

What the Editors Say.

Now the Kaiser says again that the American forces are nothing to be afraid of. That's nothing. He spoke once of Britain's "contemptible little army," but he has had occasion to change his mind.—Oregonian.

Glory, the British are on Belgium soil and winning back mile after mile of Belgium territory. That sounds mighty good to us and we hope all of Belgium will soon be returned to the Belgium people, whose country was stolen from them unjustly by might.—Banks Herald.

It is unfair to the young men of America to say that 50 per cent of those who registered claim exemption. It is doubtless true that in response to questions designed to establish certain definite statistics half of those registering stated the grounds on which they might be exempt, but those who are called will abide loyally and uncomplainingly by the decisions of the exemption board.—Oregon Register.

Congratulations to the Tillamook Headlight in entering upon its 30th birthday. The Headlight makes errors like most of the newspapers, but on the whole it has been a power for the uplift of Tillamook county, and it has done a great work in stimulating the growth of that favored county. F. C. Baker, its publisher and editor, publishes each week editorial "snapshots" that hit the bull's eye. Let the Headlight shine on.—News Reporter.

Perhaps the most disturbing influence of the war is the taking out of the schools and colleges the men who are to be the leaders in the next generation. After the war, school will be two or three years behind those who are in training for any of the professions, and only a small percentage of those who return will go back to school to finish the preparation for their intended careers. New interests and new business will allure them, and the years of their own training and of those who are training them will be lost.—Telephone Register.

With the exception of four or five of our largest cities there is land enough held idle within 40 miles to support the people of that city. An area 100 miles square properly conserved and the speculator eliminated should support over 6,000,000 inhabitants in comfort. Then we talk about the United States being short of food. We are not short of food. We are short of land! And as that shortage of land in the midst of land sufficient to support hundreds of millions of people more than now exist on this planet means that we are short of what? Just brains!—Mt. Scott Herald.

It is worthy of note that three counties which are the greatest beneficiaries of state funds voted strong against the road bonds which not only proposed to benefit other counties which receive no state funds at all, but would also build long stretches of road in the ones which voted them down. Benton has the Agricultural college, Lane the state university and Marion the capitol and state institutions, but all voted against other counties having state aid. The only thing about the election in these counties which prevents a suspicion of selfishness is that notwithstanding salaries of legislators are practically spent in Salem, Marion, voted against increasing their pay.—Independent.

The cry "Raise rabbits and be independent of the food situation" has been raised in the East as a natural outgrowth of the general food campaign. The extreme fecundity of the rabbit is being emphasized as an argument in its favor, together with the fact that it thrives on food that is easy to raise and would otherwise in many instances be wasted. In this connection the interesting statement is made that France is now eating 100,000,000 rabbits a year; that England in peace time imported rabbits from Ostend of the value of \$10,000 a day, showing that prejudice against the rabbit as food is really unjustified. It is also declared that the Belgian hare is really a rabbit, while the common jackrabbit is a hare. The propaganda is being directed to stimulating interest in the animal as an economic factor and not a fad, and warning is given against the payment of ridiculous prices for fancy stock, as was done at the height of the craze a few years ago.—Oregonian.

The Next Task.

Now that the work of registering the men of military age is practically completed, the next great task that faces the government is that of determining who is exempt and who is not. When it is recalled that of those registered only one in ten is to be drawn for service at the present time it is apparent that this task is a very large and very important one, because one of the chief purposes of selective conscription is to raise an army with as little interference as possible with industry. In general, men are not to be taken from essential industries such as agriculture, shipbuilding and munitions making, and it would be both unjust and poor policy to take men with dependent families as long as there are enough of men without dependents to make up the armies that are needed.

The task of exemption will fall properly upon local boards, so that each man's case will be heard and passed upon by neighbors who are familiar with all the circumstances. It may be that this system will result in sending some men who are entitled to exemption and in exempting some who should give their services to their country, but it is the best and fairest system that could be adopted in a country such as ours. It is closely modeled on that in use in England, where local civil boards pass upon all questions of exemption. It has been found that in the main full justice is done in this way. There will be some

who will say that the business of exemption ought to be in the hands of the military authorities, but that would be contrary to the spirit of American government, which insists that the civil power must always be kept superior to the military power.

It has already been suggested that the machinery of exemption might be influenced by political considerations, and there has been a report from one of the southern states that the faction that happens now to be in power will see to it that no young men belonging to the other and opposing faction will be exempt from service. There is little need to worry over these possibilities, however. The American people are in no mood to tolerate such perversions of authority, and the members of an exemption board who were even suspected of permitting any other considerations than patriotic ones to influence their decisions would be promptly ostracized by all good citizens.

The task that will be faced by the exemption boards will be no easy one and will call for the exercise of great discretion, good judgment and high patriotism. The men who will serve on these boards will probably be expected to perform the duty voluntarily, and the duty will be by no means agreeable. But it is part of the patriotic duty that must be done, and men will be found who will do it efficiently and justly.—Oregon Register.

Do Not Punish.

A narrow spirit of vindictiveness is manifesting itself in different parts of Oregon toward those counties which voted heavily against the road bonds. It is urged that adverse majorities be construed as evidence that such counties do not favor the permanent improvement of trunk highways by the state within their limits.

This spirit is unfortunate. The people of all the counties voted honestly, according to their best light, and to punish them by discrimination in apportionment of road funds would be to commit a hideous injustice. Let bygones be bygones so far as the road campaign is concerned—or any other campaign, for that matter. So array section against section in our state, and instill class hatred, would be a sad mistake. Use the road funds impartially to build up every section of Oregon, and connect all counties by a good system of permanent trunk highways. That will tend to unite Oregon, and a united Oregon is the greatest need of this whole state. Be broad; avoid engendering bitterness; that is the way to unite Oregon and start her forward on the path of progress.—Oregon Voter.

Exemption From the Draft.

Formal announcement from Washington that the first draft for the army under the selective conscription law will not be made, or the regulations governing exemptions promulgated, until after all the states have reported to the Provost-Marshal General will serve as a reply to a large number of inquiries received recently as to details of the draft and the exemptions under it. The details have not yet been worked out, although it is expected that they will be completed in a few days.

There are hopeful signs that the final arrangements will make the whole system as impersonal as possible. The nature of the employment and other circumstances surrounding the case, and not "pull" or magnetism must govern, if the draft is not to be attended by some heartburnings and recriminations. This will be accomplished by leaving to the central authorities the large question of what industries are exempt, while the local boards are entrusted with ascertaining facts as to dependent relatives and the truth as to asserted physical disability. Full publicity in all cases will contribute to be the cause of justice and help to make slackers in the class where they belong.

The precise method of selecting the Federal tribunals is not so important as that they should be as far removed as possible from all local influences and considerations. It is not that any large proportion of our young men are likely to seek to influence these bodies unduly, but that in the interest of absolute confidence there should be neither opportunity for nor appearance of such influence.

The Federal draft boards, like Caesar's wife, should be above suspicion.—Oregonian.

How to Shed His Hyphen.

On the train rolling along through the rich Missouri river bottom land, I met a friend of other years and asked him how the Germans in his city would align themselves.

"Oh, he said, 'most of them are loyal, practically all of them will shed the hyphen. Let me tell you a story: 'About twenty business men in my part of town lunch together every day. One of them was a German-American—with a big hyphen. He monopolized the conversation every day, bragging on the German soldiers, German culture, etc. All of us got mighty tired of it, but said nothing. (Here is an American trait. He hates egotism, but is gentlemanly enough to endure a great deal of it.) Well, I was the most impatient of the group, and finally ventured a word or two.

"I said, 'You were born in this city, were you not?'

"Yes."

"Your father came here about 1849 or '50?"

"Yes."

"Do you know why he left Germany?"

"No."

"Well, I think he was one of the '48ers. He joined the revolutionists in the endeavor to secure for Germany representative government. Better look that up. I think you will drop your hyphen when you get the facts."

"He was absent from our table for about two weeks. We were all fearful that I had hurt his feelings. When he returned he told us what he had

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Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Tillamook County. Mortgage Company for America, a corporation, Plaintiff.

vs.
Frank W. Crane, Bertha Grace Crane, J. G. Balmer, Jane Roe Balmer, Ernest C. Crown, Emma A. Crown, E. J. McHugh, Lizzie McHugh, F. R. Beals and Mary Doe Beals, Defendants.
To Ernest C. Crown and Emma A. Crown:

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, that being the time fixed in the order for publication of summons within which you shall so appear and answer said complaint, the said first day of publication being the 17th day of May, 1917, and if you fail to so appear and answer said complaint for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint, to-wit: For a judgment against the defendants, Frank W. Crane and Bertha Grace Crane, in the sum of \$3,570.68, with interest thereon at 8 per cent per annum from and after April 1, 1917, and for the further sum of \$350.00 attorney's fees, with interest thereon at 8 per cent per annum, and for its costs and disbursements herein, and for a decree foreclosing that certain mortgage on the East half of the East Half of the Southwest Quarter, and the West Half of the West Half of the Southeast Quarter of Section 35 in Township 2 North of Range 10 West of the Willamette Meridian, less one acre sold to Fred Kabkee by deed dated February 28, 1913, and recorded in Book Y at page 271 thereof of the Records of Deeds for Tillamook County, Oregon; which said mortgage was executed October 1, 1913, and recorded December 10, 1913, in Book Y of Mortgages of Tillamook County at Page 75 thereof; and for the sale of the said mortgaged premises to satisfy said judgment, and for a decree foreclosing you and each of you of all right, title, interest and equity of redemption in and to said mortgaged premises, and every part thereof, and for such other relief as to the Court shall seem just.

This summons is published by order of the Honorable Geo. R. Bagley, Judge of the above entitled Court, duly made and entered the 10th day of May, 1917.

Snow, Bronaugh & Thompson, MacCormac Snow, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Last publication June 28, 1917.
For sale, new modern bungalow, 8 rooms and 12 lots in fast growing residence district, Eugene, of owner, resident district. Enquire of owner, of first street, running south of the Fair grounds.

learned.

"When I left here that day," he said, "I went straight to the office of my eldest brother—he settled my father's estate. I asked him why father came to this country. He told me he came to save his neck—he was one of the revolutionists of '48! Well, it was an unimportant unpleasantness! But I let him know it that it was important to me. He then turned over to me all of our father's papers. I have spent about two weeks going over them and readjusting myself. Now I want to apologize to you good men. What a fool I was, and how patient you were! No more hyphen for me! I have shed it for good!"

"Well, Saturday I took my 10-year old boy for an all-day auto ride in the country. I told him the story of his grandfather's early life. You never saw a more interested young chap. When I had finished the story he looked me in the face, his eyes fairly sparkled, and said, 'Well, then, daddy, we are real Americans!'

"And you bet we are! Germany may be my fatherland, but America is my motherland. She has nourished me, and made me prosperous and happy. I can imagine with what joy my father renounced that autocratic government and swore allegiance to this great democracy! Away with the hyphen! Every German in this country ought to shed it! For practically every one came here to escape oppression and to find liberty!"—Kansas.

Bowel Complaints in India.

In a lecture at one of the Des Moines, Iowa, churches a missionary from India told of going into the interior of India, where he was taken sick, that he had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with him and believed that it saved his life. This remedy is used successfully in India both as a preventative and cure for cholera. You may know from this that it can be depended upon for the milder forms of bowel complaint that occur in this country. For sale by Lamar's Drug Store.

Forethought.

People are learning that a little forethought often saves them a big expense. Here is an instance: E. W. Archer, Caldwell, Ohio, writes: "I do not believe that our family has been without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy since we commenced keeping house years ago. When we go on an extended visit we take it with us." For sale by Lamar's Drug Store.

To The Public.

"I have been using Chamberlain's Tablets for indigestion for the past six months, and it affords me pleasure to say I have never used a remedy that did me so much good."—Mrs. C. E. Riley, Illion, N. Y. Chamberlain's Tablets for sale by Lamar's Drug Store.

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