

**What the Editors Say**

The Coos Bay harbor says that the state editorial meeting at Coos Bay pledged its support to Louis Simpson. We doubt if this is so, but—if Louis wants anything from the newspaper boys about all he needs to do is to ask for it.—Sentinel.

To give the foreigner the full benefits of Americanism, we should give him our English language. Without knowing and speaking the language of the country, the foreign-born immigrant does not and cannot understand us or our institutions and ideals. Neither can we understand him. He can't become a real 100-percent American. He remains in thought a foreigner.—Polk County Observer.

LaFollette has passed through the U. S. Senate committee investigation with a fine coat of whiteness. The statements made by LaFollette were fierce, but still he can hold his seat in the U. S. Senate. It's a shame. How would the U. S. Senators like to see LaFollette's speech put in all the text books of our schools, would that be their ideal teaching of patriotism to our American youth? Don't blush Senators.—Banks Herald.

About the only interest Washington county has in the proposed consolidation of city and county government in Portland is whether limits will remain as at present or whether territory outside of Portland borders will be tacked on to adjoining counties. If the latter should be the plan we may look for a howl from the districts shut out of participation in the big road fund raised by taxation of city property.—Independent.

A state prison could be built by contract, stipulation being made to employ convict labor at reasonable pay to the men and such materials used as the state owns. If Oregon owns a quarry use rock. If to be of brick, the state has clay in abundance. In this way most of the inmates could be kept at work over a long period and each have something when his time was up. There would be eyes plenty to see that the labor was not abused.—Oregonian.

Speaker Champ Clark has been talking through his hat again. When he said: "After we licked the Germans for them"—the French and Belgians—he forgot that, owing to the dilatoriness of the Administration in making equipment, our Army did not go to the front as an independent command until two months before the war ended, and that then it was supplied with artillery and tanks, and to a large extent with airplanes, built by the French and British. One fine point about the French and British soldiers is the absence of bragging, and the loudest braggarts in America are those who voted wrong on preparedness and war measures. Clark voted against the draft.—Oregonian.

Nebraska in ratifying the federal prohibition amendment was the thirty-sixth and final state necessary under the federation constitution to act in making prohibition a part of the constitution. The nation goes dry under this amendment one year from Thursday, January 16th. On the date every saloon, brewery, distillery, and wine press in the land must close its doors, unless as now seems likely, they are already closed at that time, by war prohibition which goes into effect next July 1, and stays until completion of demobilization. National prohibition came much faster than most people had thought. To the many workers for a nation-dry, the new era will bring to fruition their incessant labors of the past thirty years or more.—News Reporter.

The editor of the Carlton Sentinel is truly favored, and is the only editor on record who has received from any church a note of "appreciation for the many favors shown."—Sheridan Sun.

But there are churches that go further than that and get a little job work occasionally, or pastors who bring in a well written obituary of some funeral they have attended or an account of some wedding at which he officiated. These are better than a note of appreciation to the editor, for the gathering of such events saves a lot of time and makes it sure that the data is correct. Newspapers are always eager to get real news items, and the man or woman who assists in gathering news is an appreciated friend.—Telephone Register.

Many German officers are said to desire to come to the United States after peace is declared, and would spend their lives here in seeking to justify them, and corrupting the people of this country. It is important to prevent immigration of alien enemies. The Germans, Hungarians, Bulgarians and Turks ought to be indefinitely prohibited from landing on our shores till they can become merged at home as law-abiding citizens shorn of the fallacy that the king can do no ill, and having full and proper conception of the people's right to rule. A bill is about to pass congress for the banishment of some four thousand aliens who have been interned during the war. It is quite as important to keep this element from coming over from the other side.—Telephone Register.

At Washington last week Francis J. Heney, who has developed a rising spirit of unfair prosecution, told the senate committee on agriculture of plans which he said the meat packers had "discussed" for a joint office in Washington, with a card index of the attitude of congressmen toward legislation. Can't we investigate the packers without being unfair and hypocritical? Apparently from Mr. Heney's statement, the packers only had under consideration the matter of establishing an office in Washington, and the plan was not carried to application. But suppose it had been? The farmers' organizations keep their representatives in Washington to look out for their interests? The labor unions do it. The Anti-Saloon League does it. These and many other organizations maintain headquarters at the capital and are entirely within their rights in doing it. Is it then a Heneyous offense for industrial or commercial organizations merely to "discuss" like action on their part?—Spokesman Review.

**Howl, Pray and Curse.**

Editor Voter—For the love of Methuselah can't you raise a howl to that stuff about law reform in court trials, etc., now stuffed into the papers and supposed to be news? In ancient Rome that stuff wouldn't attract as much attention as Col. Piper's visit to Ireland. It might start a gale in a bar association meeting or a journal of legal technique. All the simple-minded reader knows about it is when he goes into a law suit he mutters a prayer and damps himself when he gets out of it.  
J. Hennessey Murphy.

**The Mystery of Influenza.**

The terrible epidemic of influenza, the greatest calamity of the kind in the history of the country, has had quite generally a revival in a less severe form. But the second edition has carried away a great many lives. The disease continues to baffle the skill of medical science. At first the medical men were confident that it passed only from person to person. Yet the most singular instances of communication are reported. A man who visited the Colorado mining region in November brings home the story of two camps up in the mountains. Both these villages were very isolated. When the epidemic first spread, they had recently been visited by no human being but the mail carrier, who clearly didn't have it. Yet the disease raged in both camps. That might make it seem as if it was carried by letters, and sometimes a person who gives no sign of the disease will carry it to others. Some authorities are now saying that the germ is widely prevalent through the air, so that it spreads regardless of human communication. Yet it is known to spread fast where people herd together in crowded rooms, cars, factories, etc. Wars and pestilence always seem to go together. It will be some time yet before this plague burns itself out. The people must be on their guard against the peril, and every possible safeguard should be used. It spreads very fast where a number of people occupy sleeping quarters together. This would seem to account for its rapid communication in the army cantonments. If several people must occupy one room, they should be very careful to get all the fresh air that is possible. We should all live out doors lives so far as we can, and keep in physical condition such that we can resist disease.—Umpqua Valley News

**War After the War**

While we have been financing the war, feeding the allies and furnishing the man power required to turn a licking into an unconditional surrender, the future has been left to take care of itself to a dangerous extent and as it now stands we are open to industrial competition that promises to upset our entire structure and bring on labor disturbances and plunge us into an industrial war that will have only disastrous results.

Wool and cotton must pay an important part in the readjustment after the mankilling ends. England has been wise enough to corner wool and we will have the cotton for world distribution free to anyone with the price and ships to send it wherever it is ordered. We will probably send thousands of tons of this cotton to England, to be mixed with her wool by their skilled manufacturers and the same ships will not bring back raw wool for our use, but finished cloth to be sold in competition with home products made of high priced wool grown here.

It will be a year or longer before England is back to normal in her manufacturing, and it is frankly admitted that she is not going to help out the United States in getting a firm hold of her export trade, by furnishing us with wool at a price as low as will be paid by her own manufacturers. No one believes she cornered wool and will control her colonial supplies for a year or longer after the war, to insure wool for her own spindles. She is not to be blamed for cornering wool to safeguard her future. Her government officials were wise and ours were asleep at the switch. Our loans and credits to her helped wonderfully in carrying on the war and perhaps gave her the necessary funds to corner the Australian and New Zealand wool and also take a few bales from South America

The United States is marked for the dumping ground. So much so, that numerous English firms have representatives here arranging to establish American selling and distributing agencies and under the present tariff they can undersell our market 20 per cent.

This will be an example of international financing that will be an eye-opener if the present tariff stands. Borrow billions here, and come over here and collect interest and perhaps some principal from us through foresight in cornering wool and a free-trade tariff.

Fortunately, there will be an operative period of long enough duration to see the full effect of the present plans before the election next year. Our people require more than say-so to convince them and the outlook is particularly good for them to get a generous dose of lower wages, strikes and lockouts, once the war ends, with the present tariff in force.—Boston Fibre and Fabric.

**Allies Visit Kiel Canal After Armistice Was Signed.**

The following occurs in an account of the Allied Naval Commission in German waters, written by an officer who accompanied the commission.

The passage by the Hercules of the Kiel Canal was an occasion as memorable as historic. British light cruisers had made the passage in 1914, just before the war, but the Hercules was the first British battleship to ruffle its brown-black waters, just as were the Verdun and Viceroy the first destroyers. The people along the canal banks were for the most part indifferently curious, but hand-waving and smiles from women and children were by no means infrequent. All ingratiating attitude was evident at all points, and the best sign of friendliness from one of the ships would undoubtedly have evoked not inconsiderable acclaim from the crowds on the banks. Needless to say, no such sign was forthcoming. Not a British hand was lifted in response to the hundreds that were waved by the Huns. Indeed, many a smirking grin was seen to stiffen and die out as the moon-face behind it passed under the steady stare of the imperturbable bluejackets lining the sides of the steadily steaming warships. A number of prisoners were seen on the banks, mostly Russian, but from behind one barbed wire barrier came an unmistakable hail of "How's old Blighty?" At another point a long train of what must have been returning British prisoners fairly rocked with cheers at the unexpected sight of the White Ensigns passing under the viaduct beneath them. Prisoners began arriving rapidly after Kiel was reached, nearly every destroyer returning to anchorage bringing a substantial "haul". The Vidette, returning from Hamburg, topped the list with 69, these being transferred to the mail destroyer for the passage back to England. Most of these had gruesome stories to tell of the treatment they had received during the months or years the Hun thought he was winning, but all reported that things had gone fairly well with them since the armistice.

The infusion of several Prussian advisers stiffened the backs of the German Commission, which came off to the first conference at Kiel, but this attitude disappeared as before, and from then on things proceeded quite as smoothly as at Wilhelmshaven. The remaining warships were inspected, a large number of interned British merchantmen were gone over by the Shipping Board and started on the way home, and the remaining forts and air stations were visited by the subcommissions detailed for that work. The most interesting of these latter was the great experimental station at Warnemunde, where all of the new types which the Germans have had in process of development were seen and inspected. Permission to visit this remarkable station was granted only under protest, and the revelation of what was in the way of accomplishment there must have been one of the bitterest pills the Hun had to swallow.

The Submarine Commission, under Lieut-Commander Bower, pushed its investigations assiduously at Hamburg, Bremen and other ports, with the result that some scores of U-boats—mostly nearing completion—hitherto undeclared by the Germans, were found and reported. Admiral Goette protested to the last against the giving up of these, but at the final conference the Allied Commission carried their point, and these potential pirates will be delivered in British ports as fast as they become ready for towing.

With the work of the Allied Commission completely finished, the Hercules got under weigh at noon of the 18th, passed through the Kiel Canal that afternoon and evening, looked out into the Elbe estuary the following morning, and began the homeward voyage. The crossing of the North Sea was made without incident.

**Chamberlain's Tablets.**

When you are troubled with indigestion or constipation, take Chamberlain's Tablets. They strengthen the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. Indigestion is usually accompanied by constipation and is aggravated by it. Chamberlain's Tablets cause a gentle movement of the bowels, relieving the constipated condition.—Paid Ad.

**They Tell us Roosevelt Has Gone.**

(Just a few lines in memory or him.) What! has Colonel Roosevelt been quietly layed to rest, That man the nation loved, one of its ablest.

Can it be that we can spare him, Oh! must we give him up, Will he never give advice again and help us to cheer up? They tell us as a boy he was not very strong; But he's proved how the mind can help the body along, For a stronger patriotic mind has never yet been known Than that of Colonel Roosevelt, who has so quickly gone.

There ne're was a greater patriot buried in the ground Than the one who rests, on the knoll overlooking Long Island sound. He had no fear of death when our nation's peril was seen. His foresight for preparedness it was both clear and keen. He believed in standing for the right whatever the cost might be, For he loved Old Glory and the thought of being free. He has made some wonderful speeches and written many a book. That we will still follow after though on him we cannot look. Yes! he did some acting too, if I can remember right.

In 1898 he organized the Rough Riders and the Spaniards he did fight, He was one of our ablest, bravest men, when in the war with Spain. And to gain the day for the Stars and Stripes he fought with might and main. In 1901 Roosevelt was vice-President when McKinley met his doom, Then to be president Roosevelt's time had come. The 26th president of the U. S. was he. Before we'll believe we've had a better one we'll have to know and see. He was awarded the noble peace prize in the year 1906, Also the child's labor law he did help to fix. He gave back to China what injustice had stole away. He did much to bring our nation up to a brighter day. It was not only in war that he helped this land

For whenever he saw a wrong right there he was on hand Ready to make a law that would reach the slyest crook That was trying with false compounds to deceive the cook. The Panama Canal is a measure of his mind, Great, grand, marvelous wore nothing of its kind. Few thought it ever would be done. Some said a foolish works begun. But, alas, he saw it through— He was master of it too. There was no undertaking too big for Roosevelt's mind. He would do any act to help his nation, no matter what the kind. When the news came we must our rights defend. For on the Hun's promises we cannot depend. Roosevelt said, "I am glad, Uncle Sam, I have four sons to send" He gladly said goodbye to every son he had. If we had more men like Roosevelt we'd a greater nation be. A more patriotic people looking for a head to know. If our nation would be in peril in a year ahead or now. He was one who never waited to see how far the forest fire would burn, But he said come boys let's fight for it may never turn. For I feel the wind of greed will help it on and on. Until nation after nation the Hun's fire will consume. And although he was not allowed to shoulder a gun He fought them from the platform, since before the war begun. That patriotic spirit just sowed seed where ere he went. It lasted till the last, until his breath was spent. Glad the whole four sons could serve even if the end was sad. He himself would gladly went and died if it need be. Died fighting with the U. S. boys who made the Hun to flee. Yes, Roosevelt would gladly have gladly crossed the foaming main And fought for the stars that stand on the blue again. But someone said no he cannot go. It would not do and thus and so. But, why, not have let him went, The man that had his life for his country spent. But then I'll leave this subject here For some things happen that seem quite queer. But he put preparedness into the minds of all, He continued to raise he would not fall. His last address was there must be no sagging back, True Americanism must not lack. We must hold to true Americanism. Least our whole nation fall in a chasm.

One language, one nation, and true patriotic action Are three of the great things Roosevelt did sanction. Three sons spared him at the end of the war. But brave Quintine had fallen to earth with a jar While battling with the foe high up in the air, In the place where he fell he is still resting there. Buried by his foes was young Quintine

**Lauder's Rules of Thrift.**

Harry Lauder the famous Scotch singer, who has made a fortune and knows how to keep it, has explained the rules which he followed in carrying out his native thrift. They are all very sage advice and well to be remembered by young men of today: Behave toward your purse as you would toward your best friend. View the reckless spending of money as criminal and shun the company of the reckless spender. Dress neatly, but not lavishly. Take your amusements judiciously, you will enjoy them better. Don't throw away the crusts—eat them. They are as nourishing as beef. It is more exhilarating to feel money in your pocket than beer in your stomach. Remember it takes only four quarters to make a dollar and only 25 cents to make a quarter. You can sleep better after a hard day's work than after hard Jay's idleness. Get your value from your tradesman. He gets good money from you. A bank note makes good reading, better than some novels.—Columbus Dispatch.

**Buy Your Meat for Canning Now.**

Meat will be high this winter. Get it now for canning, while it is cheap. Beef by the quarter, 9c. to 14c per pound. Beef steak, 18c. to 28c. per lb. Beef pot roast, 12 1/2c. to 22c. per pound. Boiling beef, 9c. to 17c. per lb. Beef for stew, 6c. to 15c. per lb. All meats are government inspected. Tillamook Meat Co.

tin Roosevelt. Marked was his grave for his father they felt A duty of respect which even the horrors could not quench. They buried young Roosevelt, who fought with the French. With pieces of his wrecked airplane they marked his grave. The grave of young Quintin our air man so brave: Some thought later his body to bring home But his father and mother said that day will not come. Where the tree falls there let it lie. So we'll let our boy rest where he did die. His mother and I will visit that spot And place a white stone to mark son's burial spot. But alas, death has called before that trip was made, And taken away whom should I say. Father Roosevelt, the lawyer, the police, the governor, the rough rider

The President of the United States, the coal mine visitor, the panic stopper The greatest hunter of the day. But death creeps in while he quietly sleeps and steals his life away at will. No matter how great the statesman when death comes they are still Nothing grand was the funeral of Roosevelt He wished no flowers when he was at rest. A plain oak casket for him this was his request. He believed, give flowers to the living, they love them best. From the quaint little frame structure he and family attended The words of the minister upward ascended No music peeped for him, he wished it so. His reason for this those must guess who don't know. He wished only the burial of a common American citizen. He wished no pomp and grandeur to his body given. In this he showed he had not for earthly glory striven May God comfort his loved ones in the prayer of our nation Of the rich and the poor the whole population.

**Teachers' Examination.**

Notice is hereby given that the County School Superintendent of Tillamook County, Oregon, will hold the regular examination of applicants for 1 year state certificates at the court house as follows: Commencing Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1919, at 9 o'clock a.m. and continuing until Friday Feb. 28, 1919, at 4 o'clock p.m. Wednesday forenoon—U. S. History, Writing (penmanship), Music Drawing. Wednesday afternoon—Physiology, Reading, Manual Training, Composition, Domestic Science, Methods in Reading, Course of study for Drawing, Methods in Arithmetic. Thursday forenoon—Arithmetic, History of Education, Physiology, Methods in Geography, Mechanical Drawing, Domestic Art, Course of study for Domestic Art. Thursday afternoon—Grammar, Geography, Stenography, American Literature, Physics, Typewriting, Methods in Language, Thesis for Primary Certificates. Friday forenoon—Theory and Practice, Orthography (Spelling), Physical Geography, English Literature, Chemistry. Friday afternoon—School Law, Geology, Algebra, Civil Government. G. B. Lamb, Co. School Superintendent.

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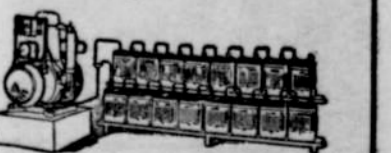
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