

What the Editors Say.

The Mayo brothers, of Rochester, Minn. have devoted their lives to saving the lives of others, and that their work may not die with them they endowed it with their life's savings of over a million dollars.—The Sentinel.

Emperor William still insists that God is on his side. He says so every time he speaks and every time he writes a note. Wilhelm should look about him. That's what the ex-cesar of the Russians used to always say.—Telephone Register.

Senator LaFollette says he is going to sue a number of newspapers for libel. A majority of the publishers are far from rich, but if any of them have damaged Bob's reputation they will probably be able to pay all that a jury will find it was worth.—Oregon Register.

Why is it? Some stores get \$11 a pair for shoes made on the regulation army last. Yet when manufacturers offered the same shoe to the government for \$6.50 a pair, the bid was rejected and the army got its footwear at \$4.75. Why is it? The government buys them in quantities; so do all the merchants of the country buy enormous quantities of shoes. But why such a difference in price?—News Reporter.

The war is every man's business, and the sacred obligation resting upon him as a citizen is to do his part to the best of his physical and financial ability. This is a definition of patriotism that can not be successfully attacked. The man who withholds his service as a soldier when the given of them involves no grave sacrifice and imposes no grave burdens upon dependents is no more of a slacker, however, than the man with money who refuses to employ it in the advantage of the country.—Itemizer.

Say what you will of Colonel Roosevelt, he is one man in public life who has not qualified nor shilly-shallied and has struck straight from the shoulder at those who have sought to becloud the position of the United States in the war. What we need is a regiment of Roosevelts that will invade all sections of the country and smoke treason from its holes, stiffen the spines of those who are perched carefully in the center of the fence and hammer home a patriotism that means America over all and not loyalty to some other country while prospering under the institutions of the United States.—Hillsboro Independent.

On October 15 every American merchant vessel of more than 2,500 tons dead weight capacity available for ocean service will be requisitioned by the government. Such ships total slightly more than two million tons. Some have already been taken over for the army and navy. Except where required for government service, the ships will be turned back to the owners for operation on government account. Within less than six months virtually all of the 438 American vessels now available for ocean service, including regular lines, will be either supplying American troops and warships abroad or in the trades considered vital to the conduct of war.—Telephone Register.

The opening of school has emphasized to many a head of the family the increase in the price of shoes—which is by no means confined to the footwear of the youngsters. This is one of the anomalies of wartime. Since the war began the slaughter of cattle in this country and in South America has increased by more than 30,000,000 head; in the United States alone 7,000,000 more cattle have been raised in the three years since August, 1914, than in the three years previous. Submarine warfare has caused the flow of South America hides to Europe to be diverted to America ports; and imports of hides via the Pacific have also increased. Yet the price of shoes shows no sign of coming down or even of remaining stationary. Shoes are as necessary as bread; and the price of bread can be regulated, why not the price of shoes?—News Reporter.

Confidence in human nature certainly received an awful bunt in Wheeler this week when that peer of all dead beats, James McDaniels, and his family made their get-away. This outfit has been here a couple of months or more and McDaniels has worked every day at \$3.75 or better and so far as investigated has never paid out a penny. Grocers, doctors, druggists, landlord and all are holding the sack, while it is known that the woman carried out over \$100 in cash besides the baby whose coming was made the excuse to gouge our people. McDaniels walked out toward Portland a day before the woman left and there was no way to stop them. Here should be a law to catch such liberate beats and brand them with big letters. There are times when men cannot pay their just debts, but now, when a man has his health and job everywhere there is no excuse.—Wheeler Reporter.

One thing that has struck us as peculiar during this war is that while the blood-mad Germans of Europe have committed all manner of cruelties—have seemingly gone back to barbarity in their treatment of women, children and prisoners, those former Germans, who are now Americans, are among our gentlest citizens and have none of the characteristics displayed by their war-mad European neighbors. All of which goes to show that the Germans are not naturally cruel people. They make the best citizens in the world under conditions such as we have here and would be the same in Europe under simply reverse conditions. Militarism has the same effect temporarily to a conditioned boarding on savagery. They have been crazed by the shedding of blood. They have been granted such sense that they have lost respect for

womanhood and the milk of human kindness has soured in their breasts. War is a barbaric business and they have simply lowered themselves to the level of the business they are in.—Seaside Signal.

Why Bread is Cheap in England.

Although the British government is paying its farmers approximately the same price for wheat that the American government is paying for the 1917 harvest the British consumers are to have a four pound loaf for 18 cents, a two-pound loaf for 9 cents and a pound loaf for 5 cents. These new government prices are for pure wheat bread, not for mixtures, but the British retailers are allowed to charge a trifle more where bread is sold on credit or delivered.

The pertinent question arises, if British bakers can sell 16 ounces of wheat bread for 5 cents, with wheat over there at the same price as in the United States, why should the American baker go on charging 10 cents for a 16 or even 14 ounce loaf? Labor costs may make some difference, though wages have risen greatly in England since the war, and a thorough inquiry would probably show little difference now in labor costs.

One reason, probably the controlling one, is that the British government keeps its hand on the product all the way from the farm to the retailer's counter, while our government takes its hand off at the mill, leaving the jobber, the retailer and the baker entirely uncontrolled.—Spokesman Review.

Report At Once.

Only a few of those who could do so bought Liberty Loan bonds during the first campaign.

All those who did buy bonds and can buy more will buy more during this campaign. That is, except a few who are worried through non-receipt of the bonds themselves, not realizing that their payments are in even safer form than if they had possession of their bonds.

But many people who bought bonds are not yet in a position to buy more. We know of a number who not only invested savings, but discounted their futures in order to respond to the call of our country.

The main field of the present campaign must be among those who bought no bonds during the first loan. It will not be easy to reach them all, but every effort must be made, for it is a big loan that must be subscribed this month.

Cruelly Savage Vandals.

It makes one's blood boil to read such accounts as Scott Ellis, now in Hoboken recovering from five battle wounds, gives of devilish cruelties practiced by Germans upon victims who have fallen into their hands, and yet this but confirms other reports by other witnesses. He says that certain Canadian soldiers, after finding five of their comrades who had been captured, horribly mutilated and then crucified and left to die in agony, "swore that they would never take a prisoner," and that "they live up to that oath and the Germans fear them." Mr. Ellis adds that he and the men of his company "found a number of young girls nailed to the doors of their own homes, some by the hands and some by the feet, head downward." He adds that German officers participated in these atrocities, and there is evidence that the Kaiser's officers acquiesced in similar conduct of the Turks in Armenia.

If this is the result of "kultur," has it not progressed far enough? The ethics of the original American Indians are to be preferred. Since the time when the word "vandalism" was derived from the conduct of the Huns, Goths and Vandals, ancestors of Wilhelm's soldiers of today, there has been little change in the race that is more than skin deep. It is not apparent that vandalism was any more destructive of evidence of art, architecture or civilization in ancient Rome than it is today where the Prussians have had possession of the territory of their neighbors, nor have any savages ever been more wantonly cruel to non-combatants and others than some of these modern Huns.—Oregon Register.

Our Waste of Babies.

Nearly 2,500,000 babies are born in the United States every year, of whom 300,000 die before they reach their first birthday. Apparently, this is, one out of every eight babies that first see light on American soil sacrificed to the unfavorable circumstances surrounding its birth. Apparently, too, our first year of existence is the most dangerous in the whole human cycle. A man 70 years old has a much greater chance of standing a much greater chance of reaching 71 than a baby born today has to reach his first anniversary. Enough babies die in this country in 10 years to populate a city as large as Chicago, to state as large as New Jersey, or to make up nearly the total population of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada. The United States, which is notoriously wasteful of all the natural gifts with which nature has favored her, apparently feels that there is no need to economize in so potential a source of national wealth as its babies. Their destruction takes its natural place alongside the destruction of our forests, our birds, our animals, and our coal; these annual human sacrifices are merely another indication of a deplorable national habit.

against any nation, both from the viewpoint of humanity and efficiency. Previous generations have regarded infant mortality from a fatalistic point of view, as something which can not be helped and which it is therefore useless to struggle against. But modern science knows better. "Infant mortality," says Sir Arthur Newsholme, "is the most sensitive index we possess of social welfare and of sanitary administration especially under urban conditions." How, judged by this test does the United States stand among the nations of the world? We are not the worst country, though we are a long way from being the best. With a national infant mortality rate which, so far as the statisticians can determine, is 124 per 1000, our record is just a little better than Serbia's. Nations that surpass us are Scotland, Finland, England, Denmark, Ireland, France and the Scandinavian countries. The nation that makes the best showing is far away New Zealand, a new and growing country like our own, which loses only 51 per 1000 of her infants. The most negligent country is Chile, which loses almost exactly one-third of her babies in all these melancholy statistics there is only one grain of consolation for the United States—our record is much better than that of the nation with which we are now at war. The strangest paradox presented by Germany is her excessively high infant mortality rate; this 192 per 100 for the German empire and 146 for Prussia. Here we have a nation that boasts that she has no slums and that her sanitary and general living conditions surpass those of any other people. Yet an indispensable accompaniment of kulture is evidently widespread mortality among babies.—Burton J. Hendrick in Harper's Magazine.

PAPER MAKING BY NATION IS FAVORED.

Senate Printing Committee Reports Defiant Attitude of Print Paper Producers.

Washington, Oct. 7.—A report recommending Government operation of the print paper and pulp industries during the war and arraighing what it calls the defiant attitude of print paper producers, was filed today by the Senate printing committee. It will await action at the December session. The report says the Federal Trade Commission's findings "show beyond any question that the print paper industry, in its desire for its excessive profits, had imposed a most unjust burden on the American press, which faces a serious disaster if relief cannot speedily be had from the oppressive price now exacted for print paper."

Relief Not Obtained. It adds that the commission, in its recent investigation, exhausted every resource at its command to obtain relief for the publishers, but has been able to get only a small measure of relief, owing "to the defiant attitude assumed by the present producers of print paper and lack of authority of the commission to enforce its finding as to fair and reasonable price."

Under a resolution introduced by Senator Smith, of Arizona, and reported by the committee for passage, the Trade Commission would be empowered to control the production and distribution of print paper and mechanical and chemical pulp in the United States. All print and pulp mills and agencies will be operative on Government account and their products pooled in the commission's hands during the war emergency and equitably distributed at a price based on production and distribution cost, plus a fair profit per ton. Imports to be Limited. Provision is made in the resolution for co-operation with the Canadian government and for limiting imports into the United States during the war to shipments for government account. The committee report points out that as a result of the commission investigations seven leading news print manufacturers were indicted for violating the Sherman anti-trust law, and the commission entered formal complaint against the book paper manufacturers' bureau of statistics and 23 member companies of that bureau, but that up to this time neither the indictments nor the complaints have afforded any measure of protection to the publishers.

Newspapers Need Relief. Most of the newspapers of the country, the report says, are now up to the point where they must soon renew contracts, and if adequate relief is to be had it must be without waiting for the prosecution of the indictments and complaint.

"The committee," it concludes, "submits to the Senate whether it is better to safeguard the continuance of a free press in this country by assuring it an adequate supply of print paper at a fair and reasonable price, or whether to permit a further increase in the excessive profits of the paper industry, which the Federal Trade Commission declares is about to exact \$17,500,000 more in excessive profits from the American publishers who are loyally and patriotically supporting their Government in this fateful hour."

To Live the Clean Life.

Over 1200 officers of the reserve officers' training camp at Presidio, San Francisco, signed this pledge: We undertake to maintain our part of the war free from hatred, brutality or graft, true to the American purpose and ideals. Awar of the temptations incident to camp life and the moral and social wreckage involved, we covenant together to live the clean life and seek to establish the American uniform as a symbol and guarantee of real manhood. If we become officers, we pledge our example and our influence to make these ideals dominant in the American army.

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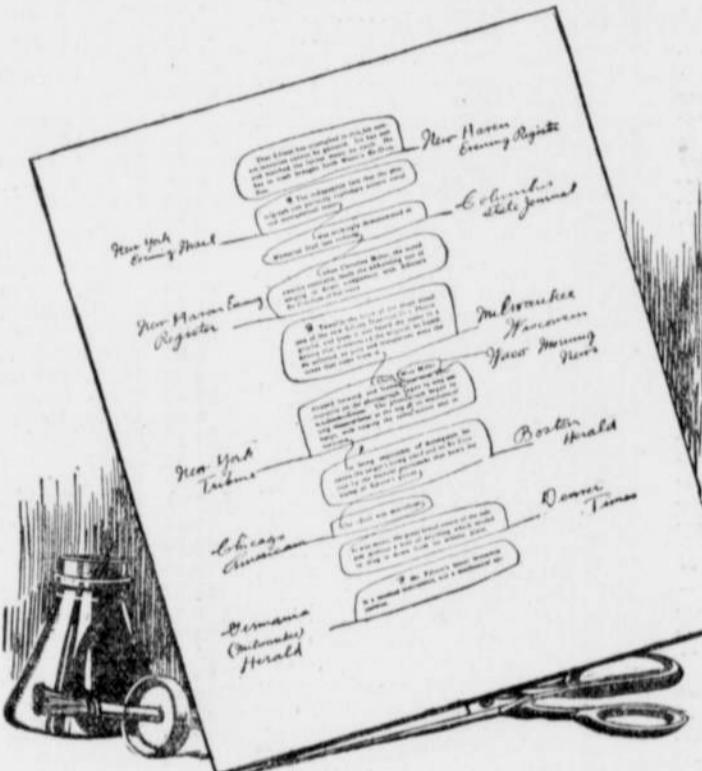
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