

What the Editors Say.

Shoes which the government furnishes the soldiers at a cost of \$4.65 a pair, costs the civilian \$9 to \$10 a pair. There's a reason, and it should interest the government.—News Reporter.

Washington says that the price of canned goods is going to drop; but who cares? Doesn't every housewife have enough canned goods on her pantry shelves at home, to put the canned goods business out of business.—Seaside Signal.

Three cent postage is all right and everyone will pay it with a smile if it will help win the war. At the same time, there should be some way to extract a few dollars from the tons of useless stuff sent out of Washington under the franking system.—Globe.

Again the idea of bringing from Europe many thousands of the imprisoned Germans, now a burden on the allies, to the United States and placing them in agricultural camps is being considered by the government. It is possible that work on these prison camps will be authorized by the next session of congress, which convenes next month.—Itinerary.

The Forest Grove News-Times well describes how one is caught at every turn nowadays on the matter of expenses. "If you travel now days you must help to can the Kaiser. On all railroad tickets above 35 cents eight per cent war tax is added to your regular fare. If you travel by auto your State has doubled its tax and the government is taking its toll. It is cheaper to walk, but sole leather is high."—Telephone Register.

A dispatch from Dallas Texas, tells of the critical condition of two children who ate the contents of a sample package of breakfast food in which there was afterwards found to be ground glass. It is a good rule to consign to the furnace all samples of goods thrown into your yard or left at your door. Under no circumstances should one risk eating foods or taking nostrums distributed in this way. You subject yourself to danger of being poisoned when you do so.—Telephone Register.

We found this valuable bit of information in an exchange: "What is a baby? The prince of wails, an inhabitant of Lapland; the morning caller; the noonday crawler; the midnight brawler; the only precious possession that never excites envy; a key that opens the hearts of all classes, the rich and the poor alike, in all countries; a stranger with an unspeakable check, and enters the house without a stitch on its back, and is received with open arms by everyone."—News Times.

In the great lakes region from Duluth to Buffalo over 600 German spies and sympathizers have been arrested and placed in federal prisons. Some treacherous, vicious and fiendish whelps are shot on the spot. It requires go patrol boats and an army of U. S. sailors and soldiers, detectives and watchmen, to guard the channels, locks and docks along the great lakes. The boats carrying iron ore to the smelters, mills and foundries, have to be closely guarded, as time and again attempts have been made to sink them. The fiendish work attempted by some of the enemy sympathizers and spies is absolutely foolish and stupid.—Banks Herald.

Fire on the New York war front, in a factory working on large government orders, caused a loss Sunday of nearly \$2,000,000. The patrolman who discovered the fire found three separate blazes in the factory, convincing proof of the incendiary character of the loss. The destroyed factory employed 1000 workers and had on its payroll 25 Germans and 200 Austrians. Technically we are not at war with Austria, but the neutrality of that country is sheer fiction, and no satisfactory answer has yet been found to the often asked question, why has our government failed to declare war against the Vienna government and to take the steps which prudently demand of dealing with Austria-Hungary as enemy subjects? These incendiary crimes are increasing and will continue to increase until a wholesome example has been set in the hanging of a score or more of the criminals. Germany and Austria-Hungary are finding this sort of warfare altogether too easy, and it is high time that the secret service were ferreting out the scoundrels.—Spokesman Review.

As the facts gradually become known there is every indication that the Italian military disaster was the result of the same German tactics which have wrecked the Russian military machine. German military successes during the war have been against weak nations against whom overwhelming forces have been flung, as was the case with Belgium, Serbia and Roumania, or against a nation divided and honeycombed by treason implanted by German propaganda, as was the case with Russia. Now there are more hints that division caused by German plotting explains the reverse to the Italian army after it had practically beaten Austria to a standstill. But again it is clear that the Germans have blundered, just as they blundered in their estimates of the strength of their propaganda in the United States, Mexico and Japan, for the statement is now made without reservation that the military disaster has swept aside all political differences in Italy and a united nation must hereafter be counted on, while the formation of the new allied war council insures the co-operation that has proven so effective on the western front.—Independent.

The Knitters.

What is this strange yarn about the knitters and the protest of Secretary Daniels and Secretary Baker against the flood of sweaters and other woolen wearables for the soldiers and sailors pouring in upon the government? A mistake, surely, has been

made by somebody.

Let us not be rude to our esteemed Secretary of the Navy; but if he has been correctly quoted, it is certain that he knows just what the sailors want? It is no mere gossip, that when the first American destroyers were sent across the Atlantic by the eminent naval chief, the men were but poorly equipped with warm clothing, and if sent to the North Sea with what Secretary Daniels gave them they would have frozen to death. They were taken in hand on arrival in England and by the English given the right equipment.

Doubtless the Secretary considers the work of the mighty arm of volunteer knitters a reflection upon his capabilities. Well, let it go at that, perhaps it is.

The main point, however, is to see that the boys get their sweaters, socks, helmets, wristlets. Doubtless the Red Cross knows what it is doing in mustering patriotic and competent women into its organization to knit for the soldiers and sailors, and in furnishing them with the materials. Let the women go right ahead. A sweater or a pair of socks too many is far better than no sweaters and socks at all from them.—Oregonian.

An Interesting Proposal.

State Senator S. M. Garland, of Linn county, has advanced a proposal that is rather novel—novel in the United States, that is, though it has been followed somewhat extensively in Europe. His idea is that special funds made necessary by the war, such as the care of dependent families of soldiers, Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. war funds, etc., should be raised by taxation instead of by voluntary subscription, and he would have a special session of the legislature called to provide the necessary legislation.

It is quite likely that everyone that has had anything to do with raising special war funds by voluntary subscription will be able to suggest some very strong argument for such a plan. The upper Willamette Valley is probably very much like every other section of the United States in that it contains a great many men and women who ought to give, and are able to give, liberally, but who do not—give sparingly if they give at all. The public spirited citizens who give their time to the raising of these patriotic funds would in all probability welcome a method of compelling these close-fisted ones to "shell-out."

Let us not forget, however, that a great many people that are perfectly able to give and ought to give are not touched at all by state or local taxation. They have no property that is levied upon by the assessor, although they enjoy comfortable incomes. All of these are involved in the outcome of the war, and as a matter of common justice ought to bear their share of the war's burdens. If we should undertake to raise Oregon's quota of all the various special war funds by taxation we should still be a long way from reaching all the people who ought to give.

But there is real merit in Senator Garland's proposal insofar as it concerns the necessary aid for the families of soldiers at the front. Thus far it is the purpose of the selective draft to take as few essential bread winners as possible, but Oregon is patriotically proud of the fact that it is only slightly concerned with the draft. Nearly all its sons have gone to the nation's service are volunteers, and the Oregon volunteer has not always counted the cost of enlistment in terms of dollars and cents to himself and his family. There will undoubtedly be many cases of need before the war is over, and it ought to be a point of honor with us to see to it that not a single deserving cause of this kind fails to receive prompt aid. This can be best accomplished by a special levy in each county.

As to the raising of special war funds, such as the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A., by tax levy, many considerations are involved. One is that of patriotism and war sacrifice. The payment of local taxes is accompanied by few thrills, whereas those who have contributed voluntarily to the war funds are better and more staunchly loyal citizens for the fact that they have made voluntary sacrifices in the national cause.—Oregon Register.

Fighting on Hallowed Ground.

The outstanding dramatic feature of the dogged British advance over the ridges east of Ypres lies in the fact that this is the same ground over which the first British army, the "Old Contemptibles," fought in the first battle of Ypres, when the Germans, after their repulse from the line of the Marne, tried to atone for that defeat by pushing along through northern France to Boulogne. To the English this has been hallowed ground from the very start of the war, for along the Gheluvelt-Passchendele ridge on October 13, 1914, the British army of 150,000 by desperate effort, held back 600,000 Germans, even though for a few hours on that day it seemed impossible to prevent the enemy from breaking through.

Not a great deal is known by the world generally about this first Ypres battle. The second battle, in which the Canadians stemmed the tide, was made so much more spectacular by the surprise of poison gas that Ypres to most people means the wonderful Canadian defense. But this took place west of the present fighting.

As today, Sir Douglas Haig, then a corps commander, was the central figure east of Ypres in the fall of 1914. To keep his flank from being turned General French, then in chief command, made the desperate decision to send Haig's first corps to the support of the seventh division, which could not have held much longer. This left the rest of his thin line unsupported, but Haig, striking toward Poelcapelle and Passchendele, held the line from Gheluvelt through Zonnebeke and beyond, and broke the final attack of the Prussian guard north of the Menin road.

Now the tide is flowing the other way, and there must be grim satisfaction for Haig and the remnants of his old army in forcing the Germans steadily backward over ground where once the British struggled heroically

to hold their own.—Spokesman Review.

The Universal Thought.

It was a coincidence—but it was nothing more—that on the day Mr. Lloyd George declared in Albert hall that there would be no lasting peace for the civilized world until a false ideal was banished from the German mind by the drastic experience of a defeat in the field, ex-President Taft, speaking at a Liberty loan mass meeting in this city, should say almost precisely the same thing. "Brute force must be dethroned forever," said Mr. Lloyd George, and he added: "Germany, in my opinion, would only make peace now on terms enabling her to benefit by the war into which she wantonly plunged the world." It was Mr. Taft's view that "that the end of the war must be psychological."

"The German people are obsessed and indoctrinated with false philosophy. But they are not supermen, nor above those rules which govern all men and what they need in order to produce the psychological change is a licking, a beating."

Is not this the universal thought of the allied peoples who have seen the Germans make war like savages and reason like madmen?

When a Nation is Bankrupt.

President Haverstein of the Imperial Bank of Germany said a year ago that when a nation's debt has become so great that the interest charges equals or more than equals the excess of production over consumption, that nation has become bankrupt. He further stated, while protesting that it could never come to pass, that when Germany's war debt reached 100,000,000,000 mark it would be on the verge of bankruptcy with a yearly interest charge of 5,000,000,000 marks.

The British chancellor of the exchequer now says that the German reichstag has voted war credits of 4,000,000,000 marks, exclusive of loans to allies. These credits have practically all been realized through funded and floating obligations, while the pre-war debt of the empire was 5,000,000,000 marks. Herr Haverstein's verge of bankruptcy is thus within a billion marks of the fact.

What an autocracy, gripping a whole people and all their work with an iron hand, can do in overriding all such considerations is beyond calculation. But Germany is now virtually bankrupt and faces repudiation.

The Incomprehensible German.

A German officer of more than average intelligence, who was recently taken prisoner in Flanders, is quoted as saying to his captors:

"When the war was declared we broke our treaty with Belgium. It was necessary for our success. Before America came in we could understand why you (the allies) did not break faith with Holland and so have a comparatively easy passage to the Rhine. Now that America has come in on your side and you have nothing to fear, we cannot understand why you don't."

German psychology has long been a puzzle, but here is a clue to the state of mind that has ranged the whole of civilization against kaiserdom. If the Prussian cannot understand why the entente have not trampled Holland under foot to get to the Rhine, as Germany trampled upon Belgium, how is Germany ever to understand why the United States took up arms against her? The rest of the world has been astounded by Germany's course, but here is proof that Germany has been mystified and utterly unable to understand the rest of the world. Germany has made many blunders, but her greatest has been the assumption that the rest of civilization is as depraved and criminally ruthless as herself.

Don't Forget that Germany Has Troubles.

It is unwise in war to magnify your own troubles and lose sight of the enemy's distresses. Russia's collapse and Italy's invasion are spectacular German advantages, but Germany has its deep and persistent weakness and losses, says the Spokesman Review.

It has had to change chancellors twice this autumn—proof of widespread and deep-seated popular discontent. It has had to give up much conquered territory in France and Flanders, and suffered meanwhile enormous losses in men, munitions and guns. Lieutenant General von Ardenne, Berlin, critic of the Tageblatt of Berlin, admits that no way has been found for the Germans to check the slow and steady ally gains on the western battle front. He reports the German losses as very heavy when an attempt is made to hold the front line trenches in force, while a thin line adds to the speed of the British advance. And this further admission is significant:

"The German artillery is so numerically inferior to the British that it is seldom relieved, and as it cannot dig in, owing to the muddy terrain, it must fire without cover."

Other bearing facts to be remembered are that the submarine campaign has been cut down 50 per cent; that German man power has passed its maximum and is now declining; that the economic difficulties of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria are constantly growing more complex; and that widespread distress has shaken the morale of the Teutonic peoples and their allies and intensified their weariness of war and passionate longing for peace.

Japanese Prosperity.

A glimpse at the volume of Japanese prosperity resulting from war is given in industrial items provided by East and West News Bureaus, New York. Here are specimens.

The Japanese steamship companies are earning enormous profits. Owing to the prosperous conditions of trade between the United States and Japan the Oriental Steamship company has realized profits of \$7,500,000 since the first of the year to September 30. A dividend of 36 per cent, was declared

and the rest of the net income was set aside as a reserve. The Nippon Steamship Corporation has decided to increase its capital to 100,000,000 yen (\$50,000,000). Its present capitalization is 44,000,000,000 yen, with a reserve fund of \$8,620,000 yen. The Osaka Shipbuilding Company, its rival, is capitalized for 50,000,000,000 yen. The Nippon Company has transferred two of its largest steamers to the Puget Sound line.

Acting on encouragement given to Viscount Ishii at Washington regarding the partial release of supplies of steel plates from the United States, Japanese shipbuilding is proceeding with its former activity. Forty-three merchantmen, having an aggregate tonnage of 302,000, are now building in twelve yards—not including many other vessels under way in smaller private concerns. If the supply of steel from home mills with the use of Chinese iron, which is assured, Japan will turn out 600,000 tons of merchant ships annually. With projected expansion of existing plants this output will be increased to 1,000,000 tons per year. Fortunately, most of the leading shipbuilders have twelve months' stock on hand, so they can wait for foreign help to Japan.

The end of September found the Tokyo market with more money than at any one time in the history of the Empire. Total deposits were 1,011,524, yen (\$505,762,496). This showing of deposits is almost two-thirds larger than for a similar period in 1914. At the same time, general loans amounted to \$102,900,688. Cash in hand, despite increased deposits, is not as large owing to demands for end-of-the-month settlements, being only \$30,616,850. Day to day money was quoted as one sen (1/2 cent American) to 1.2 sen per diam. Time loans are quarter of a cent higher.

British Admiralty Tells of Electric Craft.

The admiralty has issued the following statement regarding the electrically controlled sea raiders which the Germans have been operating off Belgium and several of which have been captured.

"The electrically controlled motor-boats used on the Belgian coast are twin petrol engine vessels and travel at a high rate of speed. They carry a drum with between 30 and 40 miles of insulated single cord cable, through which the boat is controlled electrically. The forepart carries a considerable charge of high explosives, probably from 300 to 500 pounds in weight. The method of operating is to start the engine, after which the crew leaves the boat. A seaplane, protected by a strong fighting patrol, then accompanies the vessel at a distance of from three to five miles and signals the shore operator of the helm. These signals need only be 'starboard,' 'port' or 'steady.' The boat is zig zagged while being steered into a ship and the charge exploded automatically. "The device is a very old one. A boat similarly controlled was used in H. M. S. Vernon, a torpedo experimental ship, as far back as 1885. The only new features in the German boat are the petrol engines and wireless signals, neither of which existed then."

Home Market the Best.

The Official Bulletin (edited by George Creel) and published at the expense of the Federal treasury) ascends the tripod and utters prophecy in these words: "After the war we must maintain our foreign markets if our working people are to be employed."

Our foreign markets, be it remembered, are now calling on us for war material almost exclusively—a demand which cannot possibly be maintained when the war is over, and which can be replaced only in part by the demand for reconstruction material for the rebuilding of short shattered Europe, because it will be the aim of European peoples to provide their own reconstruction as far as possible. Our negligible trade in other commodities can be expanded, after peace comes, only through the fiercest of competition with a trade seeking world. "If our working people are to be employed" after the war is over, it will be chiefly through securing to them the benefits of our own market at home. That market is the richest in the world; and it is now, despite the war, being overrun by foreign competitors who have been given access to it by the reduction in tariff duties brought about by Democratic legislation.

Certain Cure for Croup.

Mrs. Rose Middleton, of Greenville, Ill., has had experience in the treatment of this disease. She says, "When my children were small my son had croup frequently. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy always broke up these attacks immediately, and I was never without it in the house. I have taken it myself for coughs and colds with good results." For Sale by Lamar's Drug Store.

DON'T WAIT.

Take Advantage of an Astoria Citizen's Experience.

When the back begins to ache, Don't wait until backache becomes chronic; "Till kidney troubles develop; "Till urinary troubles destroy night's rest."

Profit by an Astoria resident's experience. Mrs. Mary E. Morrison, 595 Grand Ave., Astoria, Oregon, says: "At times my back was so weak and sore that I could hardly get around. When I bent over to do anything or sat in one position very long, it was all I could do to straighten up. My kidneys were also more or less out of order during this trouble with my back. After I had taken two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, my back felt strong in every way and I was able to get about as well as ever."

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

Chester White Swine



I have some nice PIGS for SALE. Both Male and Female.
A few facts why you should own a Chester White sow or male in your herd.
FIRST—They are the largest framed hog at six to eight months.
SECOND—They are matured at the age of eighteen months.
THIRD—A Chester White makes a nice smooth white Hog after it is dressed.
FOURTH—You are doing your nation a great service. I have the largest herd of pure breed hogs in the county to select from.
Registration papers furnished with each and every Hog.
JOE DONALDSON,
R. F. D. NO. 1. TILLAMOOK, ORE.

THE LOUVRE

Is now in New Quarters next to Clough's Drug Store.

It is fixed up as a First Class Restaurant.

Chas. Vogler will make a specialty of serving the best meals in the city.

Watch out!--oh, watch out for the bargain prices.

Every man knows that you can't get more than a quart of milk out of a quart measure, then why try to get 150 or 200 cents worth of value out of a dollar when it only holds a hundred—"it can't be done."
Remember that when you're out to buy new fall clothes—"it can't be done."
\$20 cloths at \$15 and \$25 cloths at \$20 may look mighty good in print—but oh my! what a difference when you get to see them.
Of course your money is at your command—you may direct wherever you wish—but when the buying of a new fall suit or overcoat comes into your mind try and get your money's worth and buy our

New Fall Clothcraft, all wool Suits and Overcoats

—that are every bit of your money's worth—
\$12.50 to \$30.00

University All Wool Mackinaws at \$9.00 —for the hunter, sportsman, automobilist and all outdoors—here exclusively.	Foot SCHULZE SHOES, \$4 to \$7.50 Best Ever Guaranteed BOY'S SUITS, \$5.00 to \$10.00
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