent property owners each year until 1920 to cover the interest, and from 1920 on enough to meet the annual payments of principal as well as interest. This would avoid dispossessing home owners at once, it is hoped, and while it would roll up a heavy interest charge, it might be easier on all taxpayers in the long run to pay the lower annual levy than to meet the far higher tax for a few years.—Oregon Voter.

Uncle Sam Has Only a Few More Homesteads.

Secretary Lane's annual report reminds the nation that the public lands are going fast. This year nearly 20,000,000 acres were taken up, as against 17,000,000 each for the preceding two years; 16,000,000 for 1913, and 15,000,000 for 1912.

Jefferson and other early day presidents thought that the passing of the public domain to private ownership would be a matter of centuries, but a single century has practically exhausted the public lands. They are nearly down to 250,000,000 acres, and the remnant is mainly desert, mountain and southern swamp. In total area they just about equal the combined area of Texas and Montana so if we think of these two states as totally wild, we shall be thinking of all the rest of the Union as having passed from public to private ownership.

Montana is the last great stand of the American homesteader, and Montana's remaining arable lands are going fast. If you want a homestead you will have to hurry, for as Secretary Lane says:

"The problem is no longer one of getting the people onto the land but of getting land for people who wish it and ways must be found by which land can be irrigated, either from the waters that flow underneath it or from the waters that now go to waste flowing to the sea."

Yet 50 years ago they were homesteading the fertile prairies of Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas, and hardly a furrow had been run in the Palouse region and the Big Bend country of Washington.—Spokesman Review.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,

(Seal) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

THE WAR TO CONTINUE.

Allies Make Reply to Germany's Peace Proposals.

"The allied governments of Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Montenegro, Portugal, Roumania, Russia and Serbia, united for defense of liberty of their people and faithful to engagements taken not to lay down their arms separately, however resolved to reply collectively to the pretended propositions of peace which were addressed to them on behalf of the enemy governments through the intermediary of the United States, Spain, Switzerland and Holland.

Blame for War Repudiated

"Before making any reply, the allied powers desire particularly to protest against the two essential assertions of the note of the enemy powers that pretend to throw upon the allies responsibility for the war and proclaim the victory of the central powers.

"The allied government cannot admit an affirmation doubly inexact and which suffices to render sterile all tentative negotiation. The allied nations have sustained for 30 months a war they did everything to avoid. They have shown by their acts their attachment to peace. That attachment is as strong today as it was in 1914. But it is not upon the word of Germany, after the violation of its engagements, that the peace broken by her may be based.

Suggestion Not Peace Offer.

"At the Hague conference it was a German delegate who refused all proposals for disarmament. In July, 1914 it was Austria-Hungary who, after having addressed to Serbia an unprecedented ultimatum, declared war upon her in spite of the satisfaction which had been accorded at once.

"The central empires then rejected all attempts made by the entente to bring about a pacific solution of a purely local conflict. Great Britain suggested a conference and France proposed an international commission; the Emperor of Russia asked the German Emperor to go to arbitration, and Russia and Austria-Hungary came to an understanding on the eve of the conflict. But to all these efforts Germany gave neither answer nor effect.

"Belgium was invaded by an empire which had guaranteed her neutrality and which had the assurance to proclaim that treaties were 'scraps of paper,' and that 'necessity knows no law.'

Reparation Said to be Needed.

"At the present moment these sham offers on the part of Germany rest on the 'war map' of Europe alone, which represents nothing more than a superficial and passing phase of the situation and not the real strength of the belligerents. A peace concluded upon these terms would be only to the advantage of the aggressor, who, after imagining that they would reach their goal in two months, discovered after two years that they could never attain it.

"As for the future the disasters caused by the German declaration of war and the innumerable outrages committed by Germany and her allies against both belligerents and neutrals demand penalties, reparation and guarantee. Germany avoids mention of any of these.

"In reality these overtures made by the central powers are nothing more than a calculated attempt to influence the future course of war and to end it by imposing a German peace. The object of these overtures is to create dissension in public opinion in the allied countries. But that public opinion has, in spite of all the sacrifices endured by the allies, already given its answer with admirable firmness and has denounced the empty pretense of the declaration of the enemy powers.

"They have the further object of stiffening public opinion in Germany and in the countries allied to her—one and all severely tired by their losses, worn out by economic pressure and crushed by the supreme effort which has been imposed upon their inhabitants.

New Crimes Charged.

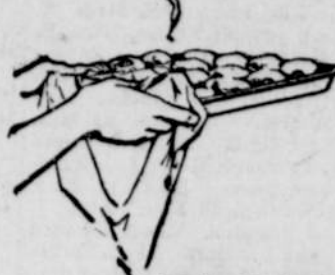
"They endeavor to deceive and intimidate public opinion in neutral countries, whose inhabitants have long since made up their minds where the initial responsibilities lie and are far too enlightened to favor the designs of Germany by abandoning the defense of human freedom.

"Finally, these overtures attempt to justify an advance in the eyes of the world a new series of crimes—submarine warfare, deportations, forced labor and forced enlistment of the inhabitants against their own countries and violations of neutrality.

"Fully conscious of the gravity of this moment, but equally conscious of its requirements, the allied governments, closely united to one another and in perfect sympathy with their peoples, refuse to consider a proposal which is empty and insincere.

"Once again the allies declare that

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no peace is possible so long as they have not secured reparation for violated rights and liberties, the recognition of the principle of nationality and of the free existence of small states; so long as they have not brought about a settlement calculated to end once and for all forces which have constituted a perpetual menace to the nations and to afford the only effective guarantee for the future security of the world.

Belgium Case Re-cited.

"In conclusion, the allied powers think it necessary to put forward the following considerations, which show the special situation of Belgium after two and a half years of war. In view of international treaties signed by five great European powers, of whom Germany was one, Belgium enjoyed before the war a special status, rendering her territory inviolable and placing her, under the guarantee of the powers, outside all European conflicts. She was, however, in spite of these treaties, the first to suffer the aggression of Germany. For this reason the Belgium government thinks it necessary to define the aims which Belgium has never ceased to pursue while fighting side by side with the entente powers for right and justice.

"Belgium always has scrupulously fulfilled the duties which her neutrality imposed upon her. She has taken up arms to defend her independence and her neutrality violated by Germany and to show that she remains faithful to her international obligations.

"On the 4th of August, 1914, in the Reichstag, the German Chancellor admitted that this aggression constituted an injustice contrary to the laws of nations and pledged himself in the name of Germany to repair it. During two and a half years this injustice has been cruelly aggravated by the proceedings of the occupying forces, which have exhausted the resources of the country, ruined its industries, devastated its towns and villages, and have been responsible for innumerable massacres, executions and imprisonments.

"At this very moment, while Germany is proclaiming peace and humanity to the world, she is deporting Belgium citizens by thousands and reducing them to slavery.

"Belgium, before the war, asked for nothing but to live in harmony with her neighbors. Her King and her government have but one aim—the re-establishment of peace and justice. But they only desire peace which would assure their country legitimate reparation, guarantees and safeguards for the future."

TILLAMOOK ASTONISHED BY MERCHANT'S STORY.

A merchant relates the following: "For years I could not sleep without turning every hour. Whatever I ate caused gas and sourness. Also had stomach catarrh. ONE SPOONFUL buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-ika relieved me INSTANTLY." Because Adler-ika flushes the ENTIRE alimentary tract it relieves ANY CASE constipation, sour stomach or gas and prevents appendicitis. It has QUICK-EST action of anything we ever sold. J. S. Lamar, druggist.

MANUFACTURES INCREASE

Though at War, Great Britain Gains in Her Industrial Exports.

Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

Detailed reports of British foreign trade for the month of October as published in London Newspapers just received prove that immediately the war ends the present belligerent countries will be active competitors in the markets of the world, including the United States markets. With the war at its height, Great Britain is rapidly increasing its manufactures and export of manufactured goods. When peace comes it will immediately resume normal activities at least, though it is likely they will be increased. It is unreasonable to believe the same industrial conditions will obtain in other countries now at war? The big market will be in the United States where, tariff bars have been let down by the Democrats, the foreigners will overwhelm our industries with their cheaper products. In October British exports amounted to \$220,000,000, an increase over the same month in 1915 of \$60,000,000. Re-exports were \$38,000,000, an increase of \$2,000,000. For 10 months in 1916 British exports were \$2,100,000,000, an increase of \$500,000,000 over the same period of 1915 and of \$220,000,000 over 10 months of 1914, seven of which were peace months. Re-exports in the ten months of this year were \$420,000,000 being increases of \$8,000,000 over 1915 and \$2,800,000 over 1914. Among \$50,000,000 increased exports of manufactured goods in October (British exports) are noted iron and steel increased \$2,000,000; other materials increased \$1,200,000 cutlery, hardware etc., increased \$600,000; electric goods, increased \$590,000; machinery, increased \$1,500,000; cotton fabrics, increased \$15,000,000; woolen fabrics increased \$7,500,000; apparel, increased \$3,800,000; chemicals, increased \$4,700,000. None of these goods were for war purposes; they went to markets outside war lands.

In face of these facts can President Wilson and his party followers maintain that our industries will not be seriously menaced by cheap foreign manufactured goods when the war ends? The best business brains of America insist we must have protection; that after the war it will be needed as never before. The British Board of Trade figures prove that. Charles M. Schwab in October warned the voters against giving our country into the keeping of men who have little knowledge of business and less of economics. The caution went unheeded. Can President Wilson and his party rise to a demonstrated situation?

Stomach Trouble Cured.

If you have any trouble with your stomach you should take Chamberlain's Tablets. Mr. J. P. Klotz, of Edina, Mo., says: "I have used a great many different medicines for stomach trouble, but find Chamberlain's Tablets more beneficial than any other remedy I have used." For sale by Lamars Drug Store.

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Who Am I?
I am more talked of than anything else in America!
I am the autocrat of the commercial interests!
I control the treasures of the world!
I command the bank clearances!
I am a powerful Ajax!
I can stop commerce!
I am supreme!
Ruler, and the common people alike Take off their hats to me.
My aristocratic cousins, the luxurious Pullman car,
And the steel coach who in the past snubbed
Me, now crave my favors!
I am merciful!
I can help you but
I lack energy!
You must supply that!
Left to my own efforts
I am inert and innocuous!
Energize me and you increase your bank account!
Stimulate me and the wheels of commerce revolve!
Who Am I?
I am the freight car!
I market your crops!
Load me promptly!
Unload me quickly!
Move me swiftly, and
You will prosper!