

An American Victory.

"The result of the election is really extraordinary, inasmuch as the entire pro-German and pacifist vote was behind the Wilson Democratic ticket, and in view of the further fact that the enormous war powers of the Administration have such adroit and unscrupulous partnership. I regard the result as much more a victory for straight Americanism than Republicanism. For a great multitude of Democrats, without whose aid the victory could not have been won, voted the Republican ticket under issues of straight Americanism, of genuine democracy here at home, and of the aroused purpose to stand beside our allies and against Germany to the end.—Former President Roosevelt.

Honorable Discharges.

Buck Private Slim and Shorty and Red. Were talking of peace while undressing for bed. "It can't come too soon for me!" said Slim. "Sherman was right. I hand it to him I don't like the enemy—I want to live!" And he dropped his shoes with an expletive. Private Red peeled of his O. D.'s. How proud he was of his peg-topped knees! He liked to march to the throb of the band. And he wanted to sail for the overseas land. What, war to be over—adventure, fun, both? Red threw down his shoes with a sorrowful oath. Shorty scratched and scratched his round head; Why should he worry, alive or dead? Work, food and sleep—a girl now and then— In the army or out, what's the difference again— For Shorty liked peace, but he didn't hate war; So he laid down his shoes and thoughtfully swore.

The New West Magazine.

Building the West." Established 1910—For the development of Western industries, agriculture, mining, oil and scenic attractions. Of interest to the Western investor, farmer and sightseer. Printed on high grade paper with copper half tone illustrations. Year, \$2.00, copy 20c. Sample 10c. Three back numbers for 25c. Send now. The New West Magazine, 1211 Walker Bank Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah; 1004 White Building, Seattle, Wash.; 796 Woodward Ave., Detroit Mich. Address nearest office, or place your subscription through this newspaper.—Pd. Adv.

When Good Fellows Get Together.

One can sympathize with the German functionary who came back from the armistice meeting and told the reporters about the regrettable lack of warmth with which he and his companions were received by the French and English leaders. It must have been most disappointing and discouraging to the Germans, after all they had done to cultivate a spirit of good fellowship among the nations, to have so chilly a time at the gathering back of the French lines.

The Germans, as we always have been taught, are a jovial, friendly and good natured people. They thrive on hospitality, genial social intercourse and the agreeable cheerfulness of meeting their fellow man under sociable surroundings. Their hearty laughter, their ringing songs, their easy friendliness around the festive board make them desirable companions.

But the French and English! There at the armistice meeting sat the first lord of the British admiralty maintaining a "cold attitude, never tempered by a friendly word." There was Marshal Foch, holding himself so aloof that he only appeared briefly twice during the session and speaking "not a single word in the tone which formerly distinguished the chivalrous French nation." The Germans were ready to make a pleasant party of it, but they found themselves burdened with the company of killjoys.

How different from the good old German way! How different from the open handed and almost effusive manner in which Bismarck entertained the French envoys in 1871! How sadly different from the spirit of genuineness in which German has tried to conduct the war! Things are getting in a bad state. —Spokesman Review.

England's Foreign Trade.

According to the figures given out by the British Board of Trade, the imports of the United Kingdom for the nine months of this calendar year were over four billion dollars, and the exports over one and a half billion dollars. Balance of trade was very much against the United Kingdom. She settled either with gold or securities. When peace comes, the United Kingdom will endeavor to settle with manufactured goods. Will the United States retain a low or Free Trade Tariff to the injury of American industries? Industrial independence will demand a protective tariff.

Wilson Would Have Lost.

Had President Wilson been a candidate for re-election on November 5 it is the opinion of the Dallas Democrat that he would have been defeated most impressively—purely on his party policy. No man in American politics can be bigger or better than his party. This is true of the Republican as well as the Democratic party. President Wilson has posed as being superior to both the leadership and the rank and file of his party. He has chilled the leaders and lost popularity with the mass of Democrats, because of numerous cases of political ingratitude.

This Democratic defeat on November 5 in no wise condemns the war policy of the party in power. President Wilson has conducted the war—since the United States entered it—approximately as any other loyal American would have done. "Win the war" has been an American motto and an American determination ever since the declaration of hostile relations with Germany on April 5, 1917. It was President Wilson's party war on Democrats that he disliked and his unwise appeals to the people, in the closing weeks of the campaign, to let him dictate the personnel of men who should receive their votes, that sealed, for a certainty, party defeat at the polls. The Dallas Democrat realized the situation, from long political observation of its editor, warned its readers, in last week's issue, of impending party disaster. President Wilson's party policy has cost his administration the loss of control of both houses of the national Congress. It has sealed the fate of the party, adversely, in the presidential election two years hence. Nothing short of a political miracle can bring the party victory at that time. Too much "Me"; too much "My son-in-law"; too much "Col. Ed. House" has been a sad and expensive lesson for the Democracy.

National Guard Company for Tillamook.

At the meeting of the Home Guard at the courthouse last Friday night those present voted to volunteer to enlist in a company of the new Oregon National Guard, under order of Adjutant General Beebe and a roster was started. It hoped that all the Home Guard organization will sign up and as many others as possible. This will insure full equipment from the state which has been lacking in the Home Guard organizations. The business men of the county should back the new company for it means a small pay roll, possibly state funds for an armory and more than all else protection from Bolshevism and I. W. W. ism, which may arise.

Call at the Sheriff's office or see R. C. Jones and sign the new roster. 100 men are needed. Do it now. It is expected that Major Drake will be in Tillamook in the near future to organize this company and we want a full roster when he comes.

R. C. Jones, Captain Co. I. O. V. G.

Pay Up Your W. S. S. Pledges.

The following copy of a telegram was received by G. B. Lamb, campaign manager for Tillamook county from state manager C. S. Jackson: Washington, D. C. Dec 5, 1918. C. S. Jackson, Portland.

I most earnestly urge upon you that your organization make every possible effort to the end that pledges of War Saving Stamps be fulfilled before the close of the year. The government's monetary requirements were never greater nor more pressing than they are today. Expenditures for November were greater than in any similar period. These expenditures growing out of the war must be met from borrowing from the people and their magnificent response to the government's requirements makes me confident that they will not fail to continue their support to the end that all payments resulting from war necessities will be promptly met. Much remains to be done: our brave troops must be maintained and paid until their work is fully accomplished and they are returning to their homes. This is not a time for us to relax our efforts and the treasury department is making plans for larger and even more important work during the coming year. Please make every effort to bring this statement before the people in your district and to urge upon them the continued holding of their War Savings Certificates, the fulfillment of their pledges and additional purchases as their means permit.

W. G. McAdoo.

A Resolution.

Whereas, in the great struggle for liberty and freedom, our beloved brother and sister George R. McKimins and wife has sacrificed a son on the battle field in France; Be it resolved

That we the Tillamook County Pomona Grange express our deepest sympathies, to the bereaved father and mother.

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the brother and sister McKimins, and a copy to the Grange Bulletin, and the county papers for publication. Done at Pleasant Valley Dec. 5, 1918. R. Y. Blalock, Mrs. M. N. Bays and Ruth Desmond, Committee.



Truth, Spoken By Accident.

During the campaign of 1914, when more than three million men mere jobless in the United States under the existing tariff law before the war came to the rescue, a Democratic orator in Montana attempted to tempt to say that "the glorious Democratic party had relieved the workman of his shackles,"—but what he said, by a happy slip of the tongue, was "sheekles." The statement was so true that it brought an outburst of laughter and applause from an audience in which Republicans predominated.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank our many friends for their sympathy and kindness shown us in the sickness and death of our beloved wife and daughter, also for the beautiful floral offerings. A. E. Hanson, E. Glad and family.

POMONA GRANGE ELECTS OFFICERS.

At a meeting of the Pomona Grange held at Pleasant Valley, on the 5th of December, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

- Wm. Maxwell, Worthy Master. I. H. Moore, Worthy Overseer. Rose Crawford, Worthy Lecturer. E. M. Johnson, Worthy Steward. C. C. Ward, Asst. Steward. Geo. R. McKimins, Treasurer. Fannie Smith, Secretary. Ole Redberg, Gate Keeper. Mrs. Jennie Gist, Ceres. Mrs. M. N. Bays, Pomona. Thelma Blackburn, Flora. Mrs. Frank Bester, Lady Assistant Steward. Geo. Loerpabel, W. H. Christensen, Herman Tohl, Executive Committee. Wm. Maxwell, J. I. Lowrance, Frank Bester, Finance Committee.

MRS. ED BLUM AND BABY DEAD.

Mrs. Ed Blum, a resident of the Yellow Fir neighborhood, died last Saturday from pneumonia, which resulted from a case of measles. On the previous Wednesday her little two months old baby died of measles and was buried on Friday. Other members of the family were sick with the same disease and the mother sacrificed her own strength in caring for her children. The funeral was held on Sunday.

Deceased was 42 years of age and was born within 200 yards of the place where she died.

A son, Ralph, who was stationed at Camp Lewis, arrived here Sunday afternoon. A daughter, Rosie, was very critically ill with measles the first of the week, and at one time her life was despaired of. Mable Oliva Bumgarner was born November 15th, 1876, being 42 years and 22 days old at the time of her death. On January 11th, 1895, at the age of 19 years she was married to Edward Blum. Besides her husband she leaves eight children, Ralph who is at Camp Lewis, Esther, Rosie, Alvin, Florence, Claude, Edna and Grace also her father, mother, one sister and one brother.

SILVER WEDDING CELEBRATED.

On Saturday of last week Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Zweifel of Mohler, celebrated their Silver Wedding anniversary.

About 70 friends and relatives were present and a fine dinner and supper were served and dancing and other amusements were enjoyed.

Those from Tillamook who attended the anniversary were: Mrs. G. H. Ward, Mrs. Casper Zweifel, Mr. and Mrs. A. Grunenwald, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Handley and John Zumstein.

\$75 Trap Drum outfit for \$25.00

Base drum, foot pedal cymbal holder, snare drum, sticks, tamborine, tom-toms, whistle, drum stand and case to carry them in. all for \$25.00. See E. L. Stewart or write Box 546 Tillamook.

Don't throw away your old tires but get an "Inner Tire" and get from 100 to 500 miles more service out of each tire at low cost.—See Shrine.*

DELIGHTED IN HIS FREEDOM

Youngster's Chief Enjoyment of Vacation Came From His Defiance of All Conventionalities.

The best sort of vacation and the only kind that really is a benefit to the one taking it, according to Lewis Weisenberger, is the one on which all conventional rules of conduct are broken. To enjoy a vacation one must do absolutely as he pleases, Mr. Weisenberger continues.

In proof of this contention Mr. Weisenberger tells the following story on a young lad with whom he hibernated in the wilds of Michigan for several weeks this summer.

The campers had taken a large supply of towels with them, as bathing was expected to feature the holiday events. On arrival at camp each member of the vacation party received his apportionment of the towels and the lad was duly included in the division. On the second day of the vacation week Mr. Weisenberger was surprised to find the young lad's supply of towels packed securely away in one corner of the cottage, thus far untouched. He immediately summoned the lad and inquired whose towels he had been using, since his own supply was undiminished. He was not a little taken back by the lad's reply: "Aw, I didn't wash my face yesterday."

Even with face unwashed and towels untouched, the young barbarian probably enjoyed the vacation trip more than did any other member of the party, Mr. Weisenberger says. And the reason for the lad's enjoyment, he believes, is the fact that he violated all rules of personal etiquette and lived one entire day with his face innocent of ablutions.—Indianapolis News.

REALLY NO TROUBLE AT ALL

Possibly American Colored Cook and French Baker Belonged to the Same Lodge.

The American Red Cross canteen at Dijon, France, boasts the possession of Tom, a colored cook from the state of Georgia. Saturday nights Tom makes "something special." The last Saturday in August the special was chocolate layer cake. Thomas had no suitable oven, and so without the aid of a single word of French he induced a nearby French baker to loan his idle ovens.

"How did you do it, Tom?" Miss Field, the directress, asked him. "Oh, I jes' told him that these here boys of ours would certan' appreciate it if he would bake a little cake for 'em. An' he didn't make no fuss 'bout it. 'Certaintment,' he says, and so I puts the cakes in the oven, an' that's all there is to it." "Tom," replied Miss Field, "you are a wonder." That is what our boys said when they ate the cake.

Deserves a Better Job. We climbed into a motor accompanied by Marcus, by the way, is one of the characters of the unit, Major Theodore Waters writes in the Christian Herald. He is more than that; he is an institution, is Marcus—a product of the peculiar stress through which Jerusalem has passed. He says he is 14 years old. But he looks much younger and acts much older. He can read and writes English, Russian, French and Arabic, and he passed through all the regimes, Turkish, German and English, and he has taken toll of each in the acquiring of languages and baksheesh. Yet, strangely enough, he is both industrious and honest, and is the sole support of his widowed mother. If you would know what he looks like, imagine a gnome about three and a half feet high, as broad as a brownie and as brown as a berry, with two big dark eyes that shine out of the middle of a perpetual smile.

New Motive Power for Barges.

In a novel English method of propulsion for canal barges, a small air pump driven by the engine creates a vacuum in the chamber containing the propeller, and this draws the water above the level of the canal. This arrangement is claimed to lessen the erosive effects making increased speeds practicable. A barge of 32 tons was prepared for trial by mounting on it an old motor car engine of 18 to 20 horse power, and from preliminary tests was expected to run about five miles an hour when loaded, and eight or nine miles when empty.

Heroic Frenchman.

Lieut. S. Coulier, French ace, twenty years old, and who has brought down 17 Boche planes in France, has given onlookers thrills by his nifty performances at all fields in the United States. He came over from France a few weeks ago as instructor. His favorite pastime is to execute all the great stunts, such as spinning nose dives, loops and Immelman turns with 200 feet of the ground. The average flyer, even if expert, prefers to try this game several thousand feet higher, where he is safe.

Golfing Prospects.

An artillery officer, who had been a fairly well known golfer and a keen enthusiast, was looking out across a rolling plain in France that only recently had been heavily pounded by shell fire.

"I've seen some well trapped courses," he said, "but I must say this is the best bunkered course I've ever run across. There's a pit every 20 feet. Par here must be about 200."

PEACE ADDS TO U. S. FOOD TASK

Europe Needs Nearly Double Last Year's Supplies From America.

ECONOMY MUST CONTINUE.

World Survey Shows Sufficient Wheat, But Shortage of Fat—Government's Stimulative Program Justified.

With the return of peace America is confronted by a food problem even harder of solution than that with which we coped in time of war. We have an entirely new world situation in food. It will mean essential changes in our domestic program. But more important than this, it must of necessity require increased export.

Last year we shipped 11,820,000 tons of foodstuffs to the European Allies. Had the war continued we would have increased this enormous figure to 17,550,000 tons in the present year. Now, with the responsibility of feeding millions of people liberated from the German yoke, our exports must be brought up to at least 20,000,000 tons—practically the limit of loading capacity at our ports.

World Food Demand Increased.

The end of the war will create an enormously increased demand for food. Humanity demands that the starving millions freed from Prussian oppression shall have sufficient supplies to assure their return to health and prosperity. If these liberated nations are faced with starvation they cannot establish orderly governments. Hunger breeds anarchy in a people. The war to free the world for democracy will be lost after it has been won. America must continue its work of liberation and by sharing its food make democracy safe in the world.

In order to meet this new situation the Food Administration has made a careful survey of the food resources of the whole world in relation to the total demands. Computing supplies on the basis of the avoidance of waste and war consumption, it is found that wheat and rye may be obtained in sufficient quantities to meet economical world consumption; high protein feed for dairy animals will show a shortage of about 3,000,000 tons, while there will be sufficient supplies of other feeds to allow economical consumption; beans, peas and rice will also be found in sufficient quantities to maintain economy in consumption; there are sufficient supplies of beef to keep pace with the capacity of refrigerating space.

Great Fat Shortage.

The most distinct reversal of policy will come with pork and dairy products, vegetable oils, sugar and coffee. Utmost economy will be required in the use of fats and oils, in which there is a world shortage of about 3,000,000,000 pounds. There are sufficient supplies for us to return to our normal sugar consumption if other nations continue their present short rations, or even if their rations are slightly increased. If the European countries, however, are to resume their normal sugar consumption it will be through our continued conservation in order to share with them. There is a surplus of coffee.

Of the world total required to produce these results North America will furnish more than 60 per cent. The United States, including the West Indies, will be in a position to furnish a total of about 20,000,000 tons—against our pre-war exports of about 6,000,000 tons.

The bread grains situation allows the world to abandon the use of substitutes in wheat bread. Large supplies have accumulated in the Argentine, Australia and other hitherto inaccessible markets. A continued high milling percentage, economy of consumption and elimination of waste make it possible for the world to return to a white wheat loaf.

Of all our export possibilities in fats, the largest and most important item is pork. While we cannot supply the world deficiency, we will be able to help it enormously because of the past policies of stimulating production and restraining consumption. The government's policy with regard to stimulating the production of wheat and of pork, the readiest source of fats, is thus amply justified by the situation upon the return of peace.

Famine Specter Still Stalks.

The people of the United States must continue care and wise economy in the use of food in order to complete the work of liberating the world. But even with the utmost conservation and production in this country there will be in Europe for the next year or more starvation beyond all human power to allay. In North Russia there are 40,000,000 people to whom food cannot be made accessible this winter. Their transportation is demoralized in complete anarchy. And even if internal transport can be assured their ports of entry would soon be frozen. Millions more who have felt keenly the oppression of war will be beyond reach of assistance.

We must realize that upon our shoulders rests a greater responsibility than we have ever before been asked to assume. We must realize that millions of lives depend absolutely upon the continued service and sacrifice of the American people.

We must realize that the specter of famine abroad now haunts the abundance of our table at home.

NO GENERAL RULE POSSIBLE

Matter of Proper Amount of Bodily Exercise Must Be Left to Discretion of Individual.

"It is an axiom that mental excellence is to a very considerable extent dependent upon a man's physical condition," declared Secretary of State Robert Lansing. "It is equally true that rules of health, except the most general, depend in large measure upon the individual and upon his peculiar needs.

"If I were asked to lay down rules which might be applied generally," continued the American premier, "I would embody them in the phrase 'More fresh air and less food.' How much bodily exercise should be taken and its character depend upon the individual, his physical condition and, to an extent, on his tastes. Of course, exercise is, as a rule, beneficial, but it ought to be a pleasure to the one taking it if he would get the best results.

"It may sound like heresy, but I sometimes wonder whether exercise, when it is not a diversion, is really worth while. Certainly the mind is not rested if it rebels against certain forms of physical training which are being taken, and recreation for the mind of one engaged in intellectual pursuits is, in my opinion, one of the most essential purposes of exercise of the muscles.

"I believe, however, as I have said, that fresh air is one of the great restoratives, and the fact that exercise is generally taken in the open is one of its chief benefits."—From "Secretary Lansing's Story of His Health and Energy," by Richard M. Winans in Physical Culture.

KILL OFF PREDATORY BEASTS

Ridding Ranges of Ravaging Rogues Results in Saving More Than \$5,000,000 Worth of Stock.

It is estimated that the bureau of biological survey of the United States department of agriculture is saving annually over \$5,000,000 worth of live stock for the ranchers of the Rocky mountain section as a result of its intensive campaign against predatory animals, which has been in progress during the past three years. During this period 60,458 coyotes, 8,085 bobcats, 1,829 wolves, 201 mountain lions, and 137 bears have been trapped or shot, and many other animals have been poisoned. The income from the sale of pelts of animals killed by government hunters to protect live stock during the last year will aggregate approximately \$100,000. This work is of special importance, because the cattle and sheep which are already on the range producing meat, wool, and leather are afforded protection, and thus the actual surpluses of these essential commodities are being conserved for market. Furthermore, clearing the range of predatory animals is making conditions more favorable for stocking the grazing areas to full capacity and for improving the quality of the breeding stock.—United States Department of Agriculture.

Japanese Beetle in New Jersey.

A public hearing on the proposed quarantine of a portion of New Jersey on account of the Japanese beetle, a serious pest of certain vegetables and fruit, was held by the United States department of agriculture in Washington recently. As a result of infestation of the Japanese beetle in parts of Burlington county, N. J., the proposed quarantine is intended to prohibit the shipment from this territory of green sugar corn, ripe tomatoes and ripe peaches which might cause this pest to spread. A campaign of eradication authorized by congress is now in progress, and the proposed quarantine is deemed necessary to support the measures that are being taken for the suppression of this dangerous pest.

His Expedition.

The army examiner was getting somewhat out of patience with the dull candidate before him. But he controlled his temper, and gave him a last chance to distinguish himself.

"Let it be supposed, sir," he said, ironically, "that you were a captain in command of infantry; that in your rear was an impassable abyss; that on both sides of you there rose perpendicular rocks of tremendous height; that in front of you lay the enemy, outnumbering you ten to one. What, sir, in such an emergency would you do?"

"What would I do?" responded the applicant, "I should resign!"

Studying Deep-Sea Life.

A peculiar advantage for the study of marine life is credited the biological station established at Messina about two years ago. The sudden rise of the ocean bed at the strait of Messina causes very unusual upward currents from great depths, and these are so strong as to bring many of the deep-sea animals forcibly to the surface, where they are caught from small boats. The animals are taken under conditions less abnormal than usual. Many of them are able to produce light and some even vary the color of the light at will.

Japanese to Fly in Siberia.

Yukiteru Ozaki, son of Yuki Ozaki, former minister of justice of Japan, intends to join the Semenov troops with his aircraft. He will go with Semenov, who recently brought the crown prince a pair of Russian eagles from General Semenov. Ozaki will take to Siberia another machine besides his own biplane.