

**What the Editors Say**

Oregon will have probably 75,000 automobiles this year, paying more than half a million in fees. That means a lot of horses put out of business, though not an unusual number, for few car owners would buy and keep the animals. Nevertheless, good hay is selling around \$30, and if the auto is to displace the horse, the man who grows the horse feed is not losing much and worrying less.—Oregonian.

Where is the peace that was promised with the ending of the war? For more than three months the diplomats in Paris have been wrangling and discussing terms, and yet no terms have been signed. The world has been kept in suspense for three months while anarchy has played havoc with the people technically at peace. A grim menace looms before civilization. The four great powers should have concluded terms long ago and proceeded to enforce them. They have the power to do it in the end, and the longer delayed the harder it will be. We shall lose what we have fought for if President Wilson is forced to come home without negotiations for world peace concluded. The worst feature is that our people at home are divided, and a good many seem willing that Bolshevism shall have its run in this country.—Telephone Register.

People have become accustomed to it and now stand the gaff without yelling too loud, but still they are at least mildly interested in the fish situation. The Pacific ocean is only a hop, step and a jump and the salmon we have been raising at the hatcheries we hear so much about when a big appropriation is needed always comes back after a tour of salt water. Yet notwithstanding unless a fellow is in the war profiteer class he can't raise the wherewithal to secure a taste. There being but few or none of that class in Hillsboro, merchants say they can't ship in the fish at prices asked and find people who can afford to buy it. Forty cents a pound is somewhat stiff for something you paid to have nourished through the perils of infantile fishhood and that has rustled its own living until ready for food, but that's the price and you might buy a comptometer and figure out where the difference between cost and selling price comes in.—Independent.

The art of repairing one's own shoes is likely enough to return to vogue if the present trend of cobbling continues. It is not many years, however, since the practice was common enough. Andrew Johnson, who became president, was not above mending his own footwear, as well as making clothing for other people. It went out of fashion when it became cheaper to take one's shoes to a cobbler and pay him a quarter or a half dollar than to potter with the job one's self. But a half dollar does not go very far nowadays, and the price of new shoes warrants economies in wearing them which would not have been thought of before the war. There is nothing inherently undignified in this form of thrift. It is quite easy to develop pride in it, and it is not improbable that this will actually come to pass. But it is also to be hoped that a cheap and practical leather substitute will be perfected. The raw material for a pair of half soles now cost almost as much as a pair of shoes did a few years ago.—Oregonian.

But, alas, it stopped there, and made no explanation why if the delinquent law applied to all counties alike its companion, the advertising rate law, should not likewise apply. But, sad as it may appear, candor and veracity compel the admission that it does not. Two persons, one in Multnomah and the other in Washington, may be compelled by law to publish notices which are identical. The Jackson law says the Independent shall pay one sum while the Journal may charge about twice as much. We may be obtuse, but for the life of us we can't understand why the Multnomah county litigant should pay twice what the Washington county litigant pays. We have tried to puzzle out a reason, but can think of none except, perhaps, that the author of the law publishes a newspaper in Multnomah county. Irrespective of whether the Washington or Multnomah legal rate is a just rate, it seems a little rough on persons obliged to publish legal notices to pay in one county twice what they could get the work done for in another if the law did not compel them to publish at home.—Hillsboro Independent.

**Why Not?**

The infallible Associated Press sends from Paris the interesting statement that the American peace delegation is believed to be willing to accept all the Root amendments to the peace league covenant. Who are the American delegates, aside from President Wilson, who is self-nominated? With difficulty it is recalled—or, perhaps, ascertained by diligent search through newspaper files—that they are the inscrutable House, the faithful Lansing, and two others, attended by a great host of secretaries, messengers, watchmen, specialists, professors and clerks. Now Elihu Root lifts the league covenant out of the morass of apprehension, vagueness, unacceptability

and generalization by making six constructive proposals. They are seized at Paris with apparent eagerness and, perhaps, with gratitude.

Why was Mr. Root not made a peace delegate? Why not ex-president Taft? Why not Senator Lodge? Why not Senator Hitchcock?

The results of the president's characteristic preference for little men, and his indifference, or outright hostility, to large men about him are again painfully apparent. The incurable Wilson determination to be the whole show all the time must, unfortunately, be paid for by the American people.—Oregonian.

**ARTICLES GENERALLY IN USE HIT BY NEW ACT**

**Manufacturers Will Cause Consumers or Users to Pay Additional Tax.**

The revenue act of 1918 provides taxes on many articles of general use. On and after February 25, 1919, manufacturers of the following articles are required to pay a tax upon their product when sold: Automobiles, motor-cycles, automobile truck, tires, inner tubes, parts or accessories for automobiles and trucks, pianos, organs, phonographs and records, tennis rackets, skates, baseball goods and other sporting goods, chewing gum, cameras, photographic films and plates, candy, firearms and cartridges, hunting knives, electric fans, thermos bottles, cigars and cigarette holders and pipes, hunting and shooting garments and riding habits, articles made of fur, toilet soap and toilet powder.

Another section of the Act provides a tax of 10 per cent upon sculpture, paintings, statuary and other objects of art, when sold by any other person than the artist.

On and after April 1st, there will be a tax of 5 per cent upon the sales of all articles commonly or commercially known as jewelry, including precious metals and imitations thereof, and ivory, watches, clocks and opera glasses. This tax is to be collected by the dealer upon such goods when sold to the user, and every store in Oregon handling any of these lines must collect this tax upon all sales made commencing April 1, 1919. Dealers in these goods should send their names to the collector at Portland, stating the business engaged in.

On and after May 1, 1919, there will be a tax collected from the purchaser of ice cream, soda water, and such other refreshments of this kind as are served at soda fountains and similar places of business. Owners of soda fountains and ice cream parlors should be sure to have their names listed with the Collector at once.

On and after May 1st, 1919, the luxury tax will be effective. This provides that a tax of ten percent shall be collected by the dealers on carpets and rugs selling at over \$5 a square yard; picture frames, trunks valises, purses, portable lighting fixtures, umbrellas, fans, smoking jackets, men's waist coats, men's and women's hats, caps, boots, shoes, pumps and slippers, men's neckties and neckwear, silk stockings or hose, men's shirts and men's and women's pajamas, nightgowns and underwear, kimonos, petticoats and waists. Practically every store in Oregon will be effected by this tax, which will apply to all that part of the price for which the goods are sold in excess of the price stipulated in the act.

On and after May 1, perfumes, essences and extracts, dentrificates and similar articles, as well as bills, tablets and powders and other medicinal preparations, will be subject to a tax of one cent on each twenty-five cents or fraction. This tax will be paid by stamps affixed to the goods by the seller. Other new taxes are on shooting galleries which will pay \$20.00 a year, riding academies which will pay \$100.00 a year, "for hire" cars to pay \$10.00 a year for each car having a seating capacity of more than two and not more than seven.

**Don't Give Uniform to Mail Men.**

A recent act of congress provides that all persons honorably discharged from the army, navy, or marine corps since April 6, 1917, are permitted to retain one complete uniform, including the overcoat and such articles of personal apparel and equipment as may be authorized respectively by the secretary of war or secretary of the navy.

In cases where discharged men have already returned such uniforms to the government the same or similar clothing is to be returned to them.

At this date, however, no regulations have been issued showing what articles may be retained other than uniform and overcoat, or what procedure is to be taken where the uniform has already been returned to the government. These regulations will be published as soon as they are available. In the meantime postmasters have been instructed not to accept from discharged soldiers parcels containing uniforms for return to the government.

**For Sale or Trade.**

Have about 40 acres of land, south of Trask river six miles from town. Plenty of wood on place. Wood will more than pay for place. Will take auto in trade. Inquire of J. L. Childers, near the land.



**DODGE BROTHERS FARMERS' CAR.**

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So light that gasoline and oil and tire costs can be gauged from month to month.

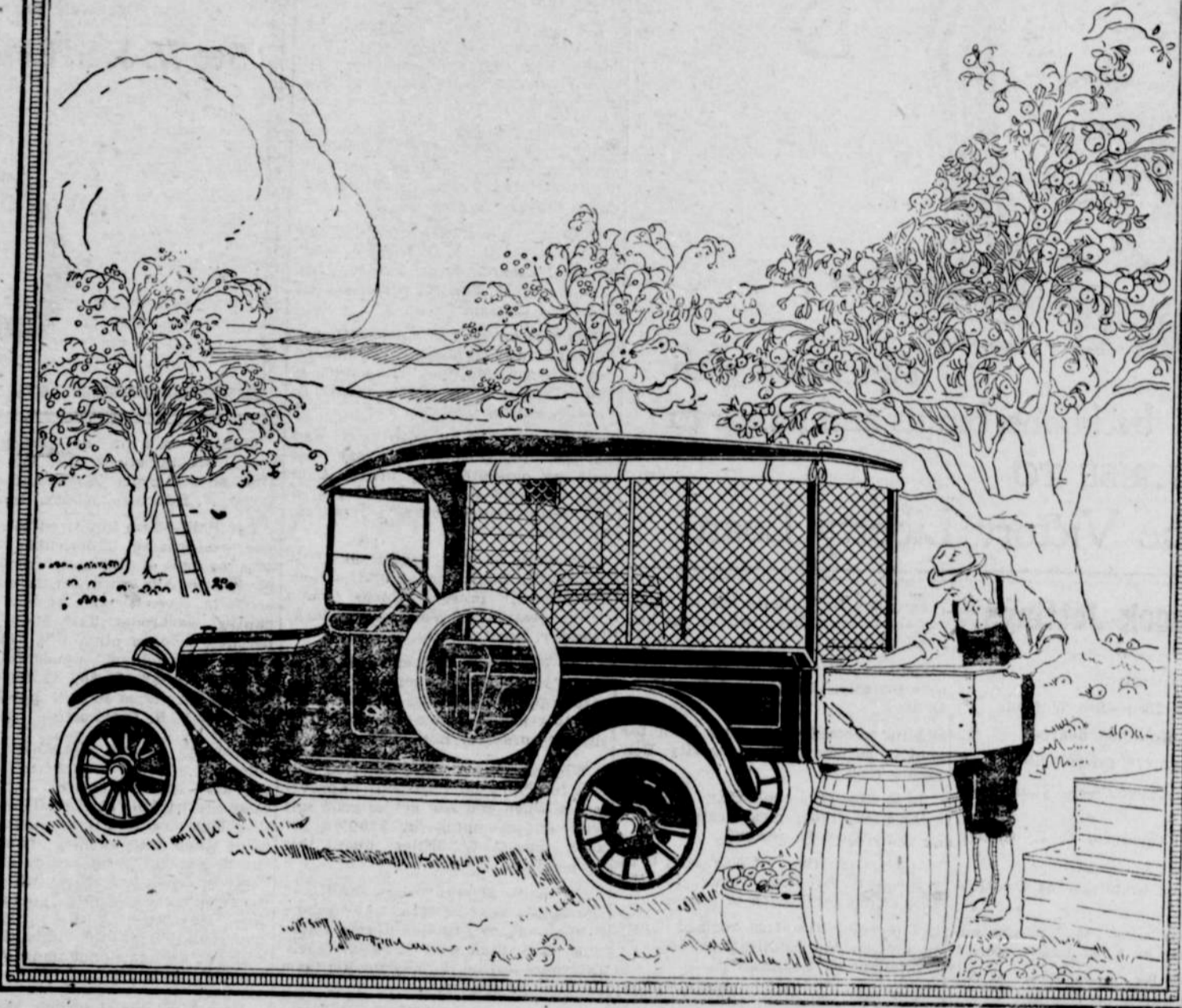
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A car the farmer can buy with complete confidence for two reasons:

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**ACKLEY & MILLER, Tillamook Garage, Tillamook, Ore.**



**PRUSSIAN WAR LOSS HUGE.**

**More than 32,400 Officers Killed in Battle.**

Prussia's huge losses in officers and men during the war are indicated by a staff officer, who writes in the Lokal Anzeiger. He submits official figures to show that 32,454 active officers at the front were killed, wounded or missing out of a total of 34,359, and that more than 4,330,000 soldiers were killed, wounded or missing out of 10,178,000 who actually fought at the front.

He points out that these figures belie the stories sometimes heard that the Prussian officers did not attack with their men, and asserts that their losses were practically heavy in the first two years, but were much less in the later years of the war because the officers had to be saved for general staff work.

The figures show also how little Germany counted on a long war, for the Prussian mobilization contemplated 3,700,000 soldiers, to which approximately 6,500,000 had been added before the end.

**Notice to Contractors.**

Notice is hereby given that the County Court of Tillamook County, will receive proposals until 10 a.m. April 19, 1919, for the construction of a plank road approximately 16000 feet in length, from the west end of the macadam on the Wheeler-Brighton county road in Sec. 3, Tp. 2 N., R 10 W., W. M. to the postoffice at Brighton.

Plank to be 3 inches thick, not less than 8 inches in width and 10 feet long, fastened with 6 6-inch spikes to 3, 3x6 stringers, plank to be 3/4 inches apart.

Suitable turnouts shall be constructed at points and in such manner as may be designated by the County Court.

All material to be furnished by the contractor, the lumber to be No. 1 common fir. Work to begin one week after contract is let and to be completed within 60 days.

Bidders are required to submit bids at a unit price per M ft. of lumber and shall accompany same with cash, certified cheque, or bidders bond equal in amount to 5 percent to be made payable to Tillamook County.

Permission will be given the contractor to close the road during improvement of same. The County Court reserves the right to reject any or all bids.  
Erwin Harrison, Co. Clerk.  
Last publication April 17, 1919



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