

THE TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT. F. C. BAKER, Publisher.

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Editorial Snap Shots.

It is none to soon to ask how many hundred or thousand liberty bonds you are going to buy in the next Liberty Loan Drive.

There are a large number of men who have been drafted and taken to cantonments who hope the war will not be over before they reach France and do their part in licking the Kaiser.

The brute power of money is responsible for two initiative measures which will appear on the ballot next election which goes to prove that persons with an unlimited amount of money can use the Oregon System to crush others.

Single men in non-essential employment, who fail to enlist, should do so at once. It is not the proper thing however to call them slackers, for that is decidedly wrong, but one cannot help hearing unkind remarks about unmarried men above 31 years of age.

We don't believe the assertion that Marshfield is the driest, wet town in Oregon. And the State Editorial Association will substantiate us in making this statement. Maybe, John Barleycorn, looked upon the editors with more or less suspicion, for the editors played an important part in making Oregon a dry state.

The Oregon State Editorial Association went on record as opposed to the non-partisan movement in Oregon. It was the efforts of the pencil pushers who enlightened the people on this new political nostrum and stopped its growth, for there is a strong opinion that it is a pro-German movement.

The Germans don't believe that the French are bled white, that England has a little bit of a contemptible army, and that the United States army did not amount to anything because it could not cross the Atlantic, after what took place in France the past few weeks. The pig headed Germans are getting some sense knocked into them.

The casualty list is growing larger every day of our boys who are being killed and wounded in France, and this is sure to produce a more determined sentiment against pro-Germans. When the war is over and our boys return home it will be a sorry day for soap box orators who attempt to speak against the United States and our form of government.

The Oregon Sportsman has been suspended during the war. A great deal of time, labor, paper and money would also be saved if the state, with its numerous departments, as well as the university and agricultural college and other institutions would suspend the printing so many books and other printed matter, that the taxpayers have to pay for. Here is where some real Hooverizing could be practiced.

The managers of the next Liberty Loan Drive believe it necessary to do considerable advertising to make a success of it. As it was by the loyal assistance of the newspapers that all previous drives in Oregon came out so successful, so it will be with the next drive, only that the advertising will have to be on a bigger scale, for the quota for Oregon is big and a strenuous effort is to be made to raise the money as quickly as possible.

Under the West spectacular administration, the honor system at the state penitentiary came into vogue and it proved a failure. Why not try another system and allow some of the convicts to enlist in the army? We believe it is worth trying and believe also that it would be an incentive to these men to become better citizens if they were given an opportunity to fight for Uncle Sam. This would not only reduce the number of inmates at the penitentiary, but would add men to the army.

Several preachers in Portland on Sunday opposed church unity. It is left to the purchasers there will be a conglomeration of different beliefs and people quibbling over some trivial matter of belief for some trivial matter of belief, for some church is the only highway to heaven. If left to the people many churches could and would consolidate and prevent the present wasteful methods of so many churches in small towns. The preacher who advocate consolidation of churches has his ear to the ground and sees what is going to happen.

The Fourth Liberty Loan drive will start the end of September and it will call for a large amount of money, which, for the most part will have to be subscribed by wealthy persons who will be expected to subscribe large amounts, while those who are employed in war work will come through with goodly sums. There is one thing that should not be overlooked at this time, that is the indiscriminate use of yellow cards. There are thousands of persons who went the limit of their financial abil-

ity in buying bonds, and it is going to require a whole lot of discretion to avoid these persons being placed in the yellow column.

Seems funny if the government can force the people to use a certain amount of substitutes with flour, it can't compel the manufacturer of these substitutes to keep the price within the bounds of reason. Why did the price of substitutes jump skyward as soon as they were ordered used?—Telephone Register.

Some of the government officials think it is unpatriotic to criticize the government and they are inclined to feel sore whenever this is done. The above is honest, legitimate criticism, for when the price of substitutes increase 240 per cent there is something wrong somewhere and somebody is growing rich out of the war.

This is an idea of the Oregon Journal's justice. The publishers of newspapers in Multnomah county are to receive double pay for legal advertisements to what newspapers are to receive in other counties of the state. That is what Jackson wants put into law. Now if it is right for Jackson to fix the price for advertising in that way, then it is perfectly proper for him to initiate a bill fixing the price of butter fat produced in Multnomah county at 37 cents a pound and for butter fat in the other counties at 15 cents a lb. But this simply shows the injustice methods that Jackson is using to fatten his own banking account and deprive others of theirs.

We are informed that the Master of the State Grange has one of the worst looking farms in Oregon. That may not surprise some people, for when political agitators with non-partisan leanings can make a fat living out of the grangers of the state it is not to be wondered at that the Master of the State Grange farm is a woefully neglected affair. But in all seriousness, Grangers who complain about men in cities not enlisting, they have a come-back at the grangers who pay a man to air his nonpartisan idea, when the money could be more profitably expended in providing some assistance to our wounded and sick soldiers when they return from France.

We have received a letter from the managers of the next Liberty Loan drive that a page of plate matter is sent us, asking that we publish the same. It may not be out of order to state that those who prepare the copy get pay, the stereotype company is paid for casting the plate, the express and railroad companies are paid, but the newspapers are called upon to devote, free, pages of matter to boost the Liberty Loan drive. So everyone gets paid but the newspaperman. One million dollars was appropriated by the government for the last Liberty Loan drive and although a large number of persons received payment for their services, especially the printers who printed the posters, etc., the newspapers received nothing for their services.

As the government intends to increase the army to 5,000,000 men this is going to raise the question where these men are coming from. That they will be taken from non-essential lines of business is assured, and as there are a large number of men employed in large cities not employed in essential work, it is from this class that the government expects to obtain a large proportion of the men to be called. But there will be a tightening in all lines of business and young women will have to fill the places of the men, while in many cases men will have to close up their businesses. So when the call comes to increase the army to 5,000,000 it is going to bring about a change and reduce the number of stores in all towns and we believe this to be a good thing, for there are too many store keepers in every town with one to half a dozen clerks who should be in the government service.

With five papers in Tillamook county, the Headlight is the only one that is identified with the Oregon Editorial Association. What's the matter Bros., are you too poor, indifferent or too grouchy to take a vacation and mix with the best boosters and meet with some of the most prominent men of Oregon? One Marshfield gentleman, in an address of welcome the evening the editors arrived in that city said he was pleased to welcome the editors for the reason they were a great factor in the development of Oregon, and by co-operating with the newspaper men that this would come about. That was the reason why Coos Bay people wanted the editors to visit them. The snap shot man is pleased he went to Coos Bay, not on account of the splendid entertainment, but to keep in closer touch with every coast county and co-operate with them in their industrial development and prosperity.

There are war articles appearing in the daily newspapers which have the ear marks of being manufactured in the United States. When you read an article which describes a serious battle where the allies charged the machine guns of the Germans, who put up a stubborn fight for several hours, and it winds up with the allied loss placed at a few men, then you know you are reading one of those made in the United States war stories. And there are column arti-

cles with flaring headlines which do not give any new war news and which appear to be written by special writers from old news. It may also be noticed every once in a while a sensational article appears about Austria being on the verge of a revolution, and it is about time this dope was reashed and become a first page article in the daily newspaper. Well people are hungry for war news and these are some of the dishes they are being fed on.

As one Portland business man has undertaken to do the newspapers in other counties an injustice, why wouldn't it be a good idea for the country editors to advise the merchants to quit trading with Portland jobbers and trade in San Francisco, and advise the people to discontinue subscribing for the Portland Journal and advise them to take the Oregonian which is by far the most reliable newspaper in that city and gives the best and most reliable war news? Portland is naturally a good trading point for most parts of Oregon, but now that the editors have been forced into a fight for very existence by one of Portland's business men, it is up to county editors to roll up their sleeves and fight for justice, and fight as well the arrogant domineering methods of the Portland Journal. We respectfully submit these suggestions to the business men of Tillamook county, and advise them to buy their goods in San Francisco.

As we have previously stated, the Oregon Journal has started a fight on the country press, Jackson invoking the initiative law to aid him in his efforts to do the country newspapers a rank injustice. Jackson, it seems, has made the threat that he is going to put a lot of newspapers out of business, so that he can monopolize the newspaper business. It is a flagrant abuse of the initiative law for personal gain and spleen on the part of Jackson, who evidently appears to think if a large number of Republican newspapers can be put to sleep he will be better able to control the state politically and with his Hun methods. That is the reason, and for no other that there are two initiative measures to be voted upon, the petitions being circulated by men paid for out of Jackson's pocket. Every voter should vote "No", and thereby show Jackson that he cannot use the Oregon System to carry out his dirty, contemptible scheme to injure the country newspapers.

Coos Bay people certainly did themselves proud in entertaining the Oregon Editorial Association last week, for it was a series of entertainments following one another in quick succession for three days. If ever a section of Oregon appreciated a visit of editors from all parts of Oregon, Coos Bay people did. They were anxious that the editors should become better acquainted with the coast county, and took great pride in showing the wonderful resources of Coos county, especially its large lumbering and shipbuilding activities, where they are doing things to hurry up shipbuilding and spruce production. And the editors found in coming into closer contact with L. Simpson that he is a prince of a fellow, even if he did not have many of the editors to support him when he ran for governor, the editors, however, have figured out that he will eventually obtain his ambition and will be the logical candidate four years hence. We would like to see the Oregon Editorial Association come to Tillamook county, for the Editors of Oregon are a bunch of boosters and live wires and as a result of this year's meeting Coos county will come in for much boasting, which is a section of Oregon with great possibilities, with plenty of splendid opportunities for capital. One thing that greatly pleased the editors was the activities in war work and the spirit in which it was being prosecuted, as well as a deep interest in Red Cross work. It wasn't long after the editors reached Marshfield when they were wearing Red Cross "Goat" badges.

The Gerard letters that appeared in The Oregonian were highly interesting and no one questioned the veracity of the Ambassador's statements. After what Mr. Gerard wrote about the Kaiser we cannot see how anyone should question the veracity of Dr. Davis' letters that have appeared in the Oregonian, for there is a great deal of similarity between them. We have heard the remark made by a few persons that Dr. Davis should have killed the Kaiser when performing dental work, and that it was a patriotic duty he should have done. On the face of it, with all the cruelty and barbarity perpetrated by the Kaiser and the German people, it would have been a serious and grave mistake had Dr. Davis taken the life of the Kaiser, which, no doubt, he could have done. The American people do not believe in assassination and had the doctor assassinated the Kaiser he would have been shot, and according to the brutality of the German people they would have taken reprisals in shooting a large number of prisoners and probably every American prisoner in their hands. We all have more or less hatred for the Kaiser and the German people for the cold blooded murders they have committed upon men, women and children, but notwithstanding this Dr. Davis used the best discretion. When anyone discredits the veracity of the Davis letters and believe the Gerard letters they either down in

their hearts side with Germany or won't believe the truth coming from a man who had been intimately associated with the Kaiser for a long number of years.

The Liberty Loan.

The United States entered the war on April 6, 1917. Eighteen days later by a practical unanimous vote Congress passed the Liberty Loan Bond bill.

On May 2 the first Liberty Loan was announced, on May 14 the details were made public, and on the 15th the campaign began and closed one month later. The issue was for \$2,000,000,000, the bonds bearing 3 1/2 per cent interest and running for 15-30 years. The bonds carried the conversion privilege, entitling the holder, if he chose, to convert them into bonds of a later issue bearing a higher rate of interest. Four and a half million subscribers from every section of the country, representing every condition, race and class of citizens, subscribed for more than \$3,000,000,000 of the bonds. Only \$2,000,000,000 was allotted.

The outstanding features of the First Liberty Loan were the promptness with which it was arranged and conducted, the patriotism of the news papers, banks, corporations, organizations, and people generally in working for its success, and the heavy over-subscription of more than 50 per cent. Another notable feature was that there was no interruption to the business of the country occasioned by the unprecedented demand upon its money resources.

The Second Liberty Loan campaign opened on October 1, 1917, and closed on October 27. The bonds of this issue bear 4 per cent interest and run for 10-25 years. They carry the conversion privilege. It was announced that 50 per cent of the over-subscription would be taken. Nine million subscribers subscribed to \$4,617,532,000 of the bonds, an over-subscription of 54 per cent. Only \$3,808,766,150 of the bonds were allotted.

This campaign was marked with the same enthusiastic support of the public as its predecessor. The labor and fraternal organizations were especially active in this campaign, and the women of the country did efficient organized work which greatly contributed to the success of the loan. The men in the Army and Navy worked for and subscribed largely to the loan.

The Third Liberty Loan campaign opened on April 6, 1918, one year exactly after our entrance into the war, and closed on May 4. The bonds of this issue bear 4 1/2 per cent interest and run for 10 years, are not subject to redemption prior to maturity, and carry no conversion privilege. The loan was announced for \$3,000,000,000, but the right was reserved to accept all additional subscriptions. Seventeen million subscribers subscribed for \$4,170,919,650 of the bonds, all of which was allotted.

A great feature of this loan was its very wide distribution among the people and throughout the Union and the fact that the country districts promptly and heavily subscribed to the loan, in a great measure making up their quotas earlier than the cities. Secretary McAdoo pronounced this loan the soundest of national financing.

A little over a year ago there was some 300,000 United States bond holders; there are now somewhere between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000. Awakened patriotism has made the American people a saving people, a bond-buying people. The effect of the Liberty Loans on the national character, on our national life, on the individual citizen and our home life is immeasurable—of incalculable benefit. Not less incalculable is their effect on the destiny of the world as our ships plow the seas and our men and material in Europe beat back the Hun.

The Fourth Liberty Loan campaign will begin Saturday, September 28, and close October 19. No American doubts its success; no good American will fail to contribute to its success. The blood of our men fallen in Europe calls to us; our answer must be and will be worthy of them and our country.

A Crime to Slander the Red Cross.

A jury verdict of guilty is a sharp reminder to Louis P. Nagler, former assistant secretary of state of Wisconsin, that the law and public sentiment will not tolerate seditious utterances. Nagler spoke of the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. organizations as "a bunch of grafters" when friends asked him to contribute to war funds.

There exists no law to compel a citizen to subscribe to any war fund. Unpatriotic individuals can refuse to buy Liberty bonds and war stamps, or to contribute to the Red Cross and other war alleviating agencies; but there is a law against the seditious slandering of the loyal men and women who devote their time, thought and labor to essential war work.

A few men and women of disloyal spirit and unbridled tongue have yet to learn that reckless and foolish expressions that are overlooked in peace times take on a graver aspect when the nation is engaged in a deadly war. A few convictions like that by the Wisconsin jury will have a salutary influence on such persons.—Spokesman Review.

THE KAISER OF OREGON.

Wants to Kill Off Country Newspaper and Become the Political Dictator of the State.

So far as affording a means for the people to legislate, the initiative might as well not be in existence this fall. But it does afford the means whereby the brute power of money may place measures upon the ballot.—Oregon Voter.

It was intended that the initiative should be a protection for the common people against wealth and entrenched special privilege, and it has performed some service of this kind, especially in conjunction with the referendum.

But the initiative and referendum can only perform their functions when the common people, in whose interest they were enacted, take due interest in their operation. When the people cease to take that interest then the initiative and referendum fail of their purpose.

When the people take the interest necessary to cause these methods of legislation to function properly, they will study carefully every measure that is proposed by the initiative and they will also stand ready to give some of their time in circulating the petitions that are necessary in getting a meritorious measure upon the ballot, or in causing an unmeritorious measure enacted by the legislature to be subjected to a referendum.

When the great mass of the common people do not stand ready to do this, they thereby turn these methods of legislature over to those who propose to the people measures which the legislature wisely refuses to enact, or wish to invoke the referendum against wise measures which the legislature has enacted. When the common people neglect the initiative, they leave in the hands of wealth and special privilege a greater power than that which the initiative was to take from them.

The question from the Oregon Voter indicates that this is what has happened this year.

Several measures were proposed but none will be on the ballot except two that were drawn up at the behest of one person—the wealthy owner of the Oregon Journal. As the Voter says, "the brute power of money" and nothing else, has resulted in these measures being placed on the ballot. No one but the rich publisher of the Oregon Journal cared enough about these measures to put up a cent to get them on the ballot and the "brute power of money" which he used in getting them there is characteristic of the method he pursues to gain any purpose to which he sets himself. Brute force is the only method he knows.

At the legislature last year he had the opportunity to achieve the end which he says he hopes to accomplish by these measures, but he would not accept what he could get, simply because he would not then be recognized as the dominating influence in Oregon politics—because he would be accepting as wise the counsel of someone else—because he could not bear the idea that he, the great I am of the Oregon newspaper world, should budge one iota in the direction suggested by Oregon country editors. He was going to have a complete knock-down and drag-out, or nothing at all. A brute, yet a babe in wanting his own way, he made his threat that if every point for which he childishly contended was not granted by the Oregon legislature he would invent new forms of frightfulness that would make candidates for reelection yell "kamerad" and beg for mercy. He was going to be master of politics in Oregon or know the reason why. He would make no concessions. He would listen to no advice. He knew what he wanted and he was going to have it. He had his General Hindenberg Hagood there who advertised a drive upon Paris and named the day upon which he would arrive. "We are going to put the screws on and make you squeal," were the exact words of this pastmaster of frightfulness.

But the Oregon Kaiser received the same kind of surprise that the one whom he attempts to emulate has recently received. He was caught in a pincer movement and had difficulty in extricating his forces, after what up to the last moment seemed certain victory for those who took and executed his orders without asking the reason why.

Where the wealthy owner of the Oregon Journal ruler of Germany he would put the Hohenzollern family so far in the shade that they would never even dream of any kind of a place in the sun. The forms of frightfulness used in the present war would seem child's play and the ambitions of Kaiser Bill would seem very modest indeed.

He is determined to fasten single tax upon Oregon. Anyone who stands in the way of his doing this must be put up against a brick wall. Anyone who disputes the wisdom of his judgment is an enemy of the fatherland and a traitor to his country. He must be put out of the way.

The country press stands in the way of the ambition of the wealthy owner of the Oregon Journal. Therefore, the country publisher must be put out of business.

The country publishers are reasonable. They want only what is fair. They do not claim, for example that the present method of publishing the delinquent tax list could not be

greatly improved. They have suggested to the wealthy publisher of The Journal a method by which he hopes to attain could be accomplished without doing away entirely with the wise advertising feature, but that would not suit his purpose.

Why? His own representative gave the answer at Salem last winter. Because doing away with the publicity for the delinquent tax sales is merely the first step in the direction of single tax, the one object at which all the activities of The Journal are directed.

As an example of the methods of camouflage, deceit and hypocrisy employed by this would-be Kaiser of Oregon, he has fought the correction of certain points in connection with the publication of the delinquent tax list which would have the publication method in condition satisfactory to all, for the reason that his single tax ambition demands the entire repeal of the publication method and if the vulnerable points were removed he would have no argument to use in gaining his nefarious end.

Another example is that he has attached to his measure to do away with the delinquent tax list publication another to decrease the maximum rate for the publication of legal notices in the State of Oregon. He knows that the present maximum rate is fair, that the rate in many places was reduced by the enactment of a maximum rate, that many papers now charge less than the maximum rate allowed by law (The Sentinel being one of the many), but in order to put over his single tax propaganda, in order to become the Kaiser of Oregon, he must put the country newspapers out of business or reduce them to a state of subservience. So he attaches this measure to the other in the hope that he can carry the second one through with the stigma he hopes to attach to the other.

The wealthy publisher of the Oregon Journal imitates the Kaiser in more ways than one. He is an expert on camouflage. He knows that he cannot gain his ends except by the grossest, yet most plausible, deception. He must dupe the common people in order to use them for his own ends. This method he has developed to a degree that might make the Hohenzollerns turn green with envy.

The wealthy, imperial, imperious, impious publisher of The Oregon Journal is an adept in all the subtleties by which the other Kaiser was maintained his hold upon the people which he refers to as his property. The Oregon Journal would imitate the methods of the German Kaiser but improve upon them in several important details.

We are at war with the Kaiser in Europe. We are not going to let another pull the wool over our eyes in a more diabolical manner than his Hohenzollern counterpart. The people are not going to stand for one man legislature.—Cottage Grove Sentinel.

What Are We Getting.

What are we getting out of this war. With its death, its destruction, its strife? Are we holding our hands while we swell at the loss That's disturbing our self-centered life? Do we spend just as much for the clothes that we wear, And the frills that we wear for a while, And cast them aside just to purchase some more, Because they have gone out of style? We are deeply concerned with the shortage of dye? Are we missing the imported lace? Are we feeling impatient because thoughts of war Have slackened the swift social pace? What are we getting out of this war As we read of the dying and dead. And hear of the widows and orphans by scores Who plead for their portion of bread? Are we really beginning to see through it all The self-centered life that we live, And are we beginning to measure our worth By the unselfish service we give? God grant we are getting out of this war, With the murder, destruction and strife, A deeper, a truer, a nobler sense Of the things we should get out of life.

Boy of 17 is Contractor.

A boy of 17 who is a government contractor with 11 men and 8 women on his payroll, is one of the unusual figures of the war, says a London reporter. The young magnate is Robert Scott, and two years ago he was earning \$7.50 a week in a machine shop. Later he and another poor boy formed a partnership to manufacture nuts and screws. The partner joined the army last year. Scott then invested all his savings in machinery and opened a shop for the manufacture of airplane parts and soon obtained government work.

Wants to Rent Dairy Farm

Practical farmer and rancher wants to rent dairy ranch for half the proceeds, everything furnished. His son and wife will assist him in a systematic and workmanlike manner. Apply at the Headlight office.