



The Girl and the Bishop

HE was one of the best known American bishops, preaching straight-out, man-fashion sermons to the boys in France. Everywhere they liked what he said and the way he said it.

On a certain night last summer, he was scheduled to speak in the big hut in one of the largest centers. His subject was announced. The hour was set for eight o'clock. Everything was ready.

Then came the telegram. It came in the middle of the afternoon. It threw the head Secretary into a frenzy. It was from Paris.

It said that the most popular American actress in France would arrive to give her performance that evening!

The girl and the bishop at once!

A hurried consultation was held and then it was explained to the bishop how matters stood.

"What time does she arrive?" asked the bishop.

"A little after eight o'clock," said some one.

"Then it's perfectly simple," the bishop went on. "Move my meeting ahead to seven o'clock. It will last only forty-five minutes. Then clear the hut, re-arrange the benches and bring on your musical comedy star!"

"Do you mean it?" they gasped.

"Why, of course!"

And that is exactly what they did. At 7.45 o'clock the bishop closed his meeting and at 8:15 o'clock the actress began her show, from the same stage.

There was no pretense about it—no attempt to get an audience for a religious meeting by announcing a vaudeville show. Each gathering was announced for exactly what it was. And at both gatherings the hut was packed!

The American soldier needs diversion and entertainment as well as he needs religion. He gets both at his hut—each one in its place, each one clearly defined, honestly labelled, sincerely offered.

This United War Work Campaign is for funds to carry clean, wholesome amusement to the soldiers as much as to provide them with the athletic, educational, religious and social background of home. It is to round out the lives of the men whose existence in a foreign country would become narrow and monotonous.

Give—to let the soldiers have a few of the good things you have every day.

TAFT CHARGES WILSON SEEKS TO BE DICTATOR.

Wants Democratic Congress he can Mould "Absolutely to his Will"

By William Howard Taft
(By Courtesy of The Public Ledger)

Philadelphia, Oct. 25—The president, having put by, in grim times like these, the scruples of taste in his appeal to the American people for the return of a Democratic Congress, of course invites a respectful consideration and discussion by every loyal American citizen of what he says.

The appeal of the president is forcible but specious. The united leadership he asks is autocratic power in fields in which the Constitution and principles of democracy require that he should consult other representatives of the people than himself.

In pursuit of his policies, he consults neither his own party nor any other. He wishes a Democratic Senate not because he would seek their assistance in the foreign policy to which by the fundamental law they are to advise the consent, but because he can mould them absolutely to his will without consulting them. He has visited his displeasure on every Democratic member of either house who has differed with him and called upon that member's constituency to reject him.

Does Nation Need a Dictator?

It is not necessary for the country's welfare that he should be absolutely ruler of this nation for the two years ensuing from March 4 next? That is the premise upon which the soundness of his appeal, in its ultimate analysis, must rest. Do we need during the life of the next Congress a dictator? One who knows the facts of this war, and our part in it, and who loves liberty and popular government must answer no. The war is nearly won. It may take a year longer. We hope it will be less. The complex questions of the terms of peace are to be settled in the term of the Congress now to be elected.

The still more difficult questions of reconstruction after the war are to be met by that congress. Do the American people by their action in the next election wish to make both the terms of peace and the reconstruction after the war depend on the uncontrolled will of Woodrow Wilson? That is the issue that he puts to them in his appeal.

"Unless you give me uncontrolled power you repudiate me and my leadership before the world."

Aut Coesar aut nullus.

Has Unprecedented Power.

Never in the history of this country has the President had such vast and unlimited power as he has to-day. It has been often exercised through agencies selected by him without great consideration of the individual. Far too many instances of partisanship in the selection of these agencies are known of all men to give point to the President's disclaimer of thought of party in this appeal. The people restrained protest against arbitrary exercise of power in their anxiety to win the war. The power which the President has voted to him by the Republicans in both houses. They manifested no partisan desire to withhold it, in spite of the knowledge that it would tempt the use of it for partisan purposes.

The great measure for which the President can claim credit in this war are the two draft acts. The first he could not have secured but for Republican support. The second he did not initiate until four months after he had first rejected it and until after Republicans and certain Democrats he had prescribed for differing with him had forced it upon his reluctant attention.

Says Statement is Untrue.

But for the Republican Congressional support that he has had in this war he could not have conducted it to its present status. He charges republican leaders with seeking to take the choice of policy and conduct of this war out of his hands by putting it under instrumentalities of their own choosing.

The difficulty with this statement is that it is not true. The mere mention of the name of Julius Kahn and his work in the Congress answers every reflection the President makes on the Republican minority.

What the Republican leaders attempted to do was to furnish the President with an executive organization by which he might carry on the war more effectively. There was not the slightest suggestion that he was not to appoint those who were to exercise the powers under his supervision and direction. He did not wish to delegate power to his appointees sufficient to enable them to achieve what had to be done and so objected.

In the end he was driven to do in more awkward way that which months before the Republicans sought to give him effective machinery to do. Thus the War Council of Mr. Baker passed into innocuous desuetude, while Stettinius and Geothals, first rejected, were given requisite power.

Alleged "Lamentable" Waste.

Thus Denman was put forward, withdrawn, then another, then another and finally Schwab was given the unrestricted chance to push the making of ships. So with aviation, a lamentable waste and failure came first and then Ryan with requisite headship and authority is doing the job.

What was it that stimulated a reform of lamentable methods and delays in clothing, rifles, machine guns, artillery, and ammunition but investigations in the Senate Military Committee of Republicans and a few wilful put patriotic Democrats?

The patriotism and usefulness of the Republicans as a minority in winning this war stand out so clearly as compared with that of the leaders of the Democratic majority that the Republicans may well go to the people on the issue which the President raises.

Nor is there any more real weight in the President's plea that an election of a Republican Congress will injure the cause of the country in this war abroad as a vote of want of confidence in his prosecution of the war.

Invokes Faith of Allies.

The intelligence which he says the European people have, has enabled them to see that an election of a Republican Congress will mean a more certain prosecution of this war to an unconditional surrender than if the President shall secure a House and Senate who will only do his will and second his desires.

The shiver which went through the hearts of the American people when implied proposals of the President's first note for a negotiated peace were so quickly accepted by Germany was shared by all the brave but suffering people of our allies.

For reasons apparent to all, the real expressions of feeling in respect to President Wilson's utterances in England and France are restrained. But when the torrent of American public opinion compelled a gradual return toward a demand for unconditional surrender the joy of our allies was unrestrained. They know that a verdict at the election for a Republican House will end forever the dangers which seemed to face a negotiated peace.

Instead of obstructing the President and our allies in winning this war and a dictated peace, nothing would so discourage the Germans and hearten our allies as the return of a Republican Congress.

"YANKS" THE ONLY NAME THAT STICKS.

No Other Name Has Found Favor With the American Fighters.

Now that the American soldiers are known as Yanks, everywhere in Europe, says the Red Cross Magazine, it seems strange that anybody ever tried to fasten other names on them. Yet there were many shortlived movements to disprove in this case the old axiom that is lasting nickname must be spontaneous, not artificial. The Red Cross Magazine has received from Heywood Brown, long a correspondent with our men at the front, the following accounts of those futile efforts.

When the first division of the A. E. F. set sail for France, it forgot to pack its name with the rest of its equipment. The omission was not discovered until the tobacco ships were three days out. Major General William L. Sibert posted the following notice.

"The English soldier is called 'Tommy', the French soldier is called 'Polly'. We would like suggestions for a fitting name for the American soldier.

Suggestions came fast enough, but they were scattering. Some of the names, such as 'Gringo' evidently originated along the Mexican border. Others seemed pure inventions—for instance, 'Red Avengers', 'Sammy' was not mentioned and only one man in the whole division took the trouble to suggest 'doughboy'. The men were using this word as a matter of course and never thought of it as a nickname.

Vive Les "Teddies"

Nothing on the list of suggestions appealed to the general or his staff and they decided to let the French name the Americans. The first company had just swung into step up one of the main streets of the landing port when an excited Frenchman cried, 'Vive les Teddies. The French public seized upon the name eagerly and it was as 'Teddies' that the troops were hailed when they marched in Paris on the Fourth of July. But before the name was well established General Pershing told some of the newspaper men that he didn't think it quite suited the need. He suggested that they think up something on their own account, and Henri Bazin of the Philadelphia Public Ledger asked "How about Sammie from Uncle Sam?"

The general thought that might do and the combined press forces of America undertook to put this name over to the American people. It occurred again and again in almost every story sent from France to America; but suddenly the war correspondents found that in spite of the vast publicity machinery which they controlled the word was not holding up. No matter what the rest of the world did, the soldiers would have none of the name. Somehow they felt that it had a curious belittling sound. There was nothing verile to Sammy as there was to Tommy. One officer explained that he didn't like the word because at West Point mess, the slang for molasses was 'Sammy'. He had been out of the academy for 12 years, but he declared even yet the word gave him a sticky feeling!

All the time 'doughboy' went on. The newspaper men were familiar

with this nickname, but it was not until late in the summer that they began to realize its availability for copy. There was the handicap that 'doughboy', applied only to the infantrymen, but for a time the name seemed to have been adopted as applying to all American fighting men.

Yanks It Is.

The next stage in the development of a real nickname for the American army is outlined in this editorial article from The Stars and Stripes, under the title, 'Yanks It Is.'

Nicknames are not manufactured. Where they are, the "nick" doesn't stick. The world's greatest thinkers couldn't plaster a nickname on the American army that would stick 10 minutes.

For the American army has already received his nickname over here that nothing can shake loose.

It is "Yanks".

It wasn't manufactured for the American army, it wasn't carefully thought out by any prearranged mental drive. It was just the nickname everyone over here took for granted.

Yank no longer means a soldier of the north. It means a soldier from the United States—north, south, east or west, so long as he wears the khaki of Uncle Sam and battles or works under the old flag. It means "Dixie" and Yankee Doodle" rolled into one.

"Sammy" was a joke, and a painful one. "Buddy" failed to land. One nickname alone has stood the shell fire of discussion. It is Yanks—Yanks, representing north and south, east and west, anything wholly American.

You can't manufacture a nickname in a century, but one can be hooked to you in a day—Yanks is it!

Finally on August 14, 1918, the army's chief of staff, General Peyton C. March, semi-officially sanctioned "Yanks" and threw "Sammy" into the discard.

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 sanatoriums, 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 disinfecting 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.

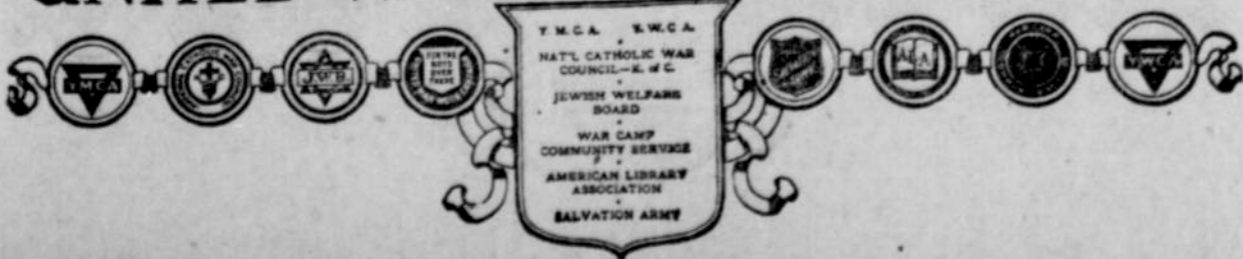
Clean—B.-K. is colorless, leaves stain on floors or walls.

Droborant—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 now 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.

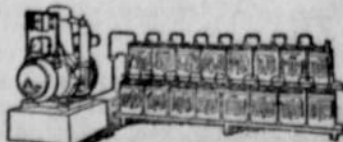
UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN



DELCO-LIGHT

The complete Electric Light and Power Plant

Plenty of bright, safe clean electric light. No more hot, smoky lamps.



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