

KUPPENBENDER & CO.

INCORPORATED,

Are taking this Method to Introduce to the People of Tillamook the SUPERIOR BRAND of

PICKET FLOUR.

PICKET FLOUR is manufactured from a blend of the three best varieties of hard wheat grown.

These varieties are selected and manufactured under the most modern methods known in the manufacturing of flour.

We guarantee to you, and if you are not satisfied after making two or three bakings, bring the balance back and we will refund your money.



OPENING PRICE:

\$12.00 per barrel,

\$3.15 per sack,

At the Warehouse, near S.P. Depot.

We will have the flour delivered to any part of Tillamook City for an extra charge of 5c. per sack. Place your order today.

We carry a Full Line of

Mill Feed, Grain and Hay.

Get our Prices. Both phones.

What the Editors Say

"No newspapers in Tacoma." a head line reads. Printers there on strike for \$10 a day and 6 hour day. They are not worth it! Too much union is one thing the matter with conditions right now.—Banks Herald

When Editor Koen, of the Observer at Dallas first saw the Pacific Ocean his hair stood up, and hat went off, and he at once grew poetic, and said God had touched him with a Magic Wand. Well, that's bad; but not so bad as the editor from McM., who when he first saw the ocean, out of force of habit, tried to blow the foam off the white caps.—Willamina Times.

All of the victorious nations are wrestling with more or less scandals growing out of the war. With some it is inefficiency in administration, deficiency of medical service, military profiteering, given secrets to the enemy etc. Only Germany seems to have had all her war machinery working in ship-shape. Or else they are making less noise about those things than among the democracies.—News-Reporter.

Here are the causes of the high cost of living as revealed in recent speeches in the house and senate at Washington. Inflation of currency, high taxes, devastation wrought by the Germans, big armament, prohibition, governmental extravagance, automobiles, short working days, movies, commission men, trusts, farmers, sanitary packages, delivery wagons and telephones, domestic servants, housewives, mud roads, delay in ratifying the peace treaty. Any of these causes are good and sufficient.—La Grande Observer.

The packers and other food profiteers have a great cry of alarm. They say the government is confiscating the surplus stock of food for next winter. Well, what's the difference between a shortage now and a shortage next winter? The shortage now is a stern reality and a shortage next winter, if Uncle Sam gets into the game with a big stick, is only a problem. The present shortage has been created, and under pressure the profiteers could likely just as easily create a supply next winter. Why don't the profiteers claim the shortage of leather is due to storing up the supply for next winter? There was the same shortage all last winter, with more leather on hand than ever before in the history of the country. There is more leather in store houses today than ever before,

but the profiteers are not allowing the shortage to disappear. Shoes will be higher this winter than last year. If the leather profiteers would turn their stocks loose the shortage would soon disappear.—Telephone Register

Many parts of the Pacific Coast is up in arms against the proposal to allow Japanese and other Asiatics free entry into the United States. We understand the objection to these peoples, and appreciate the fact that they do not make desirable citizens, but admit that something will have to be done to bring to this country men willing to do common labor. Millions of such laborers have gone or are going back to Europe, and there will be such a shortage of laboring men that industry will be crippled. And with industry crippled there will be no money with which to buy the Willamette valley's wonderful prunes, peaches, apples and other fruits. This question of having enough common labor must be solved. We do not by this even intimate that we favor raising the ban against the Japs and other Asiatics.—Observer.

The President told the crowd at Omaha that if the reservations were put into the treaty, it would have to go back for approval to Germany. He evidently relies on the theory that the people have forgotten his testimony before the foreign relations committee. We have before us the official stenographic report which on that point is as follows:

"Senator Fall: Germany is out of the league. Any amendment proposed by the members of the league prior to her coming into the league, would not be submitted to her, would it, she not being a member? The President, I will admit that that point had not occurred to me. No, she would not." Now, the President said this on August 19 before a group of men that he couldn't fool with sophistry. Do you think it is honest for him three weeks later, to go out and tell the crowds exactly the opposite thing.—Gazette Times.

From reports of the action on the treaty it is apparent that the "mild reservationists" are winning and the never say die proponents of President Wilson's "treaty without amendment or reservation" plan are rapidly disintegrating. It is said the eyes of the East, where the greatest opposition to the treaty as it stands prevails, are fixed on the west with curiosity evidenced as to what results the president's tour of the country will have. His reception as he has traveled west has become more and more enthusiastic. It is as

though he has passed from cold, to luke warm to warm. But the question is, is this acclaim merely a psychological effect because the West is never in intimate contact with a president, or is it because the westerners are for Wilson and all that Wilson does, be it good, bad or indifferent. It can hardly be the latter, for the Westerner is a thinking person, and even though he be partisan he cannot acclaim misdeeds. It is most probably the former, since the romance surrounding an executive is sufficiently great enough to attract.—Sheridan Sun.

While President Wilson now says that should we refuse to affirm the League of Nations pact without amendment or reservation we will be the pariah among nations we might remember that on May 17, 1916, he said: "Since the rest of the world is mad, why should we not refuse to have anything to do with the rest of the world in the ordinary channels of action?" If to his mind the good opinion of the world was unimportant in 1916 why does he consider it important now? If he replies that he was wrong in 1916 and right now, what assurance have we that he is not equally wrong now? If he was blind to moral issues in 1916 and could not see that if America held aloof while civilization went to wreck and should refuse to "have anything to do with the rest of the world," in just what position is he to urge world opinion to force his one-man idea upon the country? As a matter of fact, the United States saved itself from everlasting disgrace in the eyes of the world, and its own self respect as well, by overriding the man who advised indifference to world opinion and entering the war at the eleventh hour. Having had this experience it is improbable that they will blindly accept leadership which reverses itself upon the importance of public opinion, and depends upon words instead of action for argument.—Independent.

Would Expend \$425,000,000 On National Highways.

Discussion of the Townsend federal road bill brought out a diversity of opinion at the convention of the Washington Good Roads association at Yakima Tuesday. A number of delegates, including members of the legislature, admitted that they had not read the measure and objected to its endorsement by the convention, but after considerable debate a resolution was adopted approving the principles embodied in it.

The bill in question has been introduced in the house by Represent-

tative Townsend, and in the senate by Senator Newberry. It aims at the construction of a national highway system at an expenditure of \$425,000,000 \$50,000,000 of which would become immediately available, \$75,000,000 to be appropriated for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1920, and thereafter \$100,000,000 for each of the three succeeding fiscal years.

This huge fund would be expended by a federal highway commission of three members to be appointed by the president and chosen from different geographical sections. The basis of distribution among the several states traversed by the adopted national highway is the mileage of public roads in each state. Thus, for illustration, if a state on the line of one of the national highways had 10,000 miles of public roads, the federal commission would be authorized to build in that state a mileage of national highway not less than 2 per centum nor more than 5 per centum of that 10,000 miles.

A provision in the measure requires the commission to make liberal allowances for those states whose areas are largely covered by national forests, parks and monuments, Indian reservations and other lands title to which is still vested in the national government. Thus in a state that had 50 per cent of its area in federal title, the computation would be in this manner: The commission would ascertain the mileage of public roads in the area of the state not held by the United States. If that should be 10,000 miles, the commission would allow an additional 10,000 miles for the 50 per cent of the state's area in federal ownership, and the percentage of national highway would be not less than 2 per cent nor more than 5 per cent of 20,000 miles.

If a state had only 10 per cent of its area in lands owned by the United States, the commission would arbitrarily add 10 per cent to the existing mileage of all public roads in such state outside of the lands owned by the United States, and make its computation on that basis.

Under another proviso, "where any highway or portion thereof on any route selected by the commission to form part of the national system has been constructed by or on behalf of a state or civil subdivision thereof to a standard deemed by the commission to be adequate, it shall be lawful for the commission to construct or cause to be constructed and to make payment therefor an equivalent mileage of highway not on the national highway system but connected or correlated therewith, but such highway after its completion shall not be maintained by the Unit-

ed States nor subject to control of the commission."

The bill is thus seen to propose national highway construction on a gigantic scale and wholly with appropriations from the national treasury. No expenditure would be required by the individual states through which the national highway would run.—Spokesman Review.

Notice to Creditors.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Tillamook. Notice is given that the undersigned, Jesse C. Snyder, has been appointed administrator of the estate of John L. Snyder, deceased, by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County, and has qualified as such. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same, duly verified, as by law required, to the undersigned at 1012 Gasco Building, Portland, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof.

Dated and first published this 4th day of September, 1919.

Jesse C. Snyder, Administrator. Laidlaw, Owen & Lawrence, Attorneys for Estate, 1012 Gasco Building, Portland, Oregon.

Notice of Sale on Execution.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Tillamook County. E. J. Claussen, Plaintiff.

vs. Feeny & Bremer Company, a corporation, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given, that I, W. L. Campbell, Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon, by virtue of an execution issued out of the above entitled court in the above entitled cause, said execution being dated the 9th day of September, 1919, and being based upon a judgment entered in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Tillamook County, said judgment being entered in said Circuit Court on the 6th day of September, 1919, and being rendered in favor of the above named plaintiff, and against the above named defendant, and being in the sum of \$1,300.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from April 23, 1918, until paid; in the further sum of \$95.55 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from June 23, 1919, until paid; in the sum of \$150.00 attorney fees, and for the costs and disbursements taxed and allowed at \$16.20, and said judgment further providing that a certain mortgage given to secure the principal sum hereinbefore nam-

ed, be foreclosed in the manner prescribed by law, and that the property described in said mortgage be sold as by law provided and the proceeds of said sale applied to the satisfaction of said judgment. That said property is described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the northwest corner of tide lot number four (4) of W. D. Stillwell's Addition to Tillamook (now Tillamook City) and running thence north 111 feet; thence east parallel with the north line of the Edrick Thomas D. L. C. to the east line of lot Three (3) of section twenty-five (25), in township one (1) south of range ten (10) west of the Willamette Meridian, and running thence south along the east line of said lot three (3) to the north line of the said Edrick Thomas D. L. C. and running thence west to the place of beginning, situated in the county of Tillamook and State of Oregon. Also all the machinery and equipment in the buildings on said real property, including in particular the following, which constitute the larger pieces of machinery, to-wit:

1 Hack Saw; 1 19 in. American Lathe; 1 36 inch Lathe; 1 Barnes Driller, with sliding head; 1 Davis 24 in. Shaper; 10 h.p. motor and electric appliances; all patterns and appliances for castings, acetylene welding apparatus and all parts.

Being all the foundry property of the mortgagors including buildings and equipment located on the above described real property and property adjoining thereto.

Now, therefore, in accordance with the direction of said execution, commanding me to sell the premises and property hereinbefore described in the manner provided by law, for the satisfaction of said decree according to the terms thereof, and the costs and disbursements thereof and accruing upon this writ, I will on Saturday, the 11th day of October, 1919, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m. on said date, sell at public auction, at the front door of the County Court House in Tillamook City, Oregon, to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title and interest of the said Feeny & Bremer Company, a corporation, defendant herein named, in and to all the property both real and personal hereinbefore described.

W. L. Campbell, Sheriff of Tillamook County, Ore.

Notice to Auto Owners.

Until Sept. 30th, in order to close out what tires I have on hand, I will give a special discount for cash on all sales of tires and tubes. This is all first grade stock, no seconds. Come in and get prices. Tillamook Feed Company.