



"The Golden Spread."

GOLD CREST BUTTER!

Comes in the Convenient
Quarter Pound Squares.

ORDER A
CARTON TO-DAY.

Is All the Best BUTTER could be ;
All that GOOD BUTTER can be ;
Made, wrapped and packed better ;
Uniform in quality and flavor always.

For SALE in TILLAMOOK by

CONOVER & CONDIT.

WITH THE EDITORS

Discuss Questions of Interest to People.

A heading says that Portland is eating fifteen horses a week. And that is more than "a horse" on Portland.—News-Times.

Don't get up elaborate means to encourage yourself and you family to eat unnecessary quantities. The simple life for America until the war is over.—News-Times.

John D. Rockefeller has just paid his income tax, amounting to \$30,400,000. This leaves him with \$22,000,000 on which to support himself and family. With the help of the present food regulations and by putting in a war garden the old gentleman ought to get through the year nicely.—New-Berg Enterprise.

Don't become alarmed. Germany is having her inning now—and a mighty costly one, too. General Foch is calm over today's developments. Why should we become excited six thousand miles or more from the battle line? He knows when and where to strike and the blow will be a mighty one to the German flesh arrayed on the western front.—Umpqua Valley News.

Another example with a man with a come-back is found in Henry Ford. Henry's first cry was, "Out of the trenches before Christmas." This having failed he took another tack and now announces that after June 1 he will deliver a submarine chaser every day. Go to it, Henry. If your chaser is as successful as your Lizzie your name will go down in history as a benefactor of the human race.—Bend Press.

"We must wait," confesses Hindenburg in a significant report to Emperor William. "We must wait. A battle is a living thing. We must allow time for everything to mature." For more than three years the kaiser's general staff has been holding the word of promise to the German mind and breaking it to the German eye. Always that procrastinating word, wait; always the disappointing expectation; always the wearing down of German man power and the further sacrifice of lives that Germany cannot afford to lose. If a battle is a living thing, as Hindenburg affirms, war is a killing thing, and Hindenburg and the other German generals are killing Germany by inches—killing its soldiers in battle, killing its children through malnutrition, killing its women through hardship, anxiety and un-

womenly toil; killing all that was best and fine in the soul of the German nation. It is a dreadful sacrifice to the Moloch of Prussian conquest and militarism, but appalling as is the cost, there will be compensation for a suffering and terrorized world if it but end in killing the hard and brutal Prussian system of government. Short of that the suffering and ruin of this frightful conflict will have been in vain.—Spokesman Review.

In the praise and sympathy given so generously to wives and mothers of soldiers in the war, grandmothers are not often mentioned, but still in France at last, the grandmother is the soul of the country, according to the foreign news service of the women's committee of the Council of National Defense. "They are the women who gave to France the men at Verdun, and they are now making it possible abroad for the women to take the men's places in factory and business, to be the breadwinner for the children. It is the women of the last generation who are taking care of the little children, caring for them while the mothers are at work, arranging for or superintending their education, being at advanced age mothers all over again for the good of their country."—Umpqua Valley News.

German Terrorism Is Deliberate.

The contention that the records of German savagery were inventions of her enemies, heard often and insistently in the first year of the war, is seldom heard now, and then but faintly. The kaiser's government itself has practically abandoned that camouflage. Denials were ridiculous in the face of such irrefutable facts as—

Ruthless submarine warfare, in violation of the laws of God, of nations and of international canons.

Zeppelin raids on helpless towns and cities, with their fiendish efforts to slay women and children.

The introduction of poison gas and liquid fire.

The taking away into slavery of thousands of noncombatant men and women in Belgium and France.

The recent bombardment of Paris by long range artillery and its wanton killing of women and children in churches and hospitals.

The unholy alliance with the Turks and all that involved of wholesale slaughter of women and children in Armenia.

the minds of the officers of its armies commands to carry on war with ruthless severity. These frightful ideas, which permeate the minds of the military class, are set forth with brutal candor in the official German war book, published in 1902. The tone and purpose of this authoritative manual may be justly judged from the following extracts:

"But since the tendency of thought in the last century was dominated essentially by humanitarian considerations which not infrequently degenerated into sentimentality and flabby emotion, there have not been wanting attempts to influence the development of the usages of war in a way which was in fundamental contradiction with the nature of war and its object.

"Attempts of this kind will also not be wanting in the future, the more so as these agitators have found a kind of moral recognition in some provisions of the Geneva convention and the Brussels and Hague conferences. "By steeping himself in military history an officer will be able to guard himself against excessive humanitarian notions; it will teach him that certain severities are indispensable to war; nay more, that the only true humanity very often lies in a ruthless application of them."

Present-hour German savagery is the deliberately fabricated product of German military teachings and orders. German officers apply terrorism because the kaiser and the general staff command terrorism, and the rank and file of the German armies perpetrate innumerable hideous atrocities because their officers encourage them, incite them and look on with satisfied approval when women are outraged, infants sabred, children mutilated and old men massacred.—Spokesman Review.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the County Court of Tillamook County, Oregon, will receive bids for 100 cords of wood, either hemlock, fir or alder, same to be 46 inches in length, and to be delivered at the Court House by September 15th, 1918. Proposals to be opened at 10 a.m. May 2, 1918, and must be accompanied by certified check for an amount equal to five per cent of amount of bid. The court reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Erwin Harrison
County Clerk.

Pay For the "Grub."

We have been looking for you to come in and settle your account. You got the "grub", We need the money. You intend to pay eventually, why not now?

Tillamook Feed Co.

"Cheese Reports for Coos-Curry."

By an interview with Claud H. Giles, salesman for the Coos and Curry Counties Cheese Association, we gather the following information in regard to the cheese handled by the association during the last year and which represents the cheese manufactured by the factories which are members of the Association during the period from March 1, 1917, until December 30th, 1917.

As Mr. Giles does not keep the books of all the factories but only of the Association therefore he can not give the amount of milk handled but the above figures show the strength of the associated factories which represent the bulk, though not all of the factories of the two counties.

The figures of the association further show that the average price received for cheese f. o. b Myrtle Point was a trifle better than twenty-two and two-tenths cents per pound on the entire yield. Figuring the high rate of freight charged between local points and the main markets the association has certainly made a very creditable showing for the first year. The further fact that the first attempt to standardize the output of the two counties was made this year under the

inspection service of the Association and the fact that our inspected cheese must make its own name on the markets of the coast should be considered in connection with these figures and then it cannot be conceded this has been a great year for cheese industry of the counties and that greater years are to come as our product becomes better standardized and advertised. The fact that several competing creameries and cheese factories are figuring on entering the Association this year and thereby standardizing their output will greatly improve conditions as the fact that uninspected cheese has been going into the markets from this locality naturally damages the entire output of the two counties.

Mr. Giles says further that a standard brand will be placed upon all cases handled by the Association in addition to the factory brand as has been suggested by many of the main buyers of the coast who promise to help advertise the Coos and Curry cheese. These brands have been ordered.—Coos County American.

Tillamook totals; cheese, 4,974,328 lbs.; money, \$1,188,845.70; price 23.52 c. lb. Over Coos-Curry, 1,32c.; making \$65,000, more for Tillamook cheese.

Name of Association Factories	Pounds Cheese	Amount
Argo Cheese Factory	294,531	\$64,435.14
Bandon Cheese Company	89,497	20,882.06
Coos Bay Mutual Cheese Factory	171,601	39,458.71
Cloverdale Cheese Factory	43,183	10,784.04
Crystal Creamery Co.	78,534	18,272.28
Denmark Cheese Co.	48,646	10,599.97
Langlious Dairy Products Co.	262,987	60,634.82
Lundy Cheese Factory	179,705	39,646.48
Myrtle Wood Creamery	109,415	25,994.31
Norway Creamery	318,399	71,251.86
Sugarloaf Creamery No. 1	328,322	65,357.94
Sugarloaf Creamery No. 2	71,809	14,167.69
Sugarloaf Creamery No. 4	32,744	8,242.07
Sunrise Creamery Co.	192,698	43,517.29
Star	9,484	2,229.49
Totals	2,231,525	\$495,445.45

Origin of the Khaki Uniform.

Some years ago, in India, a company of English troops grew weary of exposing themselves in white cotton uniforms to the fire of the enemy snipers. So they adopted nature's good old law of protective coloring and daubed their uniforms with mud from the banks of one of the sluggish streams.

Those who direct the affairs of the army in India heard of this camouflage and proceeded to make some interesting experiments. What they discovered eventually pleased them, for eventually a uniform of this color as a standard was adopted for all the troops in active service in the East. Khaki, the name given the color of

the new uniforms, is the Hindu word for muddy. While the original khaki was cotton, the soldiers campaigning in France wear wool of this muddy-gray brown color.

The mud-color tinge is not obtained by immersing the piece of woven material in a bath of khaki dye and then cutting up the fabric to be made into uniforms.

The regulation color is purely and simply the result of the skillful blending of wools. No fewer than eight distinct colors enter into the preparation of our khaki, some of which, when seen individually, have a very vivid tinge, such as a brilliant red and a bright orange. It is the cunning combination of these colors which produces the ultimate mud tone.

The Concrete Ship.

If the concrete ship will stand the stresses of the open sea, as a great many technical experts tell us it will, the Germans may as well admit the final failure of their attempt to cut communications between America and the European allies.

There is no definite limit upon the amount of concrete shipping that could be launched in a year once the enterprise is full swing. The raw material is available in unlimited quantities in easy reach of every port, and the labor that is required in preparing it is chiefly common labor, requiring little special training. Much steel for reinforcing will be needed, but as compared with steel shipbuilding the demands of the concrete ships are small. And the final operation of "pouring" a ship is said to proceed with incredible rapidity.

The ship when launched, so it is reported, appears perfectly serviceable. It is heavy, and will require more engine power for a given cargo capacity than ships of either steel or wood. It will be more expensive to operate, but so much cheaper to build that many believe that a great commercial future is assured for it after the world's shipping has returned to a normal basis.

Nobody cares how much it costs to build or operate the ships, provided that they will float. This we cannot know for certain until the ship recently launched on the Pacific Coast has been fully tried.—New Republic.

A Dry Victory.

Ratification of the prohibition amendment by the Massachusetts legislature is a considerable dry triumph. A great industrial eastern state, containing a large and diversified population, a commonwealth rich in sizable cities, Massachusetts is in a far different class from any of the 10 states that have proceeded here in forcing this curious and "concurrent" amendment. That southern states, with their local and racial reasons for adherence to a federal assumption of authority so contrary to the state rights doctrine, should go "dry" is natural enough; and the proposed concurrent authority of enforcement may be a slave to tender consciences. It is natural that some small states, some simple agricultural states, should cling to the amendment. It would be possible for states containing a minority of the population to thrust prohibition upon mighty communities, nations in themselves, like New York. The action of Massachusetts shows that a populace manufacturing state, whether or not fairly represented by its legislature, may adopt a fashion which has deeply troubled the tribe of politicians.