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What the Editors Say.

"How dry I am," doesn't even get an echo in Oregon. Business along the "wet" line is done on a very quiet scale. A sort of slow and easy plan worked strictly on the quiet.—Umpqua Valley News.

The Kaiser calls it an "infamous outrage" to deprive King Constantine of his throne, but he can see nothing wrong in what Germany did to King Albert and the people of Belgium. Evidently it makes a difference whose ox is gored.—Observer.

The food speculator who charges one-third for his risk and trouble may be a pirate, but what of the big land speculator, who does nothing and raises prices as his community labors and plans to increase production?—Mt. Scott Herald.

On the heels of an election at which only about half of the registered voters cast their ballots the state grange adopts resolutions in favor of abolishing the state senate. Abolishing a thing is all right if you have something better to substitute, but if we are to substitute direct legislation for representative it might be well to make sure that the substitutes will attend to their business.—Independent.

C. W. Spence, master of the Oregon State Grange, was the idol of the state convention at Astoria. His opposition to the road bonding act and his campaign was endorsed. In fact, his opposition to that "piece of constructive legislation" appears to have made him stronger than ever with the grangers. It must be admitted that whatever it may stand for, the Grange is fond of radical doctrine. It likes new frills.—News-Reporter.

There is only one argument in this war, now that we are in it, and that argument is that our own safety and future happiness depends upon the defeat of Germany and the other central powers of this war. The people of this country cannot afford to give a thought of anything else. Germany must be crushed or democracy and freedom of the world's republics must perish. That is why every American citizen's heart and soul should be in this war.—Itemizer.

Don't think for a moment that the newspaper man isn't hit by the war. How far do you think the government would have got with the liberty loan subscription or the suppression of the anti-draft sentiment if it hadn't called upon the newspapers for free advertising in large chunks? And now having got millions of dollars worth of free advertising from generous publishers, the government proposes to tax the profits of advertising to pay for the bonds which the free advertising sold. With the increased cost of paper the publishers are caught at both ends and in the middle.—Telephone Register.

Some rich Americans have adopted ruined towns and villages in the section of France which has been evacuated by the Germans and have undertaken to rebuild them, to restore the people to their homes and to bring the land again into cultivation. There are about 250 such ruined places, and the number promises to increase as the Germans are driven back. Here is an opportunity for the overflowing generosity of the American people. Each city and town might adopt a town or village of proportionate size in France and undertake its reconstruction. By this plan a tie might be established between the two places which would never be severed.—Oregonian.

It's the home in a city which index its progressiveness. The business district soon loses its freshness and attractiveness in the discriminating mass of brick and mortar, glaring signs and noisy automobiles, a sight tiresome to the eyes and wearisome to the nerves. But, in the resident section is where one forms the opinion whether they would like to live in this city or not. Modern homes portray characters and individuality, radiating cheerfulness and contentment—a standing invitation to become a member of that community or city; an assurance of neighborly neighbors, for who would like to live in a city where they would not have good neighbors? Cities with modern homes are cities with high standards of morals, so modern homes better a city morally.—Mt. Scott Herald.

A new Oregon law suspends the statute of limitations on foreclosures during the period of the war where title to real property is held by men who enlist in the nation's military service. The chief objection is to the opportunity given to mortgagees by deeding property to men enlisting in the war to defer indefinitely the infliction of penalties for non-payment of principal and interest, but the belief is that there would be few who would take advantage of the situation to the detriment of money lenders. Some attorneys contend the law is unconstitutional because of its retroactive features, but nevertheless makers of mortgage loans are becoming fearful of the possible effect of a moratorium, such as prevails in Great Britain and Canada for the war period.—Evening Telegram.

Within the past month more than \$8,000,000 in gold has been released by the federal treasury for shipment to Japan in settlement of the trade balance which continues to remain so largely favorable to that country. This balance is made possible by the large sales which Japan makes to us by reason of the free access which the Democratic tariff gives her to American markets. Yet in considering plans for the production of war revenue, the democratic financiers in congress have resolutely refused to pay any attention to suggestions that additional duties shall be laid upon the foreign goods which are coming

to our ports despite the war. Mr. McAdoo is on record as saying that \$200,000,000 a year could be added to our revenues by imposing duties upon the articles which we now admit free. Doubtless more than that could be raised in addition by increasing the duties upon other articles where the rates are too low to be either protective or revenue producing.—Umpqua Valley News.

One American State.
 Oregon has furnished more men to the regular Army since April 6, the outbreak of the war, than any other state, with a single exception, in proportion to population.

Oregon has furnished more than its quota to the navy, and leads the Western Department in enlistments. Oregon has provided for the marine corps far more than its share.

Oregon subscribed \$12,200,000 to the liberty loan with an allotment of \$8,500,000—the heaviest oversubscription among the Pacific states.

Oregon gave \$1,000,000 and more to the Red Cross, with an allotment of \$600,000. Portland, to which was assigned \$200,000 gave \$400,000, and thus takes rank among the most liberal of givers among American cities.

The Oregon National Guard was first in all the states to be recruited to war strength.

It is a proud record of militant and efficient patriotism. Oregon will not only do its bit—but more than its part.

Good old Oregon! Loyal Oregon! Noble Oregon! True Oregon! Your fathers founded here a state—the first American state in the Far West—conceived in liberty, dedicated to freedom, consecrated to human rights. Your sons will keep the fires of equality, opportunity and fraternity burning, the flag of democracy forever waving.—Oregonian.

Leave This To Germany.

Thus far in the war the Germans and their allies have had a practical monopoly on practices of ruthlessness and wantonness, and it is better to let them keep this monopoly than try to meet it with practices of similar kind. Just now the British authorities are being urged to adopt a policy of reprisals for a cruel slaughter of non-combatants by German airships, it being argued that if Germany resorts to such barbaric methods her enemies are justified in following the same plan. It sincerely is to be hoped, however, that none of the allies will yield to such arguments. Germany and Turkey have brought infamy upon themselves by the lawless and revolting character of their war policies and practices. But this does not alter basic principals of right and wrong and their enemies cannot afford to place themselves in the same category.

It was very largely in protest against the inhuman war policies of the Prussian militarists that the United States decided to enter the war. The German military masters have shown by the slaughter of innocents on the high seas and on land, by the deportation and enslaving of Belgians by the bombing of hospitals and sinking of hospital ships and by other ruthless methods that they will balk at nothing to achieve their ends, to keep their skins whole and to preserve their power. There is no telling of what future degrees of barbarity they might go if allied retribution should take the form proposed to the British authorities.

Thus far the enemies of Germany have kept themselves singularly free from the inhumanities. They could not do otherwise and remain true to the ideals for which they are fighting. Let them not profane the age by the provocation, the brute level, whatever the provocation. The women and children of Germany are not to blame for German frightfulness. If the forces of righteousness are not strong enough to prevail with worthy weapons against the forces of malignancy, there is no hope of preserving what civilization has gained.—Observer.

The Psychology of War Prices.

A few facts which were cited by Representative Lever in submitting the food-control bill to the House to show that war is accompanied by an advance in prices, whether there is sufficient justification in market conditions or not. A state of war has a psychological effect in causing every person who has anything to sell to raise prices and to give war as the cause. Though we may concede that conditions have changed to a degree which warrant an advance in most staples, there is some reason to doubt whether the price of every article should have risen and whether the price of many things should have risen as high as it has. Skepticism is strengthened when we find that the rise in wages has not nearly kept pace with rising prices.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that while wages have risen 19 per cent by the hour and 16 per cent by the week between 1907 and 1916, retail prices of food have risen 30 per cent and in February, 1917, had made a further jump of 62 per cent above the 1907 level. Between April, 1914 and April, 1917, the price of sixty articles of food had risen an average of 85.32 per cent, and these percentages ranged all the way from 12 for rice and 400 for cabbage.

It is when we come to study particular items that we find evidence of the psychology of war. Sugar in Washington D. C., rose from 7 cents in January to 10 cents in May, 1917. The only event other than the de-facta of things which could explain the per cent was the Cuban insurrection, raised, but was there not at the same acreage elsewhere of which the sugar dealers discreetly said nothing.

Mr. Lever quoted a letter from a woman in Philadelphia saying that the shin of beef is now 22 cents a pound and explained that the shin of beef is "a bone which has not enough

meat on it to satisfy the hunger of an ordinary kitten and out of which the poor people of this country make their soups." It used to sell at 13 1/2 cents a pound, but is now not far below rib roast, which retails for 25 cents.

There may be some relation between this advance in the cost of the poor man's soupbone and the charge of 10 cents for use of the tablecloth which, Maude Redford Warren says in the Outlook, is made in a Paris restaurant with the explanation: "C'est la guerre." (It is the war.) By count of the people who paid for its use, that tablecloth paid for itself every day.

That explanation was given in different form by an Indian who suddenly raised his blackberries from 75 cents to \$1.25 a gallon. He gathered them in the same place as ever and they were as plentiful as ever, but he found ample justification by saying: "There's a hell of a war in Europe."

That may explain a large part of the \$50,000,000 a month which Mr. Hoover says the speculators have added to the cost of grain this year. War and high prices are so intimately associated in the people's minds that speculators trade on the fact.

A large part of Mr. Hoover's job will be to cut this psychology out of prices and get them down to the point which the present cost of production plus a fair profit justifies. It is significant that the war advance in England, which buys much food from this country but which controls prices, has been only 66 per cent against 85 per cent in the United States. With like control, American prices should be less than English prices by the amount of freight and insurance across the ocean, which are no small items in these days, when ships pay for themselves in six months.—Oregonian.

Women Workers in Japan.

The women of Japan are coming to play a more and more important part in the nation's activities, even so much so as to be now encroaching on the domain of men. Many positions once occupied by men are now filled by women in almost every section of industrial and business activity.—Japan Magazine, Tokyo, June, 1917.

The magazine then goes on to specify some of the lines of employment and wage-earning that are attracting the women of Japan by many thousands. From this may be learned the extent to which that enterprising country is enlarging and speeding up its industrial productivity; also the great increase in successful trade competition, which must menace the domestic markets of the Western world.

Every woman who enters the field of lighter labor, for which women are fitted, releases one man for employment in the heavier branches of industry. For example, the four thousand women now employed as ticket sellers, cashiers and accountants in the Japanese Imperial Railway Bureau, and who work from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. at 20 cents a day, make available four thousand more men for the mills and factories that turn out low priced goods for shipment to the United States. Girls between the ages of 13 and 20 in the Japanese cigarette and cigar factories are paid 10 to 15 cents a day. Girls working in Japanese banks get from \$5 to \$10 a month, while Japanese newspaper women receive \$10 to \$25 a month, "according to experience." Story writers may possibly make as much as \$75 a month. The Japanese women physicians employed in hospitals receive the princely compensation of \$25 to \$50 a month. What would our American medicos, male or female think of such reward for their scientific services?

In addition to the new women arrivals in the domain of Japanese industrialism, numbered by thousands, there are now employed in cotton and other factories more than a quarter of a million workers who are paid anywhere from 10 to 20 cents a day. If there be any one who doubts that a protective tariff is going to be needed as against the invasion of cheap labor products from the Orient, let them read the article from the Japan Magazine for June.

Tax and Luxuries.

If a great revenue is required, why not get it through taxing luxuries? Imports of luxuries, or articles in the nature of luxuries in time of war, showed an increase of nearly 50 per cent, for the calendar year 1916 over that of 1915. A list of twenty-five articles compiled from the official report gives a total value in importation for 1916 of \$454,400,000, compared with \$311,900,000 for 1915.

A Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee has said regardless of the duty levied on imported luxuries there would always be a healthy demand for them from the American public. If an increased rate on luxuries should curtail imports, then American manufacturers will profit thereby, and so will the government in the way of increased revenues from the tax on profits.

Constipation and Indigestion.

"I have used Chamberlain's tablets and must say they are the best I have ever used for constipation and indigestion. My wife also uses them for indigestion and they did her good," writes Eugene S. Knight, Willington, N. C. Chamberlain's tablets are mild and gentle in their action. Give them a trial. You are certain to be pleased with little agreeable laxative effect which they produce. For sale by Lamar's Drug Store.

Twenty-Five Cents is the Price of Peace.

The terrible itching and smarting, incident to certain skin diseases, is almost instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Salve. Price 25 cents. For sale by Lamar's Drug Store.

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Wherever Ford cars have pioneered, Ford service has kept pace. It is the factor which strengthens the personal relation between Ford owners and the Company. To get the best possible service from your Ford car, bring it here when it needs attention and get the benefit of Ford supervision throughout. We use the genuine Ford parts and give you the benefit of the regular standard Ford prices. Touring Car \$360, Runabout \$345, Sedan \$645, Coupelet \$505, Town Car \$595—all f.o.b. Detroit. On display and for sale by

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Keep clean inside, as well as outside. Do not allow food poisons to accumulate in your bowels. Headache, a sign of self-poisoning, will point to numerous other troubles which are sure to follow. Keep yourself well, as thousands of others do, by taking, when needed, a dose of two of the old, reliable, vegetable, family liver medicine.

The Ford's
Black-Draught

Mrs. Maggie Bledsoe, Oswatimie, Kan., says: "Black-Draught cured me of constipation of 15 years standing, which nothing had been able to help. I was also a slave to stomach trouble. Everything I ate would sour on my stomach. I used two packages of Black-Draught, and Old, the blessed relief it has given me." Black-Draught should be on your shelf. Get a package today, price 25c. One cent a dose.

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GIRL'S STATEMENT WILL HELP TILLAMOOK

Here is the girl's own story: "For years I had dyspepsia, sour stomach and constipation. I drank hot water and olive oil by the gallon. Nothing helped until I tried buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-i-ka ONE-SPOONFUL helped me INSTANTLY." Because Adler-i-ka flushes the ENTIRE alimentary it relieves ANY CASE constipation, sour stomach or gas, and prevents appendicitis. It has QUICKEST action of anything we ever sold. J. S. Lamar, druggist.