

What the Editors Say

Never were people so close to their newspapers as they are today. Never were the newspapers, great and small, performing such splendid service. They are rallying the people to war duties. They are taking up, one after another, the calls of the government and directing the mass-thought and mass-action.—Observer.

As the casualty lists come in increasing size from across the seas, sadness is brought into more and more American homes. But personal grief will be tempered by the righteousness of the cause in which these brave men have given themselves, and by the pride which all free people take in the magnificent results of their heroism.—Itemizer.

The local milk condenser is now paying \$2.85 per hundred for milk. A year ago the price was \$2.50. In 1916 it was \$1.60 and in 1915 it sold for \$1.35. Over 100 per cent increase in three years is surely making the "cow jump over the moon," when it comes to high prices. The dairymen ought not to complain even if feed and labor are high.—News Times.

Everybody wishes he was of the cheerful optimistic nature of the gent who writes the war bulletins for the German government. He said not long ago, "We retired from south of the Marne unnoticed." When it is recalled that about 20,000 Germans were captured and more than twice that number killed or wounded, one sees readily how difficult it is to attract notice during a battle.—Telephone Register.

"Well, the other fellows are doing it, why can't I?" said a violator of the food regulations when called before the food administration. Yes, they were, and still others of the fellows were leaping from mudsoaked parapets to face the shower of Hun bullets, or to be smothered in the kind of air poison that stupefies then kills by agonizing tortures. If you want to do as the other fellow does than go across and do as he does and don't howl with the other dissatisfied fellows at home. Sheridan Sun.

When the truth is known of the Japanese riots it is safe to guess that lurking in the back ground will be found the Hun propogandist just as he was found when the I. W. W. attempted reign of terror in the United States was investigated. German plans for world dominion were comprehensive, for as the slimy trail is followed there is first discovered the attempt to embroil America and at Japan in war, and as the further insurance against interference in the German plans in Europe external attempt to embroil America and probably in Japan, but the attempt failed in the first just as it will in the last because the German has never been able to understand any nation except his own and judges all by the same standards.—News Times.

It is not known whether the following creed was composed by a German or by a foreign student of Germanism. If it has the ring of genuineness it is not far fetched or over drawn. The military masters of Germany have acted upon this creed, and the German army, their disciples, has lived up to it. "Ye have heard how in the olden times it was said, 'Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth'; but I say unto you, 'Blessed are the valiant, for they shall make the earth their throne. And ye have heard men say, 'Blessed are the poor in spirit'; but I say unto you, 'Blessed are the great in soul and free in spirit, for they shall enter into Valhalla.' And ye have heard men say, 'Blessed are the peacemakers'; but I say unto you, 'Blessed are the war makers, for they shall be called, if not the children of Jehovah, the children of Odin, who is greater than Jehovah.'—News Reporter.

When a person gets something for nothing, said something, usually contains a joker or has a string attached to it. For instance, a certain preacher received from a patent medicine company an offer to provide his church with song books free of charge. It was explained that there would be a few ads in the front and back of the books, but that these ads would not be offensive to the members of the congregation, since the books were being secured for nothing. The preacher gave the order and the books arrived. He found the words to be mildly worded and decided to use the books. He explained from the pulpit how the books had been secured, and announced that they would sing No. 247. Imagine the people's surprise when, on reaching the second verse, they found themselves singing "Hark, the Heavenly angles sing, Johnson's pills are just the thing; Angelic voices meek and mild—two for man and one for child.—News Times.

Chronic Constipation.
It is by no means an easy matter to cure this disease, but it can be done in most instances by taking Chamberlain's Tablets and complying with the plain printed directions that accompany each package. For sale by Lamar's Drug Store.—Paid Adv.

Inspiring Showing by Oregon Volunteers.

For every four men from the nation at large who have volunteered for service in our country's army and navy, seven have volunteered from Oregon.

The latest published estimate of the number of volunteers in military and naval service is that issued by Provost Marshal General Crowder. He gives the figures as 1,400,000 men as of August 1, and states that this is the revised estimate.

From Oregon at the same date 16,112 men have volunteered.

Set down in graphic comparative form, in relation to the 1910 census of population, the figures show up as follows:

Nation 1,400,000 volunteers or 1.4 per cent.

Oregon, 16,112 volunteers or 2.4 per cent.

This matchless showing, unapproached by any other state in so far as we can ascertain from the many published records, is undoubtedly Oregon's chief claim for distinction in supporting our country's righteous war. All contributions of money or of men, or material for shipbuilding and airplane spruce production, pale into insignificance when compared with the individual sacrifices involved in this high proportion of men who volunteered their lives.

Oregon is an intensely patriotic state, but it takes the official records to reveal the superb intensity of a patriotism that impels seven of her sons to serve when only four volunteer from other states of the nation.

The foregoing figures do not include the draft men, except as they were released to volunteer in the navy or marine corps. Oregon's contribution of drafted men up to August 1 was 11,790, or 1.8 per cent of her 1910 population, as compared with 1,988,804 drafted into military service from the entire nation, or 2 per cent of the nation's population. This disparity in favor of Oregon was due to the fact that in the first draft volunteer enlistments were credited to the states, while in later drafts they were not taken into account.—Oregon Voter.

Why Not Now?

While the government is probing into various alleged grafts in connection with the carrying on of the present world conflict why would it not be a good idea for every state in the Union—Oregon not excepted—to have a little investigation "all their own" on some of the big war problems each state is compelled to finance. Many people are beginning to wonder and pause, and occasionally are doing some down-right hard thinking, trying to figure out why some fellows are making big money out of a common cause, while others perform equally as arduous duties merely through a spirit of patriotism—asking nothing and getting paid by the same method. While it is perfectly right and proper that any person who devotes his entire time to the government war program should be properly reimbursed it does not look like safe and sane business judgment, neither is it honest patriotism to put a few people in the state at the pie counter—and keep them there—while the great majority are being fed from the swill barrel. We are all working in and for a great cause but witness a few "patriots" gathering in all the shekels for a no greater work than is being performed daily by many a loyal and patriotic citizen, sort of gets a fellow's goat and causes us to wonder how much longer we can tolerate these conditions. There must be a leveling. The public is fast beginning to realize that far too many individuals are "milking" the government through alleged patriotic methods that redound to their own personal benefit. Why any person should be placed in a position to extract fabulous sums from any war cause while other boys on the firing line for thirty dollars a month are giving up their very lives, is a question that should not go unchallenged and the person who would—at this time—take from this government, the money, more than is rightfully due him for labor performed for the nation is a species of humanity that will sooner or later be dealt with in a way that will brand him as a traitor to the civilized world.—Umpqua Valley News.

Face a Long, Hard Struggle.

There is one way in which we might lose this war—in letting the thought slip into the public mind that victory is near at hand. Those persons who are holding out an expectation that the Germans will be defeated this year or in a few months are hurting the allied cause.

No one in high authority in ally circles entertains that improbable thought. Several months ago former President Taft said it would take 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 men from the United States and two or three years to win, and the consensus of official judgment in England and France confirms that belief. It is obvious that the administration's revised plans for extending the draft ages to 18 and 45 were adopted on grave information from the French and British governments that the German armies are still capable of striking mighty blows and that 5,000,000 soldiers will be needed from this side to bring the kaiser to terms.

We have now, overseas or in training here, as General March, chief of

staff, told the house committee yesterday, an army of 3,000,000 men. General Crowder explained that the new program is expected to raise 2,200,000 more men and that 2,000,000 will be called by the middle of next year. General March added that "we must not delude ourselves with the idea that those in the 18 and 19 classes are going to be deferred any length of time. They will have to be called early next spring in order to get their training in time to get to France."

Foch, Haig, Pershing, March, Crowder and others deep in military knowledge and high in command know that the enemy is far from beaten. He is falling back just now, but he has fallen back before, only to resume the offensive again and again with renewed fury, and nothing could better suit the kaiser now than to have the thought take root in the United States that the job is as good as done. Once let this impression become general and there will follow a widespread and dangerous letting down of purpose at home. Effect would slacken in many ways—in shipbuilding, in food conservation in purchase of Liberty bonds and war savings stamps, in raising and training armies, in supporting the Red Cross.

Most races are lost in the home stretch, often by riders or drivers who think the purse is as good as won and ease down. Many wars have been lost after the seemingly victorious armies and generals thought the victory was clinched. We must not lose this high cause by easing down and assuming that the Germans are whipped and will be routed soon.—Spokesman Review.

Two Bad Bills.

The Oregonian prints elsewhere, on this page, the resolutions adopted by the Oregon States Editorial Association, at its recent annual convention, in opposition to the two initiative proposals on the November ballot for the regulation of legal and delinquent tax notices, respectively. It is a subject on which the Oregonian has only a limited interest, but which is of moment to the country press of Oregon and to the people. The papers are entitled to fair pay for services, and they will not get it under the new bills as to legal publications. Indeed, the clear intent is that they shall not get it. The motive behind the measure is spite and reprisal, for it is but the newest phase of the long standing controversy between the Portland Journal and the state press. The measure affects the smaller newspapers, for no metropolitan journal is, or could be, a competitor for business of any kind.

The second bill is of immediate concern to the taxpayer public. Its ostensible purpose is to change the policy of the delinquent notice statute so as to substitute the mails for the newspapers. In other words, there shall be private, written notice of individual tax delinquencies, and not notice by publication through the papers. The real effect of the change in the law will be to throw the process of delinquent tax collection into confusion through failure to give adequate and complete notice of the delinquency either to the public or to the recalcitrant owner. Tax affairs is not an affair of private negotiation and arrangement between the property owner and the collector. It is primarily a public function carried out through official agencies; and the interest of the state is to collect its taxes. It is clear that any law which impedes reasonable facility in tax collection is a bad law, and it is equally clear that any law which expedites it is good law.

It is pretended, with much show of sympathy for the sad lot of the reality owner who is not able to keep up his tax payments, that he is entitled to commiseration and protection and that his failure to meet his proper obligations should not be exposed to the public view. So the ways of the non-payer are to be made easy, and the state or county is to take the load from him, and await his pleasure in clearing up his arrears.

The state has no such duty. It has the larger and more imperative duty of imposing its tax burdens with exact impartiality and of giving no preferences to anyone, particularly not to the taxpayer who does not pay as against the taxpayer who does pay. For if the amount of delinquencies is to be increased through laxness or leniency to delinquents, the deficit must be made up somehow and somewhere, and it will be done by the taxpayer who pays.

The Oregonian admonishes the tax-paying public that the two tax bills represent not merely a quarrel between the newspapers—more particularly one Portland newspaper and many state papers—but is a larger matter. The people should be, and doubtless will be, suspicious of any tax bill emanating from a notorious single tax source; and will be likely to think that it is a part of a far reaching design to make all accepted taxation methods odious so as the sooner to reach the goal of single tax.—Oregonian.

Dairy Ranch for Sale.

160 acres on Tillamook River, half bottom land, 13 cows and other stock. Price \$12,500. Net income from farm in 1917 \$1,800.—E. R. Garner, Hemlock, Oregon.

TWO BAD BILLS FITLY DENOUNCED BY STATE EDITORS.

Motive Believed Initiative Measure of a Portland Paper Exposed.

Resolutions adopted by the Oregon Editorial Association, August, 1918.

Whereas, a bill has been initiated by C. S. Jackson and his attorney, R. W. Hagood, of Portland, which said measures come before the legal voters of the State of Oregon at the November election, 1918, the purpose of the bill being to limit the charge for newspaper publication of all legal notices.

And, whereas, such rate proposed, viz: 30 cents per column inch of nine lines of solid brevier type the inch is only 3 1/2 cents per line for each insertion which is 25 percent less than the prevailing commercial rate, against 5 cents per line, the present prevailing price for the publication of all legal notices, unjust and unfair in every particular to the newspaper publishers of the state.

Therefore be it resolved, that it is the sense of the members of the State Editorial Association, now in regular session, that the newspapers of the state launch a publicity campaign that the taxpayers may be apprised of the true intent of the impending law, that is nothing more or less than the mailed fist of the Portland Journal which under the disguise of alleged economy, is attempting to carry out a pet measure and punish the country press because they have not, in the past, and will not in the future, bow to the will of the self-styled czar of newspaperdom, and which would endeavor to crush the country press into submitting to a most unreasonable, unfair and unjust compensation for a service they are now only receiving a fair price for performing.

Whereas, the Oregon Journal has submitted to the voters of the state a measure providing for the repeal of the statute relating to the publication of the delinquent tax list, has conducted a campaign of misrepresentation and in behalf of said measure, has vilified the newspaper publishers of the state and placed them in a false position before the people of the state.

Therefore, be it resolved by the State Editorial Association that the newspapers of the state make plain to their readers the following facts.

First—The uniform practice of the state of the Union is to notify owners of delinquent property of such delinquency through publication notice.

Second—That because of the failure of county assessors, past or future to correct assessment rolls so as to conform to the deed record, sheriffs are not in possession of the names and addresses of owners of delinquent property and a written notice is thereby impractical.

Third—That under the system of mailed notices the mortgagee of incumbered property is not notified of tax delinquency.

Fourth—That the entire cost of the publication notice is paid for by the owner of the delinquent property and not by the general taxpayers.

Fifth—That the owner of delinquent property is not the unfortunate toiler, but the boom real estate operator or the careless person. The former should receive publicity for the protection of poor persons who are purchasing property from him on installment contracts and have no other means of learning of tax delinquency. The latter needs the published notices to direct his attention to his delinquency.

Sixth—That the discontinuance of the published notice will result in far more property becoming delinquent than by reducing available revenue to the state and its political subdivisions, and receiving the opportunity for the operations of the delinquent tax shark.

Seventh—That by increasing the amount of unpaid taxes the general taxpayer is compelled to raise additional revenue. Therefore the retention of the present publication law is for the protection of the general taxpayer.

Eighth—That if the end sought is to reduce the cost of permitting taxes to become delinquent then the subject should be approached in a rational and scientific manner. A measure should be framed providing for reduction in penalties or interest, but in such manner as will not endanger delinquency.

Notice of Final Account.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed her final account as administratrix of the estate of Gust Nelson, deceased, in the County Court of Tillamook County, Oregon, and said court has appointed Monday September 9, 1918, at the court room at the Court House in Tillamook City, Oregon at 10 o'clock a.m., as the time and place for hearing objections to said account and the final settlement thereof.

Dated August 8th, 1918.

Luella Nelson, Administratrix.
H. T. Botts, Attorney.

Stomach and Liver Trouble.

No end of misery and actual suffering is caused by disorders of the stomach and liver, and may be avoided by the use of Chamberlain's Tablets. Give them a trial. They only cost a quarter. For sale by Lamar's Drug store.—Paid Adv.


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