

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

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Editorial Snap Shots.

Demobilization should start at once at Washington, D. C., for thousands of dollars could be saved doing away with the hundred and one burlesque and the big army of men holding down soft, practical jobs.

The garbage man will do a rare business these days packing away stores of substitutes. And why not gather up some of the food commissioners as well for they are no longer needed?

We are anxious to know what the government is going to do with the pro-Germans who have been placed in detention camps. If a vote of the people could be taken they would decide to send them back to Germany. That is where they belong.

It seems to be the fashion in Germany for all the high muck-a-mucks to be abdicating and fleeing to Holland or some neutral country. What is most surprising is the number. Since the armistice was signed the news reports give numerous abdications every day.

Don't be a pessimist. Industrial conditions will soon right themselves and it will not be long before the wheels of industry will be buzzing again, giving plenty of employment to wage earners. It will take a little time to change from war work activities, but not as long as some persons imagine.

President Wilson has decided to go to France and attend the peace conference. It would have been the right thing for the President to have attended the armistice conference, but as Germany was exceedingly anxious to come to terms as the German army was on the point of sustaining a crumbling defeat the president could not get there in time.

The crowned heads of Europe have taken a terrible fall this year. They plunged the world into war and can see now what fools they made of themselves. Even though some of them have fled to Holland, the assassin will get them before long. They are fully aware of this and they are enjoying a little hell on earth, never knowing when the assassin's bomb will hurry them into eternity.

The majority of boys in the Army and Navy will be just as anxious to get back to civil life as they were to enlist in the country's cause. Since they have helped the Kaiser and Germany has surrendered they know there is no more fighting to be done, hence it is only natural that the boys should want to get back to their homes and loved ones and again devote their time to peaceful employment.

It must be exceedingly embarrassing to the government of the United States to receive messages from Germany, asking President Wilson to intercede in that country's behalf. They can't fool the United States by playing the baby act, for that is what they are doing, with the hope of obtaining better peace conditions. It is only reasonable to suppose that some of the women that are now appealing to the United States for food were amongst those who celebrated the sinking of the Lusitania.

During the process of changing from war work to other industrial work there will be some loss of time for workmen. This is unavoidable, but it is not going to take long, to adjust it, although it is no easy job to change the occupations of men from one job to another. We disagree with those who hold pessimistic views, who are unduly alarmed where men are employed in war work and the soldiers returning from France are going to obtain employment. We predict that things will soon right themselves. Back to the farm should be the first slogan.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in the closing hours of the Pan-American Labor Conference, served general warning that no general reduction of wages nor increase in working hours after the war would be accepted without a bitter fight by organized labor. If that is the attitude of labor, then the United States is going to see labor troubles in the near future or the industries of the country will close down. Wages will have to come down, and so will the high cost of living. No one wants to see labor troubles nor industrial stagnation during the process of changing from war work activities, but one must not close their eyes to the fact that they will occur if radical ideas prevail and labor insists on the continuation of abnormal wages.

After the Franco-German war in 1870, a large number of Germans left that country and came to the United States, and it is possible that there will be another exodus from Germany after peace is declared. Will the government allow it? Pro-Germanism and German spies were to be found in every section of the country, and when the war broke out

a reign of terror was started by blowing up munition factories, etc., but the strong arm of the government and public indignation soon put a stop to that. So the question will soon be raised as to whether it will be wise to allow Germans to come to this country in large numbers and again sow the seeds of anarchy and discord in the United States. Our opinion is that they should be compelled to stay in Germany and made to help pay for the blood-thirsty, destructive war. It would be wrong to allow them to come to the United States and shirk their share of paying for the damage they have done in Belgium and France.

There is a good deal of speculation what terms the allies will impose upon Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. If the terms of the armistice with Germany are any criterion to judge by, the severity of the peace terms will stagger Germany. She will have to pay, and pay a tremendous sum, for the loss of life and destruction she imposed upon a large proportion of the world, for Germany is not deserving of any pity. She is just as arrogant today as she was when the war started, unrepentant and no doubt, gloating over the wreck and destruction of life. To deal leniently with Germany means another bloody war in a few years. As to Austria, she, too, will have to pay a big indemnity, with loss of territory. As the United States is not at war with Turkey and Bulgaria, England and France will have to settle with them. The Turkish empire will no longer control the Dardanelles, nor will the Turks be allowed to massacre the Armenians, for Turkey will have to pay a terrible price for joining hands with Germany.

It is beginning to come to light that the British fleet played a more important part in the winning of the war than most persons in the United States realized. Had Germany been able to become master of the seas, there is not much doubt but what she would have won the war and ruled the world. The British fleet stood in the way and bottled Germany up. Edgar Piper, of the Oregonian, who is in Europe as a guest of the English government, with other American editors, is writing some interesting letters to the Oregonian on this subject after visiting the British fleet. Mr. Piper was evidently amazed with what he saw, for this is how he describes it:

"As a picture it was perfect. As a spectacle it was glorious. As a lesson it was an incomparable exhibition of national power. It was the culmination of a thousand years of Great Britain's mastery of the seas. No doubting America who has wondered what England had done in the war could fail to find his answer here. It was complete, all-conquering, tremendous. This fleet saved Great Britain from early defeat. It saved the allies cause. It made possible America's effective entry into the war. It is the foundation and backbone of the entire opposition to Germany's plan to conquer the world."

Some are claiming that the United States won the war. They overlook the fact that for four years the armies on the Western front were deadlocked, notwithstanding Germany's persistent efforts to break through the French, English and Belgium lines. Neither could the allies break through, but during the four years the latter stood the brunt of the fighting and kept nibbling away at the German army. Every battle Germany engaged in made her that much weaker in man power, and when General Foch made the great drive in the summer he knew that the allies during the four years had nibbled away at Germany's man power and she did not have sufficient men to withstand the repeated drives that were made, and had not Germany asked for peace when she did the German army would have crumbled up as completely as the Austrian army did on the Italian front. That was why the Germans were so exceedingly anxious to sign the armistice and accept the sever terms, for they saw that crushing defeat and surrender of the whole German army was inevitable. The French generals at the commencement of the war said the only way to defeat the German army was to keep nibbling at it. Now that the war is won we should not overlook the fact the nibbling process was one thing out of many that knocked the stuffing out of the German army. So it is hardly fair to claim that the United States won the war, but it did play a very important part in the grand finale.

An interesting news item, which appears on another page, gives some idea of what Clackamas county is doing in obtaining hard surfaced roads at nominal cost. That county is operating its own plant, which constructed 4.05 miles of standard five-inch hard surfaced pavement at a cost per square yard of \$1.015. It is what is called the Clackamas County home made pavement. We believe it would be good business policy for Tillamook County to operate a like plant, if some experienced and capable person could be selected to run it economically, for the success of such an undertaking depends upon those who manage it. This is the reason why Clackamas County was able to lay pavement at so small a cost,

when the cost of labor was exceedingly high, as well as material. With that kind of showing in this county and with \$50,000 to go into hard surfaced roads next year, it would add greatly to building the hard surfaced road through the county. Everybody who are interested in good roads in this county see the importance of more hardsurfaced roads, who are heartily in favor of obtaining them as soon as possible. In fact, the people are going to demand them, for it is a waste of money to keep on dumping money into macadam roads where auto and auto truck travel is heavy. We have been wasting the road money in this way too long already, and it is just as well to quit it as soon as possible, for longer hard surfacing is delayed more it will cost for the up-keep of the main thoroughfare through the county. Therefore, if it is a wise thing to do, the county should operate its own plant if it can lay hard surfaced pavement at the small cost Clackamas County is doing. This, however should not stand in the way of paving companies bidding on the work. All good boosters should help boost for considerable more hard surfaced roads every year, and this raises the question again whether it would be wise or unwise to bond the county.

A movement was started in the United States to designate the 7th of December as "Britain's Day," and, no doubt, some date will be suggested later to celebrate "United States Day." Quite a number of persons are not properly informed as to the important part England took in the war and the sacrifices she made in life and money. Previous to the United States entering the war, John Bull was packing the heaviest load, financing her allies and providing them with food, money and munitions of war. When the United States entered the war, England was relieved of much of that burden, the great resources of this country coming to her assistance at a critical stage of the war. England readily appreciated this, and it put new life and vim into the Britisher. Like the United States, England had but a small, insignificant army when the war broke out. It commenced pouring men into France, which stood a large number of the hard knocks of the war, and to-day has an army of 3,000,000 men. The Kaiser ridiculed England's little contemptible army, but was worried at the same time, for he knew of the pugnacious, bulldog characteristic of John Bull when it is taken into consideration that England lost more than 50 percent of her young men in the early part of the war, and in October had a casualty list of 158,000, this will give some idea of the tremendous losses England suffered the past four years and a quarter. What saved the day for the allies was the British fleet, which bottled Germany up, and from the looks of things now almost starved Germany into surrender. But this was not without serious loss, for after defeating the German fleets that were at sea, England suffered severely from the submarine menace, as well as other countries. It was a most serious situation, yet England did not flinch but grappled successfully with the difficult problem, building thousands of submarine destroyers and doubling the tonnage of her great fleet. It was the British fleet with the assistance of the United States fleet, that made it possible to ship over 2,000,000 of our boys to France with but little loss. A large number of persons were greatly alarmed at first and predicted that the submarines would torpedo vessels with United States troops. We can thank the British navy, to a large extent, that our boys reached England and France in safety, all of which goes to prove how dependent the allies were upon one another and which brought about the defeat of Germany and a barbarous and blood-thirsty nation.

PROVED TRUTH OF OLD ADAGE

That "a Little Learning is a Dangerous Thing" Seems Shown by This Anecdote.

A certain lawyer of a bygone generation, Mass Jones by name, had a case before a justice of the peace out in the country, says Case and Comment. He was for the defendant, while a wisecrack of a schoolmaster who had picked up a few Latin words, appeared for the plaintiff.

The fact were all in the schoolmaster's favor, and in summing up he would exclaim with great gusto as he made his points "and that is the summum bonum of the matter, and the case must go to the plaintiff."

Mass had really no defense, but his ready wit and keen sense of the ridiculous supplied him with one. So when he came to reply he said to the justice, "I have a great regard for that old law of summum bonum, on which the gentleman wholly relies, for its antiquity. It was an old English law, and served well its day and generation. But the people finally outgrew it and became dissatisfied with it; and it was one of the laws England tried to force upon the colonies.

"But," said Mass, raising his voice and arm on high, "our forefathers fought and split their blood in the Revolution to overthrow that law, and they did overthrow it, and then they reared in its stead the law of a pluribus unum, which must govern this case."

Thereupon the justice said, "I have a great deal of respect myself for that old English law, summum bonum. It was good enough for that time, and good enough for the English, but I agree with Mr. Jones that our forefathers tumbled that law over in the Revolution, and this case will be decided in favor of the defendant under the law of a pluribus unum, which was put in its place."

KING ARTHUR'S ROUND TABLE

Legend of Sir Galahad and the "Holy Graal" as Recorded by English Writer.

Sir Galahad of Tennyson's "The Holy Graal," was the noblest and purest knight of the Round Table. The title was invented by Walter Map in the "Quest of the Graal." Morley, in his "English Writers," says Sir Galahad was the son of Mapp's L'Ancelet and Elaine. The son and namesake of Joseph of Arimathea, Bishop Joseph, to whom the holy dish was bequeathed, first instituted the Order of the Round Table. The initiated at their festivals sat as apostle knights round the table, with the Holy Graal in the midst, leaving one seat vacant as that which the Lord had occupied and which was reserved for a descendant of Joseph, named Galahad. Whatever man else attempted to sit in the place of Galahad the earth swallowed. It was called therefore the Siege (seat) Perilous. When men became sinful, the Holy Graal, visible only to pure eyes, disappeared. On its recovery depended the honor and peace of England, but only Sir Galahad, who was at the appointed time brought to the knights by a mysterious old man clothed in white, and placed in the Siege Perilous—only the pure Sir Galahad succeeded in the quest.

Gulls as Human Food.

"The flesh of gulls," says one of the best-known cyclopedias, "is rank and coarse." So it is. You have only to shoot a gull and cook it to find this is the case, and that as a dinner dish it is a complete failure.

Yet in Iceland gull flesh is one of the principal winter foods of the people. There, in early summer, when the cliffs swarm with nesting gulls, parties are organized and men are let down over the lofty precipices by ropes. They catch young gulls, which are as fat as butter, and send them up to the top in sacks. The moment they reach the top the birds are skinned. A great cauldron of boiling water is ready and into this the bodies are dipped and held for a few seconds. This completely does away with the fishy taste, and the birds are then taken home and hung in smoke until they are thoroughly dried.

When winter comes they are cooked and eaten, and are as delicate as any chicken or game bird, but far more fat and nourishing.

Call for School Warrants.

All outstanding school warrants are hereby called for payment issued by school district No. 9. Interest ceases this 12th day of November, 1918.

Erwin Harrison, Clerk.

AMAZON LEGEND IS GREEK

Stories of Wonderful Feats of Warlike Women Had Their Origin in That Country.

When Russian women, following the revolution which deposed the czar, took up arms in behalf of their country, it seemed that the ancient Greek myth of the Amazons was close to realization. The legend of the Amazons was a favorite among the Greeks, who loved to weave stories of the wonderful feats of these warlike women.

According to the legend the Amazons, who were irresistible in war, lived on the shores of the Black sea. The first Amazons were women whose husbands had all been killed in war. The widows decided that marriage was a condition of servitude, and determined to have no more of it. So they trained themselves in the use of arms and became the terror of their masculine neighbors, according to an article in the People's Home Journal.

Three famous queens of the Amazons are mentioned—Hippolyte, who was conquered by Hercules; Penthesilea, who was slain by Achilles while aiding the Trojans; Thelstris, who visited Alexander the Great, accompanied by three hundred of her warriors.

The Amazon river was so named because early Spanish explorers who were floating down that great stream believed they saw a race of women warriors on the land bordering the river.

CAN LEARN TO LIKE TASKS

Quality Once Acquired, Many Men Will Find Their Life Take on a Brighter Hue.

It is a remarkable fact that most men are engaged in occupations that they dislike. We know many a doctor who would far rather be an author, and, by the same token, we know some authors whom we would like to be doctors or something else. There are statesmen who always wanted to be blacksmiths, and blacksmiths who wanted to be statesmen. In many instances they could trade and the country would be the gainer.

But that's neither here nor there. The thing to be considered is that we can make life a whole lot easier by learning to like tasks that we now do not like. It can be done, strange as it may seem. Many a man has learned to like to play croquet or to eat greens. There are instances of men who actually fell in love with their wives.

It will not do to merely assume a grin-and-bear-it attitude toward the unpleasant task. Eat it up. Go at it as though there were not half as much fun in doing anything else in the world. You will then certainly discover that you were not nearly so badly off as you thought you were.—Los Angeles Times.

King Named Pennsylvania.

It was Charles II who gave the name Pennsylvania to the American colony. The founder would have named it New Wales on account of its rugged and beautiful scenery. A good story is told of how Charles subjected when they met in the park. "Why dost thou remove thy hat friend Charles?" asked William Penn. "Because wherever I am it is customary for only one person to remain uncovered." Penn was much at home with kings. James II used to go to Quaker meetings to hear him preach. He knew Anne as a little girl and that queen counted him as an old friend, but William III was not so cordially disposed. When Peter the Great was occupying Evelyn's residence at Deptford he went to Quaker meetings and knew Penn. Indeed, that destructive tenant and absolute monarch and militarist said that whoever could live as a Quaker would be happy.

Britain and British.

It was not until their occupation by the Romans that the word Britannia came into use as a name for the British Isles. The name Great Britain was applied to England, Wales and Scotland on the accession of James I in 1603, when the king of Scotland succeeded Queen Elizabeth, and the crowns became united. The expression had been used for some time before that event to distinguish England, Wales and Scotland from Little Britain—Britannia Minor—which was the French province of Bretagne or Brittany, across the channel from England. On January 1, 1801, when the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland took place, the name adopted was the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." It is a mistake to refer to the United Kingdom as England. England is a part of the United Kingdom, as Saskatchewan is a part of the Dominion of Canada.

Color Blindness.

"Many persons have the mistaken idea that color blindness causes a considerable number of the railroad accidents," said a veteran of the line recently. "During the early part of my life, when I was in railroad work, a physician who examined 700 applicants for positions as railroad men found only one who was color blind. Several of the applicants, however, did not know the proper names of the colors. They were able to group and match test samples accurately enough, but were uncertain when asked to pick out certain colors and name them."

JOKE FOR MODERN BURGLAR

Herring's Safes, Considered Marvelous Years Ago, Would Be Laughed at in This Generation.

If a modern burglar for "safe cracker" could see some of the safes invented by Silas Herring he would probably have a good laugh. For a "modern" safebuilder must be a bit of a scientist with a large knowledge of explosives; an old-fashioned safe would be easy for him to get into; but, in those days the Herring safes were considered marvels and absolutely theft and fireproof.

Herring was born in Shrewsbury, Vt., and began his career as a grocery clerk. Tiring of this after some six years, he went into the lottery business, saved \$10,000 and started a wholesale grocery concern in New York city. A fire and a panic ruined his business, so he obtained the agency for the Salamander safes—so named, probably, because they were able to come through fire unhurt. He got the right to manufacture them later, and kept on improving and improving them each year. He once put \$1,000 in the drawer of one, sent it to the world's fair and offered the money to any one who could get into the safe and get it. No one got it.

But nowadays big banks and trust companies would laugh at these old square safes. The "burglar proof" safe today is round like a ball, and has a door that screws in, leaving no cracks for explosives. Even if any were poured into the hinges, the explosion would only drive the door more firmly into the casing of the safe.

Herring died in 1881.

MANY VARIETIES OF SUGAR

Those Which Are Contained in Dried Fruits Are Recommended as of Very High Food Value.

When you say sugar, you mean that white crystalline material which comes originally from the sugar cane or the sugar beet. And that substance is a pure sugar. But it is not the only sugar, by any means.

If you were a chemist you would call that sugar "sucrose," and you would remark quite casually that, of course, there are other sugars.

Some of these other sugars are "glucose," or "dextrose," or "grape sugar;" "fructose;" or "levulose," or "fruit sugar;" "lactose," or "milk sugar;" and "maltose," or "malt sugar."

Honey, corn sugar, maple sugar and maple syrup, corn syrup and many other syrups contain one or more of these "other sugars." In this sense, all the sugar substitutes are not really substitutes at all, but are sugars just as cane sugar is sugar. All fruits contain sugar of one kind or another. Dried fruits—prunes, figs, apricots, dates—contain a great deal of sugar. They can be used by themselves as sources of fuel for home fighters.

All these sugars have a very high food value. That is the second fact to keep in mind. They are energy foods and of particular value in that they act very rapidly in producing energy for the body to use.

Benevolence Without Ambition.

At present we behold only the rising of our sun of empire—only the fair beginnings of a great nation. We departed early—we departed at the beginning—from the beaten track of ambition. Our lot was cast in the age of revolution—a revolution which is to bring all mankind from a state of servitude to the exercise of self-government—under the tyranny of physical force to the gentle sway of opinion, from under subjection to domination over nature.

It was ours to lead the way—to take up the cross of republicanism and bear it before the nations, to fight its earliest triumphs, to illustrate its purifying and elevating virtues, and by our courage and resolution, our moderation and magnanimity, to cheer and sustain its future followers through the baptism of blood and martyrdom of fire. A mission so noble and benevolent demands a generous and self-denying enthusiasm. Our greatness is to be won by benevolence without ambition.—William Henry Seward.

Nerves in Sexes Differ.

The late Professor Munsterberg of Harvard believed that the sensory mechanism of women worked quicker than that of men. He took the illustration of two sets of wires, corresponding to the nerves of the human body, conducting a current of electricity to a certain point. The wires of woman's nerves were able to communicate to the fixed point, in this case the brain, the current much more quickly than the male equipment, and, furthermore, reacted to currents too faint for man's wires to take up. The addition of these subtle stimuli produced in the receiving center an entirely different comprehension in woman than in man, Munsterberg argued.—Chicago Examiner.

Superstition Hard to Down.

It has recently been discovered that the "thirteen" superstition still exists in New York. At a dinner to which he was invited one of the guests discovered that 13 persons were present. He was so disturbed over this fact that he left the table.

Advertisement for The First National Bank in Tillamook, Oregon. Includes an illustration of the bank building and text: 'Deposit These Creamery Pay Checks', 'WHY cash them—when you know the money will soon be spent? With a Savings or Checking Account here at the big, strong First National Bank it will be no time at all until you will have a nice "nest egg." Only National Bank in Tillamook. DIRECTORS: A. W. Bunn, Farmer, P. Heisel, Farmer, C. J. Edwards, Mgr. C. Power Co., J. C. Holden, Vice Pres., B. C. Lamb, Building Materials, John Morgan, Farmer, W. J. Riechers, Cashier. The First National Bank TILLAMOOK, OREGON.