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Editorial Snap Shots.

Eastern Oregon wants the State buildings moved from Salem to Portland because Marion county gave a large majority against the irrigation measure. Wonder what the Salem hog thinks about that?

So the women of Tillamook City didn't get a show in the "frame up" for school directors. That was very ungracious on the part of the men folk to relegate the women to a back seat. How do you like that kind of treatment ladies, when women make better school directors than the men folk?

Germany must sign the treaty of peace on Monday, and although the baby killers will keep on whining up to the last minute, there is not much doubt but what they will sign, for they know they have better terms than they deserve for their horrible, blood thirsty methods of warfare which placed Germany amongst the most barbarous nations of the world, although it was classed as one of the Christian nations.

There is a little army of 18,000 employees at the Department of Agriculture in Washington, and as one senator has said "in many of the offices they are falling over each other." The present democratic administration will go down in history the most wasteful, spend thrift party in the history of the United States, for notwithstanding the liberty loan drives and increased taxation, the government is now figuring upon borrowing several billion dollars from the financiers to meet current expenses. There is something radically wrong in Washington when the government will allow thousands of employees to remain, drawing big salaries, with comparatively no work to do.

The annual school meeting was held on Monday, when there was a large attendance at the school house to participate in the election of two directors and a clerk. Mrs. Everson, chairman of the board presided, who was not a candidate for re-election, being the first woman ever elected on the school board of Tillamook City, which position she held for six years. Merrill Smith was nominated for the three year term, when a motion was made to take an informal vote and vote on the persons receiving the three highest votes, which resulted as follows Merrill Smith, 74; H. H. Rosenberg, 25; Mrs. Groat 9; Mrs. Everson 7; A. G. Beals 3; and Rollie W. Watson 1. Mr. Smith was elected by acclamation, as was Mr. Rosenberg for one year to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of C. W. Miller. Erwin Harrison was also elected by acclamation for school clerk. A resolution, was adopted that all future elections for school officers will be by having a polling booth and vote the same as in county and city elections.

The only measure for which a real campaign was started early and conducted vigorously was the Roosevelt Highway bond issue. The enterprising people of the coast counties financed the campaign and conducted it so ably that they won the enthusiasm of all sections of the state in spite of early discouraging reports that nobody wanted the highway built except the coast boosters. If a similar campaign had been organized in time in behalf of the \$5,000,000 measure it would have gone through.—Oregon Voter.

We disagree with the Voter in regard to the \$5,000,000 measure. It was defeated because it was "overloaded", and the campaign brought out that fact. There was not much sentiment against the measure until the campaign was started, and it is our opinion it might have pulled through, had no campaign been started. That was the conclusion we came to when visiting several parts of the state boosting for the Roosevelt highway. It was unfortunate for the state institutions that the measure was "overloaded", for they require the money for necessary improvements.

Tillamook City people are either hot or cold. Some years they get terribly excited over the election of a school director, while in other years hardly enough persons attend school meetings to make a legal showing. This year was one of the hot years and a large number of persons were on hand to bring about a change in the personnel of the board, and they carried their point. But it won't be many moons before the new board will pass through the same criticism as the old board. The trouble with some of our citizens is they pay too much attention to street gossip. They have never taken the trouble to find

out whether the school is run right or wrong. How many of those who went to the school meeting with blood in their eye on Monday have gone to the school and seen for themselves whether the school was being conducted properly or otherwise? If they have not then they are poor judges as to whether the school board have acted wisely or unwisely. There are those who differ with us, and the meeting did on Monday about a woman being on the board. We contend that a woman should be a member of the board, but, as a woman's name did not happen to get on the "slate" or as we were informed, "the frame up," the women went down to defeat after keeping a woman on the board for six years. The part we are more interested in than the election of directors, teachers and superintendent is a first class school, and as the district is paying a large amount to keep the school going, the school should have the best teachers and superintendent that are obtainable. Here, however, is one difficulty. When the school board hires a teacher or superintendent and they are not up to snuff, they have to be kept and paid for poor service. A great deal of late has been said about teacher's salaries and the state legislature passed a law to that effect, but little is said about efficiency in teachers. What the citizens demand is a good up-to-date school, and they should get it for the large amount of money used.

Brutally Frank on Recall.

For an open confession as to the real motive behind the Coos county recall election, a recent editorial in the Marshfield Record is hard to beat: "There is a moral that all must recognize—No man can go out openly gunning for newspapers and expect to get away with the fight he inaugurates. Judge Watson undertook to punish the newspapers, and did hurt them, but when the final accounting was registered it found him, once the strongest man politically in Coos County, hurled from an office of trust. The newspapers did not seek the quarrel; neither did they forget when the chance came to even up the score. Because he was and is an enemy of this newspaper, the Record is immensely pleased at the result. It deeply regrets that Commissioner Philips also was recalled, but his was a case of being in bad company."—Oregon Voter.

Surplus Trucks for Road Work.

More than \$45,000,000 worth of motor trucks are about to be distributed by the secretary of agriculture through the bureau of public roads, to the state highway departments. These trucks have been declared surplus by the war department and are being distributed to the states under provision of section 7 of the postoffice appropriation bill. They must be used by the states on road constructed in whole or in part by federal aid, for which \$200,000,000 in addition to the former appropriation was given to the states under the same bill. All that the states must do to acquire the use of these 20,000 trucks, which range in capacity from two to five tons, is to pay the loading and freight charges. Of the 200,000 motor vehicles to be acquired practically free by the states, 11,000 are new and 9,000 are used, but all are declared to be in serviceable condition. The motors will be apportioned to states only upon request of the state highway departments on the basis of the requests received from the respective states, and in accordance with the apportionment provided in the federal aid law approved in 1916. The requirements of the law are such that the bureau of public roads cannot distribute any trucks to counties or individuals.

Teachers' Examinations.

Notice is hereby given that the County Superintendent of Tillamook County, Oregon, will hold the regular examination of applicants for state certificates at the Court House in Tillamook City, as follows: Commencing Wednesday, June 25, 1919, at 9:00 o'clock a.m. and continuing until Saturday, June 28, 1919, at 5 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, Psychology, 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 afternoon—Theory and Practice, Orthography (Spelling), Physical Geography, English Literature, Chemistry.
 Friday afternoon—School Law, Geology, Algebra, Civil Government.
 Saturday forenoon—Geometry, Botany.
 Saturday afternoon—General History, Bookkeeping.
 G. B. Lamb,
 County School Supt.

What the Editors Say

"The Oregon Journal, whose owner is a dead ringer for Hearst, is the only Oregon paper using the Hearst service."—Corvallis Gazette-Times.

Some people raved against the proposal to create the office of lieutenant governor, which meant an expense of only \$400 a year, yet voted to bond the state for millions of dollars mainly in the interest of some big corporation, just because the word "soldier" was included in the language of the measure.—Itemizer.

The Coos county grand jury has recommended that personal property in that county be placed on the tax rolls. That is a recommendation that should go for all Oregon, yet the sovereign squat exercising his inalienable right at the ballot two years ago voted down an assessment measure that would have brought millions of dollars worth of property under taxation that now escapes without paying a cent. The total personal property tax paid last year was \$4.13 yet our banks show over two millions on deposit.—Gazette-Times.

"Murder will out." We now have the secret peace treaty that a certain individual who has been pussyfooting about on foreign soil for the past six months, masquerading under the guise of "open covenants and peace openly arrived at," and who has been endeavoring to force his pact down the throats of the American people—with fourteen points on one end and a boomerang on the other. Though smuggled and placed in the hands of the United States senate after the document had been scattered to the four winds of Germany, patriotic America feels that Woodrow's "open covenants" had been badly rent asunder.—Umpqua Valley News.

The Sob Squad is beginning to get busy in behalf of Germany. Were Germany collecting instead of paying what do you suppose the size of the bill would be? Germany isn't paying half what she planned to collect. Germany isn't paying from down-trodden France in 1871. The soldiers in Germany demand that the treaty terms be signed. The Junkers and Prussian politicians are the ones opposing it. It is the same old Germany still, even with a president. When the people over there really control, things will be different.—Telephone Register.

"Fr the love av hat foot baths an' mustard plasters, what's become of U'Ren?" says Foly at the Bow Wow Club. "Don't be know that th nachun is turned into a reconstruction hospital an' that th' country is praying for constitutchuchinal carpenters?" "He's tending to his own business, like an experienced widow," says Riley. "He has a sign over his desk in his law office, 'Given helps those who help themselves first,'" says he. "Ivry night he reads a chapter of Solomon or Jerry Myer, according to the state av his digestion, an' th' chin crawls inter bed and pulls the covers over his head to banish the noise of the peace conference and curls up to sleep like a lunch-counter doughnut."—J. Hennessy Murphy in the Oregon Voter.

Why German-Americans? Why Irish-Americans? Why anything but straight Americans? If this country hasn't a good enough name to adopt without a hyphen, it isn't good enough to make a living in. Why do these Chicago hyphenated Americans have the nerve to make this absurd appeal, when they must know that no possible name on Germany could impose on Germany to punish her for her war crimes. These hyphenates are not the only snakes that have come out of their hibernation. The Pacifists who went into eclipse while the strife was on are again going boldly up and down the land telling the people how to run the country they so nearly ruined.—Gazette-Times.

Comparison of numbers of American prisoners captured by Germans with those of German captured by Americans are eloquent. The Germans held 4434 Americans when the armistice was signed; our army held 48,449 of the enemy, including 255 taken at the outset at Cantigny on May 28, 1918. Only ninety-three Germans died in American captivity, 1736 had been released, 1193 had repatriated and there were 45,427 under guard when the statistics were compiled by the army general staff. Since our army, especially at the outset, was frequently confronted by superior numbers of the enemy, and in the beginning was not so well equipped as they, the superiority of about eleven to one in our favor in prisoners taken must be attributed to higher morale and better initiative on the part of the American fighting men. No instance of Americans surrendering by companies is known, whereas this frequently happened on the part of the Germans. The record is inspiring from the American point of view.—Oregonian.

In view of the fact that but a fraction of the registered vote both of the county and state at large was cast at the last election any serious comment as to whether the result represented the sentiment of the people is out of place and superfluous. We had always supposed that the

initiative and referendum was designed to prevent important legislation by a handful and to insure that all voters should say whether or not certain laws were wanted. But if there was ever a time when a handful of people, whether in the legislature or not, legislated for the entire state more completely than was the case at the recent election we would be glad to know it. It is possible, of course, that with a full vote the result would have been the same, even though as a rule the opposition can be counted upon to vote and those who remain away from the polls are indifferent. It is likely that industrial conditions figured largely in the adverse vote that was cast, for the measures were generally believed to have been proposed as insurance against after-war depression and to insure work for returning soldiers. But farmers who are unable to secure help, even at prevailing high prices, were not likely to believe an emergency existed and if they voted at all it was against the measures. However, even if we explain the result in this way, the fact remains that but a small fraction voted at all, and the conclusion is inevitable that people have tired of becoming their own legislators and were generally indifferent as to the outcome.—Independent.

What Germany Would Have Done

In order that we may estimate at their true value the lamentations of Germany over the peace terms offered by the allies, and that we may judge whether the allies have been too severe, it is well to consider what terms Germany would have made, if it had been the victor. A good indication is contained in the manifesto which was adopted at a meeting of 352 German professors, clergymen and other intellectuals on June 20, 1915, and was presented to the chancellor in the form of a petition. At that time Germany was winning a succession of victories over Russia, was holding firm on the western front, at which the allies could only nibble, and was confident of victory. Italy had just declared war and was the particular object of German vengeance, though no terms were named for that country.

As to France, the professors said: "We must ruthlessly weaken her, both politically and economically, and must improve our military and strategic position with regard to her. For this purpose it is necessary radically to improve our whole western front from Belfort to the coast. Part of the north channel coast we must acquire, if possible, in order to be strategically safer as regards England and to secure better access to the ocean. The most important business undertakings and estates must be transferred from anti-German ownership to German hands, France taking over and compensating the former owners."

"Furthermore, it is necessary to impose a merciless high war indemnity upon France, had probably on her rather than on any other of our enemies."

There is no compensation here about reducing a nation to slavery for the payment of indemnity, nor about disregarding its right to self-determination. Compare this with the scrupulous care taken by the allies to respect the right of the Germans in Rhineland and the Saar valley to retain their nationality and with the limitation of indemnity to reparation for that which Germany destroyed or stole.

Belgium was to pay dearly for defending its independence and for standing in the gateway, for the manifesto says:

"On Belgium we must keep firm hold, from the political, military and economic standpoints. . . . Economically, Belgium means a prodigious increase of power to us. . . . We would lay special stress on the inhabitants being allowed no political influence in the empire, and on the necessity for transferring from non-German to German hands the leading business enterprises and properties to be ceded by France."

Russia was considered too poor and too ridden to pay a cash indemnity, but was not to escape on that account. The manifesto reads:

"Russia is so rich in territory that she will be able to pay an indemnity in kind by giving lands, but lands without landlords."

The meaning of this phrase was made clear by the manifesto of the six great economic associations of Germany, published about the same time, which proposed annexation of the Baltic provinces and their settlement with German peasants.

With the channel coast in Germany's hands as a gun aimed at its head, Britain was to lose both its empire and its commerce, for this was the program in regard to it.

"We must supplant the world trade of Great Britain. . . . We must immediately seek to create for ourselves, apart from the empire of the seas, a continental commercial emporium as extensive as possible. Our friends, Austria-Hungary and Turkey will open to us the Balkans and Asia Minor, and thus we shall assure ourselves of the Persian gulf against the pretensions of Russia and Great Britain, we must also sign as speedily as possible commercial treaties with our close political friends."

There was to be no limit to colonial expansion, for this was proposed:


"In Africa we must reconstitute our colonial empire. Central Africa is only a huge desert, which does not offer enough colonial wealth. We

therefore require other productive lands. We need liberty of the seas. To obtain it we must have Egypt, the connecting link between British Africa and British Asia, Indian ocean and English sea, which joins up all the British colonies with the mother country, which, as Bismarck said, is the neck of the British empire."

The general scheme of indemnity showed no squeamishness about compelling the loser to pay the winner's war expenses, or about reducing the loser to economic slavery. This is what the learned professors and preachers said:

"We shall demand an indemnity which as much as possible shall cover war expenditures, the repair of damages, and pensions for disabled men, widows and orphans. . . . From England we can never demand enough money. . . . It is our duty to crush the insatiable cupidity of this nation. However, we shall probably have to apply for a war indemnity to France in the first place, if not exclusively. We ought not to hesitate to impose upon France as much as possible out of false sentimentalism. As mitigation she might be offered one of the sides of the Suez canal while we occupy the other. Should France refuse that as well as the financial obligation that we should ask her, we would have to im-

pose on her a policy that would satisfy us." No mention of the United States was made in the manifesto, for when it was written, this country was still neutral. But the German general staff had prepared plans several years earlier for an invasion, for occupation of the great Atlantic ports and for exaction of a ransom so rich as to pay the entire cost of the expedition and to make good any deficiencies in the sums which could be extorted from the allies. The present German government pretends to have renounced these purposes together with monarchy, but evidence abounds that democracy is only a mask behind which hide the men who set out to conquer, kill and plunder. Chancellor Scheidmann supported the war so long as it seemed to hold a chance of victory for Germany, Hindenburg, Bernstorff and Erzberger still wield power, and the machinery of government unchanged. Germany has lost the power, not the will, to do as this manifesto proposed. It is not suggested that the allies do to Germany as it would have done to them, but they would betray posterity if they should not render Germany powerless for them. To that end the peace terms are the least that should be asked.—Oregonian.



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