

What the Editors Say

Colonel Roosevelt, who has long been vociferous in his criticism of the present administration for lack of military preparedness and who has had no faith in peace treaties now favors an arbitration treaty between the United States and England and says this country should not try to build a large navy as England's. If the country tried to follow the advice of Roosevelt it would have to use the high gear and the reverse at the same time.—East Oregonian.

Here are some names to remember names of men who were identified with the effort to antagonize the allies and who are mentioned in Bernstein's report to the Berlin as "being on our side." Ex-senator John D. Works of California, republican; Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, democrat; Senator Smith of Georgia, democrat; Congressman Buchanan of Illinois, democrat. Buchanan and Hitchcock are from states with a large German vote.—Telephone Register.

The British navy is one of the permanent colossus of the world, and it goes as a result of the peace conference, Germany will consider the peace terms about a draw between her and her unconquered enemy, England is an island, and her navy is more to her than our great railroad system is to the United States. It is John Bull's very life, and no Britisher will agree to anybody meddling with it. However, the peace conference may permit the building of certain types of vessels for commerce.—Williamina Times.

Former candidate Ford of Michigan was more than willing that all references to his Senatorial aspirations be forgotten, and that he be allowed to lead the quiet life of a journalist and retired manufacturer. Shortly after the election he issued a formal statement that he did not intend to seek a recount. He wanted to forget the whole disappointing business. But, like the monkey at the end of the monkey grinder's string, who is continually jerked into action for his master's profit, the Democratic supporters of Mr. Ford will seemingly not let him alone. They have yanked him into renewed political activity and he now says that although he did not want a seat in the Senate, he is "not so sure he did not get it." It seems probable that he will ask the Senate to call for a recount in his case, as the election laws of Michigan do not provide for such action by the state.—Umpqua Valley News.

Hun propaganda bears occasional fruit with the result that we hear inquiry as to the wisdom of bearing too heavily on Germany in the matter of indemnities and imposing burdens which will cripple the present and coming generation. Those led astray in this manner are reminded of France and Belgium, where neither this nor many coming generations will see restoration of the ruin deliberately wrecked by the Hun in his campaign of frightfulness. Cities and villages have been reduced to dust and a veritable garden turned into a desolate waste which experts say will require a hundred years to restore, while the lands of the invader are found by the army of occupation to be untouched by the storm of war. The German is a poor loser, and his present whine to escape the penalty of his acts is on a par with the numberless instances where he was worked a machine gun to the last minute against advancing Americans and then stepped out with raised hands and a plea of Kamerad. We must remember these things and steel our hearts against his plea and see that he pays to the uttermost. There are many who believe that we should have taken no part in the settlement and should have left the matter of dispensing justice to those who have so greatly suffered, but now that we have joined in the peace discussion we should permit no maudling sentiment promoted by the criminal to blind our eyes to the situation, and our participation should be limited to devising means by which the criminals may be compelled to pay.—Hillsboro Independent.

Freedom of the Seas, What Does It Mean?

Viscount Grey, former British Secretary of state of foreign affairs, spoke with engaging frankness Wednesday at Desbury, England, about President Wilson's declaration for "freedom of the seas." Any utterance by this statesman is deserving of respectful consideration. No man has a broader grasp of international relations, no man is a more ardent lover of peace. He saw, with prophetic vision, the encompassing catastrophe in the closing days of July, 1914, and threw the whole weight of his powerful personality into the effort to persuade Germany, Austria and Russia to avoid war.

Speaking in the house of commons on July 27 he warned Europe that "the moment the dispute ceases to be one between Austria-Hungary and Serbia and become one in which another great power is involved, it can but end in the greatest catastrophe that has ever befallen the continent of Europe at one blow; no one can say what would be the limit of the issues that might be raised by such a conflict."

This high-minded statesman now

cautions his countrymen against the danger of differences between President Wilson and the British government over the question of "freedom of the seas." "I think" he pursued. "It is a great pity so much has been said about the freedom of the seas without it being defined. Freedom of the seas in time of peace? If so, we agree."

President Wilson's exact language, as used in the statement of his 14 points, is as follows: "Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole and in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants."

Obviously the British and French statesmen think these words are ambiguous, for in accepting in general the president's 14 points as a basis for peace conditions they reserve full freedom of action with regard to the seas.

The fear or distrust has been heightened, as Viscount Grey says, by Germany's ready acceptance of the president's declaration, "the Germans adopting it and using it for their own purposes in a sense to which we have never agreed."

Now that President Wilson is upon French soil it is earnestly hoped that he will employ the first available opportunity to make clear his own construction; and that construction should be one that will satisfy our allies and not gratify Germany.—Spokesman Review.

Germany's Attitude in Defeat.

"Defeated but defiant" describes the attitude of the German troops returning to Berlin and of the people receiving them. Playing of "Deutschland über Alles" and preservation of discipline by officers over men indicate no renunciation of militarism, no repentance for the many unspeakable crimes of which Germany has been guilty. In the eyes of the Berlin populace the men who ravaged every land they invaded are heroes who have defended the Fatherland from a like fate. Surrender after defeat seems to bring no shame, but to be regarded as a prudent act to preserve Germany from suffering in the way she has made other nations suffer.

This mental viewpoint of the Germans does not bode well for their conduct at the peace congress and after peace has been made. It leads us to expect the pose of a brave, heroic nation which has been overpowered by superior force in defending its country, an assumption that the only crime of which Germany has been guilty is failure, an air of the unfortunate in the hands of ruthless power. The soldiers who have deserted and cast off discipline may be assumed to be those who have renounced allegiance to militarism and who are sincere converts to the democratic order of things. They are scattered and unorganized. The only organized military force remaining is likely to cherish ideals of monarchy and conquest, with its Hun accompaniments of murder, rapine and lust. It may approve deposition of the kaiser and banishment of the Crown Prince because they have failed, but it may still do the bidding of the junkers and the military caste.

This situation contains menace of a parallel with the history of France after Waterloo. The Grand Army still lived in the affections of the people, and they kept alive the memory of Napoleon's victories but forgot his defeats and the misery and humiliation which he brought upon France. After two more revolutions, the second of which resulted in an abortive attempt, to establish a republic, France again became an empire under Napoleon III. whom Victor Hugo named Napoleon the Little, but in whose hands the Napoleon legend was potent, and not until he met disaster at Sedan was a republic finally and firmly established. There are materials in Germany for a rough duplication of this chapter in French history. Moderate and radical Socialists are struggling for supremacy, and reactionaries aggravate the strife in order that confusion and weakness of the government may give them a chance to return.

These possibilities raise doubt whether the allies did not act too hastily in granting an armistice before the German army was totally destroyed and before the war had been carried to the heart of Germany, where it would have brought home to the German people the reality and the awful consequences of defeat. They impose on the peace congress the duty to take such ample security that renewal of the world-wide German conspiracy and revival of militarism will be impossible. Nor until Germany shows a change of heart as well as a change of government will that nation be a fit member for a League of Nations.—Oregonian.

\$75 Trap Drum Outfit for \$25.00
Base drum, foot pedal cymbol 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.

Mrs. Isley's Letter.

In a recent letter Mrs. D. W. Isley, of Hitchfield, 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.

Devil Wouldn't Have Him.

"Great Excitement in Hades!" is the top headline of the Ottawa Guardian. Editor Bobb says he received this wireless message:

Hell, Nov. 14. 3 a.m.—I understand Kaiser Bill is on his way here. The "no admittance" sign has been hung out. No room for him or his crown prince. Not enough brimstone on hand to give him the treatment he deserves. (Signed), His Satanic Majesty.

Many British Ships Sunk.

During the war 2,475 British ships were sunk with their crews, and 3,147 vessels were sunk and their crews left adrift, according to a statement by Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, in an address in support of a fund by the women of the empire to erect a memorial to British merchant seamen. Fishing vessels to the number of 670 lost during the period of the war, and the mercantile marine service had suffered casualties exceeding 15,000 he added.

Wickedly Wasteful and Inefficient.

Government control of railroads was characterized as "wickedly wasteful and inefficient" by Representative Simeon D. Fess, chairman of the Republican Congressional committee, in an address at the twenty-third annual convention of the National Association of Credit Men at the Commercial Club, Washington.

Representative Fess asserted that at no time in the history of the roads had the service been so bad as at present. He declared that this was due largely to the fact that there was no one on whom responsibility for proper management could be fixed. Mr. Fess said that although the roads could not be returned to their pre-war status, a satisfactory policy could be adopted under which they could be operated more efficiently and without great expense to the government.

He proposed the operation of all the roads as one system, but owned, as before the war, by individuals or corporations. Heads of companies and individuals then would be held responsible and greater efficiency would result. He said rigid government regulations should control operations.

No Visit to Germany.

It is not at all likely that we shall hear any more about the proposal that the president of the United States should give part of the time spent by him in Europe to a tour of the cities of Germany.

It will remain on record, however, as another example of Teutonic imbecility that the proposal should even have been thought of, for nothing could be more fatal to the boche appeals for clemency than to give any American statesman who was not a blinded and stubborn pacifist the chance to make a comparison based on his own observation between the results of Hun frightfulness in northern France and the immunity of the fatherland from devastation.

Some of the noblest churches of the 13th and 14th centuries were destroyed by the Germans, never to be restored. The buildings of kaiserism, the smug, state planned cities; the vulgar villas on the other side of the Rhine, remain intact—a silent confession that Germans were afraid to defend their own soil.

Why should even a whining socialist office holder think that the heart of everybody could be softened by the sight of German walls still standing, though they were saved by means of the ignominious surrender of cowards who were too cautious to fight on and take their punishment.

America's Dead in France.

When American soldiers have died on foreign soil it has been the general though not invariably practice to bring their remains home for final interment. In the case of the brave boys who have fallen in France has naturally been supposed that the custom would be followed. But it is desirable that it should be strictly followed, either on sentimental grounds or as regards expediency?

The question is brought up by the proposal to create central cemeteries in northern France in which the thousands of American dead could be concentrated and their graves more readily cared for, and where memorial shafts could be erected. As it is they lie in scattered burial plots all the way from Alsace to Flanders or in small cemeteries hundreds in number. Many of them were hastily interred, but though their resting places have been carefully identified and full records kept, the problem of their removal to their home country is a vexed one. Opinions on the subject will inevitably differ, whether or not they are as strongly voiced as that of ex-President Roosevelt.

No doubt the sentiment of the relatives of the dead soldiers will be a deciding factor, if the matter is left to their opinion. But certainly these cemeteries, if they are established, will be hallowed ground, not only to us but to the French. Each will constitute a campo santo in the literal sense of the term, a holy field which will ever be an object of patriotic pilgrimage.

HUNGER DRAWS THE MAP



A food map of Europe today shows not a single country in which the future does not hold threat of serious difficulties and only a small part which is not rapidly approaching the famine point. With the exception of the Ukraine only those countries which have maintained marine commerce have sufficient food supplies to meet actual needs until next harvest, and even in the Ukraine, with stores accumulated on the farms, there is famine in the large centers of population.

Belgium and northern France, as well as Serbia, appear on the hunger map distinct from the rest of Europe because they stand in a different relation from the other nations to the people of the United States. America has for four years maintained the small war rations of Belgium and northern France and is already making special efforts to care for their increased after-the-war needs, which, with those of Serbia, must be included in this plan, are urgent in the extreme and must have immediate relief.

The gratitude of the Belgian nation for the help America has extended to her during the war constitutes the strongest appeal for us to continue our work there. The moment the German armies withdrew from her soil and she was established once more in her own

seat of government the little nation's first thought was to express her gratitude to the Commission for Relief in Belgium for preserving the lives of millions of her citizens.

Germany, on the other hand, need not figure in such a map for Americans because there is no present indication that we shall be called on at all to take thought for the food needs of Germany. Germany probably can care for her own food problem if she is given access to shipping and is enabled to distribute food to the cities with dense populations, which are the trouble centers.

England, France, the Netherlands and Portugal, all of which have been maintained from American supplies, have sufficient food to meet immediate needs, but their future presents serious difficulties. The same is true of Spain and the northern neutral countries—Norway, Sweden and Denmark—whose ports have been open and who have been able to draw to some degree upon foreign supplies.

Most of Russia is already in the throes of famine, and 40,000,000 people there are beyond the possibility of help. Before another spring thousands of them inevitably must die. This applies as well to Poland and practically throughout the Baltic re-

gions, with conditions most serious in Finland.

Bohemia, Serbia, Roumania and Montenegro have already reached the famine point and are suffering a heavy toll of death. The Armenian population is falling each week as hunger takes its toll, and in Greece, Albania and Roumania so serious are the food shortages that famine is near. Although starvation is not yet imminent, Italy, Switzerland, Bulgaria and Turkey are in the throes of serious stringencies.

In order to fulfill America's pledge in world relief we will have to export every ton of food which can be handled through our ports. This means at the very least a minimum of 20,000,000 tons compared with 8,000,000 tons pre-war exports and 11,820,000 tons exported last year, when we were bound by the ties of war to the European allies.

If we fail to lighten the black spots on the hunger map or if we allow any portions to become darker the very peace for which we fought and bled will be threatened. Revolt and anarchy inevitably follow famine. Should this happen we will see in other parts of Europe a repetition of the Russian debacle and our fight for world peace will have been in vain.

Administrator's Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned Thomas McGlinchy, by an order of the County Court for Tillamook County, Oregon, has been appointed administrator of the Estate of Edward McGlinchy, deceased, late of Tillamook County, Oregon. Notice is further given, that all persons having claims against the said estate are hereby required to present the same, duly verified and with proper vouchers, to the undersigned administrator, at 546 Marshall St., Portland, Oregon, or to his attorneys within six months from this date.

Dated this December 17, 1918.
Thomas McGlinchy,
Administrator of the Estate of Edward McGlinchy, deceased.

Johnson and Handley, Attorneys for the administrator, Tillamook, Oregon.

Executor's Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned Earl N. Filsinger, by an order of the County Court, duly made and entered, has been appointed executor of the Estate and the last will and testament of Karl Graumann, deceased, late of Clark County, Washington. Notice is further given, that all persons having claims against the said estate must present the same to the undersigned, or to his attorneys, within six months from this date, with vouchers duly verified, according to law.

Dated this December 17, 1918.
Earl N. Filsinger, Executor of the Estate and the last Will and Testament of Karl Graumann deceased. Address, Salem, Oregon.

Johnson and Handley Attorneys for the Executor, Tillamook, Ore.

Notice.

The Tillamook County Creamery Association will entertain proposals to supply the various factories with cheese boxes, both Longhorns and Triplets for the coming season. This can be for all or part of the boxes. Anyone having bids to submit or propositions to offer, please leave them with Carl Haberlach, secretary of the association, before December 31st, 1918. Association reserves the right to reject any or all propositions.

Tillamook County Cry Ass'n.

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CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER, LATH AND BRICK; DOMESTIC STEAM AND SMITHING COAL.
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CARBOLIC COMPOUND is a powerful Germicidal mixture and by its use will improve general stable conditions.
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RELIABLE DRUGGISTS.

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GENERAL HARDWARE
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THE BEST STOCK OF HARDWARE IN THE COUNTY.
See Us for Prices Before Ordering Elsewhere.