

WHAT THE EDITORS SAY.

The Germans who oppose the Americans on the Marne battlefront are said to be troubled with "jumpy nerves". And they will have jumpy hearts and stomachs, also, before they are through with the Yanks.—Observer.

Higher freight rates have gone into effect throughout the entire country. And this time the public cannot blame it on the railway managers, for all the latter did was to put into effect the order of the federal director.—Observer.

With hay now at \$20 in the hay country, many a horse may as well figure on a raw diet this winter. Straw, by the way, is best fed after run through a cutter, with a few oats thrown in, that the animal will not lose heart and think bad things of his owner.—Oregonian.

The power of the government in wartime has never been better illustrated than in the case of Astoria. That city wanted the capital issues committee of Washington to authorize a bond issue of \$125,000 district bonds with which to erect new school buildings. The authorization was declined.—Telephone Register.

Owing to the shortage of school teachers in Linn county many grandmothers have taken the examination and will teach. Based on our knowledge of grandmothers we would prefer to go to school to one of them rather than anyone else, and we believe the small boy will agree with us.—Telephone Register.

An American correspondent tells us that our boys in France are always smiling, even when they enter the trenches, when they charge and when they return from battle. If they can face death with a smile, certainly we can do our part at home without grumbling. And that part consists in producing all possible and consuming as little as necessary.—News Times.

The poor, deluded German people are made to believe by their war lords that New York city has already been taken by their forces, that German troops are marching onwa. I to Philadelphia and that things generally are topsy-turvy over on this side of the pond. But we should worry what a German high commander says—judging from what we know of his truth and veracity concerning all matters pertaining to the big war—and other things as well.—Umpqua Valley News.

Japan has offered every purchaser of an automobile or truck in the empire \$500 toward the purchase price, and \$150 yearly to help pay for the maintenance of the vehicle, in exchange for the privilege of speedily commandeering motors when the occasion demands. If that plan was carried out in America, the automobile factories would run day and night to meet the demands. Then everybody would be a good road booster.—News Reporter.

The Amsterdam correspondent of the London Express has obtained an interview with a neutral journalist who was the guest of the German staff during the recent fighting around Soissons where scenes were acknowledged more "terrible than anything witnessed in the war." "The German losses in the battle were terrible," the neutral journalist said, "Whole regiments were wiped out in no time. I saw whole masses of corpses tied in bundles with wire to be burned." The Germans could not spare enough men to dig graves for burial purposes.—Sheridan Sun.

America may not be methodical as Germany or some other nations, but we get results in this country when the necessity arises. For instance: When we went to war we were sadly short of ships. Less than a year ago 45,000 men only were employed in our shipyards. Today 3,000,000 men are employed in the ship yards and an additional 250,000 employed in making engines, boilers, winches, and other ship machinery. America can be trusted to rise to the emergency. That's the way a free Democratic people do things. That's why democracy will win throughout the world.—Itemizer.

Living in Security.

Separated by 3,000 miles of ocean and protected by our navy, our civilian population can during this war continue to live in the same security as in peace times. The Hun invaders are not in our midst. We are spared the agony that came to the women and children and old men of Belgium and France and Serbia and the other over-run countries. While thus secure form harm we must not forget that the civilian population of these desolated countries are as much our allies as are their fighting men. Let us realize more deeply their tragedies.

Read this testimony of Brand Whitlock, who as our minister to Belgium knows what it means for a land to be occupied by German troops: "Lamines is a little mining town on the Sambre. The little church stands on the village green overlooking the river, its facade all blatched where the bullets and grapeshot spattered against it. And in the little graveyard beside the church there are hundreds of new made graves, long rows of them, each with its small wooden cross and its bit of flowers.

The crosses stand in serried rows, so closely that they make a very thick, with scarcely room to walk between them. They were all new, of painted wood, alike except for the names and the ages—thirteen to eighty-four. But they all bore the same sinister date—August 22, 1914.

The Germans began to pillage and burn the houses, 676 of them; then they turned all the inhabitants into the street promiscuously marching the mabout. It went on for long hours and they were given no food or drink. During a halt they forced them to lie beneath the machine guns, then they lined them up against the church wall and performed a mock execution. About 600 men were massed in St. Martin's Square, on the river bank, and their wives, mothers, daughters were assembled by the soldiers to witness the scene.

"They lined up their victims in three rows along the Sambre and tumbled 150 of them head over heels into the river, shoving back with their bayonets those who attempted to cling to the bank. Only four or five escaped by swimming. During this first execution the machine guns were trained on the remaining lines. When the firing had ceased that night, there were more than 400 dead; their bodies lying there, women too, and children. And the graves are there near by, in the cemetery, and the ages given are from 13 to 84."

The part that these civilians played in this war was to bring to the civilized world the realization of what it would mean for German arms to conquer. In playing their part they gave their lives in the most cruel way a beastly enemy could devise.

What part will our civilian population play in the war? Will it go along living as it did before the war, or will it glory in the opportunity to serve in the tremendous task of defeating civilization's enemy? Each individual must decide that question.—Umpqua Valley News.

Our Losses Are Light in France.

Relatives of soldiers with the American expeditionary forces in France will find encouragement in the war department's statement of casualties. The term covers killed in action, including 291 lost at sea; deaths from wounds, from disease, from accident and other causes, wounded in action and missing in action.

The total, 10383, seems graver than in reality it is, for we are to keep constantly in mind that our overseas forces number 900,000, and only one man in 90 has been affected, and only one man in 242 has lost his life.

The risk of moving our forces across the Atlantic, dreaded in anticipation by millions of parents, wives and other relatives, has been almost negligible. Only 1 soldier in 3100 has lost his life from submarine assassination, a remarkable record when it is remembered that hundreds of heavy laden transports have been voyaging through mine-strewn and U boat infested waters, and many of our men in the transport service have made half a dozen round trip voyages. Guarded by the gallant and efficient navies of the United States and Great Britain, our boys have been conveyed with almost the degree of safety that attends a transatlantic voyage in peace times.

This splendid guardianship is a high tribute to the zeal and efficiency of our navy under secretary Daniels, and will carry cheer and confidence to American hearts in all parts of the Union.—Spokesman Review.

Let the Kaiser Live.

The wish of the death in some diabolical manner of kaiser Bill Hohenzollern and that militarist bunch of vons and huns which surround him has been expressed millions of times in America during the past year or so.

But why kill them? No manner of death at this time conceived would be in harmony with the crimes of which the members of the militarist machine are guilty. No death sufficiently cruel and agonizing has yet been invented to atone for the crimes of this gang of super-thugs and super-murderers.

Instead of death, which would close their eyes upon the awful crimes, which must prey upon their minds, may God damn them to eternal life—to wander from now until the end of time through a dead lake filled with the coagulated blood of the victims of their unreasoning, unreasonable ambition; may the dead rise from their own blood to taunt their murderers, may these murderers never be permitted to close their eyes against the evidence of the terrible carnage wrought at their behest; may they have no food but that of their own remorse, nothing to quench their thirst but the reeking blood of their own victims; may they be unable to close their ears to the cries of little babes mutilated at their behest, to the moans of mothers torn from their children and made the victims of German lust, to the deathbed agonies of Belgian and French maidens forced into maternity by the will of those overlords of German militarism.

This, in our judgment, is the only fitting punishment for the kaiser and the outcasts of hell who surround and counsel him.—Sentinel.

The war has erected the greatest tariff wall in the history of the world. When the war ends the tariff will crumble.

WEEK'S LOSSES ARE 703.

The American Casualties Total 11,806 Men to Date.

Washington, July 7.—Casualties in the Army and Marine Corps in the American expeditionary forces increased by 703 during the week, compared with 497 the previous week, and aggregate 11,086 with the inclusion of today's Army list, giving 117 names, and the Marine Corps list, giving 53 names. Total deaths including 219 men lost at sea, men killed in action, died of wounds, disease, accident and other causes, number 4414; Army men 3917; Marines, 497.

The wounded aggregate 6169, Army men, 5200; Marines, 969.

Those missing in action, including prisoners, total 503—Army men, 452; Marines, 51.

Of the week's increase, 438 were Army men and 265 Marines. Killed in action and other deaths numbered 285, those wounded totaled 303 and the missing and prisoners 115.

The Army casualties summary, as officially announced today, follows:

Killed in action (including 291 lost at sea), 1574; died of wounds, 532; died of disease, 1322, died of accident, and other causes, 489, wounded in action, 5,200; missing in action (including prisoners), 452. Total 9569.

The Marine Corps casualty summary follows:

Deaths, 497; wounded, 969; in hands of enemy, two; missing, 49. Total 1517.

Officers included in the Marine Corps summary were:

Deaths, 21; wounded, 28; missing, two. The Army summary does not note the number of officers included.

War Prayers at Noon.

A church bell at Peabody, Kan., rings at noon every day except Sunday, to call every citizen of every denomination and creed to spend a few moments in prayer for our armies and the nation, the triumph for right and for a complete and permanent peace. The Presbyterian bell calls them to pray one week, the next week the bell of the Lutheran church continues the summons, then the Methodist, and so on. This noon observance of prayer has become a custom in many cities and towns both east and west.

England and the War.

A report as to the "man power" supplied by Great Britain in the present war was recently made to the English House of Commons. This report was made public and shows the following facts:

England has furnished 4,530,000 men; Scotland, 170,000 men; Canada, Australia and other colonies 900,000 men; India, Africa and other dependencies 1,000,000. This is a total of 7,420,000 men. Enormous as is this contribution to the greatest of all causes, that of Human Freedom, Great Britain is ready, willing and able to make her contribution very much greater.

His "Divine Rights."

Berlin news is to the effect that the young "Divine Rights" Crown Prince of Prussia is greatly interested in the Germans long range gun which bombarded Paris and has personally fired it off, to the high honor of the regular gunners.

We believe it. Shooting people up at a distance of 70 or 75 miles is just about that Crown Prince's size. This feebly minded but bloody minded scion of the house of Hohenzollern, which gave to the world its curse in crazy William, is accredited with the command of a grand army. Its simple in his name for the sake of the family glory.

That long range gun has, thus far, wiped out several homes of non-combatants, a churchful of people on their knees on Good Friday, and a maternity hospital. It would be interesting to know which of these the Crown Prince's "to the high honor" of the regular artillery, brought down. The Prince has all the arrogance, conceit and brutality of his sire, besides the traits of a coward, a cad and a rogue. To make that gun's massacre appropriate the Prince's shot should have slaughtered the newly born and unborn babies in that maternity hospital. Maybe it did.

But, we're altruistic enough to hope that the Prince will yet be reformed. We hope to yet see him engaged in some honest vocation, like hauling fertilizer on a farm.—St. Paul Daily News.

Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Now is the time to buy a bottle of this remedy so as to be prepared in case that any one of your family should have an attack of colic or diarrhoea during the summer months. It is worth a hundred times its cost when needed. For sale by Lamar's Drug Store.—Pd. Adv.

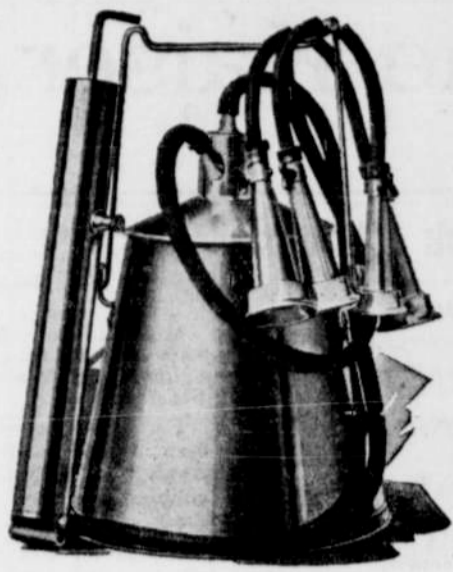
Doing Good.

Few medicines have met with more favor or accomplished more good than Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. John F. Jatzon, Delmeny, Sask., says of it, "I have used Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy myself and in my family, and can recommend it as being an exceptionally fine preparation." For sale by Lamar's Drug Store.—Pd. Adv.

The MILKER that SPARES the COW.

Free Service Guaranteed.

The Success Milking Machine Co. guarantees and agrees to the original purchaser and user of the Success Milker Free service on milk chambers and valves during the lifetime of the machines in case there should become a defect in the valve or valve chamber by accident or otherwise that would have a tendency to effect the efficiency of the Success Milker; the purchaser to pay the transportation or postage to and from factory.



Let Us Figure with You.

If you want a milker that will save you time, labor and money, investigate the Success. If you want to keep your cows in prime producing condition you can't afford to take chances with a milker that does not operate on the open valve principle with perfect automatic release of vacuum during one half the milking period. The Success Milker has solved the problem of mechanical milking. It's easy to work with, efficient, economical and easy on the cow. Once use it on your herd and you'll never be willing to go back to any other method. See us and we will give you price of the size of outfit best suited to the number of cows.

This Simple, Practical Milking Machine is a Real "Success."

W. KUPPENBENDER, Agent.

BEST IN THE LONG RUN

The World's First Torpedo Failed

ITS inventor, David Bushnell, an American, in 1776 attempted to sink the British warship, Eagle.

Bushnell towing his torpedo, charged with powder, by means of a hand-power semi-submersible, planned to fasten it to the hull of the attacked ship with a steel plunger; then explode it by clock work.

His torpedo—too much of an experiment—failed.

Safeguarding the user against failure, Goodrich never markets an experiment, tires or anything else.

Goodrich Tires, though built with the experience and skill of the oldest and largest rubber factory, are proved out by the practical road travel of Goodrich Test Car Fleets to make them in word and deed—

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Wages at Home and Abroad.

The Tariff Commission, which jumps from piano to shoe buttons, and locomotives to manicure sets, in its desultory study of the tariff, estimates the output of American match-makers in 1917 to have been 28,805,000 gross. It finds that our greatest competitor are Sweden and Japan, the latter country having multiplied her sale of matches to us in 1917 over 1914 by about 40, while Sweden doubled her exports to us during the same time. The commission says that "Sweden's proximity to Germany gives her an ample supply of potash, and her nearness to Russia gives her advantages in the acquisition of suitable wood for the match stick, while Japan is both a producer and an exporter of potash and has an abundant supply of match stick wood and cheap skilled labor." It is also conceded by the commission that labor is cheaper in foreign countries; that about 22,

000 people in Japan are engaged in the match industry, 73 per cent of whom are women, while but 30 per cent of the employees here are women.

Now the Tariff Commission is on record as declaring that "differences in the rate of wages have comparatively little to do with trade," yet that "cost of production is the central factor in determining competitive conditions." It is pretty hard to assimilate those two statements, but they have been made by members of the commission. Furthermore, the attitude of the commission is that where any competing country has any special advantage in manufacture over us in the production of commodity, we should give up its manufacture in this country as a bad economic policy, and, purchase from the country or countries possessing the special advantage. In this instance both Sweden and Japan would appear to have special advantages over us with regard to supply of potash, and an

abundant supply of match stick wood, while Japan has it on Sweden in the matter of cheaper labor, a factor on which the commission finds itself undecided as an advantage of any sort. Anyhow, it stands to reason that the commission, to be consistent, should recommend that we give up the manufacture of matches in this country and get our supply from either Sweden or Japan. This will entail the dismantling of not less than 25 plants, capital \$12,000,000, value of products \$12,000,000, value added by manufacture, \$7,000,000, and chase 2,000 wage earners into other occupations. This is Taussigian idealism as applied to the "made in America."

That the results of free trade are taxes and the wages of Democracy is debt, are two truths as old as the two great political parties. Therefore, brethren, let's do our best to put Democratic free traders out of power.