What the Editors Say.

Backward, turn backward, oh time on thy way; give us some rain again, just for one day. Take us back to April and give us a soak; the cistern is empty, we're ready to choke. The dust and the heat make each minute an hour; turn back a hand-spring and give us a shower.—Dayton Tribune.

While walking along the street an epileptic dropped in a fit and was quickly rushed to a hospital. Upon removing his coat one of the nurses found a piece of paper pinned to the lining, on which was written: "This is to inform the house surgeon that this is just a case of plain fit—not appendicitis. My appendix has already been removed twice."—Telephone Register.

Governor Withycombe estimates that state products are nearer a failure this year than for the past 46 years of his experience of watching crop conditions. He predicts that on a general average the state will have only about 65 per cent of a crop this year, but declares that conditions are such that crops next year should be above the average. This is based on the fact that there is more drained land that will be in good condition for cropping., and much of the land has such a light crop this year that it is virtually in a condition of rest, which prepares it for a better crop next year.—Telephone Register.

The winning of the war, experts tell us, is to be decided by aviation, and Oregon is to have a share in the victory for Oregon spruce is to be used more extensively in the making of air planes that will fly over the Teuton trenches in the western battle front. Air planes are the eyes of the army. Perhaps intripid Oregon boys will man some of these airplanes and have a glorious part in the world-wide contest for democracy over autocracy. Already quantities of Oregon's spruce timber have been shipped to Europe and to Eastern factories where airplanes are constructed.—News Reporter.

Harris Dickson, a writer in Collier's Weekly of recent issue, is authority for saying that bread is 60 per cent cheaper in Belgium than it is inthis country, in spite of the fact that wheat is imported into that country at the risk of the German submarines. The same writer is quoted as saying that someone is taking $5 a barrel on 10,000,000 barrels per month—$50,000,000 out of the pockets of the American people—in as much as the present selling price is $5 more than it is really worth with reasonable profits all along the line at the prevailing price of wheat. If this be true then indeed the United States is in need of a food dictator and one who will apply the lash where it is most needed. The so-called "slacker" is a white winged angel beside one of these dispicable food speculators.—Newberg Enterprise.

James W. Gerard, U. S. Ambassador to Germany and called home when this country declared war gainst Germany is giving some interesting history and his dealings with the German government, thus exposing the rottenness of Prussian militarism. He tells how thousands of French girls and women were taken by force from their homes and made to work like slaves in the field. It is true and only a small part of the horrors have been told. All these inhuman acts have been approved by that kaiser thing. Gerard's story reads as though we were at war with an uncivilized nation. He tells how the German officers lied to him, but they were not sharp enough to fool Gerard, they are too dull and too awkward. They are not made of the right stuff.—Banks Herald.

The Truth From a Loyal German Citizen.

One of our local citizens who is a good American hands us the following clipping from a Nebraska paper, written by a German citizen of that state, which shows the spirit that ought to actuate every resident German in this country.

"To the Editor of the Auburn Republican—I have seen several articles in the paper about Germans trying to raise strife in this country. I am a German by birth and I am an American heart and hand. I will tell you why I left Germany. There were ten in our family and we were poor like the most of my countrymen who came to the good old United States of America to get away from oppression where it was a hard matter to keep the wolf away from the door at times. When I landed in this country I secured work at once and received more money for one month's work than I got in Germany for one year's work. I sent for my folks and I am proud they are all true American citizens and will answer the president't call to arms against Germany or any other country when needed.

I don't see how my countrymen can go back on Uncle Sam. They came here without a cent and made money here; now they want to fight the country that feeds them. The kaiser never did anything for them or for me. If he had we would be back there yet. All he did was to start this cruel war and starve all our people there, and make soldiers out of everybody and force the mto work for his dirty 12 cents a day with a fourth pound of meat and a loaf of black bread. I hope to see the day when he is kicked out of Germany and a president put in his place. You don't see any Americans going over there for jobs or to any other nation. They are happy here and don't owe any allegiance to any king or kaiser. I hope Uncle Sam will win. Hurrah for President Wilson.

Stop all foreign papers printed in the United States. If they can't read English let them learn and keep all foreign languages out of the schools. The English is good enough for any body.—Jacob Cratts."

Fulfills Promise.

Several Deschutes Valley papers labor under the impression that the State Highway Commission is evading its pre-election promise of securing a ten year guarantee on paving contracted. Such is not the fact. In order to obtain effective guarantees, it is necessary to take two separate guarantee contracts, each for a five year period. The first five-year guarantee is incorporated in the paving contract itself, and is for the maximum length for which surety-bonds are obtainable. The second five-year period is covered, therefore, by a special maintenance bond, for which an extra price is paid, over the price paid for the paving. Approved personal surety is accepted for the second guarantee.

If no guarantee were required, the bids offered for paving work would be much lower. If only a five year guarantee was exacted, the cost of the second five-years' maintenance would be saved. The state has to pay for the guarantee anyway, as paving insurance for the ten years, so it is better to have the ten years covered by two legal guarantees than it would be to have no guarantees at all or attempt to have one questionable ten-year guarantee included in the original paving contract.

Instead of dodging their pre-election promises, the highway commission are fulfilling it intelligently in letter and in spirit, and should be commended. not condemned. We are sure that critics who examine into the facts will accord proper recognition to the commission for the manner in which it is handling this problem.—Oregon Voter.

A Bit of History.

The Roseburg Review prints an interview with a German-American resident of Roseburg that is of more than usual interest just now because it is personal testimony as to the causes of the large German immigration to this country in the early fifties The citizen quoted is George Moore, and he fought through the German revolution of 1848. What he fought for is significantly told in the following paragraph:

"At that time the ruler of Germany was a grandfather of the present kaiser and I was present at the scene before his place in Berlin, when the people demanded that he come out and sign a constitution for liberty. Upon his refusal to leave the palace the citizens brought two cannon, which they placed before the castle, and lit the torch. It was not until then that the kaiser would make his appearance and when he did he said to his people: 'My dearly beloved citizens, what is it you wish me to do and I will do it?' The constitution was then signed and the people went away satisfied, but three days later, they learned it had been treaded as a scrap of paper. When the kaiser was sought again, he said that he knew of no constitution and refused to recognize their rights."

And so the revolution of '48 was fought out and lost. The revolutionists were regarded by the military authorities as military criminals and were bitterly persecuted. In vast numbers they immigrated to America in order to find liberty of thought and action.

They found what they sought. They and their children and their children's children have enjoyed the protection of the American government, and no people on earth have been freer than they. The liberty they fought for and lost they found again in the new country that opened its gates hospitably to them. Nor is the story complete without adding that they have been good citizens. When the Union was threatened in the sixties, these German immigrants volunteered by the thousands to fight for the flag that had sheltered them. They have always been recognized as citizens of the most solid worth.

This bit of personal reminiscence by Mr. Moore is significant just now because many Americans of German descent find themselves torn between what they choose to consider conflicting allegiance for those whose ancestors fled to America to escape the consequences of the revolution of 1848, for the United States is fighting now for the same object for which these revolutionists offered their lives—for democratization of government and greater liberty for all peoples. The grandsons and the great-grandsons of the German immigrants of the fifties who, in the khaki of the American army, are fighting against kaiserism are fighting in a peculiarly holy cause and with peculiarly high traditions.—Oregon Register.

What is Best for Indigestion?

Mr. A. Ribinson, of Drumquin, Ontario, has been troubled for years with indigestion, and recommends Chamberlain's Tablets as the "best medicine I ever used." If troubled with indigestion or constipation give them a trial. They are certain to prove beneficial. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. Price 25 cents. For sale by Lamar's Drug Store.

Cure for Cholera Morbus.

"When our little boy, now seven years old, was a baby he was cured of cholera morbus by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes Mrs. Sidney Simmons, Fair Haven, N. Y. "Since then other members of my family have used this valuable medicine for colic and bowel trouble with good satisfaction and I gladly endorse it as a remedy of exceptional merit." For sale by Lamar's Drug Store.

Liver Trouble.

"I am bothered with liver trouble about twice a year," writes Joe Dingman, Webster City, Iowa. "I have pains in my side and back and an awful soreness in my stomach. I heard of Chamberlain's Tablets and tried them. By the time I had used half a bottle of them I was feeling fine and had no signs of pain. For sale by Lamar's Drug Store.

THE FOOD SPECULATOR

Why Must this Country Pay Double Prices for its Bread?

(Harris Dickson, in Collier's)

Picketpocket prices and terrific over-charges will engage Mr. Hoover's earnest and impolite attention. At first he may try moral suasion—may attempt to argue with schemers who never owned an actual food commodity in their lives, yet are now holding ten thousand cases of peas, ten thousand tons of rice, squeezing their profits from the helplessness of hunger. Where Mr. Hoover fails to convince one of these patriots he means to cut him out, eliminate him, soak him good, lock him up.

Consider the price of bread: Last year the farmer sold his wheat at an average of $1.50 a bushel. Wheat bred in the national capital tody sells for between 10 and 11 cents a pound— which is at the rate of $20 a barrel for flour.

The European formula for the ratio of bread to flour is that the price of bread should be the same as the price of flour. The baker gets a 30 per cent swell in the water, yeast, etc., out of which 30 per cent he is supposed to pay his expenses and make a profit. Bread at 10 cents should represent flour at $20 a barrel, and $20 flour means nearly $4.25 a bushel for wheat. But the farmers got only $1.50 Between the wheat maker and the bread eater there yawns a mysterious margin of $2.75—excess baggage of nearly double the original price of wheat. Where did that go? Who was it that got nearly twice as much for doing nothing as the farmer got for raising the wheat? I don't know his name, and I'm afraid the gentleman will never speak up. The truly modest always shun publicity.

Allowing for legitimate trade profits, wheat at $1.50 should have meant bread at less than 5 cents a pound. Under the European formula it would have meant 4-cent bread. Costs are somewhat higher in this country, and we cannot strictly apply to European computation. For the last two months our bread has been 100 per cent higher than it would have been if the trades were under reasonable control, eliminating speculation and the unholy rake-off by middlemen.

Practically the entire wheat supply of Belgium is imported from the United States. Yet, in spite of the extraordinary cost and risk of transportation, the price of bread in Belgium is 60 per cent of the price in New York City. A large proportion of the wheat in France comes from this country, yet the price of bread in France is 40 per cent below ours. Bread is now selling in England for 28 cents for four pounds, the highest price since the Crimean war—30 per cent below our prices. In Canada we see a lower range of prices to the consumer than in our country, although the producer realizes the same price.

Again, for I want you to get this: Assuming that the farmer last year received the highest average, $1.60, for his wheat. Then, with all normal costs and profits added, the wholesale price of flour should not have exceeded $9 a barrel. Yet during the last few weeks at many centers it has soared as high as $15. A probable average throughout the country is $14. Someone is taking $5 a barrel on 10,000,000 barrels a month—$50,000,000 a month absolutely picked from the American pockets. Since this raise in price above $9 was before the new crop, we may assume that over $250,000,000 has been snatched from the mouth of hunger—in excess of normal profits of trade and distribution. This in part accounts for a statement recently made to me that we have now in this country 30,000 more millionaires than we had before the war commenced.

A while back I spoke of the pending food administration bill as carrying a lash. Here is where the lash is to be vigorously applied. Now, who objects, except the sleek, fat gent who is liable to find himself at the limber end of the cowhide?

These facts are given in detail as an illustration of how price control many be accomplished by cutting out unnecessary middlemen and without diminishing the just due of the man whose sweat produces the food.

Legitimate tradesmen understand and approve. For example, the National Wholesale Grocers' association now cooperating with government agencies, frankly states that it is foolish for business men to fear that economy will bring a general paralysis of industry or trade. The association believes that readjusted business will thrive and profit, not only during the war, but for many years thereafter.

DON'T RISK NEGLECT

Don't neglect a constant backache, sharp, darting pains or uninary disorders. The danger of dropsy or Bright's disease is too serious to ignore. Use Doan's Kidney Pills as have thousands of other grateful people. A Forest Grove case. R. M. Stevens, retired farmer, 329 Fourth St., Forest Grove, Ore., says: "Although it has been several years since I have had any occasion to take Doan's Kidney Pills, it hasn't lowered my estimation of them in the least, for I know from past experience that they are a medicine of merit. I couldn't recommend a more reliable medicine for lame back. If at any time I have occasion to take a kidney remedy again, it will be Doan's Kidney Pills, for I know they can't be beaten."

Price 60c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same as Mr. Stevens had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

Granulated Sore Eyes Cured.

"For twenty years I suffered from a bad case of granulated sore eyes, says Martin Boyd, of Henrietta, Ky." "In February, 1903 a gentleman asked me to try Chamberlain's Salve. I bought one box and used about two-thirds of it and my eyes have not given me any trouble since." This salve is for sale by Lamar's Drug Store.

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