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What the Editors Say

One of the German armistice plenipotentiaries expresses himself as peeved because Marshal Foch was stiff, unsmiling and inhospitable. Did the delegation expect the commander to invite them to the sideboard and partake of wieser wurst and Pilsner beer, and then sit down to a game of pinochle before talking business?—Telegram.

Prisoners taken on the Western front before the armistice was signed inquired if many Americans had been killed when the Germans took Baltimore and Philadelphia and if the march on Washington had been completed. They know all about it now.—Sheridan Sun.

President Wilson's "Self Determination" proposition is going to start something in about every neighborhood just to see who is who.—Sheridan Sun.

The U. P. is now claiming that its premature celebration of the armistice terms was the cause of the disappearance of the "Flu", that the "psychological" consequences were such that it made the germ powerless. All of which is set forth in a full column of serious argument in the Oregon Journal, and all of which is about as true and reliable as the original fake story.—Corvallis Gazette.

Vienna capitalists who are unloading Austrian securities at any price they will bring for fear that Bolshevism will render them worthless, can find no comfort in the reflection that the kaiser alone is responsible for putting into power in Russia the Bolshevik government which destroyed the value of all property.—Telegram.

Belgium wants full freedom in the future, without being tied down by any neutrality restrictions. And it certainly would seem that little Belgium should have her wish.—Observer.

A subject for debating societies: Which will be the bigger day in this country hereafter, the fourth of July or the eleventh of November?—Telephone Register.

The "taffy" that is being given to the newspapers for having done their duty during the various war drives sounds good and is naturally appreciated, for it is meant in earnest, but after all, that kind of thing doesn't pay bills. The war has worked havoc with the small newspapers of the country and the recent legislature in this state will make going still more difficult. Hence it is likely that newspapers will have to charge for many notices that they have hitherto run free. It is likely that steps will be taken in this direction by the Oregon press before long.—News Reporter.

Even though hostilities have ceased in Europe, there is to be no let up in the government's campaign against disloyalty and there should not be. As a matter of fact the hunt for disloyalists should be prosecuted more vigorously than ever. Enemies are just as dangerous in times of peace as during times of war and they must be dealt with accordingly.—Observer.

If only a per cent of the talk of investigating profiteering materializes the fellows who have been gathering in the velvet on a cost plus basis without caring very much what the cost was are due to have some unpleasant bumps.—Independent.

What It Cost.

Sam Jackson has filed his statement of costs for getting even with the country newspaper men for refusing to take his political dictation. His sworn statement shows that in order to satisfy his spite, he was willing to spend \$2,000 says the Corvallis Gazette. If the country newspapers had made a little effort they could have defeated Mr. Jackson, for in every county where an educational campaign was strenuously conducted (except those bordering on Multnomah) Mr. Jackson's bills were defeated.

During the campaign Mr. Jackson never missed a day of his utterly untruthful appeals to the prejudice of the voter. The average country newspaper made little effort to combat the poisonous lies and the Portland papers deserted them. The Oregonian stated the facts in the case several times early in the campaign and in its recommendation marked the two bills for negative votes.

The Telegram wasn't interested enough even to make a recommendation. It didn't effect the legal rate in Multnomah County, so why worry? Mr. Jackson says his campaign cost him \$2,000. Perhaps that is all, but we doubt it. We are sure it cost Oregon more. To Mr. Jackson's spleenish efforts, for instance, may be charged the defeat of the normal school proposition. Every editor in the state was asked to recommend a vote of "no" on all these measures as a matter of self protection. The normal school measure's defeat may be directly charged to Mr. Jackson. Neither is that all. Newspaper men

all over the state are now urging that the country press make united effort to punish Portland for her unfair vote and for permitting such an unreliable paper as the Journal to exist. When Mr. Jackson's other single tax scheme was eminent, it is pointed out that the Portland Realty Board made strenuous efforts to defeat it and part of their plan was to fight it by furnishing free publicity to the country press.

Portland has recently been conducting a strenuous campaign urging the use of Oregon products, most of which, of course, are made in Portland. The country press is not naturally prejudiced against Portland, but it will be some time before it forgets that Portland expressed its affection for the country press when it voted to cut every nominal rate it charges for legal advertising by 33 1/2 per cent and did so on the recommendation of a notoriously untruthful newspaper which brazenly told it that the present rate is more than the commercial rate.

As a matter of fact there is not a newspaper of any size in Oregon where the legal rate is more than the commercial rate whereas, because of existing laws, there are many papers where the commercial rate is double the legal rate. \$2,000 may have been the cost of these bills to Mr. Jackson but it does not represent the cost to Portland and Oregon. And the end is not yet.—Umpqua Valley News.

Another National Weekly.

"I have definite ideas and ideals that I believe are practical for the good of all and intend giving them to the public without having them garbled, distorted and misrepresented."

So says Henry Ford, automobile builder of Detroit in announcing he is going to publish a weekly national newspaper. Henry has the money and won't have to worry about advertising space.

Ford's ideas will not move the world. His "peace ship" trip to Europe will ever live in the minds of thinking men and women as one of the chimeric schemes of the century. Ford is another of those individuals who thinks his granted interviews have been garbled; his ideas misrepresented and his unweighed public statements distorted. Such things never bothered Joe Cannon.

The weekly national newspaper is another dream. Lafollett's Weekly, Bryan's Commoner, and Watson's Jeffersonian have had their day and have reached their zenith. No personality can continue for any long period to mirror itself through a newspaper. Lafollett's Star is but twinking; Bryan's pacifism and resignation as secretary of state has diminished his popularity; Watson's radicalism finds no following.

Henry Ford's millions may make his newspaper flourish but his ideas will not startle the world. Ford, the best advertised man in the country, will naturally advertise his newspaper and out of curiosity people will buy it. Name it "The Dover," Henry, and let 'er fly!

Watching History.

Although the war has ended, at least so far as fighting is concerned, events of the greatest importance will continue to be chronicled for many months to come, and during this period public interest in each day's developments will remain at high tension. The progress of peace plans naturally will absorb much attention, while of course there will be the keenest changes which inevitably will follow the wake in the various countries that have been engaged in the great struggle. Personal interest in the men at the front also will cause an eager scanning of each day's news, for of course, the relatives and friends of the soldiers in foreign service will increasingly anxiously for the time when "the boys" will be sent home to rejoin their families and loved ones. In fact, the coming months promise to hold much of even greater interest to the general public than have the months already passed. For now that the fighting is over, expectancy and fond anticipation will take the place of fears and misgivings, and constantly the people will search for something to stimulate their interest and feed their craving for the latest news concerning the progress of events at a time that marks a decisive turning point in the history of the world.

It is at such a time that people appreciate the value of education, not only because it permits the individual to read and understand the daily chronicle of news and events of far reaching importance, but also to draw logical conclusions and form proper judgments in a way safely to guide personal conduct and private business together with the formation of decisions affecting the duties, responsibilities and obligations of good citizenship. Thanks to the wise and liberal education system which has been established in this country, the American people, as a whole, are exceptionally fortunate in possessing the education to enable them to glean first-hand the news of the world happenings and to form fairly accurate conclusions as to the meaning and significance of such information. They note that already a menacing cloud of Bolshevism has replaced the war cloud that recently hovered over Europe, and many intelligent Americans are wondering if this same cloud will spread to this

country. It may—and very possibly will—but it is safe to say it will cause less trouble here, simply because the mass of Americans are too well educated and too intelligent to permit themselves to be misled by fallacious theories and dangerous principles, promulgated by visionary radicals and irresponsible extremists. Nevertheless, the American people will have to face and solve many difficult and intricate problems connected with after the war readjustments, and in working out these problems they can learn much of value by watching and studying the experience of the European nations. All the world now is going to school, so to speak, and for many months to come the people will be learning their lessons from the daily papers, which will record the greatest chapter in the world's history—and while this history is being made.

Push It Along.

Judging by the way the State press has repudiated the Independent's suggestion of a final Liberty Loan for nation-wide good road building it appears to have struck a responsive chord, but why should it end here? We have been digging up billions to save the world from the Hun, and now that we are saved why not go further and save ourselves from the mud and make the nation a better place to live in? The raising of the billions for war hardly caused a ripple on the surface and adding a few billions for roads would be just as easy. The machinery that sold previous loans could be depended on to sell the good roads liberty issue, and they would require no posters or appeals to patriotism, for they would be offering each person not only a gilt-edge investment, but a chance to get in on something he knows he needs and which will contribute more greatly than anything else to his comfort and prosperity. Furthermore, there will soon be available road making facilities that will never again be available in the form of the organized road builders who have constructed the military roads in France, the road engineers from all sections of the country who will soon return home and who must be absorbed into our industrial life without disturbance. Putting them to work on the roads to be paid for by the road liberty loan will solve a large part of this problem and give them an opportunity to utilize the experience they have gained. So why say it is a good thing and then let it drop? If a handful in each community believe it is good, that is all that is necessary. Let them shape their ideas into practical form and can upon their representatives to do the rest. With a demand for such legislation pouring in from all sections congress must take notice, and, as we have said before, as there is everything in favor of such a move and no good arguments against, there can be but one outcome.—Hillsboro Independent.

The outburst of the indignation in England over the mistreatment of British prisoners of war by the Germans is not to be attributed entirely to the newest revelations of Germany's knack for abusing her captives. From the very outset of the war one of the outstanding characteristics of the German system has been its studied brutality toward British prisoners. Germany has treated all prisoners badly, but the British and the Russians have constantly had the worst of it. The Russians were abused because Germany despised them for ignorant peasants; the British because Germany hated all things British.

This malevolence has been carried right through to the end, for in freeing British prisoners in accordance with the terms of the armistice the Germans have in many cases simply turned them loose a long way from their lines, without food or proper clothing, and left them to get home as best they could, with distressing results. And this, too, at a time when Germans were sending out pleas for charitable relief, especially in the matter of food.

There is no doubt that the British representatives at the peace conference will insist upon strict punishment for German officials who were responsible for cruelties to prisoners. These men are known, and there is an abundance of legal proof against them. In their hatred for the British they went to greater extremes of torture and neglect than have ever been known to civilized countries.

The United States, after the civil war, hanged a German by the name of Wirz who had made himself notorious by his rule of the confederate prison camp at Andersonville, Ga. Yet his crimes were slight compared to those of certain German commanders.

Stomach Trouble.

"Before I used Chamberlain's Tablets I doctored a great deal for stomach trouble and felt nervous and tired all the time. These tablets helped me from the first, and inside of a week's time I had improved in every way," writes Mrs. L. A. Drinkard, Jefferson City, Mo. For Sale by Lanar's Drug Store.—Pd. Adv.

WHEAT SHOWED SPIRIT OF U. S.

Sacrifice to Ensure Allied Loan Greatest Single Food Achievement.

SUFFICIENT SUPPLY NOW.

All the Nations Will Be Able to Return to Their Normal Supply of White Bread.

Overshadowing all other accomplishments of the American people under the leadership of Food Administration is the history of wheat exports in the past sixteen months. Our wheat export program proved conclusively to the world that America was in this war from start to finish and willing to make any sacrifice that will hasten victory or maintain the health and strength of people overseas, upon whom rested the heaviest weight of our war.

Now that pressure on ocean tonnage is eased by the stopping of large movements of troops to Europe, we may relax our efforts to save wheat. The accumulated surplus in Australia, Argentina and other hitherto inaccessible markets will become available, and probably no more than our normal surplus will have to leave this country. We in America and the nations which have won the world for freedom will be enabled to eat their normal wheat loaf at the common table of the peoples of democracy.

We entered the past crop year with a wheat supply which gave us only 20,000,000 bushels available for export. When the crop year ended, we had sent 141,000,000 bushels of wheat to Europe. The American people had saved out of their normal consumption 121,000,000 bushels.

A survey of export figures shows that the conservation of flour brought about by the wheatless meals, wheatless days, substitution in our kitchens and bakeries, enabled us to send to our armies and the allies 33,000,000 barrels of white flour—wheat figured as flour. Had we exported only our visible surplus, we would have been able to ship less than 4,500,000 barrels.

Before the 1st of December our surplus had gone overseas, and an additional 38,000,000 bushels had been taken from the stock reserved for home consumption and added to the surplus already shipped to the allies. It seemed hardly possible that we could bring our total exports above 100,000,000 bushels by July 1. But in January the late Lord Rhonda, then British Food Controller, cabled that unless we could send an additional 75,000,000 bushels he could not take responsibility for assuring his people that they would be fed. The American people responded by sending 85,000,000 bushels of wheat, saved from their home consumption, between the first of the year and the advent of the new crop.

By October 10, 1918, we had already shipped 65,900,305 bushels since July 1. Absolutely the only limitation upon our wheat exports since the latest harvest has been the scarcity of ocean tonnage. If exports continue at the present rate, by July 1 of next year we will have sent more than 237,500,000 bushels to Europe.

Thus are we making good America's pledge that the bread rations of Allied Europe shall be maintained.

A Memorable Achievement of the Titanic Struggle

America saved and sent to Europe in a year of crop failure 141,000,000 bushels of wheat, which saved Europe.

A GERMAN HOPE DISPROVED AND A GERMAN FEAR CONFIRMED. A statement made by a prominent German official soon after this country was declared in a state of war with Germany shows that even in the enemy country clear thinking students did not undervalue the strength of the American republic. Only in his confidence that we could not land in Europe sufficient troops to affect the final decision was this German mistaken. "I do not fear the American soldiers," he told a high official of our government, "because they cannot arrive in time. What I fear is the intelligence and devotion of one hundred million original minds and people trained to a faith in individual initiative. The day that these people, now so materialistic in outward appearance, are stirred spiritually, that day is the day of Germany's doom."

Save food Who shares in the struggle Will share in the triumph

TOUCHED BY SERVICE FLAG

Youngster on Brink of Disgrace Resolved to Be Worthy of Emblem Displayed in His Honor.

"Why the service flag?" is an old question, but from one of our middle West towns comes a new answer.

A wealthy family in an Indiana town had a son, who had never done anything to reflect honor on his family—a family which was proud of its famous ancestry. He didn't enlist when this war broke out, and then tried to evade the draft, but was compelled to go in a recent call. He entered a training camp a few miles from his home town.

Rules and a regular life were hard for him. Smarting under a well-deserved reproof, he one night decided to desert. He slipped away from the camp and, under cover of darkness, made his way to his home in order to get his civilian clothes and better effect his escape.

Just as he was ready to scale the front veranda of his home he noticed the service flag in one of the house's great front windows. There it was—in the most conspicuous place the house afforded—a great silk flag with its one blue star.

"It's for me," the boy thought. Through his mind passed the memory of his life—a failure in winning any of the honors his family had wanted for him. No college diploma, not even a high school one, had he received—nothing except this one star in this flag had he ever let his people claim as his contribution to the family famous name.

He turned back toward the sidewalk. "They'll get to keep that honor," he told himself. "I'll make it bigger, too," and he slipped back to camp, elated to find that his absence had not been discovered.

WHO CAN RISE TO OCCASION?

Name of Man Capable of Formulating "Umbrella Regulations" Will Live in History.

With the passing of each rainy day it becomes increasingly strange that no benefactor of the race has been prodded, gouged or spattered into preparing a "Manual of Umbrellas." People have been carrying some sort of protection against the rain ever since anybody can remember, yet the only thing they have really learned to do well is to lose umbrellas. No two persons, not even lovers, can walk under one umbrella without getting wet, and raincoats probably were first devised by a man who tried to carry an umbrella over his wife's hat. What excuse is there for the person who goes through a crowded street holding an umbrella before him in a charge-bayonet fashion? An apology does not exactly meet the requirements after the tip of an umbrella rib has been thrust into some one's eye. Folded, the umbrella is just as dangerous, when some one comes plunging along the sidewalk holding the umbrella at an angle of about 45 degrees ahead of him, tripping every one but himself. Then there is the person who tucks the handle under the arm, so that an innocent person may become speared on the sharp end which sticks out like a 60-foot telephone pole on a 15-foot truck. Furthermore, wet umbrellas never were intended as partitions between seats, even at a motion-picture theater. There is no desire to distract the best brains of the country from consideration of war problems, but some sort of umbrella regulations are needed.

Silvery Bark of the Yellow Birch.

The bark of the yellow birch can be compared with nothing else. The tree is unique among trees. The yellow birch, often better called the silvery birch, has a bark more tinsel-like than that of any other tree. It seems to have been made for campers to admire, or perhaps, in an emergency, to use to kindle the camp fire, says Edward F. Bigelow in Boys' Life. But do not allow the appreciation of the useful to overcome your appreciation of the beautiful. It is true that the bark may thus be used for kindling, and it is also probably true that the removal of the loose bark does not injure the tree, but such removal injures the beauty of the tree, as you then deprive it of its chief characteristic. The manner in which the bark breaks on the main trunk, expands and rolls back in ribbonlike curls and strips, which long remain attached and rustle in every passing breeze, could not fail to elicit the admiration of every lover of the forest.

In Vaudeville.

Draft men coming to Camp Kearny recently for training decorated the railroad cars in which they traveled with all sorts of mottoes and inscriptions. When they got there they were required to wash them off. However, one car got away from camp in some unexplained fashion, while these words still adorned its sides:

Peculiar Cause for Divorce.

In a divorce case at London, England, the petitioner, a lance corporal in the Gordon Highlanders, said his wife, an Englishwoman, refused to be seen with him on the street because she did not like him in a kilt. When he was on leave later she greeted him with "Oh, those d— kilts!" The husband was granted a decree.

SUGAR TESTED MORAL FIBER

Doubters Declared Saving Staples Would Be Easy Compared With Sacrificing Luxuries.

FIGURES SHOW RESULTS.

Americans Demonstrated Sturdy Support of War by Conserving for the Benefit of the Allies.

When figures began to show definitely that the people of the United States were actually reducing their consumption of foods needed abroad, the United States Food Administration was told that it was comparatively easy to bring about conservation of staple necessities, but that it would be far more difficult to accomplish an actual decrease in the use of luxuries. The doubters took sugar as an example, and declared that it would be practically impossible to bring our consumption of sugar down to a point that would meet only the food needs of the people.

Now that demands upon ocean tonnage will be lightened, European nations will be able to go farther afield for foodstuffs, and will no longer be entirely dependent for sugar upon North American supplies. With the stocks now in prospect, we will have sufficient sugar to place this country back upon normal consumption if the present short rations in Europe are not materially increased. If the European ration is to be materially increased over the present low amount it can be only through the American people's making it possible by continued restriction to a greater or less extent here.

The fact that the Food Administration has been able to relax the voluntary sugar ration is in itself proof that the ration of two pounds per person per month was generally observed throughout the country. This conservation allowed the Food Administration to build up a reserve, and to tide over the period of scarcity, until the new crops of Louisiana cane and beet sugar were ready for distribution.

The records of the Food Administration show that in July, August, September and October 965,000 tons were distributed. Normal consumption for that period is 1,000,000 tons. This shows a definite, concrete saving of over 500,000 tons. These figures apply to sugar consumed on the table, in the kitchen and in the various industries, and show conclusively that in the homes and public eating places of America, where 70 per cent of all our sugar is consumed, the sugar consumption has been reduced by more than one-third.

In the four-month period beginning with July, this country normally uses 400,000 tons of sugar per month. Last July 280,000 tons entered into distribution. In August only 225,000 tons were distributed. In September the figures showed 270,000 tons, and then fell to 230,000 tons in October. There could be no more definite proof that the American people have given their loyal co-operation and support of the war.

AN AMERICAN HABIT THAT WAS EXPANDED.

Coming to the relief of the distressed is not a new sensation to us. Having sent shipments of food to the famine sufferers of India as offhandedly as the housewife hands out a cut of the loaf to the wayfarer, it seemed the most natural thing in the world to succor Belgium, to take on the feeding of a nation quite informally.

The test of peace is to summon for the healing of nations devotion equal to that given 'the tasks of war.

Save that we may share Save food

METHODS OF DEMOCRACY.

The extent to which the United States Food Administrator has relied on the voluntary support of the American people is shown by a statement made by the United States Food Administrator speaking before the Senate Agricultural Committee less than three months after this country entered the war. That he was justified in his implicit confidence in the strength of democracy has been clearly reflected by the measure of support we have lent the Allies. "If democracy is worth anything," Mr. Hoover declared, "we can do these things by co-operation, by stimulation, by self-sacrifice, by the patriotic mobilization of the brains of this country. If it cannot be done in this manner it is better that we accept German domination and confess to failure of our political ideals, acquiesce in the superiority of the German conception and send for the Germans to instruct us in its use."