

WHAT THE EDITORS SAY.

An exchange says "e" is the most unfortunate letter in the English alphabet, because it is never in cash, always in debt and never out of danger. It forgets that the aforesaid letter is never in war but always in peace. It is the beginning of existence, the commencement of ease, and the end of trouble. Without it there would be no water, no gospel, no Jesus, no father, no mother, brother, sister, wife, home, heaven—or hell.—Umpqua Valley News.

Go fishing. Further evidence that fish deserves a place in every diet was obtained from a recent series of digestion experiments in the United States Department of Agriculture. These tests furnished scientific proof that fish, which has always been reckoned as a valuable food, is very completely utilized in the body. Go fishing; don't sit round whittling and engage in idle gossip—there are fine trout in the streams running by your door yard.—Willamina Times.

The State Highway Commission has started a survey of a road from Neskowin, running up that stream crossing the summit and then down the Salmon river. The object is to get a route along the coast from Lincoln into Tillamook county. The surveyors have located a new pass at which the road can cross the range at an elevation of only about 700 feet. The road will open quite an extensive dairy country and will be built by the counties, the state making the survey only. The distance is about five miles.—Telephone Register.

The way of the county judge and county commissioners is hard. They have to make decisions in which they are condemned if they do and commended if they don't. Here is the Soos County Taxpayers' League with a determination to recall the county judge and both commissioners. The charge against them is that they spent money extravagantly in building roads, and their reply is that not a contractor on the road received a dollar. Whenever you conclude that you would fit a swivel chair in a county judge's office or county commissioner's job, first stop, look and listen.—Oregonian.

Forty-five drafted men were tried in court martial at San Antonio, Texas, the past week for refusing to wear the uniform of the army, because they claim to be "conscientious objectors." We have been looking for several months for this claim to get itself into dispute, and Texas furnishes the example. The men were sentenced to life imprisonment, which the commanding officer reduced to 25 years. Heretofore objectors claiming religious scruples have been willing to accept non-combatant service, and to wear the army uniform. The Texas case is simply in intensified form, and had it won out, it would have been the source of endless trouble to the country.—Telephone Register.

Nothing else can be expected other than a shortage of labor in all lines of endeavor, when millions of our young men are drafted and taken into the army and navy and other government work in connection with the war. The question of temporarily permitting the importation of Oriental labor is one that may well be seriously considered, we believe—such labor to give us temporary relief and then returned to their respective countries when the war is over and our boys come back again to work. There is much sentiment against Oriental labor in this country, but under the present conditions, it might be well to lay aside sentiment for a time. Things must be kept moving if the war is to be won.—Itemizer.

The old-time slogan, "Stay by your home town," is ringing throughout the country. Hoover, himself, has given it a new meaning when he called on all people to buy products raised at home. The money spent at home makes the rounds. It helps the farmers, the business man, the professional man, the laborer, all of us. To the credit of the laborer, it must be said that he has more than any other class practiced the doctrine of "buying at home." Sometimes the wife of the professional man imagines that she can not obtain in the home town as fine an article as she can elsewhere, but the wife of the toiler always supplies her needs for the household or for herself at home. It is high time that all should become loyal to the home town.—News Reporter.

Only a short time ago the Sentinel expressed the opinion that members of the grange would not be led astray by the promises of those supporting the Non-Partisan league and that they would not even follow their leaders in endorsement of the Non-Partisan league propaganda. Last week the grangers demonstrated that it was an absolute correct opinion. At the annual session of the state grange, endorsement of the non-partisan league was overwhelmingly voted down and then the grangers expressed their confidence in their own ability to follow correct lines regardless of the inclinations of their leaders by re-electing the master who so heartily espoused the cause which they so decisively voted down. It is to be hoped that Master Spence will have the sense not to use the time paid for by the grange and the expense money furnished by the grange in promoting the cause which those

who paid the money declared against.—Sentinel.

It is repeatedly stated that the president of the United States is opposed to national prohibition. That statement is offensive to millions of friends of the president, and the president has never authorized anyone to make it. It is a gratuitous insult to the chief executive. As a matter of fact, the president has braved a great deal on more than one occasion in order to sign radical prohibition bills. If the American people would overtly helm the president with a demand for war-time prohibition of such size and character as would make him feel he would be justified in defying the beer trade, which has threatened to hamstring the country with strikes if prohibition were enacted or proclaimed, we feel convinced that the president would act in behalf of national war efficiency. And the workmen of this country would treat very roughly indeed beer agents who tried to induce them to make good the infamous threat of pro-German brewers.—Board of Temperance M. E. Church.

The fellow on the outside finds it hard to reconcile the action of the state grange in repudiating the non-partisan league and re-electing C. E. Spence grange master. Mr. Spence has been an out and out advocate of the league and has gone far in executing and attempting to explain alleged disloyalty on the part of league leaders. He has been identified with the promotion of radical legislation and associated with the coterie of men who have caused unrest during past years, and since the inauguration of the movement to bring the league to the northwest has swallowed its platform and practices at a gulp and is one of the crowd that would spare no effort to engraft it upon the Oregon system. Yet the grange, while rescinding its previous endorsement of the league and declining to join in the movement, elects this propagandist as its chief executive officer during the time when the league will put forth its greatest efforts to grab Oregon. Therefore we say that while members may perhaps have known what they were doing, the outsider is hopelessly at sea and will be an interested spectator of future developments. Cases have been known where men subordinate personal opinion to the will of the majority, but it takes a big man to do this. Will Master Spence follow the will of the majority and recede from the position of Mr. Spence, or shall we see Mr. Spence soliciting the support of individual grangers to a heresy the grange as a whole has repudiated and which Master Spence must repudiate unless, instead, he is prepared to repudiate the action of the body which elected him? We can only wait and see.—Hillsboro Independent.

Calculation Does Not Work Out.

The great injury which would be done to several important industries of the Northwest by enforcement of a uniform advance of 25 per cent in freight rates goes to show that the means adopted to increase freight revenues was fundamentally wrong.

An increase of 25 per cent in the freight revenue of railroads was desired, but it is very doubtful whether a 25 per cent increase in freight rates would produce it. For example, there is grave danger that it would destroy the trade in loganberry juice, and, consequently, instead of adding one fourth to the revenue from that source, would reduce it to little or nothing.

As 25 per cent of the higher rate on lumber from the Pacific Coast to the Middle West would be at least several cents per hundred pounds more than an equal percentage of the lower rate from the South, diversion of business from Douglas fir belt to the yellow pine belt might result in less than 25 per cent of additional revenue.

Evidently addition of 25 per cent to railroad revenue is a far more complex problem than is implied in raising rates 25 per cent at a stroke of the pen. It requires consideration of the amount of additional revenue which would result from certain increased in the rate on certain commodities.

Some commodities may yield the full 25 per cent increase in revenue, others a smaller percentage, while some may show an actual decrease. Entire markets may be transferred from one source of supply to another, with a general derangement of business. For example, loss of lumber trade by the Pacific Coast might cause shipments of canned goods and clothing of this section to diminish to materially that the expected revenue from that source would not be realized.

Readjustment of rates to yield a certain sum in revenue is a complicated task for the traffic experts. It cannot be done in a few days by a committee of advisers to an autocrat in Washington. The attempt to do it in this way is a foretaste of what we might expect at frequent intervals if Government operation of railroads were to become permanent.—Oregonian.

Jackson Called a Progenitor.

Portland has a man who claims to be the publisher of a great city newspaper who gravitated cityward from a country newspaper office. As a graduate of such an office, possessing the experience any ordinary man under similar conditions is supposed to accumulate, he shows a noticeable lack of that broadening of mind and equality that should distinguish a man in his position. His brief history as a publisher records the fact that from the date of his severing relations with the country publishers he has made his object of hatred, and if he ever spoke a well meaning word for them his metropolitan paper has not so recorded. No invective has been too caustic for his use in designating them and no act has been spared to humiliate them in the eyes of the public, and columns of his space in his Portland paper has been devoted to calling them anything but honest and deserving. Not content with his perfidy he now invokes the assistance of the vote to help him still further humiliate and impoverish his earlier associates in an honorable and deserving vocation. This is done under the guise of an initiative measure to be brought before the people at the next election, fixing the price which country publishers shall not go beyond in charging for necessary legal publications. He has not stopped at this but discriminates between country publications and his own paper—class distinction, if you please, between members of the same class. In signaling out the country newspapers for his attack he does so not from any love he possesses for the people nor for any good service he may render them, but simply to gratify his imagined power and show his inherent animosity to those who have previously assisted and befriended him. His measure fixing the price to be charged is so out of all reason as to make it absurd and ridiculous and would require labor without just recompense, and no self respecting person would submit to such a proposition. Most of the states have laws governing the publication of such notices but they are uniform and reasonable and know no favored person or individual. But C. S. Jackson is neither reasonable or uniform, and any child of his creation, garbed in the habiliments of an initiative measure, parades of the characteristics of the progenitor and should be summarily killed as a monstrosity.—Sheridan Sun.

A Topeka, Kan., officer at the front who has been wounded and promoted wrote home that he could not give an idea of the slaughter of the Huns during the first offensive, except to compare it to windrows of hay on the ground, the heaps of dead being so high that those coming on had difficulty climbing over. "Flesh and blood," wrote this officer, "cannot stand this kind of thing forever." Human endurance and stamina are far beyond what everybody believed four years ago, but the halt in Hindenburg's costly offensive probably was partly due to finding out that flesh and blood had about reached the endurance limit.

Canada is very much pleased with the large immigration of her grain producing areas which is coming from the United States. The Montreal Gazette says, "It is generally true that the settler from the western States is a man of some worldly substance, already possessed of machinery and stock or with money to purchase both." Certainly! He profited by many years of prosperity under the Protective Tariff, interrupted but twice,—by the Wilson-German law of 1894, and the Wilson-Underwood law of 1913. The present law put all his products on the free list, a trick which Canada will not play on the farmers within their borders.

Phillip Gibbs, the English war correspondent, has looked the Yankees over, and puts the Q. K. on them. He writes: "I met some of the advance guards of the American army, and found them enormously modest. In the days following March 21, some of these Americans got caught in the German rush. They looked around, and picked up some guns, and got in on the fight on their own hooks. Others surrounded by the enemy, fought their way through, and landed at this queer adventure afterward, and were well pleased when the British said, 'Well done, old sports!' For my part, I find it hard to believe that when we have checked the enemy's next thrust the German leaders and people will wait for American armies to advance against them and challenge them to more than a year of slaughter. If they do that, then, indeed are they stricken with madness by the gods, and there is no hope for them."

INSTANT ACTION SURPRISES MANY HERE.

This grocer's story surprises local people: "I had had stomach trouble all food seemed to sour and form gas. Was always constipated. Nothing helped until I tried buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-ka. ONE SPOONFUL astonished me in its INSTANT action." Because Adler-ka flushes the ENTIRE alimentary tract it relieves ANY CASE constipation, sour stomach or gas and prevents appendicitis. It has QUICKEST action of anything we ever sold. J. S. Lamar, druggist. (Paid Adv.)

Has a Good Opinion of Chamberlain's Tablets.

"Chamberlain's Tablets are a wonder. I never sold any thing that beat them," writes F. B. Tresey, Richmond, Ky. When troubled with indigestion or constipation give them a trial. For Sale by Lamar's Drug Store.—Paid Adv.

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