

REGISTRATION DAY JUNE 5.

Wheeler, Tillamook and Cloverdale Places to Register.

All men who have become 21 years of age since June 5, 1917, will be required to register, Wednesday, June 5, 1918.

Places of registration in Tillamook County are designated as follows: Office of Local Board, Court House, Tillamook City, Oregon.

Zimmerman Hotel, Wheeler, Ore. Cloverdale Hall, Cloverdale, Ore.

These places of registration will be open from 7 a.m. until 9 p.m.

Wednesday, June 5, is the date of great importance to every man in the United States who has attained the age of 21 years since Registration Day on June 5, one year ago.

For on this coming June 5 will be held another Registration Day, on which every man who has passed his 21st birthday since last June must register with his local draft board.

This applies to non-citizens as well as to citizens. No man who comes within the age limit is exempt from registering, unless he is already in the military or naval service of the United States.

And men 21 years old who for any reason have been discharged from the military or naval service must register on June 5.

The registration will be conducted by the local draft boards throughout the United States. Each draft board is required to post publicly the location of its registration place, and men 21 years old must present themselves there on June 5 for registration.

The registration place will open on Registration day at 7 o'clock in the morning, and will be open until nine o'clock that night.

No excuse will be accepted for failure to register. The burden of informing himself of the time and place for registration is by law placed on the registrant himself. Failure to register is punishable by imprisonment up to one year in jail.

Attempts to evade registration will bring disaster to the evador. All city, county, state and United States peace officers have been specifically directed to assist in bringing about a complete registration of men 21 years old, and to examine the registration lists and report immediately to the Federal authorities the names of any persons liable to registration known by them to have failed to register.

Men that are too ill to appear at the registration place must send some competent person to the local board to obtain a registration card with authority to fill it out. This card when filled must be mailed or taken in person to the local board in time to be filed on Registration Day, June 5.

Provision is also made for registration by mail of men 21 years old who will unavoidably be absent from their jurisdiction on Registration Day.

All such persons should proceed immediately, without waiting for Registration Day, to the local board nearest to the place in which they happen to be, and have their registration cards made out by this board.

The card must then be mailed by the registrant, together with a self-addressed and stamped envelope for return of a registration certificate, to the registrant's own local board.

As this registration card must reach the local board by June 5, men 21 years old who will be absent from their home jurisdiction on June 5 should make haste now to have their registration cards filled out so they can mail the cards without delay to the proper board.

The War Department has issued the following official warning to all men coming within the 21-year-old age limit.

"Caution—All male persons, citizens of the United States, and all persons residing within the United States, who have, since the 5th day of June, 1917, and on or before the day set for registration by the President's proclamation (this coming June 5th) attained the age of 21 years, must register. The only exceptions are persons in the military or naval service of the United States, which includes all officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the National Guard and Naval Militia, while in the service of the United States, the officers in the Officers' Reserve Corps and enlisted men in the Enlisted Reserve Corps while in active service."

Agricultural News Notes.

By R. C. Jones, County Agriculturist. "Can The Cockerels Week."

The week of June 3rd to June 8th has been designated as "Can The Cockerel" week for the entire state of Oregon.

The reasons—1st. Thousands of dollars are lost annually in the country by producing fertile eggs. The inferior eggs keep much better and longer, either for cold storage or for preserving in water glass.

2nd—Cockerels consume large amounts of feed that could be used for the laying hens.

3rd—All surplus cockerels, culls, and undesirable adult males should be disposed of as soon as possible; either by sale or by killing and use on the home table or canning for future consumption. Young cockerels should be disposed of as soon as they reach marketable size.

4—Males to be retained as breeders should be separated from females as soon as possible and kept in separate quarters until again needed for breeders.

The local buyers will pay good prices for what you have to offer if you wish to sell. Whatever you do "Swat the Rooster" and produce infertile eggs.

only one vote. We care a great deal what the readers think about it, for they have many votes. They and their fellow-Democrats in other states have it in their power, sometimes, to send to the Senate and the House of Representatives men who will vote for a tariff policy that sends our raw materials to Europe or Asia to be manufactured and shipped back to us. We should like to know what the readers of the Journal and other Democratic newspapers think of the facts.—Doylstown (Pa.) Intelligencer.

Labor For The Harvest

With the shortage of help this year many have anticipated great difficulty in getting the hay put in. Exchange of work will be very essential. Our Government has anticipated the shortage and provided that soldiers may get short furloughs for the harvest season.

EMERGENCY WAR FUND. Initiative Measure to be Voted on in November.

The following letter was received from the State Council of Defense:

The participation of the American people in the world war against Prussian Autocracy has involved the United States in National expenditures on a scale unprecedented in history.

In addition to the demand upon each citizen to meet his share of this expenditure by payment of federal taxes, it is incumbent upon each of the states as commonwealths, to carry their respective share of the burden. The demands upon Oregon up to this time have not been extremely heavy, but they will increase with each month of the war.

The hospitals and sanitariums are already taxed to their full capacity and the care of repatriated and convalescent soldiers will require the construction and equipment of adequate hospitals within the very near future. The National demand for increased food production will require funds available for loans to farmers for purchase of seed and payment of labor. The possibility of external foes and the practical certainty of internal dissension and sedition will require adequate police and military protection in all parts of the State.

To meet these unusual demands upon the State Treasury, the legislature which will convene in January, 1919, would normally be called upon to make very heavy appropriations. An insuperable obstacle to such appropriations by the legislature exists in the constitutional amendment enacted at the general election held November 7th, 1916, which provides that.

"Unless specifically authorized by a majority of the legal voters voting upon the question, neither the State nor any county, municipality, district or body * * * shall in any year so exercise the power of taxation as to raise a greater amount of revenue for purposes other than the payment of bonded indebtedness or interest thereon plus six per cent thereof."

This constitutional amendment was adopted without any thought of the entrance of the United States into the world war and without any provision of the unusual expenses of the State incident thereto. The only solution of the difficulty was therefore obviously the enactment by initiative of a law authorizing a tax for war purposes.

The matter was submitted to the Legal Committee of the State Council of Defense and referred to a sub-committee consisting of James B. Kerr, Chairman, Honorable Joseph Simon, Honorable Bert Haney, United States District Attorney. The bill drafted by them was submitted to the Attorney General and revised by him, and its present form has the approval of the State Council of Defense and of the State Officials directly interested in the matter.

Mr. James B. Kerr, Chairman of the Sub-Committee which drafted the proposed bill, was also the author, at the request of Mr. Robert E. Smith, Editor of the Tax Liberator, of the Constitutional Amendment. Both Mr. Smith and Mr. Kerr are heartily in accord with the objects and purposes of this proposed initiative bill, and the Tax Liberator has announced editorially that its enactment by the people is of the utmost importance of the state of Oregon and will not encroach upon the letter or spirit of the constitutional limitation upon the taxing power of legislative bodies.

The bill proposes the state tax of one mill upon all taxable property in the state of Oregon to be subject to appropriation by the State Board of Control, consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer, to cease automatically at the expiration of the war, and any unexpended balance to revert automatically to the irreducible school fund.

Under the election law, in order that this measure may be placed upon the ballot and in order that the people of Oregon may have an opportunity of expressing their opinion as to whether or not Oregon shall do its full share in supporting the United States Government in this great national crisis, there are required the signatures of 22,533 registered voters.

Petitions have been sent out to representatives in various communities and will be circulated within the next few days. Every patriotic voter will sign.

Best Remedy for Whooping Cough

"Last winter when my little boy had the whooping cough I gave him Chamberlain's Cough Remedy" writes Mrs. J. B. Roberts, East St. Louis, Ill. "It kept his cough loose and relieved him of those dreadful coughing spells. It is the only cough medicine I keep in the house because I have the most confidence in it." This remedy is also good for colds and croup. For sale by Lamar's Drug Store.—Paid Adv.

It was also the unanimous opinion of the Council that the citizens of Tillamook should turn out in a body to give the 21 men a good "send off" who are called in the next draft. These men will leave on the train Saturday morning, June 1st. Let every one who can be at the train.

Robbing American Labor.

The editor of the Portland, Oregon, Journal, an intensely partisan Democratic paper, is up in arms because the wool of that part of the country is shipped east to be manufactured into cloth and clothing and is then shipped back to the Pacific Coast to be sold to the consumer. The editor grows dramatically eloquent in demanding to know why that wool should be shipped across the country and back, thus involving an expenditure for freight, and depriving the western communities of the money that is paid to the mill owners and mill workers for transforming the raw material into finished goods.

Undoubtedly the editor of that paper made a great hit with his readers, who believe in commodities made at home. It is sincerely hoped that the editor made such a strong impression upon his readers that they will not forget the line of reasoning he urged upon them. It is hoped they will remember the logic of that argument on election day, for, if they do remember it, they will not cast their ballots for any candidate for the Senate or House of Representatives who believes in the Democratic doctrine of Free-Trade, which encourages people to buy in Europe and Asia instead of in America.

Since the Journal editor has mentioned wool in particular, let us call his attention to a few facts.

The Underwood-Wilson Tariff act became a law October 3, 1913, but the reduced rates on wool manufactures did not take effect until December 31 of that year. There remained a period of only seven months under the Democratic law before the war in Europe upset all trade relations. In that seven months we imported \$10,879,813 worth of wool as compared with \$2,852,052 worth in the corresponding period in the preceding year, under the Republican law. In other words, we increased our purchases of wool cloth in foreign countries to the amount of \$8,000,000. What does the Democratic editor of the Journal say to that?

In that seven months' period we increased our foreign purchases of women's and children's dress goods by nearly \$4,000,000, and our purchase of other manufactures of wool to the extent of \$6,000,000.

In seven months we sent to Europe \$20,000,000 more than we did in the corresponding seven months in the preceding year to pay for woolen manufactures made in European mills paying a profit to European capital and paying wages to European labor.

In the same time we increased our foreign purchases of cotton manufactures by \$7,000,000. We were shipping cotton across the ocean, having it made into finished products there and buying it ourselves, thus paying the freight both ways, paying the European factory owner, paying his employes, and depriving our own workmen of work and wages. What does the Democratic editor of the Journal think of that?

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