

COST OF THE WAR.

Lives, Property and Money Lost and Destroyed.

In the Manufacturers' News, of Chicago, for September 19, 1918, R. E. Whittlesey, statistician of the Guarantee Trust Company, of New York, presents some startling statistics showing the "Cost of the war in money, property and lives," up to July 31, 1918, "from the best available sources." He shows that 22 nations are actively engaged in the war and that they have 31,357,383 square miles in area and a population of 1,349,561,000, of which 30,163,783 square miles and a population of 1,267,876,000 belong to the Allies. "In national wealth," says Mr. Whittlesey, "The five main Allies possessed before the war \$406,000,000,000, a sum nearly four times as great as the national wealth of the two central powers the latter being \$105,500,000,000. As to man power, the Allies could command on the battlefield 85,000,000 effectives, as against 26,000,000 of the central powers, a proportion of about 3 to 1." The article proceeds:

The Actual Cost of Money.

The money expended by the seven leading belligerents for purely war purposes during the four years has been estimated at about \$134,000,000,000. The enormous magnitude of this sum is beyond all comprehension and can be grasped only in terms of comparison with other wars. It has been said that this sum is greater than all combined money expenditures for all other wars since the beginning of recorded history. The total cost of all the wars fought since the American revolution, the aggregate fighting period covering sixty years, was only \$23,000,000,000, making the expenditure of the present war for only four years six times greater. It is about one-third of the total national wealth of the chief belligerents. The combined average daily war cost, computed on a four year basis, is about \$107,500,000 or \$4,479,000 each hour of the day.

These astounding expenditures have already entailed a debt for these nations six times greater than was their total debt prior to the war, representing the enormous sum of \$129,000,000,000. It took the belligerent nations a hundred years to accumulate a debt of \$23,560,000,000 which only four years of the war have multiplied by six.

Taking an average of 5 per cent interest, this debt involves an interest charge obligation of the chief belligerents of about \$6,500,000,000 annually. Assuming that this war will last another year, the total debt at the present rate of borrowing will amount to about \$190,000,000,000, and interest charges at the above rate to about \$9,500,000,000.

The author then proceeds to quote from an estimate by the National Foreign Trade Council on war losses, "which unfortunately does not go beyond 1916." Then he continues as follows:

Loss of Life in Dollars and Cents.

But the greatest and most irreparable loss entailed by the war is, of course, the loss of human life. It is the greatest because life is a priceless thing, and no value can be set upon it. Still in economics, as in all other sciences, in treating of man, emotional considerations are set aside, and a purely economic value, in terms of money, has been placed upon the individual, based upon his potential productive power. Thus Mr. M. Barriol, the celebrated actuary, gives the following figures as the capital value of man: In the United States, \$4,100; in Great Britain, \$4,140; in Russia, \$2,020; in Austria Hungary, \$2020 or an average of the five foreign nations of \$2,892.

The number of men already lost is 8,509,000 killed and 7,175,000 permanently wounded, or a total of 15,684,000. Thus society has been impoverished through the death and permanent disability of a part of its productive man power to the extent of \$45,000,000,000.

The loss of man, measured in terms of the capital value of the workers withdrawn from industry, is offset in some degree by the enhancement of the capital value of the remaining producers. This loss of man power is also partly offset by the large contingent of women drawn into industries. In England, out of the female population of 23,000,000 about 6,000,000 were engaged before the outbreak of the war in gainful occupations. Since the war broke out not less than 1,500,000 women have been added to the ranks of wage earners, an increase of fully 25 per cent. Moreover, about 400,000 women have shifted from non-essential occupations to man's work. In the United States, approximately 1,266,000 women are now engaged in industrial work, either directly or indirectly necessary to carry on the war.

The article concludes with the following:

Besides the loss in actual population there is a loss of potential population. Carefully compiled figures show that by 1919 the population of Germany will be 7,500,000 less than it would have been under ordinary circumstances. The people in Austria in 1919 will be 8 per cent less in number than in the year before the war. Hungary will be still worse off; it will have a population of 9 per cent lower than in pre-war days.

Protection is Fair to Our Allies.

Several articles have recently crawled into the press to the effect that, even admitting they will not conquer all they set out to conquer, the German people are elated because of their belief that after the war the banner of Great Britain will float beneath the Stars and Stripes—that in world affairs of the future Great Britain must play a role secondary to the United States.

There is no suspicion of German propaganda in articles of that sort, and the man who reads them should dismiss them from his mind. Newspapers should be chary in giving space to such articles. If the insidious German propagandists could create jealousy among the Allies by this sort of talk they would achieve their purpose, for these jealousies might speedily disrupt the co-ordination among Germany's enemies which has required so much punishment to bring about, and for which Clemenceau, the French premier, is so largely responsible. The American people are not fighting this war with any thought of the advantages they may gain over Great Britain. To suggest it is to insult the nation. A country that could forget that for nearly three years England was its first line of defense, while its administrative officials were playing up peace sentiment to win a re-election, would indeed display a "besotted base ingratitude."

It is without impiety to declare that we are joined with the Allies in this war to "lick hell out of the Hun." Germany must be shrunken. At the same time not only is it right and proper to take action to prepare this country for post-war commercial competition, but that the administration refuses to do so in a matter for sharp criticism. That action, however, is not to be taken with a view of inflicting Great Britain, but to insure tranquility to our own domestic concerns. Sound protectionists all applaud the steps which Great Britain herself is taking with this end in view. It is improbable, in this day and age, that the competition between us and our Allies after the war, will be attended by the bitterness which has characterized competition between the Allies and Germany because we believe ourselves incapable of the trade rogueries which have been practiced by Germany in the past. This competition will be more in the nature of friendly rivalry, for we Allies can play the game of trade as we play the game of campus, with out hitting below the belt. But there will be no objection to equipping ourselves with the shinguards or hear gear of protectionism as long as we play fair.

Then, let our banners entwine as they are planted on the redoubts of the Hun, and in the peace to come they will dip to each other as the allied shuttles of trade ply the Seven Seas.

The Sob-Sister Appeal.

By Gertrude Atherton of the Vigilantes.

In speaking of the Hun peace moves, Gertrude Atherton said recently:

"A great danger lurks in the belief that the government has the situation so well in hand it is not necessary for the individual to bother; in that pride (which often goeth before a fall) that scares stories, disseminated by German agents are easily recognized, and are but to laugh.

"When it comes to brains the Germans are outclassed, even in this young nation. Moreover, we have now had four years illuminating experiences with the Germans, and we know that they are liars. The more they protest, the less we believe the nigger in the woodpile. But while we have brains to match the beast we also are a very soft and sentimental people. Ruthless while we have a great war to win, we are liable to violent reaction the moment we are positive that Germany is broken and can do no more than put up a long and stubborn defense.

"The pacifists are still with us. And by the pacifists I do not mean societies existing under that name. They shot their bolt and are frightened into quiescence besides. I mean thousands of secret pro-Germans who are waiting their moment to work upon our sympathies and insure the ultimate triumph of their otherwise doomed fatherland.

"In this city of New York there is a powerful group of women of German extraction who are now—to use a sadly overworked word—camouflaging themselves magnificently, and it may safely be said there are corresponding groups in every city of any size in the union. These women contribute heavily (and with the utmost publicity) to war relief organizations. Before we went into the war, they were equally blatant pro-Germans, or, seeing that didn't work, gave thousands to the cause of pacifism—in other words to keep the United States from settling the fate of Germany.

"Now their new pose wins them high encomiums, the average citizen not realizing that anyone who remained a pro-German after the sinking of the Lusitania (charitably assuming that they did not know all the circumstances during the early months of the war) is hopelessly defective or crooked.

"Now the moment the Prussian hierarchy realizes that it is in its last precarious hole, and makes the allies a 'reasonable offer,' these women

will * * * make a passionate sobbing against any more 'useless slaughter of our boys in Europe.' Beware of the sob-sister appeal."

Lauder Says America Awake.

Harry Lauder, the Scotch comedian, who toured America with a war message from Great Britain, is back home in John Bull's tight little island with the following written report to his fellow countrymen, which has just been reprinted in the New York American:

Ye remind the tale of the train jumper who said he was for Frisco if only his trousers held out. Well, when the folks 'in New York asked me how much ground I was covering I said: "The Continent of North America if my voice held out." And it has held out. But my arm's sore with the handshakes.

I think that every man and boy in the United States over 10 must have had a go at my paw. If I'm a bit disjoined the day ye must pit it all down to the wedding. There's been a wedding the morn. It's my wife's niece, Mary Kerr Vallance (and a bonny lassie she is.) She's married a brave soldier laddie of the name of Hamilton. And a fine name too.

Well, I'm writing these casual notes in momentary expectation of being called out to form part of a family group in the back garden. Och There they go, will you just excuse me for a minute?

Voice—Look pleasant please.
Lauder—How can I look pleasant with a crick in my—
Click.

Well, thank goodness, that's over. It was a wonder my voice held out, for in traveling 32,000 miles I addressed 2,000,000 people. It seems to me that every British propagandist in America should first undergo voice training on the hills.

Still, I may mention that when I started out you got the best of every thing at the hotels, and only a hyphenated waiter, who has since been interned, seemed to know there was a war on. When I came back six months later I lived on brown bread and attempted thefts of sugar.

In money the results of the campaign were \$11,000,000 for the various war loans.

The effects don't end there. The Americans, like the Scots, are as prudent in the cash department as they are reckless in the charge, and, having put their money into the war they decided it was their war and put themselves in too—right in. And they're for keeps there.

You may take it from me, and I know, for I've been all over America, that this is the spirit of the states: "This as much our war as yours. It is more our war than yours, because there is more of us."

Yes, and I have another message—a message of friendship—signed and sealed, and endure forever. All the misdeeds of prejudice between us and our cousins have been blown away by the great guns of war. The mist was the poison gas of German propaganda.

It was the Germans taught the Americans that we were all "Haw, how Johnnies." It was the Germans taught us that the Americans were all spread-eagle, cock-a-doodle, get-off-the-earth hustlers.

We know better now. And the reception a simple Scotch comedian got from the American people is a sign.

Swat The Tax Shark Bill.

Let the present delinquent tax publication law of Oregon alone.

Whenever the voters of the state lamper with an existing statute of merit, the inevitable result is a boomerang. Whenever, likewise the freak legislation fiends succeed in placing some wild etherial plan on the statute books, the voters of Oregon bear the burden until such time as the law can be cut off the books. Such is the history of freak legislation.

Get this point clear. The present delinquent tax publication law was devised for one purpose only—to protect the unfortunate delinquent taxpayer from that peculiar brand of social parasite known as the title grabber. It is considered a model law by adjoining states and its practical application has convinced all that it is a statute of merit. When speaking of statutes, merit can only be measured by service rendered to the citizens of the state.

C. S. Jackson, editor of the Portland Journal, is attempting to substitute a pet scheme of his own to replace the present law.

Glance at the difference between the present law and the Jackson camouflage measure:

The present law provides that a mail notice be sent to all delinquents within a certain time following the delinquency date.

The Jackson law does likewise. The present law, to save the delinquent property from the title grabbers and scheming land attorneys, who are always "taking a chance" on delinquent titles, further provides that when the mail notices fail to perform their function, then and only then, may the notice be given publication.

The Jackson law amendment leaves out the publication entirely, and thus the delinquent who fails to get his notice is entirely at the mercy of the title grabber.

Which is the better law? Which

serves the interest of the taxpayer best? Which is the more equitable statute from the taxpayers' viewpoint?

The answer is apparent to every thinking voter. Vote 'NO' on Jackson's delinquent tax bill.

Commissioner For the South End of Tillamook County.

We the undersigned citizens of Tillamook County have known R. O. Richards the Independent candidate for County Commissioner for the south end of the county for many years, and know him to be honest and reliable.

And we believe he will make the best man we could elect for county Commissioner. He has done considerable road work in the south end of the county as road supervisor, and his work has always been satisfactory, showing he was industrious, and had good judgment in road building.

Here is your chance to get a man for County Commissioner that is capable, honest, patriotic, and an old time Tillamooker, who has succeeded in his business as a farmer. If you want such a capable man for County Commissioner vote for R. O. Richards, Tuesday November 5, 1918.

- O. P. Mattoon, Hebo.
- E. E. Cross, Hebo.
- F. H. Messner, Cloverdale.
- J. C. Dunn, Meda.
- H. A. Hess, Meda.
- D. M. Penter, Cloverdale.
- W. N. Bays, Beaver.
- W. Clent King, Beaver.
- C. H. Wolfe, Tillamook.
- Thos Coates, Tillamook.
- Alex. McNair, Tillamook.
- M. W. Harrison, Tillamook.
- E. T. Haltom, Tillamook.
- E. Jenkins, Tillamook.
- C. H. Little, Tillamook.

Paid Adv Paid for by O. P. Mattoon and E. E. Cross.

SANITATION.

That the germ is the cause of most deadly disease is more than mere theory—it is a real fact. The work of tuberculosis sanitoriums, the typhoid hospitals in the canal zone, the vaccine laboratories are all evidence of the fact that the safety of man does not depend on good or bad luck, but upon the fight which each individual makes upon the disease germs, the cause of most losses of life and dollars. In selecting a weapon to kill the germs of disease several vital questions must be looked squarely in the face or disinfectant will be little better than useless. First—Has the disinfectant the power to kill all kinds of disease germs? 2nd, Can the disinfectant be used safely whenever disease germs are found? 3rd, Is it effective, when used anywhere and every where, and by any body, and can it be used with safety? Therefore a disinfectant that can be used with safety must not be a poison or caustic acid, whereas poisonous disinfectants endanger the life of human beings or animals, this can be verified by turning to the files of our daily papers. When buying a disinfectant be sure what you buy as your life may depend on that purchase, look at the label, note the germ killing power and if it is poison or not. Disinfectants are measured upon the germ killing strength of undiluted carbolic acid, which they term a phenol coefficient. Look for the phenol coefficient on the label.

B. K. was tested by the United States Hygiene Laboratory and found to have a phenol coefficient 10 plus or ten times stronger than undiluted carbolic acid as a germ killer. Much stronger than coal tar disinfectants—much safer.

Safe—B.-K. contains no poison, acid or oil.

Clean—B.-K. is colorless, leaves stain on floors or walls.

Droddorant—B.-K. destroys foul odors leaves no odor of itself.

Cheap to Use—B.-K. is so much stronger than other disinfectants that it does more disinfecting for the same money. Use it in Barber Shops, Barns, Bath Tubs, Bleaching, bread boxes, chambers, closets, cupboards, cuts and scratches, house and kitchen, laundry, nasal and throat sprays, nursing bottles, operating rooms, purifying air, sick rooms, etc.

B.-K. is not a cure all but thorough germ killer. Protect yourself low against any dangerous disease germs that you may come in contact with by using B.-K. B.-K. is sold in quart and gallon bottles. Our guarantee. B.-K. stands absolutely on what it does for you. Use it according to directions then if you don't find it exactly as represented by us we will refund your money—For sale by Kuppenbender, both phones.

Unusual Times

WE ARE facing the most extraordinary situation in the history of our country. Never before have so many new problems—so many demands for re-adjustment—thrust themselves upon men and women for settlement.

Things big with fate are happening and we must know how to adjust our business—our homes—our personal lives to the new conditions.

This bank publishes a Monthly Bulletin Letter that represents a very unusual service at this time. In a clear and general way these Bulletins present the pith of facts that influence your welfare.

This is one of the ways we are helping our friends and customers to meet the demands of the present and assisting them in their plans for the future. We will gladly mail future copies regularly to anyone free for the asking.

Tillamook County Bank
Tillamook, Oregon

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For disinfecting where Contagious or infectious diseases are prevailing.

CARBOLIC COMPOUND is a powerful Germicidal mixture and by its use will improve general stable conditions.

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Real Gravely is the common-sense chew for men. It is economical. A man gets his tobacco satisfaction out of a smaller chew and fewer of them. The good Gravely taste lasts a long while. Two or three small squares of Real Gravely stays with you

longer than a big hunk of ordinary plug. Each piece is packed in a pouch. These are the plain facts about Gravely Plug Tobacco.

It goes further—that's why you can get the good taste of this class of tobacco without extra cost.

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Real Gravely Chewing Plug
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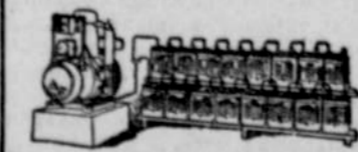
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