



TILLAMOOK, OREGON, OCTOBER 25, 1917.

\$1.50 PER YEAR

TILLAMOOK COUNTY MUST RAISE \$80,000! Or Classed as a Slacker County in the Liberty Bond Drive--Show Your Patriotism and buy a Bond.

Tillamook County Bank Heads List with \$15,000--North End of County Comes Through with \$12,000.

Our Last Appeal to the People of Tillamook County.

What a contrast! A large number of Tillamook young men not waiting to be drafted into the army or navy, volunteered their services, giving up good situations, some earning as much as \$125.00 a month. It will be noticed in another page that quite a number of the young men of the 10th Company C. A. C., have subscribed for Liberty Bonds to the amount of \$2,450.00. The young Tillamookers are imbued with a genuine patriotic spirit and they deserve to be commended. But what about some of our wealthy citizens who have done nothing to help the government when it appeals to them to subscribe for a Liberty Bond? The editor feels a little disappointed that more of our citizens, especially the dairymen, have not followed the splendid example of William Maxwell and others. The total amount of subscriptions in Tillamook County would look exceedingly small if it had not been for the \$10,000 subscription of the First National Bank and \$15,000 by the Tillamook County Bank and a few others. Considering there are so many persons in Tillamook County who are able to subscribe, the number of subscribers, as will be seen elsewhere in this issue are small in comparison to those who are financially able to come to the nation's assistance. We make another earnest appeal to the people of Tillamook County to help the government and this can be done by buying a Liberty Bond. Do not delay. The happiest people in Tillamook County today are those who have bought Liberty Bonds. Consider the sacrifices thousands of our citizens are making, giving their lives for the country's cause, as will be seen by the casualty list, which grow larger every day. Don't let it be said of any of our citizens that they were well fixed financially, but would not buy a Liberty Bond and assist the government of the United States when it needed their assistance. Tillamookers ought to be the most patriotic citizens in the United States, considering the many blessings and privileges they enjoy. Those of our citizens who have not given this matter serious consideration should do so immediately and come forward at once. This is the last opportunity the editor will have of appealing to the people of Tillamook county to do their patriotic duty before the Liberty Loan drive is ended. About \$30,000 more is needed to make up the \$80,000 which is the quota for Tillamook County. It should be and can be raised if the people of Tillamook County will do their bit. It is now up to them to do so. Don't let it be said of Tillamookers and Tillamook County that it was in the slacker column.

Government Wanting Your Assistance.

America, says President Wilson, will not make a peace that is not based on a rightful settlement of the principles for which the nation is fighting. The only end of the war is a complete victory for the nations representing democracy ideals over the nations adhering to the German doctrine of force. A German success would mean not only the prevention of the spirit of democracy but possibly might include the suppression of that already existing.

The president voices the ideals and the determination of the American people. There must be no compromise with the things that the German Imperial Government stands for and has practices, Germany sought to impose her "kultur" on the world; the result is going to be that the American ideals of liberty and right and justice will prevail throughout the world, even in Germany.

The Liberty Loan Must Succeed.

How vital to the success of our country in this war, how absolutely necessary to the success and the safety and the well being of our soldiers and sailors who are offering their lives to their country is the success of the Liberty Loan is well expressed in the following extracts from the speech of the Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo made before the American Bankers' Association at Atlantic City:

"It is upon the Treasury of the United States that every demand in time of war focuses, because everything goes back to the gold pile.

"Every dollar that is paid to a soldier, every pair of shoes he puts on his feet, every piece of clothing he wears, every gun he carries, every cartridge he fires, every 18-inch shell that is hurled from the monster guns of our battleships, and every shovel-ful of coal that is consumed in their boilers—everything that touches this war and involves a government expenditure—depends upon the money in the United States Treasury. . . ."

"The problem of the American Treasury is the problem of the American people; it is the problem of keeping the Treasury supplied with the means to carry forward the great business of the nation under the direction of the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, your President, whose glorious stand for America's honor and America's rights, justice, civilization, and democracy have made him one of the world's greatest outstanding figures.

"The problem is twofold. To supply essential credits to the allied Governments, because it is vital to our cause that their strength and credit shall be sustained; and, secondly, to meet our own requirements."

A Double Significance.

Special investigation has been completed by the Pennsylvania Railroad as to the purchase of the first issue of Liberty Loan Bonds by its employees.

Two very significant facts were brought out in the investigation—first, that the employees of the railroad were liberal subscribers to the Liberty Loan Bonds, there being among them 52,782 subscribers, with subscriptions aggregating over \$3,400,000. The other significant fact was that 8,146 employees of foreign birth were subscribers to the loan. Thirty-four per cent of the native-born employees subscribed to the bonds and 32 per cent of the foreign-born employees subscribed.

The fact that the workmen of the country were liberal supporters of the Liberty Loan is a fact of deep significance, and the added fact that the foreign born work-men were practically as strong in support of the loan as the native born increases the significance.

The figures of the Pennsylvania Railroad are given because they are known, but there is abundance of reason to believe that an investigation of other large employers of labor will show a similar result—that the workmen of America, whether born in this country or abroad, sympathize with the uses of the Liberty Loan, appreciate the value of the bonds and the patriotic nature of an investment in them.

Liberty Loan Bonds—Why the Interest Rate Was Changed.

The Liberty Loan Bonds of the first issue bore 3 1/2 per cent interest and were exempt from all taxation—National, State, municipal and local—except estate and inheritance taxes. They were exempt from super-income taxes and excess-profits taxes, which have been imposed to meet expenses of the war.

The exemption from taxation is of little value to small subscribers, and it is desired to make the Liberty Loan a great popular loan from the body of the people. The first Liberty Loan Bonds were worth to small investors only 3 1/2 per cent per annum; to men of very large income they were equivalent in value to taxable bonds bearing as high as 9 per cent interest.

It was found that out of 4,000,000 subscribers to the first Loan 3,960,000 subscribed in amounts of \$10,000 and less, their aggregate subscriptions approximating \$1,300,000,000, or 62 1/2 per cent of the first issue. To most of these the exemption from the super-taxes was of no value, and in many cases of little value, whereas to the 40,000 subscribers of wealth who bought large blocks of the Liberty Bonds the exemption from super-taxes was worth much, to some very much.

The Liberty Loan Bonds of the second issue bear 4 per cent interest and are exempt from all State, municipal, and local taxation, except estate and inheritance taxes, and all federal taxes except super-income taxes, excess-profits taxes, and inheritance taxes. From these bonds the average American citizen, the moderate investor, will receive a good return on his money loaned the government, 4 per cent, which will be practically free from taxation. To the investor of large income they give a fair return subject only to those war taxes imposed on large incomes.

The principle is now firmly grounded in our national policy that graduated taxes shall be laid upon wealth in order that the burden of taxation may be equitably distributed and made to bear more heavily upon the rich than the poor. The correctness of the principle is not challenged. It is, therefore, essential that government bonds should be issued upon a basis which will be equally just to the poor man and the rich man, so that they may purchase government bonds upon practically the same interest basis after allowing for the scales of taxation.

The second Liberty Loan Bonds are put upon such a basis. There will not be created in this country a great mass of securities congested into the hands of the very rich and wholly free from taxation. The burden of taxation will not fall heavily on the many to the exclusion of a few.

To Shorten the War.

The effect of shortening the war of a heavy oversubscription to the second issue of Liberty Loan Bonds can hardly be overestimated.

However brave a front Germany may endeavor to present to the outside world and to her own people, the truth is that she is facing fearful odds and is in dire straits. The embargo placed by President Wilson of American shipments to neutral ports struck Germany a body blow, and shipments to her from South American countries are going to be stopped or greatly curtailed through our influence and our control over coal supplies needed by their navies and industries. Germany's efforts for peace are dictated largely by fear of America and America's power. The German people are crying for peace, and the time has come or is shortly coming when the German Imperial Government must needs listen to the German people.

They are being fed now on hopes of victory and stories of dissensions among the American people and a lack of support of our Government by our people.

No more convincing argument could be made to the people of Germany of the hopelessness of victory being obtained by continued fighting than a great oversubscription to the Liberty Loan, demonstrating not only the tremendous power of America but the fact that the American people are whole-heartedly in favor of prosecuting the war with vigor and willing to finance our government to the limit.

Every purchaser of a Liberty Loan Bond not only supplies the sinews of war but it shoots a fact into the German mind—the fact that the American people are behind the American army and behind the American president, and that there is no end to this war except the achievement of the ends that America is fighting for. Every purchaser of a Liberty Loan Bond does something to end the war, does something to shorten the war.

When you shorten the war you shorten the terms of our soldiers who serve in France; you save many from death and suffering and privation. You save others from the dangerous voyage across submarine seas and the dangers of service in Europe. The success of the Liberty Loan will be a shortening of the war and a saving of American lives. We have given our sons to battle, we must lend our dollars to back them up, to make them powerful and effective, and as safe and as secure as may be.

Our unconquerable determination to fight to the end, to fight to the last man and the last dollar must be manifested between October 1 and October 27, 1917, and bring to the German people the hopelessness of their struggle in behalf of the German Imperial Government against liberty, right, and justice and the American people.

The Perfidy of Germany.

It has been the rule of international law honored and accepted for centuries by every civilized nation that in

time of war merchant vessels, whether neutral or belligerent, should not be sunk by an enemy war vessel until the lives of the passengers and crews were first made safe.

Germany consistently since the outbreak of the war has destroyed merchant vessels on the high seas without warning, sending to death non-combatant men and women and children without mercy and in the most brutal and ruthless fashion in defiance of international law and every accepted rule of humanity and civilization. The crowning act of infamy in Germany's ruthless policy was the sinking on May 7, 1915, of the Lusitania, an unarmed passenger vessel, by which 114 American citizens, some of them babes in arms, lost their lives.

On September 1, 1915 the German Government gave assurance to the United States that liners would not be sunk without warning or without provision for the safety of the lives of non-combatants. Six weeks later the British steamer Arabic was sunk and three Americans lost their lives. The German Government promptly disavowed the act, but scarcely had the disavowal been received before the promise was broken again by the destruction of the Italian steamer Ancona, by which seven American lives were destroyed. The promise was renewed many times and violated many times, the German Government keeping no faith with the United States.

Finally, on January 31, 1917 it brazenly declared that it would sink neutral vessels within the war zone without warning, whereupon diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany were severed.

But the sinking of these ships contrary to her pledged word to America was not the only instance of German perfidy. While professing friendship to America, and while her ambassador and representatives and citizens were enjoying our hospitality and receiving our protection, the German Government through these very men was plotting against the honor and safety of the United States, was blowing up munition plants, fomenting strikes and disturbances, disseminating false information, and poisoning the minds of the American people and foreigners among us. Ambassador Bernstorff was asking for money to influence the American Congress, and Zimmerman the foreign secretary in Berlin, was urging Mexico to make war upon us.

In all the history of the world there is no parallel in international infamy to compare with Germany's conduct toward the United States. "Panic faith" furnishes no parallel; Carthage professed no friendship for the nation she broke faith with. It remained for Germany in the twentieth century to establish a record for national perfidy and dishonor toward a friendly nation who had been not only fair and honorable but charitable and generous to her people and her government.

Germany is Watching.

After more than three years of war the German people have oversubscribed the seventh war loan. The amount for which the government called was \$3,000,000,000—the same as the minimum amount asked for as the second liberty loan of the United States—and this sum has been exceeded by 107,500,000, not including subscriptions from the front.

This loan brings the total which Germany has borrowed to nearly \$16,000,000,000, or one-fifth of her national wealth. If the United States had borrowed the same proportion, its war loans would have reached a total of \$48,000,000,000. If we should raise the maximum sum set for the second liberty loan—five billions—the total would be only seven billions, or a little more than one-seventh as much in proportion as Germany has raised.

Germany has done this with her foreign commerce dead, her industries dying, her people steadily growing weaker through living on half rations. Notwithstanding all peace maneuvers, domestic agitation for peace, mutinies in the navy and defeats on the western front, there is no faltering on the part of the German people as a whole. They will back their government with their money. While subscriptions to the second liberty loan lag, we should watch Germany; there is no lagging there.

Germany is watching us. If the loan falls short of the minimum of three billions, or barely exceeds that sum, it will be notice to Germany that America's heart is not in the war; that for lack of money we shall not be able to send to France that great Army which she fears. If the total should fall short of the maximum of five billions, it will be notice to Germany that we are not disposed to put forth our full strength, as every other warring nation is doing.

Failure to raise the maximum sum would be equivalent to an American reverse in battle. Failure to raise the minimum of three billions would be equivalent to an American disaster. It would be a German victory which

would bring joy to the heart of the cruel Kaiser.

The liberty loan must not fail. It should not stop at three billions. It should go on to five billions, even if an extension of the time for receiving subscriptions be necessary. The American people should arrange their affairs so that they can promptly raise each successive loan for which the Government need calls. We have provided the men, but money is as essential as men. Not to provide the money is desertion to our men.—Oregonian.

What Tillamook People Have Done in Drive.

As the United States is at war, it is the patriotic duty and responsibility of every American citizen to rally to its support, and by so doing hasten the day of victory and the return of permanent peace with all its blessings.

With this knowledge of the conditions actually confronting us, it is incumbent upon all of our people to subscribe to the Government's Second Issue of Liberty Loan Bonds to the fullest extent of their means, both present and expectant, to help defray the war expenses of our national government. All should therefore commence at once to regulate their private and business affairs with this idea and obligation clearly in mind.

A liberal subscription to this loan will not only serve the National purpose but will also prove a sound and profitable investment for you, in the safest investment ever offered, namely 4 per cent interest paying bonds of the United States Government and our own beloved country, the land and people upon which the preservation of human rights and the uninterrupted progress of civilization now largely depend.

It is a duty you owe to your country and yourself to subscribe liberally for the Liberty Loan Bonds. Let us make sure that Tillamook County shows her patriotic spirit by responding generously to the demands which our government is now making for financial support in the great struggle to preserve democracy to which our country is committed.

Any bank will handle your subscription without cost either to you or to the government. Any information regarding these bonds will likewise be gladly supplied you by any bank.

Do not fail to enter your subscription for just as much as you possibly can handle.

Nehalem Valley Bank.

North End of County Raises \$12,000

H. E. Rinehart	\$ 100.00
Frank E. Cross	200.00
W. A. Snyder	100.00
A. C. Anderson	200.00
Geo. C. Wilson	50.00
C. E. English	200.00
Geo. R. McKimens	250.00
P. F. Cooper	100.00
B. J. Cooper	50.00
R. J. Turner	100.00
L. L. Cooper	100.00
Carl Pitzkow	100.00
H. F. Effenberger	200.00
Rosie May Secley	50.00
L. H. Riekenberg	100.00
Eli Kopuntich	100.00
R. S. French	500.00

Editor Headlight, Tillamook Ore.

Dear Sir:—In addition to the list of subscribers published in last week's issue of the Wheeler Reporter the following subscriptions to the Second Liberty Loan have been transcribed by this bank:

Douglas Aitken
John W. Fonger
R. H. Cady
Nehalem Valley Bank
Harriett M. Ford
H. V. Alley
Mary M. Anderson
Laura Ruth
B. J. Cooper
Bert F. Ross
S. Scovel
E. P. Humke
Wheeler Lodge A. F. & A. M.
Wheeler Lumber Co.
Chas. W. Shunk
Mrs. G. L. Archibald
Mrs. A. S. Tilden

The total amount of these subscriptions is \$12,000.00 even and our quota is only \$7,000.00 making our percentage 170. Of these \$12,000.00 subscriptions \$6050.00 will be paid in full on the date of the bonds, Nov. 15th.

Yours very truly,
W. C. Madden,
Ass't Cashier,
Nehalem Valley Bank.

We notice that the Brighton Mills Co. subscribed \$10,000 in Portland, which should be credited to Tillamook, and would swell the subscription in the north part of the county that amount.

(Continued on 7th Page.)

AMERICA SPEAKS.

By William T. Perkins, Portland, Or.

Ye sons of Freedom, bring to me
With flaming hearts and bending
knee
Your offering to Liberty.

Ye are my sons; my bounteous breast
Hath nourished you, and on you press
Its richest gifts; nor sought I rest.

Gaze now upon the golden fields;
Mark how the earth its fruitage
yields
Beneath the star strewn flag that
shields.

Behold thy cities, proud and strong;
Behold thy homes, where evensong
Ascends to heaven, free from wrong.

My noble sons! awake! arise!
Behold sad Europe's smoking skies;
Gird ye my limbs ere Freedom dies.

Think now of Belgium's fields of red;
Behold where stricken France hath
bled;
Remember Lusitania's dead.

My sons! my sons! your hearts I
know;
Bring, then, thy gifts and let me go
With blazing sword to meet the foe.

Don't forget those busted castings.
Can be welded for ball. Goods sent
by parcel post and express promptly
returned. Hiner & Reed, Tillamook,
Oregon.

Jim Dale.

Young Jimmy Dale, across our street,
Is just a gawky lad,
He grew so fast, the doctors said,
His heart was might bad;
They wouldn't let him do much work
Or any hearty play
But just the same they drafted Jim
And Jim has gone away.

Jim was a sort of great, big kid
And fooling all the while
So, when they ordered him to camp,
He went there with a smile.

Jim Dale is in the army now,
Lank legs, bum heart and all,
To fight like other drafted men
Who got the country's call.

God, yes! Jim's heart may drop him
dead
Or he may live to be
Shot all to pieces "over there"—
What odds to you or me?
By thunder! it's these odds to you!
If kids like Jim can go,
With smiles, to fight our wars for us
We can put up the dough.

If we can buy a bond or two
And don't, while Jim, poor cuss,
Goes smiling off to death or wounds—
Then hell's too good for us!

—Elli's Parker Butler of Vigilants.

Free.—While it lasts, 1 lb. G. A.
Baking Powder given away with every
3 lb. can of Royal Club Coffee at
Ray & Co.