

**U.S. ESTEEM WON BY BRITISH ARMY.**

**Dispelling of American Prejudice its Greatest Work--Comradeship the Test.**

Interesting Article Written by Lieut. Moss E. Penn, who was with the Thirtieth Division.

Without the British army Germany would have won the war before America saved it, but his majesty's expeditionary forces rendered their greatest service to the empire by dispelling 100 years of ignorance, prejudice and misinformation in the minds of Americans when Britishers and Americans met on the field of battle.

Little enough of the virtues of the English was said in America before the beginning of the war in 1914. From that time until the United States entered the war in 1917 the thousands of German propagandists and anti-Britishers denouncing the English and the entente in general left nothing but the glibble skeptic to doubt. The English were the chief object of criticism because of the popular prejudice against them.

The public was told how England was starving German women and children, told that England would "fight to the last Frenchman," that she was hiding behind her colonies, denouncing the vilified. No nation in the history of man, except Germany, has been guilty of all the crimes which were charged to the British.

After two years of anti-British propaganda Americans by the thousands were sent to reinforce the British army, which, like the French had withstood attacks more tremendous and hellish than were believed possible before the war began.

Few Americans were pleased with the order that sent them to the British front at the time the order was received. Still fewer were pleased with the orders that took them away from the British front after they had served a few months on British railroads, fighting according to British tactics and after learning some thing of the British spirit and discipline.

**Sammy Meets Tommy.**  
When Sammy went to Tommy's aid in Flanders he admitted, after overcoming the prejudice which he had inherited from half a dozen generations, that Tommy was a "jolly good chap". After traveling 3,000 miles from home, suffering from the disadvantages of a foreign tongue, he had at last met a man with whom he could talk, a man of similar ideas, a soldier with the same dream of victory, though rather low in morale.

The average American pictures an Englishman as a monocled snob, a boaster of ancestry and a braggart. There are some of them, but they, thank heaven, are like that class of Americans pictured just above—they are getting fewer every day.

When the Thirtieth American division went to the British front in June, 1918, they found themselves hailed as the men who must save the war.

"It is up to you." That statement was made by every British officer met from Paris to Ypres. Not much of a boastful spirit about that.

No one asked anyone who he was back in the states, how much money his family had or what college his father was graduated from. The British asked only one question—"What do you know about fighting and can you fight?" They soon learned that the American could, and that fact pleased the British just as well as the Americans.

Officers of the Thirtieth division argued by the hour over the good and bad qualities of the British soldier. When the Thirtieth first went to Flanders front the British had but few friends. But gradually the Americans became familiar with British tactics, began to understand the Britisher himself, and through their common language made a friend or two. In two months the American was trying to drink all the hospitable Britisher's Scotch and demanding tea himself at 4:30 p.m., just as much as the man who had spent his life in London.

**British Efficiency Perfect.**  
No army in the world has ever been organized and run on so efficient a basis as was the British army during the last year of the war. Previous to that time no American can judge, as he was not there. When the Americans went to Flanders "Blighty" was living on half rations, but the English soldier in France had a plenty. He had more than the Americans on the eastern section of the front, the soldiers from the nation which the English themselves were largely dependent upon for food.

The fact still remains one of the paradoxes of the war. But its answer is in British efficiency and system. In 1918 there was an American machine gun school near Langres, in Eastern France, where there was so little to eat at the officers' mess that those who depended upon it for food lived in discomfort. The mess for enlisted men was just as bad. There was no sugar, often no salt, never any butter.

The Thirtieth Division students went direct from there to the British lines east of Calais. The first thing found in their rations was jam. Sweets had been virtually unheard of in the American sector. Any person knowing a soldier's taste for sweets can understand the satisfying effect of jam. That was one of the first of many points in favor of the British. Their ration was better.

Americans had been told that England was hiding behind her colonies. Among the first things to be noticed in the British army to which the Thirtieth was attached was the large number of men wearing wound stripes, the service chevrons worn showing three of four years army life in France, the stories English veterans would tell of the death of brothers, cousins and other relatives.

**England at War.**  
Not the colonies alone, but England, London, Liverpool, Sussex, the Midlands, the northern counties, were at war, and today they bear the scars of war.

The following story told by an American lieutenant is one of thousands which were true of the British army during the last year.

The lieutenant had borrowed an ambulance and chauffeur from a British officer to get back to his billet, 10 miles from Amiens. En route his car passed a middle-aged British officer walking along that beautiful highway from Amiens to Albert. The American stopped and picked up the Britisher.

"Where are you going?" queried the American.

"I am going to Albert to see the grave of my son," he replied quietly and with a lack of emotion which only a soldier can acquire. "He was killed at his gun in 1916 and I saw his grave after that time. I have not been there since the Huns were pushed back this summer. I am going up today to see if they have violated the grave."

Then he went into detail about the death of his boy as the auto sped along between the two rows of stately poplars which followed the road. After the boy had been killed this officer, like thousands of other English fathers, had "come out to France on his majesty's service."

England has not fought? On last Nov. 11 she had one man out of every three under the age of 60 years in some kind of war work. If she has not fought why did she stand on the same front for four years giving and taking the most tremendous blows recorded in the annals of war?

Who defended Ypres? On whose front were Cambrai, Lille and Amantieres? Lens, Tournai, Peronne, the River Somme and the Hindenburg line shook under the thunder from British guns even before America had sent her victorious thousands into the great drive for victory.

The British empire sent 8,000,000 men to battle on seven battle fronts. Australia, with a smaller population than the state of New York, and Canada with her 10,000,000 or 12,000,000, could not have furnished them. Ireland, putting like a spoiled child, would not furnish them.

The bulk of the British army was English. Scotland bled herself white but the Scotch are not numerous. What were at the front from Scotland had a record that but few have equaled and none can ever surpass. But London sent a million, and Manchester, Birmingham and other English centers were represented in equal proportions.

No English institution reflects its true characteristics more clearly than the British army. It reveals English bluntness as many self-satisfied American lieutenants who have crossed with veteran British captains can remember. The British army demanded service and got it. Got it from its own ranks and got it from the Americans who were allied with them.

Americans excel in many things, but in building the American expeditionary forces many things were overlooked which would have added to the efficiency of the army, would have decreased "red tape" and made it more impressive in the eyes of Europeans if methods from the British or other veteran armies had been borrowed. The first staff officer who establishes the British system in the American army will do more for the military branch of the government than any general who commanded a division throughout the war.

style you can get it on the British front," said the dissatisfied hotel guest.

Then he told of his service there, of the collapse of the Fifth British army under Gen. Gough in March, 1918 and gave his explanation of the greatest defeat the British army ever suffered.

**American Hotel Poor.**  
The American officers' hotel at Le Mans was so poor that most of the Americans went to the hotel De Paris which was under private control. But if they went to Calais they went to the British officers' club, which pre-war tourists will remember as the Grand Hotel.

Service at the officers' club was furnished by the army service corps of the British. It was smart and quick, just as was British service "on parade," just as it was in a front line trench under all trials and in the face of all difficulties.

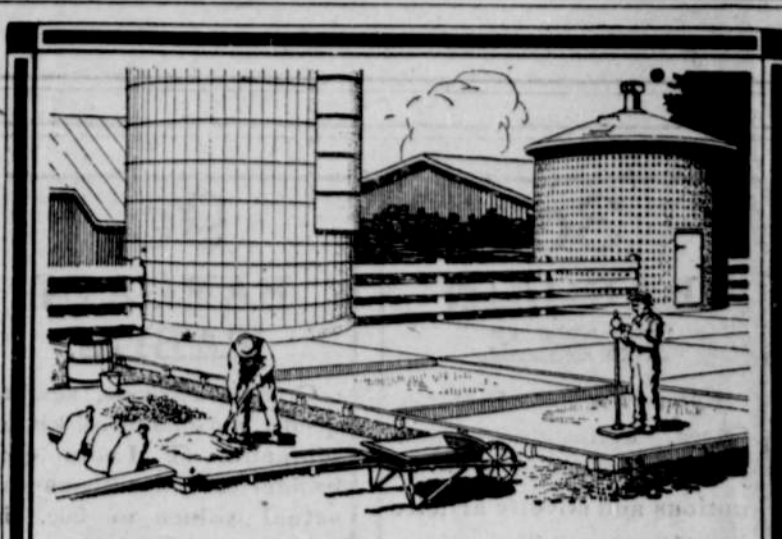
The Royal Air Force which professed the Thirtieth division has been admitted by men in all armies to be the best in action on the western front. Old Fritz admitted it by staying on the ground, the best argument in favor of the R. A. F. The times that the Huns appeared over the American lines in an air raid in daylight can be counted on the fingers. The number of times the R. A. F. took the air over the American lines can be counted by the days the Thirtieth division was at the front.

British artillery, either English or Australian, protected the American infantry throughout the campaigns of the Thirtieth. No support could have been better.

But in machine gunnery the British were supreme. Machine gunners in the Thirtieth division fought with the British Vickers gun and according to British tactics. Many machine gun officers were sent to American schools after reaching France, but they always returned to the British front and again took up British tactics. First because British tactics were adapted to the weapon and because no one could ever find out what instructors in American machine gun schools were attempting to teach.

The first test of British sentiment in the Thirtieth division came last September when the division was ordered out of the Ypres salient after two months' service. The division had been in or behind British lines for two months. It had seen an example of the bulldog tenacity of the Britisher in the ghastly salient in Belgium where an army stood surrounded on three sides and fought not to save a strategic position but to prevent a pile of brick, Ypres, from being captured.

Where are we going? Everybody asked. And nobody answered. There were reports of a story of various sectors on the American front. During the summer many stories of privation, of lack of rations and poor communications had reached the Thirtieth division from the American front.



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Star Garage, Tillamook.

**NOTICE:**  
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**Notice of Sale of Real Property by Executrix.**

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, as Executrix of the last will and testament of W. J. Clemens, deceased, in pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Multnomah sitting in Probate, which order was made and entered on the 20th day of June, 1919, will, on Friday, the 25th day of July, 1919, at the hour of ten (10:00) o'clock a.m. of said day, at the office of Clemens, White & Colman, in room No. 200 in the Stevens Building in the City of Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon, and thereafter until said property be sold, offer for sale at private sale the following described real property belonging to said estate, viz:

All of Lots numbered Twenty-nine (29) and Sixty-eight (68), and the North Half (N 1/2) of Lots numbered Twenty-eight (28) and Sixty-nine (69), in Block Numbered thirty-nine (39) in Bayocean Park, Tillamook County, Oregon.

Said sale to be for cash, one-fourth (1/4) of the purchase price to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder upon the confirmation of the sale by the Circuit Court.  
This notice is published by order of Hon. George Tazwell, Circuit Judge sitting in Probate Department on the 20th day of June, 1919.  
Mary M. Clemens, Executrix of the last will and testament of W. J. Clemens, deceased.  
First publication June 26, 1919.  
Last publication July 24, 1919.

**Administrator's Notice to Creditors.**

Notice is hereby given, that the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook county, has appointed the undersigned administrator of the estate of Fritz Buhrow, deceased, and any and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same, together with the proper vouchers therefore, to the administrator at the office of the Sheriff of Tillamook County, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on or before six months from the date of this notice.  
Dated June 12, 1919.  
W. L. Campbell, administrator of the Estate of Fritz Buhrow, deceased.