

What the Editors Say

Senator Chamberlain, chairman of military affairs committee, in his Chicago speech last Friday, advocated compulsory military training for men between the ages of 18 and 45, in peace times as well as war. And we are talking of a league of nations with judges on high, to prevent future wars, to make secure the peace of the world. Do we mean all we say and strive for or is it just an international hope held out to be broken later. Maybe if we make the military salaries more attractive there will be no need of compulsory laws. —Banks Herald.

We are not in sympathy with the government's apparent wish to take the job of feeding all of Europe and "Ireland." There is plenty, and more, too, for big business to do at home without reaching out, apparently under the government's aid, for an expansion of its field. We had better look after our home needs, during these reconstruction days or there will be trouble ahead. —Willamina Times.

While Webster defines the word Armistice as a "brief suspension of hostilities by agreement," all the world knows the term is at present being used merely as a camouflage for "unconditional surrender," since Germany, is carrying out the terms of the agreement by disarming her entire military force, surrendering all of her submarines, the greater part of her artillery, navy, transportation facilities, and border strong holds, and also an enormous portion of her territory, makes herself absolutely impotent for any further resistance against the carrying out of whatever peace conditions the allies may care to impose. —News Reporter.

In asking money for a survey of logged off lands with a view to providing homes for returning soldiers Secretary Lane overlooks the fact that muscle and not surveys is what is needed. As a substitute for muscle some one has suggested that we might use our left over stock of high explosives and points to what they did to the soil of Northern France—a suggestion that will appeal to the fellow who has been toying with big stumps year in and year out without getting rid of them. —Independent.

There were twenty one automobile accidents at highway crossings on the Southern Pacific during the month of October, resulting in five people being killed, twelve injured and twenty-one automobiles damaged or destroyed. Of these, three automobiles stalled on the track and were struck by trains; four automobiles ran into and struck the side of moving trains; one attempted to run around a cut of cars being switched into the yards; one in the course of excitement turned down the track and ran into a cattle guard; one ran into and broke down a crossing gate lowered to protect pedestrians and vehicles while train was passing; eleven tried to cross immediately in front of approaching trains. —Sheridan Sun.

Now That Peace is Here—Don't Jump at Conclusions.

Don't think that the boys in France will be back in the next boat, it took over a year to get them over there. It will take some time to get them all back, and there will be a lot for them all to do before one of them comes back.

Don't think that you won't need to save food anymore—Remember there are millions of people who will have to depend on the United States of America for practically everything they get to eat for a year or more after the war is over. This means we must continue voluntarily rationing until Europe and the rest of the world can plant now crops and grow them.

Don't think the man-power will no longer be needed—Three million men are still out of industry. Government war work will continue at top speed for a long time, even after peace has been assured.

Don't think that transportation will be normal at once again—The railroads all over the country will have more than they can do in transporting government supplies, raw material and essentials for a long time to come.

Don't think that the government will stop work on great contracts for armament—Plans for the Navy alone are not one-third completed, we understand, war or no war, and these are only part of the government's defense plans.

Don't think that there will be more goods from which to choose immediately—Many factories will not get back to their pre-war production for some time to come. None will be able to produce goods at less cost until there is far more raw material and men to draw from.

So you see that even now when peace is certain, these very peace conditions impose upon us many duties and responsibilities no less necessary than those of war.

Foch's Theory of War in a Nutshell.

"One who knows him" gives a sketch of Marshal Foch in the London Sunday Pictorial, which explains why the retreating Germans were unable either to understand or with-

stand the attacks of the great French commander. It reveals a character rather different from that which the newspapers have impressed on the public mind, but the picture is none the less interesting and soulful. His theory of war, translated into ranker terms, seems to be that the army that "never knows when it is beaten" will always be the winner. To quote:

"A battle won is a battle in which one will not admit oneself vanquished."

The author of this aphorism was a slimy bunt man of middle height, who had been quietly smoking cigars throughout a memorable February day just three years ago.

"And a battle is lost," I ventured. The grey-blue eyes twinkled into a smile.

"A battle lost," he said, "is a battle which one believes to be lost, for battles are not lost materially."

There was a pause, and the speaker's cigar-ash flickered to the ground. "My friends," he continued, "it is therefore true that the battles are won morally."

It was General Foch who addressed us—General Foch, who is today in supreme command of the allied armies, the elected champion of civilization against rinceburg and the Hunnish hordes.

"That is Foch all over—Foch always," said an old and intimate friend when the general had left us for a few moments. "He was born a mathematician, but he has the temperament of a philosopher."

And this idle, smoking-room description adequately fits the man to whom the world in its hour of agony today looks for victory. He has always regarded with philosophic doubt the wisdom of applying to war the exact science of mathematics.

At the battle of the Marne, which his brilliant strategy did so much to win, the forces of General von Hausen smashed in both wings of Foch's army. By all the rules of military mathematics he should have withdrawn his center, instead, with instant decision, he struck at the enemy's center, and von Hausen's legions fell back in dismay.

When three years ago I had the honor of staying with General Foch at his northern headquarters—a delightful old house, built by some old Flemish architect for the arts of peace rather than the arts of war—he frequently elaborated this view.

War, he told me, was not an exact science. The developments of science had, indeed, but increased the mental and moral effort required of each participant. It is only in the passions aroused in each man by the conflict that the combatant gains strength or will to face the hell of modern war. In the end the more enduring passion prevails.

The man who talked like this in the old Flemish house in the winter of 1915 has studied the mere mathematics of war all his working life. About the same age as his chief mental antagonist, Ludendorff, he was a youth a gunner.

At the outbreak of the present war Foch, although already famous as a writer on military strategy, was simply a corps commander at Nancy. Then, as now, a great German army of maneuver under the eyes of the Kaiser was seeking a swift decision. Foch's remarkable strategy cheated the Germans then, and he woke up one morning to find himself in command of an army.

Afterward came Ypres. It was at 2 o'clock in the morning of November 1 that Foch met French when the tide of battle was running strongly against us. It was suggested, for the sake of prudence, that the British should retire. The development of this suggestion was scattered by Foch's interruption, uttered in those stirring machine-gun-like sentences of his which I know so well. This is what he said:

"The Germans have sixteen corps. Very well. We have only ten, with yours. If you retire I shall remain. Remain! The British army never drew back in its history. As for myself, I give you my word as a soldier that I will die rather than retreat. Give me yours!"

The soldiers round him listened in silence. It was Lord French who stepped forward and grasped Foch firmly by the hand. In that handshake the doom of the Germans at Ypres was sealed.

A single instance will often illuminate a character more than pages of description. That memorable incident at Ypres explains General Foch.

"Gentlemen you have a great General" said Lord Roberts to the staff of General Foch when the British veteran visited the front after the battle of Ypres.

PERTINATE PARAGRAPHS.

Congress should demand that extravagance cease, waste stop and unnecessary expenditure end before it passes tax laws based upon official desire to spend all the money in the world a couple of times before the excuse has gone by.

The stock argument in favor of political ownership used to be the efficiency of the postoffice department, but we do not hear this any more.

The business of a politician out of office is to get power, and of the politicians in office is to get more power.

If President Wilson goes to France

who will be the president ad interim, Thomas R. Marshall or Colonel House?

Why not get up a war between the Turks and the bolshevik and let everybody holler: "Go to it Turk; go to it bear?"

John Sharp Williams demands the blood of the Kaiser. The senator from Mississippi should remember that during the last big war this country experienced, the favorite marching tune of our army was the demand that a certain favorite son of Mississippi be hanged to a sour apple tree, but nothing ever came of it.

A Columbia University professor refers to the United States as "the nation that gave Woodrow Wilson to the world." Don't we get any credit for McAdoo?

George Creel is going to Europe to George Creel the cable news from Europe. The country has had pretty near a stomach load of historical fiction from that quarter during the war, but evidently we are going to continue to be treated to denatured facts for some time to come.

At last the Socialists have got up a full fledged heaven of their own in Russia, but nobody has been trampled on in the rush of socialists to get to it. They are like the man who died and woke up in a strange place, with the remark: "Why, this doesn't look like heaven." The reply was: "It isn't."

Why not operate the postoffice department in the interests of the people rather than primarily for the welfare of the mail order magnates? And why put twenty thousand trucks on the job of delivering merchandise for the mail order houses in competition with the local retail merchant, thus increasing the volume of business of this kind to the further impairment of the legitimate purposes of the postal service? If the government proposes to operate the express companies, why not turn the express business over to them, and make such rates that will pay the cost of operation, rather than tax other classes of mail to fatten the fortunes of the merchandise millionaires in the larger centers of population?

Why Do They Rejoice?

Chicago Socialists celebrated the downfall of the German emperor, the list of speakers including Victor Berger. What did the Socialists have to do with the downfall of the Kaiser? They had thirty-five per cent of the vote and fifty half the population of Germany when the war was started and they stuck to the Kaiser in Germany and every other country until the armies they tried to keep from being raised in the United States and the allied nations put in the knock-out-punch. The Socialists pulled Russia out of the war, sold completely out to Germany and paid the Kaiser a big indemnity. They demoralized the Italian army and pretty nearly put it out of commission last year. They tried to break down the morale of France and England and thus bring about victory for the Kaiser and his cohorts. In the United States the Socialists have been opposing war on the Kaiser and have done all in their power to weaken the American cause. They stuck by the Kaiser in Germany and held back the work of defeating him in the enemy countries, thus prolonging the war many months and causing the sacrifice of millions of lives. The Kaiser is down and out in spite of them. Socialists were willed the Kaiser's estate in Germany. They launched no revolution until the allies and the United States had disposed of the German military forces. The Socialists of the United States might be justified in telegraphing their condolences to the Kaiser, but they have no part or lot in the work of overthrowing him; for they did all they could to hinder and defeat the American people in that task. Having stuck by the Kaiser so loyally when he was still on his throne, it is a shame for the Socialists to desert him now that they have failed to break the will of the American people to defeat him, and he is only a private citizen who wishes above all else to remain private.

Autocracy.

The people of this country gave evidence in the recent election of their opposition to autocracy. The politician who seeks to use party leadership or official position as a personal asset, who refuses to take council or cooperate with others, who attempts to impose his own will upon his fellows without their consent, who insists upon dominating without regard to the wishes or feelings or convictions of others, is a menace to any party and any people. This government is founded upon the idea that infallibility and omniscience are not lodged in any individual. The politician who thinks he knows it all and is called upon to do it all is incompetent for party or public service in a republic. We need in this republic more respect for majority opinion, less running amuck by individuals who think they are divinely called upon to regulate everybody and everything according to their own peculiar notions. This is a fundamental which anyone who studies the recent history of political parties and of the country is able to apply to existing conditions in politics and public affairs.

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Mrs. Isley's Letter.
 In a recent letter Mrs. D. W. Isley, of Litchfield, Ill., says, "I have used Chamberlain's Tablets for disorders of the stomach and as a laxative, and have found them a quick and sure relief." If you are troubled with indigestion or constipation these tablets will do you good." For sale by Lamar's Drug Store.—Pd. Adv.

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 Lamar's Drug Store.—Pd. Adv.

Few Escape.
 There are few indeed who escape having at least one cold during the winter months, and they are fortunate who have but one and get through with it quickly and without any seriousness consequences. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and observe the directions with each bottle, and you are likely to be one of the fortunate ones. The worth and merit of this remedy has been fully proven. There are many families who have always used it for years when troubled with a cough or cold, and with the very best results. For sale by Lamar's Drug Store.—Pd. Adv.

For sale or trade, one sorrel mare six years old, weight 1500 lbs; and one colt, three years old, iron gray, weight 1100 lbs. Will trade for good dairy cows. Andrew Vetsch, Elmora ranch.

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