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### WHAT THE EDITORS SAY.

Russia is still in ignorance regarding the trend of events on the western front. The brother of a Minneapolis educator, who is in Baku, writes that he is unable to come to America at this time because "Germany has won the war."—Telephone Register.

Writing to a friend in Portland Ella Wheeler Wilcox states she "would like to sleep the war out." Poor, old Ella is over in France "assisting" in the war and before she gets through inflicting her sob junk on the nation many others will be wishing she had been able to have had her will fulfilled.—Examiner.

The Eastern mail order houses have not been very patriotic in expressing their catalogues to Oregon to be mailed here in order to get advantage of the first zone rate. The government, now controlling the express company, should see that the express rates on these catalogues are raised.—Woodburn Independent.

The fire at the coal bunkers, following upon other fires in sawmills and forests, proves the necessity of close guard and careful selection of employees with a view to exclusion of the disloyal. Many men who were openly pro-German before the United States declared war have suddenly assumed a pretense of loyalty; they need watching to see that their acts square with their words.—Oregonian.

At some points, so we are told, the Yankees passed forward so eagerly in the pursuit of the Germans that commanders had to send runners—in one instance an airplane—ordering the victorious doughboys to "hold back and keep the lines straight." And these are the soldiers the German leaders said could not fight.—Observer.

Motorcycle road policemen in Yamhill county may bring to time those motorists from the big city who think they are beyond the reach of the law when a few miles away from Portland paved roads. Road police would lessen the deterioration of the surface of the roads because the fast moving car pulverizes everything over which it passes and then sucks the gravel out of the road. Road police would make the highways and main traveled roads safer to travel for the average man.—News Reporter.

The other evening two men stood in front of the Itemizer office and conversed for several minutes in German. Both of these men can speak English fluently and could have understood each other perfectly in the language of this country. There was no excuse for them using the language of our enemy country. If the German-speaking people of this country will come to a realization that German spoken in public places is an offence to the ears of all patriotic Americans, they will be more readily won and retain the respect of their neighbors and remove the suspicion that fills the minds of some as to their loyalty.—Itemizer.

The editor of the Kent (Wash.) Journal has this bit of Solomon-like advice for his subscribers, it isn't bad. Here it goes: "A dollar bill may carry to its receiver the vilest infection. It is a sponge that takes up filth and disease germs from every hand through which it passes and from everybody with whom it comes in contact. We hope our delinquent subscribers are not holding back their dollar bill for fear they may carry some contagious disease to us. If they are we assure them we are safe, having had the mumps, whooping cough, measles, scarlet fever, small pox, and a variety of other diseases. So bring along your dollar bills, and we will give you a nice clean receipt for them."

Nothing can be gained now by discussing peace terms. Germany is still arrogant and insolent. Her rulers have not grasped the spirit of the war on autocecity. They won't see it. They will have to feel it. It will have to be shot into them by Allied guns. All the world knows what we are fighting for. The war must go on until we have won all that we are fighting for, which, in essence, is the right of all the people everywhere on earth to the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, unobscured by any two-legged men who claim to rule their fellows by divine right. Until the German, kaiser understands that—until it is pounded into him and all his family and all his associates and all other autocecrats everywhere, nothing can be gained by discussing terms of peace.—Telephone Register.

Uncle Sam took over the supplying of common labor on August 1 and the program will be extended to skilled labor as soon as possible. The idea is to protect employer and employe and also to cut down unnecessary and expensive labor devoted to the manufacture of non-essentials. The necessity for control and equal distribution is shown by the fact that in the east it is common to see advertisements in the newspapers, say of Detroit, for labor to go to Pittsburgh, while in the Pittsburgh papers there may be advertisements for labor to go to Detroit. Under control there will be an end to migration of labor from one point to another and it will be distributed according to the needs of the various sections. For the present regulations apply to

establishments employing 100 or more workers.—Independent.

The occasional evidence of cold feet regarding the coming Liberty Loan is to be regretted. A sure way to fall down on an undertaking is to figure out in advance that it can't be done, and that is what a few Washington county people are doing about the county's quota in the loan. Some of the cold-footed ones are saying they have given all they can afford. Perhaps they have and if so the excuse is good, but it cannot be offered as an excuse as long as they have one idle dollar knocking against another. They should remember that there are several hundred thousand Americans in France and in the army at home who are not in the service because they could afford it. There was a job to be done and they started in to do it regardless of the sacrifice and inconvenience, and those who remained behind are in a poor position to arrange matters according to how it may affect their former routine.—Independent.

Agriculture has contributed its due share of man power to the army—perhaps no more, certainly no less. Other industries that have contributed man power to the army have recruited man power from the farms. Despite this disturbance, the farmers this year increased their production over last year, which was an increase over the year before; they have worked more days and more hours and have put their families at work; women have labored in the fields while their babies slept in the shade of nearby trees; many country children have labored while many city children have played. The farmers cannot continue to increase production in the volume needed and at the same time send more man power to the army and the city industries. It would not be fair to require it, if it were possible to accomplish it. The only source of labor is the useless service of the cities—able-bodied men employed for luxury or mere convenience and at tasks which women can perform. The crops are not all gathered; next year's crop are to be considered; food production must not fail. What are we going to do about it?—Umpqua Valley News.

Confidence in John D Ryan's statement that 50,000 Liberty motors are in sight is confirmed from his refraining from naming a date when they would be completed and by his record of doing whatever he sets out to do. He is not a man who talks grandiloquently of what he is going to do; he does it and then lets the achievement do the talking. In this respect he is a contrast to his over-optimistic predecessors. Nor does he name any particular number of airplanes as his mark, as did the enthusiasts who predicted 20,000 American planes in the air by July 1, 1918. As a plane may have two, three or even four Liberty motors, his promise of 50,000 of them may be taken to imply somewhere near 20,000 planes, perhaps within a year. That he will apply all his energies and his great organizing ability to that end may be inferred from his remark that "I have begun to feel from the bottom of my heart that we are going to win the war in the air." To build enough planes and to train enough men to win the war in the air is a gigantic undertaking, for Edwin Bidwell Wilson says in the Yale Review that "it seems to be the experience of the French that between forty and fifty men on the ground are needed for every fighter in the air." At that ratio 20,000 machines would require a force of 800,000 to 1,000,000 men. Tremendous, sustained effort will be needed to bring our air force to that strength a year hence.—Oregonian.

### County Press Roast Editor Jackson of The Portland Journal.

Many columns have been published by the Portland Journal in its attack upon the country press for its illegal padding of the delinquent tax list and other legal publications, but it outdoes anything any country paper has yet accomplished in its devilish inconsistency and greed when its own profits are involved. As an ordinary example of this take the auditor's report of Multnomah County as published in its issue of July 29th, which was spread out over 141 column inches of space with a 5-inch triple column black head with corresponding sub heads and a multiplicity of leaders lost in a sea of white space designed to fill the page which, according to its past reasoning, could have been condensed to less than 50 inches. And this is only a sample of its great interest in the welfare of the dear people and its intense desire to protect their financial interests from the alleged encroachment of the damnable buccaners of the "up state" press. To be consistent with its past utterances and indicate a real desire to practice honesty it should have set the example and practiced as well as preached. Had it done this and set its statement in as a condensed form as was done by the papers which bear the brunt of its unreasoning anger it might have retained at least a glimmer of respect from the royal pirates of the country press. But the Journal isn't built for that purpose, it is iconoclastic in its methods and desire to destroy what others have created, and is in no way particular how it accomplishes it. If it can detract attention from its own unclean gar-

ments by alleging fraud and theft in others its unholly mission has reached its beginning. With this purpose in view it is determined to exterminate its country rivals; to dictate what they will charge for their work and to set the price so low that they cannot survive, and, falling in line with the cubical-headed Hun, purposes to make might right, and with the wealth of its publisher is using its money power to inflame the public mind so it can dictate to the people and belittle the usefulness of the county publisher. Through its publisher it seeks to establish power in the temple of Jagannath, and depends upon the credulity of its worshippers to adopt its false doctrine and to smite those with the rod of malicious lying who dare go contrary to its dishonest teachings. Both of C. S. Jackson's initiative measures that will appear upon the ballot this fall were conceived in hatred of the country press and brought forth in the venom of his abomination. His sole desire is to pose as a dictator of the people—to emulate the glorified record of the twin across the sea—in which sought-for exalted position he should meet the same fate at the ballot box as the American boys will bestow upon the Hunnish twin.—Sheridan Sun.

### Flour and Meal Prices.

Complaint about the cost of meal substitutes for wheat flour would appear to be justified, judging from the price reports made by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The increase in the price of flour has been far less in proportion to the increase of the price paid for wheat, while the price of corn meal has advanced far out of proportion to the price paid for corn grain.

The prices set forth below are for July, 1914, and March, 1918. July, 1914, was the last month preceding the great war, while at the end of March, 1918, our country had been in this war a year. The prices are for bushels of grain and barrels of flour and hundredweights of meal. The prices are from the government report, the percentage computations being our own:

	1914	1918	Percent Increase
Wheat	\$0.90	\$2.17	142
Flour	4.59	10.09	120
Corn	.71	1.73	144
Corn Meal	1.61	5.56	241

There has been some feeling that flour millers were profiteering. The flour figures indicate the reverse. Apparently, however, the prices charged for substitutes represents a heavy increase in margins during the war period.—Oregon Voter.

### Six Billion Loaned to Allies.

American loans to foreign countries now exceed \$6,000,000,000. Our people naturally feel interested in the standing of these financial advances to Belgium, France and other of our allies, and many persons would like to know whether and when the American government will receive repayment.

There seems to be but slight likelihood of the United States in the near future receiving the "money" again that it has loaned and will yet loan to those countries. But notice that word "money" it is not "money" in the strict sense of the term that constitutes these loans. They are credits much more than cash. The "money" loaned consists almost entirely of American credits placed at the disposal of the foreign governments to enable them the more easily to buy American goods, and for these they pay at the present profitable prices. The loans in effect are transactions of bookkeeping. But the producers of this country get the benefit of the foreign buying, and the governments allied with us have the benefit of the credit and endorsement of the American government.

What America lends now will eventually be recovered through the sale of goods in excess of the amount we had formerly exported abroad. We shall yearly have a surplus of exports whose value at least equals the interest on the "money" or credits advanced to our debtors. It will be a long time before their industries will have been restored to the normal basis and thus enable them to repay the principal or any considerable portion.

It is not outside the bounds of possibility that some part of our foreign lending will have to be written down on the national ledger as a long-time investment of American capital abroad. This would not necessarily be an economic evil, for it would tend to improve our international relations in commerce and finance and increase our influence.

The recovery of our advances to the foreign governments will be largely conditioned by the recuperative power and prosperity of their peoples. In order to regain any considerable part of our advances to them we shall have to help them regain their lost ground and develop commerce upon the new basis of mutual community of commercial interests.—Spokesman Review.

### Ask Anyone Who has Used It.

There are families who always aim to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house for use in case it is needed, and find that it is not only a good investment but saves them no end of suffering. As to its reliability, ask anyone who has used it. For sale by Lamar's Drug Store.—Paid Adv.

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