

What the Editors Say

"Portland attorney lies in shell hole twelve hours," is a striking headline in Sunday's Oregonian. But that's nothing. We have known attorneys to lie all their lives.—Observer.

Several country papers were taken in by the first and fake report of the signing of the armistice. The McMinnville papers were cautious and didn't get bit. The Forest Grove News Times used an eagle and large heads and took a whack at the Hillsboro papers for being slow in not getting in the fake report.—Carleton Sentinel.

The ban against the use of cream or more than twenty percent of butterfat, more generally known to the housewife as "whipped cream," has been lifted. Again it is permitted—if one has the sugar to spare—to have the whipped cream cake, short-cake, or "brown betty" with whipped cream and other delicacies.—Observer.

If coming events cast a shadow before them then there is a big socialist cloud gathering on the political horizon. The Bull Moose and the prohibition party have disappeared from the ballot and this year for many of the state offices the candidates were confined to the hyphenated Rep-Dem and the Socialist.—Canyon City Eagle.

We may expect a pitiful cry of poverty from the German delegates to the Peace Congress when the bill of damages is presented, but it should fall on deaf ears. Germany can and must pay in money and labor for the incalculable injury she has done. Justice demands that she derive no advantage of any kind from her crimes, and justice should be done without the slightest tincture of mercy.—Oregonian.

Prominent men predict that the United States will emerge from this war the richest country in the world, and that the country's labor will be well taken up in reconstruction work in expansion of industry and in improvements that have been held back by the war. That is the sensible and cheerful view to take. Prosperity is in great part dependent on the state of mind. If we all expect and work for post-war prosperity, we will have it. If we howl calamity, panic and bad times, we will have that.—Itemizer.

After the blood and thunder, revolutionists, abdication, drives and all horrors of war are ended we ought to be glad to settle down to hard work at moderate pay, and live sensible and sane lives. By the time the soldiers are all back home this country should have lost any remnant of taste for the long-haired orator and agitator, for the red radical, the bolshevik, the I. W. W., and such like. Most people experience a bad taste when they think of them now. The chances are pretty good that this is going to be a more American country after the war, and many of these alien citizens will be given tickets back home.—Itemizer.

In 1862 the country had an income tax with a fixed rate of 3 per cent on incomes between \$500 and \$10,000 and a fixed rate of 5 per cent on incomes in excess of \$10,000. In 1864 this had been increased to a rate of 5 per cent on incomes between \$500 and \$5,000, 7 1/2 per cent between \$5,000 and \$10,000 and 10 per cent on incomes over \$10,000. There were few great incomes then, but there was relatively less revenue to raise. Uncle Sam in the present war is spending every two months a sum equal to the total cost of the four years of the civil war. There were stamp taxes for almost every conceivable kind of business transaction, while practically all products were taxed. Any drafted man could escape service by producing a substitute, or by paying \$300, another form of revenue.—News Reporter.

The appeal of the German women to the women of America for a modification of the armistice terms would have had more force had the petitioners shown the same concern for the sufferers of the lands invaded by the Hun hordes than they do now for the suffering German women and children. But the evidence is overwhelming and conclusive that during the years when Poland, Belgium and northern France were devastated, and in the former because aid from outside sources was impossible practically every young child died of starvation, no word of protest was raised by these women until a similar calamity threatened their own homes. Germany will be fed, not because she deserves it, but because humanity demands it, but at the same time we must not be blinded to things as they are nor let our sympathies blunt our realization that over-night conversion is seldom sincere. A people who calmly viewed without protest the hellishness of the past four years has no title to appeal to the women of America as "sisters"—Hillsboro Independent.

Six Day School Suggestion.
The Vale Enterprise suggests a six day school week for the balance of this school year in order to make up for the enforced vacation occasioned by the influenza epidemic. This would mean school on Saturday, a

sad reminder to children that epidemics are followed by prolonged consequences. A complication that the newspaper does not seem to have taken into account is the circumstance that Saturday is the Sabbath of several religious sects which interpret literally the commandment to observe the seventh day of the week as the holy day. To hold school on Saturday would simply drive these sects into denominational schools, a consummation devoutly to be deplored by all who believe in the American schools. Unless practices are started that force religious issues, the denominational schools will die a natural death, while under any rule that can be interpreted as persecution they will thrive. Perhaps it would be a wiser and safer policy not to hold school either on Saturday or Sunday. Certainly that policy would hold the enthusiasm of all the children, which is a factor not to be overlooked lightly.—Oregon Voter.

Where Germany's Real Sinews of War Came From.

That the American troops are proceeding to enter and occupy the Briey basin of Lorraine is of itself a sufficient guarantee of Germany's future inability to resume the war. If no other guarantee had been exacted in the armistice, allied occupation of this great iron district would make Germany powerless as a belligerent. Had he not possessed this stolen territory it is doubtful if the Hohenzollern would have felt able to start hostilities in 1914.

More than half of this district of 225 square miles was taken by Germany in 1871. When the present war began three-fourths of the total German production of iron ore came from this basin. From such of the Briey district as remained in her hands, France obtained two thirds of her iron supply. In the first rush of 1914 the Germans occupied the whole of the territory, and since the war began they have mined an estimated yearly total of 42,000,000 tons of iron ore. Without the Lorraine territory Germany could never have made war for four years. In fact, German ironmasters have been quoted as saying that the fight would have been lost in three months. That is to say, Germany would never have started the war without the Briey district.

All this territory now goes back to France. Secure possession by France of her once lost territory will be one of the basic conditions of any peace treaty. Thus Germany will be deprived of a possession that would be a continuous incentive to future war making, while at the same time France will gain an important industrial asset.—Spokesman Review.

Ford's Tongue Runs Wild.

Henry Ford's tongue has run wild again. At a recent meeting on behalf of the United War Work Fund in New York, he said that the house was full of bankers and that "they (the bankers) want to make other wars, for their own gain, so that our boys can lose some more arms and legs."

Whose boys? Not Ford's. His son, Edsel, claimed and was given exemption from military service. The following comment by the Chicago Tribune is to the point:

"We do not know what bankers Mr. Ford saw in New York, but we do know bankers in Chicago whose sons were not snugly at home like Mr. Ford's son Edsel, whom Mr. Ford was careful to see ran no risk of losing either arms or legs or income during this war. Very likely some of the bankers wear the service pin which Mr. Ford is not entitled to wear."

The worst enemies of this country during the war were those who stirred up class antagonism. Whether that was their intention or not, they did the work of the Kaiser. With the majority of them, that was their intention, and denunciation of capital and all such stuff was mere camouflage for pro-Germanism. The same persons will be the country's worst enemies after the war. The Nation will need the united energies of all its people to come safely through the critical period which is near, and they must work together, banker and laborer, manufacturer and workman, railroad manager and brakeman, shipowner and sailor.

Mr. Ford has betrayed many evidences of lukewarmness in the cause for which more than fifty thousand Americans have died and for which ten times as many were ready to die. When such a man directly reflects on the loyalty of any entire class or occupation he proves himself an enemy of the country, and the whole Nation has cause to thank the majority of the voters of Michigan that they did not elect him to the United States Senate.—Oregonian.

Punishment for the Wars' Chief Criminals.

One of the multitude of new reports of the doing of the former emperor of Germany is to the effect that he started to the battle line to give himself up to the British, but was headed off by men of his own country. The story is not particularly plausible, but it contains an interesting suggestion, namely, that the Hohenzollern would prefer being a prisoner in the hands of the British than taking a chance with the mounting hatred of the disillusioned and disgusted Germans. For he

knows the English to be honorable and committed to justice in the treatment of prisoners.

The parallel is continually being drawn between William Hohenzollern and Napoleon Bonaparte, and this naturally gives rise to speculation as to whether there is not likely to be some similarity in the punishment of both defeated conquerors. The St. Helena idea seems to be a favorite popular conception of a fit fate for the ex-king of Prussia.

There are other suggestions, some reasonable, many fantastic, but one finds little dissension from the conviction that it is absolutely necessary for William Hohenzollern to be adequately punished. That is good common law. A criminal who surrenders, even one who pleads guilty, does not thereby escape the penalty of his crimes. That the exploits of Germany's late ruler come under the head of crimes is not to be questioned. They were criminal in their conception and in the manner of their execution. There is an overwhelming mass of evidence.

A large number of the lesser criminals of the war are sure to be punished. Provision to that effect is specifically contained in the terms of the armistice with Turkey. And if certain Turks, for example, are to be tried for such wholesale murders as the Armenian massacres, how can there be any escape for the ringleader of the gang, who directly caused deaths infinitely more numerous and quite as horrible as those of the Armenians?

Discussion of punishment for the Teutonic leaders, if it is carried on sensible and on a proper legal basis, is quite legitimate and is undoubtedly forthcoming.—Spokesman Review

Investigation Plain Duty.

It is true that it is no part of the duty of the Republican majority in the next Congress to engage, for merely partisan purposes, in purposeless investigations into the proceedings of the present national administration. But it is the duty of that majority to bring to the light of day whatever of useless waste and extravagance has accompanied the refusal of the administration to permit check or scrutiny in connection with the vast expenditures. There may be Republicans in the country who have good reasons for resisting such investigations, but the people as a whole have a right to know, and demand to know, whether or not the many rumors as to wild waste of public funds, now openly charged by the Democratic floor leader in the Senate, are true.

The people demand that responsibility be fixed for this "wild extravagance," which, if it has been going on, is nothing less than a gross betrayal of public trust.

The people want no bi-partisan white-washing, they want no weak or apologetic inquiry; they demand intelligent, searching review of the civil proceedings of the past two years.

Millions of men have been, during that period, making great sacrifices for the republic; if others have been wasting the treasure of the people, for local, or sectional, or partisan or personal purposes, then the whole truth must be made known.

If the Republican party fails to go into these matters thoroughly, it will deserve and receive public condemnation. The effort to "bush up" the facts must be defeated, and to this end the rank and file of Republicanism should make its wishes known to the men elected to Congress on November 5.

There has been a serious lack of honest publicity in connections with the transaction of public business in recent months, but there must be no lack of it from now on, and if the Republican party, as represented in Congress, fails to go to the bottom in these matters, it will be properly charged by the people with complicity in the "wild extravagance." Senator Martin, talks about. Moreover, it is part of the sworn duty of members of Congress to inquire into the disposition of the money of the people which Congress votes into the hands of executive officials for expenditure and it is a part of that duty to inquire into the actual necessity of future appropriations and future taxes and bond issues.

Jerusalem at the Movies.

Just back from Jerusalem, Alan B. Stewart, of Portland, Me., gives an amusing picture of the advent of the movies there and of their popularity among the natives. They were persuaded to go by the first timid venturers and were at first frightened and then mystified. But they soon became "hardened fans." Their favorite pictures are wild west shootings, and scenes of ice and snow. "Many of the people on hot nights get quite cool watching polar bears eating ice or rolling around in the snow." The Jerusalem patron "speaks right out in church" to express approval or disapproval. "When the villain plants himself back of a rock and prepares to draw a bead on the good looking hero, the crowd is apt to throw a few rocks at the screen; the very least they do is to whoop out a warning in chorus. When the villain is finally killed off, there is general nodding of heads and muttering of thanks." Human nature is evidently much the same in Jerusalem as in London or Chicago. Famous comic scenes from Fielding and Sheridan are justified and repeated in the Holy City. If the

romance is passing from its streets, we are getting in its place pictures of the reality of a human nature which has not changed much since an excited Jerusalem crowd yelled, "Crucify him" in answer to the question of their governor.

Some Aliens Should be Deported.

Aliens who canceled their first papers or who have renounced their citizenship in the United States in order to avoid military service under the draft law should be deported. This is no place for them. They belong to the countries from whence they came. They should be sent back to the land they prefer. This is a duty the government must not overlook. It is not fair to the boys who have won freedom for the world for these aliens to remain here. Back they should go. The United States offers freedom for all, but those who shirk their duty and refuse to accept the responsibilities should have none of the rewards.

Reason Enough.

The Democrats in the House have a strong inclination to Government ownership of railroads and telegraph and telephones. The experience of the country under government operation of both these public utilities, we feel confident, has set the people decidedly against government ownership. They have borne its inflections patiently, cheerfully, because of the necessity of war; but they have seen what it means and will be glad to see the end of it.—New York Times.

This time the Times is correct; and in this statement alone, the Times can find ample reason why the voters, that is the voters that keep their heads in times of stress, decided that a Protection and conservative majority should control congress.

Kaiser is Very Rich.

The Kaiser not only has sacrificed the people of Germany to his ambition, but also is one of the greatest war profiteers. He has always been one of the largest shareholders in the Krupp gun works at Essen, and since the war began is said to have increased his holdings of stock \$25,000,000 worth. The Kaiser is one of the world's enormously wealthy men. He is the greatest land owner in Prussia, and has an immense private income with investments of more than \$10,000,000 in the United States. His grandfather left him a fortune of \$12,000,000, obtained through kingly graft. As an example of what unrestrained privileges can do to a nation, Germany ranks next to Russia and Mexico where the people virtually have been under bondage.

Statements On Who Won War.

Arthur Bustrain: "Woodrow Wilson won the war. He also started the revolution in Germany."

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy: "Admiral Wilson, with the more or less conspicuous help of the United Press, won the war on Thursday, November 1, 1918."

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, "I didn't make that last trip to France for nothing, although I must confess I was 3,000 miles away when the terms were signed."

Herb Hoover: "I said food would win the war and it did."

Gerald Stanley Lee: "My articles on how to win the war by advertising won the war by reason of the 2,000,000 weekly circulation of The Saturday Evening Post."

George Harvey: "God be praised!"

Albert H. Laidlaw: "The Kaiser must have heard that I had been in Class 1 A. I should worry who gets the credit."

Exporting American Dyes.

There are two ways to look at the growing demand for American dyes. One is the elimination of Germany, who, prior to 1914, controlled the situation, and who now is entirely out of the market, and the other is the remarkable development of our home industry and the undeniable fact that it has made good and can deliver the goods.

The big factors in this new American industry are going into it with the usual American vim and the primary object is to establish a permanence that will withstand all after-war competition no matter from what source. Results up to date are highly satisfactory and after studying the wants of different countries the tests of American dyes show that they fill the bill almost without exception.

Eternal vigilance and leaving nothing to chance spells success for the American dye industry, as after the war we will have foreign competition and then dollars will weigh heavily against patriotism, and the best at the lowest price will sell the goods, no matter where made.

It has developed that we can make dyes here as good as any in the world and we can get the material to make them. Under these circumstances it narrows down to a question of price and labor is the governing price basis. Give us safe tariff protection to equalize labor and America will lead as the first dye manufacturing country.—Fibre and Fabric.

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 disinfectanting 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 contain 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.

Deodorant—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.

Ornamental Fire Places Built of Brick and Stone. All Fire Places absolutely guaranteed not to smoke or money refunded.

Brick work of all kinds done on short notice.

We make a specialty of repairing smoking Fire Places.

RALPH E. WARREN, TILLAMOOK, ORE.



Electricity's latest gift to the housewife—greatest since the electric iron and electric vacuum cleaner—the

Western Electric PORTABLE SEWING MACHINE

No more tiresome treadle pushing—no more backache—a little electric motor does the hard work.

A foot control gives any speed desired.

The entire machine in its case can be carried anywhere—it's no larger than a typewriter.

Ask for a demonstration.

COAST POWER CO THE ELECTRIC STORE.

DR. O. L. HOHLFELD, VETERINARIAN.
Bell Phone—32J Mutual Phone.
Tillamook - Oregon.

DAVID ROBINSON, M.D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
NATIONAL BUILDING,
TILLAMOOK - OREGON.

R. T. BOALS, M.D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Surgeon S.P. Co.
(I. O. O. F. Bldg.)
Tillamook - Oregon

ROBERT H. McGRATH, COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
ODDFELLOWS' BUILDING,
TILLAMOOK, OREGON.
PORTLAND OFFICE
1110 WILCOX BLD.

CARL HABERLACH ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
TILLAMOOK BLOCK
Tillamook - Oregon

WEBSTER HOLMES, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
COMMERCIAL BUILDING,
FIRST STREET,
TILLAMOOK, OREGON

DR. L. L. HOY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
TILLAMOOK BLOCK,
Tillamook, - Oregon.

H. T. BOTTS ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Complete Set of Abstract Books in Office.
Taxes Paid for Non Residents.
TILLAMOOK BLOCK,
Tillamook - Oregon
Both Phones.

W. C. HAWK, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Bay City - Oregon

DR. J. G. TURNER, EYE SPECIALIST.
PORTLAND - OREGON
Regular Monthly Visits to
Tillamook and Cloverdale.
WATCH PAPER FOR DATES.

TH. GOYNE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office: OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE
Tillamook - Oregon.

JOHN LELAND HENDERSON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.
TILLAMOOK BLOCK,
Tillamook - Oregon.
ROOM NO. 261.

H. T. Botts, Pres. Attorney at-Law.
John Leland Henderson, Secretary Treas., Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public.
Tillamook Title and Abstract Co.
Law Abstracts. Real Estate, Insurance.
Both Phones.
TILLAMOOK-OREGON.

DELCO-LIGHT
The complete Electric Light and Power Plant
Plenty of bright, safe clean electric light. No more hot, smoky lamps.

ACKLEY & MILLER
Tillamook Garage,
Tillamook Oregon.