

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke



Tappy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome mouth and half-grown tin humidors—and that classy, practical round crystal glass humidor with sponge moisture top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

Copyright 1918 by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

PUT it flush up to Prince Albert to produce more smoke happiness than you ever before collected! P. A.'s built to fit your smokeappetite like kids fit your hands! It has the jimdandiest flavor and coolness and fragrance you ever ran against!

Just what a whale of joy Prince Albert really is you want to find out the double-quickest thing you do next. And, puff it down how you could smoke P. A. for hours without tongue bite or parching. Our exclusive patented process cuts out bite and parch.

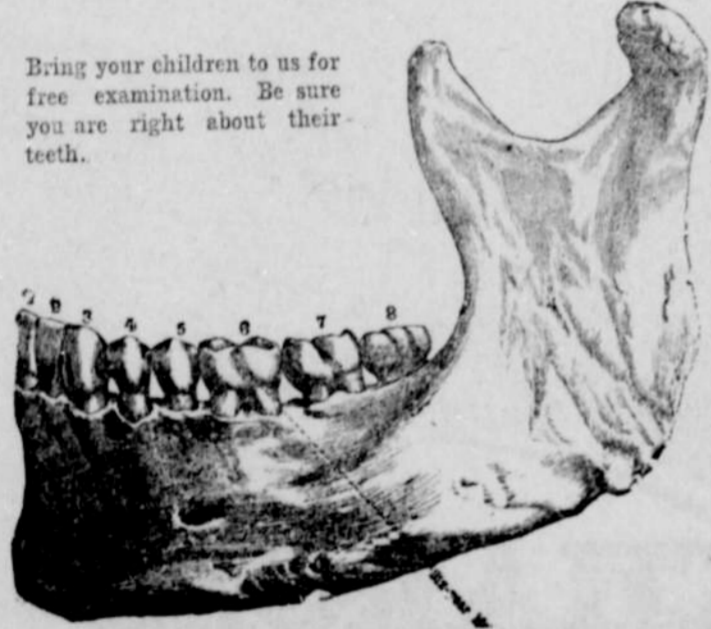
Realize what it would mean to get set with a joy'us jimmy pipe or the papers every once and a while. And, puff to beat the cards! Without a comeback! Why, P. A. is so good you feel like you'd just have to eat that fragrant smoke!

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

I have made arrangements with DR. W. E. LEBOW to practice Dentistry with me, and have no hesitancy in recommending him to my friends. He is a clean man in person and habits and knows how to do reliable dental work. One or both of us will be at my office across the street, South of the Court House, on MONDAYS, TUESDAYS and WEDNESDAYS; at CLOVERDALE on THURSDAYS; at NEHALEM on FRIDAYS; at WHEELER on SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS until noon.

The most important teeth are the 6-year Molars.

PYORRHOEA
Successfully
Treated
When
Taken in
Time.
Work Done
Evenings
by
Appointment.



Particular
Attention
Paid To
Plates
and
Crown
and
Bridge Work.
Painless
Extracting.

These are the first permanent teeth the child erupts. Are most sure to decay early and should be filled before its too late. Most parents mistake these teeth for temporary ones and let them go until too badly gone to save. THERE ARE FOUR SIX YEAR MOLARS. We will gladly tell you what should be done, also the cost. No charge for consultation.

- The dentist has a duty as a teacher as well as an operator—to give instruction in the use of the brush, the toothpick, silk floss, etc. Only about 14 per cent of the people of America make any intelligent use of dentistry.
- 1—The mouth is a gateway of health and disease
 - 2—Hard foods, if well masticated, help to make and keep good teeth. The cleaning power of vigorous mastication is greater and better than artificial cleaning.
 - 3—Soft foods cling to the teeth; hard foods clean them.
 - 4—A clean mouth helps to make a sweet breath.
 - 5—Food left on teeth brings decay. Clean teeth seldom decay.
 - 6—Decay commences on the outside of teeth. Unclean teeth decay chiefly at night. Clean the teeth before going to bed. Clean the teeth again in the morning.
 - 7—Wash the mouth after every meal.
 - 8—Brush all the teeth thoroughly, especially the back teeth, on all surfaces.
 - 9—The medicament used, whether a dentifrice or soap and water, is not so important as the

method of using. Avoid, however, any mixture that contains grit.

10—When cleaning the teeth the greatest care should be bestowed upon the removal of food and debris from between the teeth, using a brush with bristles to conform to and reach the spaces. An excellent adjunct and a great protection against decay consists in passing silk between all the teeth and drawing it outward in such a manner as not to hurt the gum.

11—In use the brush should not be allowed to pass to and fro from the front to the back teeth only; but with a short pressing sweep from the gums to the cutting edge of the teeth. Thus the stroke in the upper jaw is from the gum downward, while in the lower jaw it is from the gum upward.

12—The force used in chewing food is modified (1) by the use made habitually of the teeth, (2) by the loss of the pulp, (3) by disease of the periodontal membranes. The strength of the teeth is ample for reasonable stress, but metals, very hard substances, and some confections should be excluded.

W. A. WISE, Tillamook County Dentist, Office and Residence Across the Street South of Court House.

THE LONDON TIMES EXPLAINS.

League of Nations Makes it Impossible for a Nation to be a Neutral.

The London Times in an editorial supporting the proposed constitution for a league of nations, stresses the point that "it is a cause of legitimate pride to recognize in the covenant so much of the work of Englishmen."

"The project" continues the Times, "if not the same as that outlined by General Smuts is as like it as its brother. There are over twenty clauses in the covenant. Some relate to the constitution and government of the league, others to its work in preventing future wars, a third section to the reduction of warlike armaments and yet another to the government of the provinces whose sovereignty is to be changed as a result of this war. * * * We have frequently discussed in this place the mandatory or trustee principle of government, and it is again a source of legitimate pride of Englishmen that Article 19 of the covenant, which expounds that principle, might almost be taken as an exposition of the principles animating the relation of Great Britain with India and the Dominions. * * *

First, then, as to the constitution of the league. It is to be bi-cameral. There is to be a lower house of delegates, in which all members are to have an equal vote irrespective of their size or importance though some may have more representatives than others; and an upper house, which is the seat of the executive, to have a permanent secretariat attached to it, and to be known as the executive council. This second chamber is to be composed of representatives of the five great entente powers (including the United States and Japan), with representatives of four other powers to be chosen by the house of delegates. The government or executive is thus assured of a majority under normal conditions, though a majority that, being small, may be upset if there is disunion in its councils and if the house of delegates is at odds with the entente powers who form the majority of the executive. All nations are eligible for membership of the league, providing they give guarantees of their intention to observe its obligations, and any nation ceases to be a member if it violates its rules. To be a member of the executive council a nation (other than the five entente powers) must secure election by the house of delegates. The five entente powers thus constitute an official nominated majority on the executive, and to secure a seat on the minority Germany or Austria would thus have to give guarantees of her bona fides and to obtain the approval of the delegates. All this is as it should be. The chief difficulty in the constitution of the league has always been the reconciliation of the principle of law that all nations are equal with the insuperable objection against giving Siam, say, an equal voice with Great Britain. This difficulty has been solved by the bi-cameral plan (which was General Smut's idea); though, if we may hazard a prophecy, a great deal of the history of the league is likely to be taken up with disputes between the lower house and the executive of the great powers. The functions of the league, so established, are to ensure the peace of the world, to provide for the future good government of those provinces which will change their sovereignty under the peace treaty (and here may be observed that Alsace-Lorraine is not to be deemed to have changed its sovereignty, but to have remained an integral part of France throughout the German usurpation, and therefore will lie outside the mandatory principle applicable everywhere else), and, lastly, to effect a reduction of armaments. This last duty is entrusted to the executive council, which will be advised by a naval and military commission. It is to be hoped that the forces that it recommends will be a minimum and not merely a maximum; otherwise some members of the league will escape their due contribution to the material force behind the league. * * *

"The first duty of the league being to prevent wars, it must be provided with its thunders, and their efficacy must depend mainly on the physical force at its command. The advantages of membership of the league * * * carry, as they should do, certain corresponding obligations, as to observe the rules of the league with regard to the legal settlement of disputes by arbitration and to contribute in the degree determined by the executive, to the punitive measures decided upon by the league in order to enforce its principles. These measures are in the last resort military, but they may also be financial and economic. A very important provision is that these punitive measures shall subject the offending powers to a severance of all its relations with the nationals of any state, whether a member of the league or not; and, further, that all members shall give the right of passage through their territory to the forces acting in behalf of the league. The effect of this provision is that should Germany, for example, ever again be at war in similar circumstances to those that led to the recent war, Holland, Denmark and Sweden would all be obliged to refuse intercourse, financial, commercial or economic, whether they were members of the league or not; and if they were members of the league they would be obliged in addition to furnish their quota to the forces of the league and to give passage over their territories to the

forces acting on its behalf. It is not therefore true, as is sometimes said, that the league cannot do more against an offender than reproduce the conditions of the present war. The provision is further significant as a recognition of the principle for which Great Britain fought so hard in the war, and no one has a right to be neutral and gain by neutrality in a struggle in which the foundations of international society are in danger.

Crooked Pretense.

"It now appears" says a canned editorial shipped out by the Democratic press bureaus, "that Senator Lodge doesn't oppose a league of nations." The dishonest pretense of it is that opposition to the Cecil-Wilson covenant means opposition to any international arrangement for the preservation of world peace. This crooked affectation is the backbone of the opposition to the demand of revision of a covenant which President came home saying was final and was not going to be changed by American criticism. The fact that the scheme is so dishonestly advocated by so many of its sponsors is the best evidence in the world that there is a desire to put something over on the people. Even the suggestions of chance coming from such a quarter should be carefully watched, because the determination to flim-flam the people will undoubtedly persist.

The Men Who Fought but Can't Vote in U. S.

Col. William Hayward, who commanded the famous 369th colored regiment on the French battlefields, signaled his discharge from army service by a spirited attack on the management of the American expeditionary forces in France. He said: "For a year we fell down. We did not live up to our promises to the allies. Let none of us Americans be too arrogant about what we did over there. It is true that the American army finally won the war, but don't forget that for four years the British, the French and the Belgian armies had been winning the war. They fought four years—we fought for four months. Never have I witnessed—and I have had some military experience—such a manifest lack of organization as I found on reaching the French battlefields. My own regiment—and you all know what it did—had had eight days of rifle range practice. They know how to shoot. That's all they did know. The Alabamians who were merged with us were as untrained as we were. Some of these fellows had been hoeing corn at home in August. Some of those chaps were lying dead on the French battlefields in September. I took over 2,000 volunteers. Only 1,200 came back. Of the 5,000 who served in my regiment 3,000 were left. Of 56 officers who went over only 33 came back. Thousands were killed but not one of my regiment was captured."

Political Ownership Means Higher Cost and Poorer Service.

Two things follow the political seizure and operation of industry as naturally as the night the day. The first is deterioration in service due to the paralyzing influence of bureaucracy. The second is increase in cost to the people, owing to the inefficiency and waste which now accompanies public administration. The announcement of a twenty per cent increase in telegraph tolls was, of course, inevitable from the hour the telegraph companies were politicalized. Of course no one claims the telegraph service has been improved. Everybody knows it has been deteriorated. Promptness of telegraph delivery is no longer to be depended upon, as it used to be. Night letters are committed, in the morning, to the mails. Telegrams are in many instances not personally delivered. Dispatches are not receipted for, as formerly, the department thus avoiding definite responsibility for delay or non-delivery of messages.

It is the old story over again: the story of the railroads, the express companies, the telephone lines. The people pay more and get less. Railroad fares and freight rates have been increased from twenty-five to as high as five hundred per cent. Nevertheless the railroads are operated at a loss. We were told by the politicians now in power for many years that the transportation kings were getting rich at rates averaging not much more than two-thirds now; yet the people are now called upon to meet operation deficits through direct taxation as well as to pay the higher rates for the poorer service.

Express rates have been raised, while the service has greatly deteriorated. Telephone tolls have, on the whole, been increased. Now telegraph rates go up. The politicians in power have performed one useful service to the American people. They have demonstrated the sophistry of the claim that the politicians can run a business better than the business man or lower rates to the people. Political operation of industry means "soaking" the people in order to build up a great bureaucratic political machine, continually demanding more of the people and giving less to them for their money.

There is no parallel in all the history of governments for the wild extravagance and wicked waste which has characterized the present national administration. Possibly government ownership and operation has not had a fair show. But the people are not asleep to the fact that another such administration, entirely without thought as to the economy and efficiency with which the public business ought to be administered, and entirely willing to use the whole fabric of industry as a means of self perpetuation, may come into power at any time through such ear-catching phrases as "he kep't us out of war."

After the horrible example in the evils and oppressions of public ownership the people want no more of it. They demand the relief that manifestly can come to them only through unloading from their backs the horde of functionaries who have been busily engaged in breaking down the great industrial structure which has been reared in this country with such vast expenditure of genius and labor. They expect nothing from public utilities as politically administered but higher rates and poorer service. They are reconciled to this as inevitable. But they are anxious to go to the polls and register their command for a return of the industries of this country to the hands of men who will operate them in higher standards of service and at lower standards of cost to the people, under intelligent public regulation.

WILSON, SOCIALIST.

From Letter of Former Senator Joseph W. Bailey, Ex-Democrat.

I am fully persuaded, that within the next two years the Democratic party must either repudiate President Wilson or it must embrace practically all of the Socialist doctrines. He has already led our party—or rather I should say he has already driven our party—into a reluctant support of many socialistic measures, and before his term expires he will have committed us, unless his power in that regard is challenged, irrevocably to socialism, under the name of "progressive democracy."

What then can you, and men like you, say to yourselves and to your friends? Will you say that you allowed Mr. Wilson to deceive you? You can hardly excuse yourself on that plea, because every Democrat in the United States with intelligence enough to know why he is a Democrat now knows that Mr. Wilson is a Socialist—or at least he is not a Democrat if Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson were democrats.

The Socialists understand the attitude of the President if Democrats do not, and 40 per cent of the men who voted for Eugene Debs in 1912 voted for Mr. Wilson in 1916.

I say this because the Socialists polled almost 1,000,000 votes for Debs in 1912 while they polled less than 600,000 for their presidential candidate in 1916. Where did these 400,000 Socialist votes go?

Nobody supposes that they remained at home, nor does anybody suppose that any of them were cast for Judge Hughes, they must, therefore, have been cast for President Wilson.

A Socialist preacher and teacher recently wrote a book entitled "Woodrow Wilson and the World's Peace," in which he describes the President as "revolutionary beyond anything his words reveal, beyond anything his contemporaries have discerned," and further declares that, "as compared with Woodrow Wilson, there are socialist spokesmen who are bourbon in their understanding and their sympathy."

The man who wrote that description of the president has, since the publication of the book in which it appears, been appointed by the President to represent the United States at a most important conference.

I may not accomplish much by a public and emphatic protest against the present trend of Democratic legislation and administration, but it is certain that I could accomplish nothing by remaining silent, and when the disaster comes—as come it must if we persist in our present course—I shall have the unspeakable satisfaction of knowing that I have done what I could do to avert it.

Fearless German Leaders.

It is learned that Germany's great general, Hindenburg, was so careful of his life that he spent a great deal of time in a wonderfully constructed funkhole, or dugout, underneath the grounds of his villa on the German border and so far from the battle lines it was almost a day's journey in a fast motor car to get within sound of the big guns.

The kaiser, too, had a similar hiding place, near a comic opera trench system, about which he is said to have paraded for the benefit of motion pictures. At each of their villas there was a delicate electric instrument which would set up a furious buzzing whenever an airplane approached anywhere near. At the first sound from the contrivance Hindenburg and the kaiser used to run to shelter. Soldiers who worked about Hindenburg's establishment said he was continually running for cover.

The return of George Creel indicates the belief that the American people lead a little more of the kind of propaganda this administration has made famous.