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When you're afloat in all sorts of weather, it's sound sense to give your feet and legs the best protection possible.

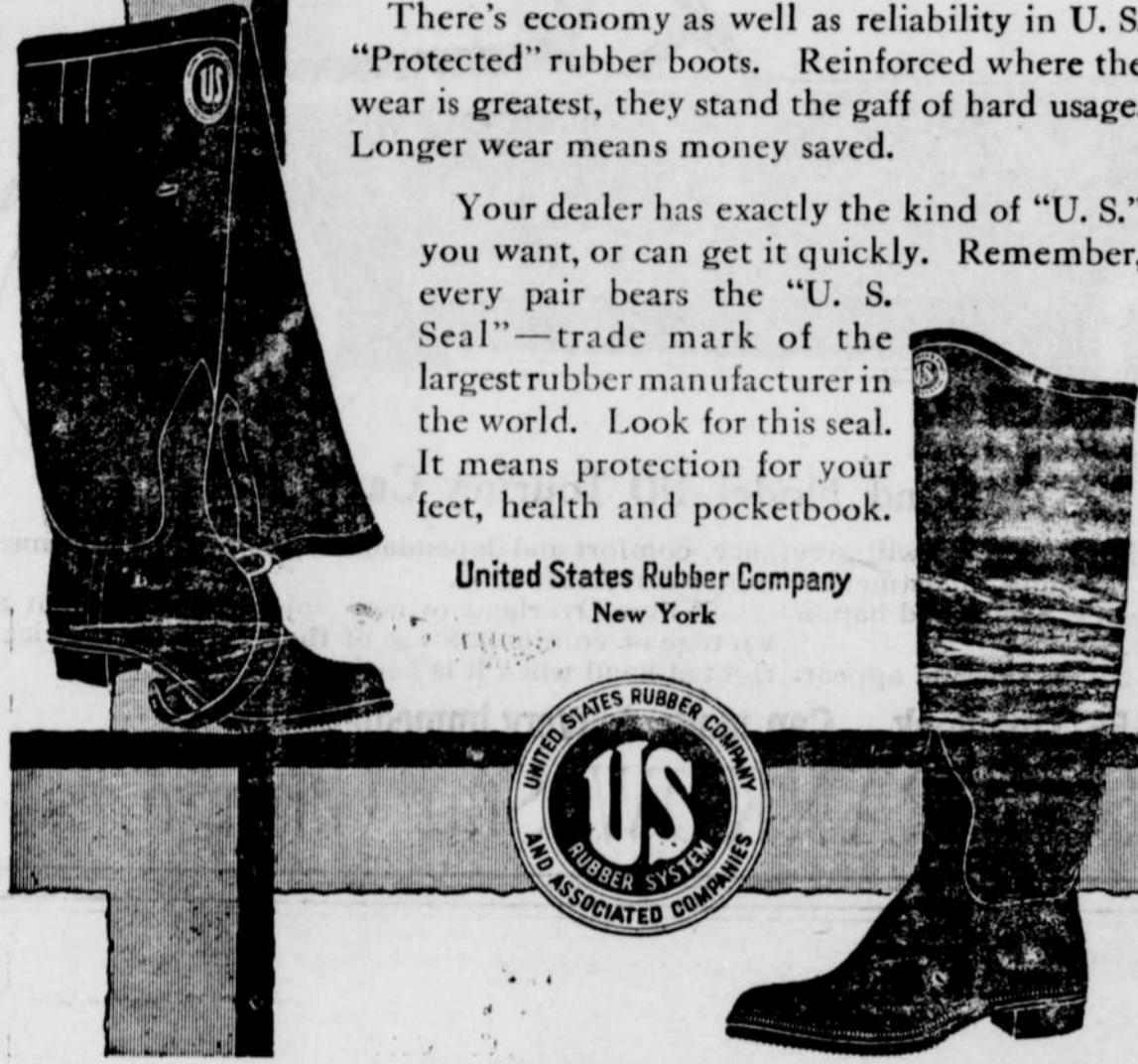
U. S. "Protected" rubber boots provide exactly that. They keep your feet and legs warm, dry and comfortable under the hardest conditions. They're specially designed for heavy service aboard ship or on dock.

Fishermen need these rugged, double-duty rubber boots, just like the boys did in the navy. The Government probably used more U. S. "Protected" rubber boots during the war than of all other makes combined.

There's economy as well as reliability in U. S. "Protected" rubber boots. Reinforced where the wear is greatest, they stand the gaff of hard usage. Longer wear means money saved.

Your dealer has exactly the kind of "U. S." you want, or can get it quickly. Remember, every pair bears the "U. S. Seal"—trade mark of the largest rubber manufacturer in the world. Look for this seal. It means protection for your feet, health and pocketbook.

United States Rubber Company
New York



Nothing Cheap Any More But Democratic Promises.

Do you remember the down-trodden citizen the Democratic orators and editors used to picture as having been born in a cradle, taxed at 35 per cent, and finally, after paying tribute to the infamous protective tariff all his life, finished up in a coffin taxed 42 percent? What's become of him? We heard of him again the other day. He was just buying some bacon, up 170 per cent since the infamous Payne-Aldrich tariff law was repealed, and some eggs, up 180 per cent, some oranges, up 200 per cent, and some lard, up 140 per cent, with some sugar up 110 per cent, and some butter up 190 per cent. As luxuries he bought some cigars, up 60 per cent and some candy up 40 per cent. He had been thinking of taking a trip, but decided to stay at home when he looked up the railway fare, up 50 per cent, and the sleeping car rates up 75 per cent. He decided, instead, to write a letter, postage up 50 per cent, and ship the stuff he had intended to carry with him by express, until he found the rates increased 37 per cent. He asked at the drug store for poison, but found it was up 327 per cent, and on inquiring at the hardware store found that revolvers were up 62 per cent and rope had increased in price 85 per cent. He then went home and read the Democratic national platform of 1912, promising to reduce the high cost of living by abolishing the tariff, and demanding a "return to that simplicity and economy befitting a Democratic administration," whereupon he laughed himself to death. Even this was not economy, however, for his wife found the cost of coffins had gone up 57 per cent, and tombstones 71 per cent.—National Republican.

Notice.

This is to give notice that persons are forbidden to trespass upon our premises, for hunting is strictly prohibited.

H. F. Goodspeed,
F. M. Trout.

Do You Sleep Well?

To be at his best a man must have sound, refreshing sleep. When wakeful and restless at night he is in no condition for work or business during the day. Wakefulness is often caused by indigestion and constipation, and is quickly relieved by Chamberlain's Tablets. Try a dose of these tablets and see how much better you feel with a clear head and good digestion.—Adv.

On Minding Our Own Business.

(From the New York Tribune)

The Fiume episode illustrates the difficulties this country is likely to encounter if it adopts the policy of intruding into the highly complicated affairs of Europe.

Six months ago the majority of Americans had never heard of Fiume and those who had heard of it few felt competent to decide what flag should float over it. Suddenly, with little background of information or better knowledge than is furnished by rival pamphleteers, it is asked of us to say where Fiume should go. Our president in the role of universal arbiter, gives an offhand decision which has given grave offence to a friendly nation which thinks he is wrong. And the confused American citizen is told that high principles are involved, and that it is his moral duty to support a conclusion presented to him.

Not only is the average American little informed as to Fiume and the rights and wrongs of the Fiume question, but no American interests are affected. Whether the disputed city goes to Italy or whether to Jugoslavia touches no American concern. No matter what flag is up, it will be practically the same to us. Our goods will find a warm welcome, if prices and quality are right, whether the customs officials wear one uniform or the other.

Uncle Sam likes to consider himself as a crusader, and his sympathies go out to the oppressed, but he generally has common sense enough not to burn his fingers when he does not know who are the oppressors.

In certain quarters it is proposed that this country shall become the "mandatory" of Constantinople, of Armenia or Syria, and the special guardian of territories whose inhabitants will perhaps be as ready to find fault with our administration as they have been with the administrations of others.

It is a sound, pacific and idealistic instinct, we believe, which leads Americans to say, "Let's keep on minding our own business." No end to the embroilment is to be seen if we mix in distant and alien problems. To say this is not to advocate complete aloofness. As to large matters we should doubtless be heard. But the function of handling minute affairs we may probably avoid.

Italy now discriminates between the United States and President Wilson; does not impute to the one what she deems the fault of the other. But if the official weight of America continues to be thrown against Italy,

the fact that the American people have not been consulted will not be long kept in mind. Mutual distrust will be fomented, and when mutual distrust between two peoples is firmly established there is a foundation for graver trouble. How can any sincere lover of peace fail to see that dragon's teeth are shown when we intrude in all sorts of European settlements? The best service to the world we can give is to suppress the busybody spirit. A few editors may regard themselves as sufficiently versed in world politics to be fit to decide everything, but let us rejoice that the great masses of our people are not in the grip of a similar conceited vanity. We ask Europe not to take intimate part in American affairs, and the correlative is that we should similarly keep at home.

At present the good motives of America are not questioned, but if we acquire the habit of intruding the good repute will not endure. Suspicion will find material on which to feed, and even well intentioned acts will be deemed born of selfishness or some other unworthy purpose. This is a way of the world that will not be changed overnight, and because of it this country may well follow its traditional policy, a policy which, on the whole, has borne good fruit.

France's Call for the Saar Valley.

It is understood that France and Belgium, as is right, should have a certain priority in this whole matter of reparation.

The most striking illustration of reparation other than money payments is France's claim to the Saar valley. Germany, maliciously and without any military purpose, but solely to cripple France's industrial future, ruined irreparably the French coal and iron mines in the Lens and Briey districts. It is due in simple justice and as reparation in kind that France should have the Saar mines. There is no question of the fourteen points here at all. What has been agreed upon, if the latest reports we have are correct, is that France shall have the mines in perpetuity, but that politically the district shall be under control of France as a mandatory of the league of nations or under a special international commission appointed by the league of nations or under a special international commission appointed by the league of nations. A plebiscite may be granted to the people as to political allegiance at some future time. It is more than probable that Germany will be called upon to make specific restitution in other ways.—New York Outlook.

Why Italy Claims Fiume.

President Wilson is responsible for Italy's claim upon Fiume. That is the most striking feature of this whole Adriatic embroilment. If it had not been for him and his insistent urgings, Italy might never have asked for that port, but might generously have conceded it to the Jugoslavs. Indeed, we are credibly informed that she meant to do so, when the President intervened with what was in effect not merely a suggestion but an imperative demand for the cession of Fiume to Italy. And now when Italy seeks to act according to his mandate, he demurs and declares that she must not do it!

Here are the facts, categorically stated:
Great Britain, France and Russia on September 5, 1914, entered into the Pact of London—not a secret treaty—enjoining the signatories to make no separate peace. Italy on May 23, 1915, entered the conflict by declaring war against Austria-Hungary, and thereupon signified her adherence to the same Pact of London. In the agreement there was no reference whatever to Fiume or to any readjustment of boundaries.

Meanwhile, however, there is said to have been made on April 26, 1915, a month before Italy's entrance into the war, a "secret treaty" between Italy and the other three allies. In that, according to Mr. Trotzky—who after his treason to the allies at Brest Litovsk revealed what purported to be the contents of all secret treaties of which the Russian Government had knowledge—it was agreed that the whole coast of Croatia, including Fiume, Novi, and Carlopago, together with portions of Dalmatia, should be granted not to Italy but to the Jugoslavs. Italy, we are told, agreed to this notable act of self-abnegation, and on the strength of that "secret treaty" a month later entered the war.

Down to this point, therefore, there was no thought on Italy's part of claiming Fiume, but there is every reason to suppose that if there had been no intervention in those arrangements she would have assented to the cession of Fiume to the Jugoslavs.

But there was intervention. On January 8, 1918, President Wilson interfered. He then promulgated the Fourteen Commandments with which Mr. Lloyd George had provided him, and in them he practically dictated the abrogation of the "secret treaty" of April 26, 1915, and ordered that Fiume should be turned over to Italy instead of to the Jugoslavs.

In the first place he prescribed "open covenants of peace, openly arrived at;" and though he added that there should thereafter be no "private international understandings" and did not specifically demand the abrogation of such understandings formerly made and then existing, he has since made it quite clear that he did contemplate and now insists upon such ex post facto application of the First Commandment. Thus the President annulled the provisional cession of Fiume to the Jugoslavs.

Next, in the ninth Commandment, he prescribed "a readjustment of the frontiers of Italy along clearly recognizable lines of nationality." That of course meant that Italy should take Fiume for her own, since there is no question in the world that Italian nationality greatly predominates in that city. A majority of its and culture are almost purely Italian and culture are almost purely Italian.

Finally, in the last two of the Commandments and in numerous other utterances the President prescribed "self-determination" as the fundamental rule upon which disputed territories should be disposed of. That also obviously meant that Italy should take Fiume, since immediately upon the conclusion of the armistice the people of that city unmistakably indicated their desire for annexation to that country.

That completes the record, save for the astounding sequel at the Paris Peace Conference. Italy entered the war and fought it for nearly three years with the purpose and expectation of giving Fiume to the Jugoslavs. Then President Wilson suggested and practically directed that Italy should take Italy for her own. At the Peace Congress Italy undertook to fulfill this prescription of the President's. Thereupon the President repudiated his own Commandments and passionately declared that Italy should not be permitted to do the very thing which he had suggested, incited and urged her to do.

There is no more amazing example of self-reversal, even in the President's strangely inconsistent and tergiversatory career.—Harvey's Weekly.

If I Were a Farmer.

If I were a farmer I would keep at hand a few reliable medicines for minor ailments that are not so serious as to require the attention of a physician, such as Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for coughs, colds and croup.

Chamberlain's Liniment for sprains, bruises and rheumatic pains.

By having these articles at hand it would often save the trouble of a trip to town in the busiest season or in the night, and would enable me to treat slight ailments as soon as they appear, and thereby avoid the more serious diseases that so often follow.—Adv.

BUILDING UP TILLAMOOK

If you were to look under and behind the dairy-ing, manufacturing, farming and business structures of Tillamook County—you would in a very great many instances find evidence of that cooperation which the **FIRST NATIONAL BANK** is both able and willing to extend its patrons.

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The Tillamook Transfer Co., has contracted the wood output of the Coats Lumber Co., Mill. If the wood supply from this plant is not sufficient for the local demand we will fill orders from other sources.

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