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Scraps of Paper.

"The Plumb plan" is a scheme whereby the brother-hoods get the railroads, the people get the worst of it, and the politicians get the "plumbs."

Herbert Hoover says the people can rectify the price of clothing and shoes by not buying any for three months. They can rectify the price of food too, by not eating any for three months.

Samuel Gompers says that if congress should pass a law prohibiting strikes on railroads, he would disobey it. That's the kind of laws everybody wants; laws you can obey if you like 'em and disobey if you don't.

"When the Senate has acted," says President Wilson, "it will be for me to determine whether its action constituted an adoption or rejection." Does President Wilson get that out of his private revised copy of the Constitution of the United States?

If it cost a million and a half dollars to help make the covenant of the league of nations, how much do you suppose it will cost us to maintain the government it created? As the fellow said, it isn't the original cost of a wife that counts; it's the upkeep.

The people are so unanimously against reservations in the covenant that the covenantal senators are unanimously in favor of keeping the rubble out of the senatorial galleries, where they persist, especially the soldiers and sailors, in applauding the opposition and hooting the rubber stamp statesmen.

President Wilson says that the establishment of the league of nations would give us "the right to protest" without doing it through the league, and the great advantage of not assenting to the Shantung deal is that nobody can ask us why we are protesting against something we approved by consenting to and participating in it.

Champ Clark arose in the house the other day to inquire what had become of the American flag that used to hang over the speaker's desk. Probably it had been taken down to make way for the Hen Ford international flag the Democratic leaders at the capitol are willing should be substituted for it.

The New York Times continues to rebuke William C. Bullitt for telling the Senate Committee on Foreign

Affairs what happened at Paris. It declares he did not "respect the confidence" of his colleagues on the peace commission. We did not suppose that in the bright lexicon of open covenants openly arrived at there was any such word as "confidences."

The only organized opposition of the treaty as it stands is pro-German, declared President Wilson in Wyoming. This recalls his campaign statement in 1918 that the election of a Republican congress would cause gloom in Washington and joy in Berlin. The repudiation of Mr. Wilson last November caused gloom in Washington all right, but as soon as the result was known in Berlin, the Kaiser fled to Holland.

Georgia, which has denied women the ballot, is now embarrassed to discover a woman in the state who has raised 2000 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of oats, 10 loads of pumpkins, nine children and a shiftless husband on 80 acres of land. Anybody who can do that is a first class citizen by all the rules. If she had to, this woman could probably solve the railroad problem and the league of nations question long before congress gets done talking about them just as she has solved the high cost of living problems for her family of 10.

At the rate things have been divulged during the past month we should learn by the middle of October that not one of the 1,400 "advisors" which Prime Minister Wilson took with him to Europe agreed with him in the framing of the treaty or the league? Then why were they taken along? Was it to carry the 15 tons of data which was never used? Or were they merely "gentlemen-in-waiting" on the American dictator? It is evident now what it meant by statements of the cuckoo press that Wilson fought it out alone in Paris. He is like the soldier who declared that every man in the regiment was out of step but himself.

Houghton (Mich.) Morning Gazette: "The President's assertion that Bolshevism already has struck its slimy head into the United States of America is quite true. But to assert that the adoption of the league covenant and the enactment of the peace treaty will put a stop to Bolshevism is so palpably silly that it cannot be expected to go down with the people. Some people have the temerity to assert that if the administration had properly concerned itself long ago with the seriousness of the problem and had been more apprehensive of the necessity for action against Bolshevism we would not

now have to worry. The soldiers of the United States did not go to France to kill autocracy, not to encourage it. Our soldiers fight for America, for the preservation of Americanism as a national ideal."

Muncie (Ind.) Evening Press: "Is it true, asks the San Francisco association for the league of nations, addressing President Wilson, 'that under the league of nations, foreign countries can order the sending of American troops to foreign countries?' 'It is not' the President answered. 'The right of Congress to determine matters is in no wise impaired.' This is interesting news, or what the old-time, cautious political newspaper used to call important if true. But now in Siberia and elsewhere in Russia are American soldiers sent there without the authority of Congress, warring against persons on foreign soil with whom we never have declared war and all this in advance of the league. Would the President go so far as to say that the league will prevent the usurpation by an American president of the powers of the American Congress?"

Henry Wise Wood, representing the league for preservation of American independence, in a telegram addressed to President Wilson, said: "The press quotes you as having made the following statement: 'The only organized forces opposed to the league of nations are hyphenated Americans, outside. I mean of the congressional circles.' This statement, sir, is a falsehood. The league for the preservation of American independence, which was formed in March last to support those in the Senate who opposed the covenant in its present intolerable un-American form, was founded and is administered by men who with Theodore Roosevelt and Leonard Wood organized the preparedness movement, and who, subsequently untrillingly pointed out to you your duty, to which you did not awake until two and a half years thereafter. It need not be added that these men were bitterly opposed to Germany and her methods long before you were, nor that it ill becomes a chief executive to slur the Americanism of those who would preserve it."

Judge Joseph Buffington of the United States Court of Appeals at Philadelphia, denounces William Zebulon Foster, leader of the striking steel workers, as "a dangerous domestic enemy." Judge Buffington declares: "I have been all through the steel mills and other industrial establishments in the western part of the state of Pennsylvania and I have

found the foreign born element well paid for their work, contented and happy. But there is in Pittsburgh a man, William Zebulon Foster, who is going among the foreign population teaching terrible doctrines of anarchy in his book; things that go to the destruction of the American government. The most dangerous man I know of is the parlor bolshevist who doesn't work, and who doesn't know anything about working people, but who preaches discord, and creates unrest and causes unhappiness in families by his preaching of un-American doctrines. Foster is the type of man who is causing all this unrest among the foreign-born, not only of Pennsylvania, but of the country. I have known the habits and the desires of the foreign-born of this state too long to be deluded to the belief that they are responsible for the present unrest. The danger of American institutions is not in the foreign-born. This man Foster is a native-born citizen. He is a most dangerous leader and a dangerous domestic enemy."

The Professor and His Class.

Having called the Democratic class in arithmetic together, the professor discoursed as follows:

"The problem to be elucidated today, is one of my own inventions, viz—one is more than six."

"The demonstration is simple. Look at my cabinet. Ten of 'em. Everybody admits that I am greater than all of them. Of course if one is greater than ten, even more is one greater than six."

"Look at the Senate. Ninety-six of 'em. I am greater than the whole outfit. The Republicans are pygmy-minded, and confidentially I don't think any more of the Democrats in the bunch, although for prudential reasons I am saying nothing about this at present. Need I demonstrate that I, one, am greater than the ninety-six? It need not be proved. I admit it."

"As ninety-six are to six, so sixteen is to one. And that reminds me of still another proof of my theorem. My former Secretary of State ran on a platform of sixteen to one and the other fellow won."

The professor went out to cut a few gads for any of the pupils who might be inclined to question his logic, while the pupils remained in the room to marvel at the cleaverness of the man who, in the light of this demonstration, was able to prevent Lloyd George from slipping one over on us at Paris by giving the British empire one vote and the United States only six in the league of nations assembly.

A Name; No More.

Prof. Herron on the League of Nations.

Professor George D. Herron, the "Christian Socialist" and excommunicated Congregational minister, wrote an eulogy of President Wilson in which the name of Mr. Wilson is frequently linked with divinity, and was thereafter appointed by President Wilson a member of his entourage at Paris, and, along with William Allen White, was appointed a delegate to the abortive conference with the bolsheviks at Prinkipo, is still hitting it up for Wilsonism and the league of nations. Yet this is what he confesses about the league of nations in his recently published book, "The Greater War."

"The league of nations presented by the peace conference is a name and no more; no such thing as a league of nations exists; no such thing has been created at Paris. The most we can say is, that a doubtful league of governments has been put forth; and, practically a league of only three governments at that. As it turns out, what has been accomplished at Paris is a new Triple Alliance masquerading as a general league. And this new Triple Alliance, if a real society of nations be not soon created, will become an intolerable nuisance, a tyranny not to be borne."

This is a pleasant prospect, as set forth by one of the league's framers and propagandists. Prof. Herron also agrees with many other people that the war ended prematurely, though on the edge of overwhelming victory, with its objectives unattained, leaving Germany believing herself unconquered, and therefore unrepentant and ready for a renewal of the struggle when the opportunity arrives. Upon this point Prof. Herron writes:

"The armistice was so far as America and the associated nations were concerned, a blunder which our generation may not repair. Nor have I spoken with a single authentic German—especially among those who had hoped that the war would result in the birth of a German democracy—who does not frankly and sorrowfully agree with this opinion. Doubtless were saved, for the moment, many thousands of lives—of lives very precious, too—that the finishing of the war and the actual defeat of Germany would have required. But, in one manner or another, unnumbered millions of lives, and years of unimaginable human suffering and confusion, may be the price of the comparatively few lives that were saved by the halt of the associated armies upon the threshold of victory."

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