

### What the Editors Say

Senator Strayer, of Baker county, expressed himself as in favor of cutting the automatic increase in bounties on coyotes, for the reason that the price of the pelts is so high that a man hunting these animals can do very well without such a large bounty. He also said he does not favor the "professional hunter" plan, as the state could afford to hire but a small number, and it would be impossible for them to cover the territory as it is covered at present, when anyone can go out and hunt.—Oregon Voter.

There is something wrong when shipyards are discharging men while France and Norway are anxious to place contracts for ships to replace those destroyed by submarine warfare. Responsibility appears to rest with the shipping board, which is cancelling government orders and refuses permission to the yards to accept foreign contracts. There may be sound reasons behind the refusal, but as the number of unemployed is increasing and soldiers are daily being discharged from the army it would appear that there is danger of the good the board may believe may follow its policy being overbalanced by industrial depression.—Independent.

It is not generally understood that every man who entered the army service of the United States in the recent war against German Imperial government, and was discharged with a ten per cent disability or more is given an opportunity to prepare himself for a vocation at the expense of the government. He is given free tuition in any college or technical school he cares to attend and is paid \$65 per month, or his regular army pay, whichever happens to be the larger, while he is securing his education. Whether it takes one year or four and whether he wants to be a plumber or a preacher, a lawyer or a bricklayer, is all the same to the government.—News Reporter.

The movement on foot to induce congress to authorize a year's pay for every man in the service would indeed be rather a nice way of expressing approval of the splendid loyalty of the men who rallied to the colors. The expense of the thing should not be thought of. Whatever the army and navy cost they're worth it. Everyone should remember what would have happened if the boys had not responded to the call. With a little pocket money as a nest egg carefully tucked away in their jeans the returned soldiers will not have any but the kindest feeling for the government and Bolsheviks allurement will fall on deaf ears.—Unquana Valley News.

According to Provost Marshal General Crowder, out of 24,234,210 men who were registered in this country under the selective draft act, only 1,200 actually refused to fight. Only one man in each 20,000 of these who registered for military service actually showed the white feather—or a streak of yellow—when it came to the real test of patriotic duty. Of course there was slackers who tried to dodge the registration, misled by a false sentiment or by preverted ideas of their obligation to the government and of the method taken to raise a military force. Evidently, however, most of these slackers took a different view of the situation when it came to the real test of being willing to fight for the protection and the future peace and safety of the nation. Once enrolled and called to take a definite stand, only a few were willing to play the part of coward, or to exhibit a positive lack of patriotism. There were only 1,200 such out of a total enrollment of more than twenty-four millions, which is a record that will be a source of lasting pride and gratification.—Observer.

#### Self Determination at Home.

There will be little opposition to the general proposition that the governments of the City of Portland and County of Multnomah ought to be consolidated. It is the practical means of accomplishing that result that will create contention. In 1914 an effort was made to pass an enabling constitutional amendment. That measure would have permitted the people by initiative to create the city and county of Portland with boundaries co-terminous with those of the city of Portland. The remainder of Multnomah county would have been either set up as a new county or annexed to other counties. The amendment was defeated.

The Legislature is now asked to submit a new plan to the voters. The amendment now proposed would include the whole of Multnomah county within the boundaries of the city and county of Portland. Thus all the municipal corporations such as Portland, Gresham, Fairview, Troutdale, all school districts, all road districts and other political organizations within the county would be merged. The drafting of a charter for the consolidated city would be left to a commission of twenty-one members, and its adoption would be left to the people of the city and county.

Pending adoption of such a charter the several local boards, commissions and city councils would exercise their present functions. The apparent difficulties of adjusting taxation are met by a grant of power to the consolidated municipality to classify ur-

ban and rural territory into zones and to impose varying rates.

If the proposed measure falls short of fairness it is in the off-hand manner with which the desires of that portion of Multnomah county outside of Portland are denied practical expression. True enough, its residents have the right to vote on the amendment and later the right to vote on the charter, but they constitute an infinitesimal fraction of the voters in the state and approximately but one-tenth of the voters in the county. They hold no balance of power or substantial voice in the purpose plan. They are to be annexed to Portland regardless of their wishes, if Portland and the other counties of the state decree it, and they are to have the form of government that the nine-tenths who reside in Portland decree.

Possibly Multnomah County outside of Portland would be happy to join the city in one municipal government. We do not know. But it would seem to be the part of justice to give it a more important voice in the matter than is accorded by the amendment as now drawn.

Consolidation ought to be of advantage to both urban and rural districts. It should dispense with duplications in paid offices and in cost and maintenance of public buildings. The larger saving would be Portland's but that of the remainder of the county would be worth while. But there is the new broadly accepted principle of "self-determination" to be considered. It is not fully met by a mere showing that the change would be good for the overwhelmed rural district.—Oregonian.

### Scraps of Paper.

What shall it profit a nation to help run the whole world and lose its own independence?

The world is growing better. The McAdoo dollar dinners are disappearing from the railroad diners.

Now that Paderewski has become premier of Poland it ought to be in position to play a solo part in the concert of nations.

The richest man in the world can be bankrupted and the richest people in the world may be impoverished if you put the right people on the job.

Yes, socialism is a cure all for every social ill, but you haven't noticed any socialists emigrating to Russia, the Marxian heaven, have you?

A few soldiers' and workmen's councils have been formed in this country but they are composed of soldiers who never fight and workmen who never work.

Four per cent of the Washington "war workers" have been released since the armistice was signed. The army of job holders is going to be the hardest one to demobilize.

The "National Civil Liberties Bureau" calls the "conscientious objectors" the "lovers of future." They probably love the future a good deal better than the future will love them.

Some exalted utterances are like a chapter in Revelations—to be interpreted according to the reader's views, and therefore calculated to satisfy everybody, with a baffling mystery as the finish as to what it is all about.

The German bolshevik continue to make about 90 per cent of the noise and get about ten per cent of the vote when elections are held. It is characteristic of the revolutionary radical that his noise is in inverse ratio to his numbers.

Ray Stannard Baker, king of the muckrakers, has been appointed publicity agent of the American delegation to the Paris peace conference. This administration knows how to escape knocking; it puts the professional knockers on the public payroll and immediately they become boosters.

The number of cabinet officers who have retired from office because they couldn't live in Washington on twelve thousand dollars a year recalls that they came into office on the platform declaration that it was now time to reduce the cost of living and return to that simplicity and economy benefitting a democratic government.

The Czar and his family slowly tortured to death by the Russian bolsheviks and the German bolshevik leaders shot and beaten to death by mobs are two spectacles which seem to cast some doubt upon the reality of civilization. But it does prove the truth of the ancient adage that they who live by the sword shall die by the sword.

James W. Gerard, former United States Ambassador to Germany, "The Kaiser ought not to be sent to St. Helena. That would be too dignified. And he should not be executed, for that would make a martyr of him. He should be escorted around the world on a trip of exhibition so that people might see the man responsible for so much misery."

In the matter of preparedness for war Democratic statesmen remind

one of the man who for the first time saw a railway train. Before the cars moved, he said: "You can't start'em!" After it was under way and rushing into the distance, he commented: "You can't stop'em." You couldn't start Democratic preparedness before the war and you can't stop it now that the war is over.

The New York Times, author of the editorial favoring peace without victory on the basis of the Burian note, says that before the war the Republican party was "eaten up with pacifism." It came nearly being eaten up at the polls in 1916 with the pacifistic "he kept us out of war" slogan, but that is the only scene in which the statement of the Times has any significance except as a manifestation of partisan bias.

The story which comes across the Atlantic from the Presidential press agents to the effect that it is expected to equalize conditions of labor in India, China, Japan and the United States at the peace table leaves one wondering whether the orientals are going to be furnished dress suits or the American wage earner is going to be uniformed in a breech clot hereafter.

"The status of Syria, Mesopotamia and Armenia hangs in an uncertain balance," complains Secretary Redfield. The gentleman, like some other psychological statesmen, worries a good deal more about what is going to happen to Mesopotamia than what is likely to occur in the United States if it cannot be saved from the theories of the demagogues and the pedagogues.

Whenever there are no hungry people in the United States, it would be well to vote millions to feed the hungry in other lands. Meanwhile so expending millions as to hoist the price of foodstuffs in the United States may be a good way to stop bolshevism in Europe, but it would not seem to be the best way to halt it in the United States, a country in which it used to be fashionable for American statesmen to take some incidental interest.

The authors of some state papers ought to be required, after reading their reading, to state what it is all about, if anything. Secretary Redfield expresses the hope that the United States will not play the "hog" after the war. Under the Underwood tariff law and administration by economic rainbow chasers like Mr. Redfield, the part for which we are going to cast after the war is not that of the hog but of the goat.

"If England retains her great fleet—and I have no idea she will relinquish it," Senator Reed continued, "I want the United States to be in a position of safety. If our navy had been three times as large I believe Germany would never ordered us off the seas. A league that goes no further than to agree that certain things are proper and certain things improper will meet with no opposition, but a league with power to combine and enforce decrees upon a single nation is one that I believe the American people will repudiate."

There were three million wage earners out of work in the United States before the war began under the existing tariff law, which fostered foreign and discourage domestic peace-time production and employment, and there will be four or five million men out of work under the normal operations of the law if it is not repealed, before 1920, because while we have turned our attention to war production the alien producer has grabbed our markets. The alleged statesmen who overlook the overshadowing fact are showing wind from which this country may reap the whirlwind.

The Senate has passed the Carlin judicial ripper bill, raising the salaries of district and circuit federal judges and given the President power to deprive any such judge over seventy years of age the right to perform the duties of his office. The primary purpose of the bill was to bring about the removal of a number of Republican federal judges, especially in the south, and secure for deservng democrats appoints to the subordinate office of the court. Democratic candidates for federal judge under this ripper bill are already active in North Carolina and Virginia.

#### For Sale For a Short Time Only.

One of the best ranches in Tillamook County, close to town, fine improvements, good buildings, electric lights, thoroughly up to date. This has never been offered for sale before and is only on the market now for a brief period. It will pay you to see Everson.

#### Plant More Berries.

Graves Bros., will contract your Logan berries and blackberries for 5 years.

Arrange to plant some acreage this spring. For particulars write Graves Bros., Dallas, Oregon.

#### Indigestion.

Take a few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets as directed for indigestion, and you will soon forget about your stomach troubles. Try it.

### ALLIED ASPIRATIONS ARE TAKING FORM

Claims of Different Nations Must Be Adjusted Over Peace Table.

Paris.—The delegates of the five great powers are now in a position to compare clearly their own aspirations and those of all their allied friends, and to see the differences that must be reconciled.

France wants, first of all, Alsace-Lorraine unconditionally, and the right to discuss and ultimately to fix the French frontiers in their relation to the Rhine.

The French bill for reparation is not yet complete, but it has been announced in the chamber of deputies that it will be about 66,000,000,000 francs.

Great Britain's delegation believes that a society of nations is desirable and obtainable, and that it must be established by the present peace conference. Britain will take mandatory power over the German islands south of the equator for Australia and over southwest Africa for the Union of South Africa. She will also have the mandate of German East Africa and some parts of Arabia and she has particular claims in this respect over Mesopotamia. Great Britain will enter a pool with the other allies in the matter of indemnities, especially reparation for air raid damages and shipping losses.

Italy asks for the Trentino as far as the Brenner Pass, including the whole of southern Tyrol; Trieste, Istria, Fiume, Zara, Sebenico, the larger part of the Dalmatian islands, Avlona and its hinterland, and a protectorate over Albania.

Territorial connection in the Balkans are complicated and present difficult problems.

Belgium asks that her reparation for damages wrought by Germany shall be the first lien upon German assets to the extent of at least 15,000,000,000 francs or up to a much larger sum if Germany does not return the machinery and the materials taken from Belgium.

### SITUATION IN NORTH RUSSIA IS CRITICAL

Washington.—The situation in the Archangel district is regarded by military officers in northern Russia as extremely critical.

Reports that the Bolshevik forces were using gas shells were taken here by some officers to mean that this equipment had been supplied through German sources, notwithstanding the terms of the armistice, and if this was established as a fact it was intimated that drastic action against the Germans would be taken by Marshal Foch.

Available figures obtained by war department officials show that the British force in the region of the north is approximately 6000, American 4500, French 1500, loyal Russians under British officers 1200 and 1000 other soldiers of one of the smaller allied countries.

### PERSHING DENIES REPORTS

American Soldiers Not Responsible For Crime Wave in Paris.

Washington.—Reports that American soldiers are responsible for a crime wave in Paris are flatly denied by General Pershing in a cablegram to Secretary of War Baker. "Full refutation of the charges cannot be put too strongly before the American people," the American commander stated.

General Pershing's cablegram was sent in response to inquiries by the war department, following sensational charges, published in the Paris Matin, that American soldiers were responsible for an appalling number of murders and robberies in the French capital. Press dispatches since that time have stated that these depredations were committed by Apaches wearing American uniforms.

### Government Insurance Convertible

Washington.—Conditions under which soldiers or sailors now holding government life insurance may convert these policies within five years into other forms were announced by Colonel Henry D. Lindsley, of the war risk insurance bureau. Rates will be made public soon.

### Ukraine Prepares Attack on Rumans.

London.—Ukrainian troops are preparing to attack Roumania, which is said to have mobilized its forces to meet the assault, according to Copenhagen advices to the Mail.

### U. S. Army May Leave Russia.

Paris.—The United States, supported by Great Britain, has submitted to France a proposal for immediate withdrawal of all troops from Russia, if it was learned from authoritative source

### MRS. McCORMICK



Mrs. Medill McCormick, wife of the senator-elect from Illinois, named chairman of the Republican women's national executive committee.

### BAR AGAINST FOOD EXPORTS REMOVED

Washington.—The most sweeping removal of restrictions upon the exportation of foodstuffs made since the signing of the armistice was announced by the war trade board.

Commodities removed from the export conservation list were barley, corn and rye, including flour and meal made from these grains, oats and oat products, brewers' grains, bran and middlings, beans, dried and split peas, sugar and hydrogenated cotton seed oil.

These articles constituted a majority of the food items on the restricted list and their removal is effective immediately.

Attention was called to the fact that wheat and wheat flour remain on the restricted list. There was no indication when the embargo on those commodities would be removed, but it was said that it probably would remain in force until the government's agreement with the farmers for a maximum price on the 1919 wheat crop had expired.

### BRIEF GENERAL NEWS

Nat C. Goodwin, the actor, died at a hotel in New York after a brief illness. Czech troops have occupied Austrian Silesia, having defeated the Poles, according to information from Vienna.

Austin Dowling, bishop of Des Moines, has been named archbishop of St. Paul, succeeding the late John Ireland.

It is estimated that nearly 200,000 men and women are idle in the United Kingdom and Ireland because of strikes in various trades.

Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, according to the Etote Belge, is suffering from an attack of influenza in Brussels. She is confined to her room in the American legation.

Official tables of major battle casualties of the American forces in France, made public by General March, chief of staff, show that approximately 10,000 men remained wholly unaccounted for nearly three months after the ending of hostilities.

An army of 500,000 men was unanimously decided on by the house military committee as the basis for determining the appropriation for army pay for the year beginning next July. Committee members said the number was expected to be the average force during the year.

### All Seattle Industry is Threatened.

Seattle.—A city-wide strike of the majority of 152 labor organizations, involving the greater part of 70,000 workers, was scheduled to begin on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, in support of 25,000 striking metal trades workmen, who left the shipyards and contract shops here January 21 after their demands for higher pay than that given in the Macy federal wage adjustment award had been refused.

### Warrant Out for Dietz.

Spokane, Wash.—A warrant for the arrest of William ("Lonestar") Dietz, football coach, who was indicted by the federal grand jury for alleged falsification of his questionnaire, was issued in federal court.

### British and French Take Turk Ralls.

Washington.—The British and French have taken control of the railroads in Asiatic and European Turkey, according to messages from Constantinople.

### German Troops Attack Poles.

Zurich.—German troops have attacked the Poles at several points along the eastern frontier, capturing Grunthal, Wunshein and Grossamokil.

### Butter Exports Now Allowed.

Washington.—Exportations of butter, prohibited during the war, will be permitted under an order issued by the war trade board.

DR. O. L. HOHLFELD, VETERINARIAN. Bell Phone—2F2 Mutual Phone Tillamook - Oregon.

DAVID ROBINSON, M.D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON NATIONAL BUILDING, TILLAMOOK - OREGON.

R. T. BOALS, M.D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Surgeon S.P. Co. (I. O. O. F. Bldg.) Tillamook - Oregon

ROBERT H. McGRATH, COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, ODDFELLOWS' BUILDING, TILLAMOOK, OREGON. PORTLAND OFFICE 1110 WILCOX BLD.

CARL HABERLACH ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. TILLAMOOK BLOCK Tillamook - Oregon

WEBSTER HOLMES, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW COMMERCIAL BUILDING, FIRST STREET, TILLAMOOK, - OREGON

DR. L. L. HOY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON TILLAMOOK BLOCK, Tillamook, - Oregon.

H. T. BOTTS ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Complete Set of Abstract Books in Office. Taxes Paid for Non Residents. TILLAMOOK BLOCK, Tillamook - Oregon

W. C. HAWK, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Bay City - Oregon

DR. J. G. TURNER, EYE SPECIALIST. PORTLAND - OREGON Regular Monthly Visits to Tillamook and Cloverdale. WATCH PAPER FOR DATES.

T. H. GOYNE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office: OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE Tillamook - Oregon.

JOHN LELAND HENDERSON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW. TILLAMOOK BLOCK, Tillamook - Oregon. ROOM NO. 261.

H. T. Botts, Pres. Attorney at Law. John Leland Henderson, Secretary Treas., Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public. Tillamook Title and Abstract Co. Law Abstracts. Real Estate, Insurance. Both Phones. TILLAMOOK-OREGON.

**DELCO-LIGHT**  
The complete Electric Light and Power Plant  
Plenty of bright, safe clean electric light. No more hot, smoky lamps.  
  
ACKLEY & MILLER  
Tillamook Garage,  
Tillamook Oregon.