

HERE THEY ARE--ODDS & ENDS LEFT AS A RESULT OF OUR BIG SUCCESSFUL SALE.

Saturday Special.
With a purchase of \$1.00 or over we will sell a 10c. packet of Hair Pins for 3c.
Limit of 3 to the Customer.

REMNANTS AT 1/2 PRICE.
As result of the Sale there were so many pieces of Goods that were almost closed out that we have many Remnants of all kinds. Such as SILKS, DRESS GOODS, GINGHAMS, OUTINGS, PERCALES, etc.
That we will Sell at 1/2 PRICE.
These are Bargains.

PETTICOATS
Odds-and-Ends in Heatherbloom
Special \$1.39

Children's Wash Dresses.
Good values in well assorted sizes and colors.
Special \$1.85

SPECIAL PRICES
in
Ladies' Coats, Skirts, Dresses and Suits.

We now have broken lines in all these Garments that are being sacrificed at the present time.

Dress Skirts.
We have them in Serge, Poplin, Taffeta, also silk and wool mixtures. Values to \$16.75.
Special \$9.97

CHILDREN'S COATS,
In Blue and Brown Mixtures.
Special \$5.48
Sizes 3 to 5 years.

Haltom's
TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

WOMEN'S SUITS
Are being shown in Serge and Bornella Cloths. Values to \$40.00.
Special \$19.98

WOMEN'S COATS,
Velours in Plain Colors and Mixtures. Values to \$35.00.
Special \$21.85
Sizes 16 to 40.

ALSO IN--
Plush Mixtures--Full Length and Spot Coats.
Values to \$50.00.
Special \$32.45
Sizes 16 to 44.

MILLINERY.
Offerings of Pattern Hats at Special Prices
\$3.79--\$6.45--\$12.98.

The Negro Soldier.
Every plan proposed to Congress as the basis for a system of universal military training contains the War Department's estimate that approximately 690,000 boys will be available for instruction annually. At least ten per cent of this number are negroes. So far as we have been informed, the advisability of training the negroes as combat troops has not been questioned at the War Department or at the Capitol. Secretary Baker has said nothing on the subject. Nor have General March and his advisors at the war department. Consideration of the legislation is proceeding upon the assumption that no reason exists for differentiating between the races.
Much has been said and much has been written in praise of the exploits of our negro troops in France. Newspapers and magazine writers have found in "Young Black Joe" a ready vehicle for exploitation. Race propagandists (with a purpose) featured him. Estimable ladies and gentlemen, imbued with the praiseworthy desire to minimize racial antipathies have found in his patriotism the base for many heroic stories.
We wish these stories and reports were accurate. We wish there was no compelling reason for revealing the truth. But there is. Distasteful as the task may be, it is essential that the facts be presented. Legislation based upon the hypocritical unwillingness of assessing the true value of the negro as a fighting man, must inevitably lead to waste of great sums of Government money in training men whose record proves them incapable of meeting the demands of modern warfare.
The Ninety-Second Division was organized in November, 1917, and was composed of the best negroes drafted. It was the only negro division sent to France. Originally all company officers were negroes. The commanding officer and the field officers were regulars, assigned to the division because they had seen service with regular negro regiments. As the training proceeded, the negro officers in the artillery and engineer regiments were relieved by white officers, because of inefficiency.
The average period allotted for training white troops in France was four weeks. The ninety-second was kept in the training area seven weeks. On August 20 or thereabout, a division, minus its artillery, was

ordered to a quiet sector in the Vosges, where it remained one month, and then moved on to the Argonne as part of the great concentration preparatory to the last major action of the war.
With the exception of the Three Hundred and Sixty-eighth Regiment, which was ordered to the front line, the division was held in reserve with the First Corps. The Three Hundred and Sixty-eighth French was assigned to the Thirty-eighth French Corps and directly flanked the Seventy-seventh American division. When the advance was ordered, the French and the Seventy-seventh moved forward on schedule. The Three Hundred and Sixty-eighth broke. The French commander and the commander of the Seventy-seventh reported that their forces were being attacked on the flanks because the negroes did not go forward.
The negroes refused to obey orders, but in several occasions the white field officers forced small groups of them to go forward. As a result of this action, thirty-one negro company officers were immediately removed for cowardice and inefficiency. Five of them were tried for cowardice, and, while the decision of the court is not available, it is understood they were sentenced to be shot.
The regimental commander reported as follows:
"In general, the second and third battalions disintegrated without reason, and failed to go forward. The officers (negroes) and men, with exception as noted, fled to the rear in a disorganized mass. No colored officer or non-commissioned officer exercised any command at that time, and could not be distinguished from the enlisted men."
The commanding officer of the First Battalion reported:
"I have worked night and day to the very best of my ability since the time I took over the battalion on the 29th of July, and I have conscientiously tried to make a real battalion. I am utterly discouraged at the results. Not a single negro officer has shown any desire to get at close quarters with the Germans. It is my sincere opinion that only with white officers in command of every platoon can any sort of an organization be made, and I am equally of the opinion that the colored troops will never be of any fighting value. I should dread to have to advance under really heavy fire with the ex-

AUCTION SALE, Fair Grounds, Friday, Nov. 14-

20-Head-20 High Grade Jerseys and One Roan Durham.

This stock carries about 75 per cent. DeKol and Pontiac Breeding.

All tuberculin tested. Terms of sale: Cash, or three months' time on approved security. Sale starts 12:30 p.m. Owners, H. A. Springer and Ed. Stasek. Auctioneer, Col. J. W. Hughes.

pectation of having a colored battalion, even under white officers, follow me. The fighting spirit does not exist among the men; they are rank cowards; there is no other word for it."
The commander of the Second Battalion reported:
"The condition of the individual soldiers mentally during this time was awful. On several occasions when I heard these men in the trenches, their one thought was to their certain death; any idea of getting into the Boche had absolutely departed from them. They were crouching low in the trenches, reading their Bibles and praying. I looked into their faces and saw an agony of fear in almost every case. I believe this mental condition has been brought on to a large degree by the actions of the negro officers."
The commanding officer of the brigade made this comment:
"I gave to the training of the officers and men the very best that was in me, and I was bitterly disappointed."
Following this disgrace, the division was withdrawn from the Argonne and assigned to a quiet sector on the Moselle, where it remained until after the armistice was signed.
This, then, is the record of the only negro division sent to France. It is the most shameful chapter in

the history of America's participation in the war. We would gladly have left it behind the veil drawn over it by the censor, but to do so would merely help make a mockery of our future system of preparedness. Of course when Secretary Baker, mindful of the large negro vote in his home state, commissioned negroes, we knew it was a crime, and we are quite sure that it will never be repeated, so we are not particularly disturbed on that account.
But the quality of the negro enlisted man must be thoroughly understood. He cannot face a grilling fire. He is fitted only for the staff branches, where he will be far from the range of the artillery. This much has been proved by the experiences of the war.
We trust that before the senate committee disposes of the subject of military training the entire question will be threshed out. General Pershing has all the reports. Let them be laid before the committee. We have not the space for them. Negroes must of course be trained for military service under whatever system is finally evolved. They must be prepared to do their part. But it must be a part for which they are fitted; it must be in the auxiliary branches, and not in the combat forces.—Harvey's Weekly.

GEM THEATRE PROGRAM
Friday, Nov. 14—"The Crucible", Paramount production, featuring Marguerite Clark.
"Burton Holmes Travelogue."
Saturday, Nov. 15—"A Man of Honor", Metro production, featuring Harold Lockwood.
"Jozzed Honey-moon", Harold Lloyd Comedy.
Sunday, Nov. 16—"The Shuttle", Select production, featuring Constance Talmage.
"Pathe News."
Monday, Nov. 17—"Little Comrade", Paramount production, featuring Vivian Martin.
"Half and Half" Lyons-Moran Comedy.
Tuesday, Nov. 18—"Mr. Fix It", Paramount-Argenta production, featuring Douglas Fairbanks.
"Pathe News."
Wednesday, Nov. 19—"Pettigrew's Girl", Paramount production, featuring Ethel Clayton.
"Bray Pictograph."
Thursday, Nov. 20—"Putting One Over", William Fox Production, featuring George Walsh.
"Reilly's Washday", 2 reel Mack Sennett comedy.

Notice to Creditors.
Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been by the County Court of Tillamook County, Oregon, appointed Executor of the Will and estate of Herman Henry Miller, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present them for allowance, duly verified according to law, at the office of John Leland Henderson, 205 East Third Street, Tillamook City, Oregon, within six months from date hereof.
Dated this 12th day of Nov. 1919.
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Mrs. H. C. Potter, Executor.

NELSON & CO.,
General Merchandise,
Bay City, Oregon.
Square Deal and Good Goods
Our Motto.
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