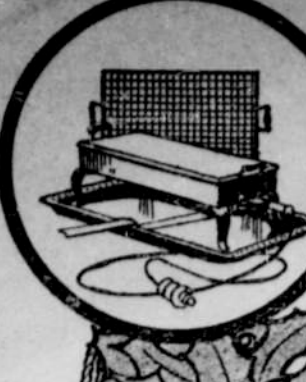
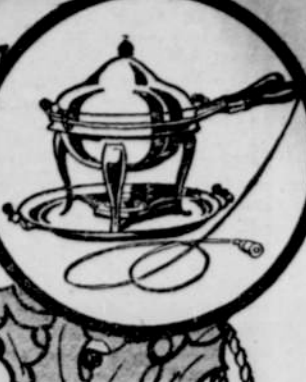


**This Year
Give Electrical Gifts.**

EACH YEAR THERE ARE CERTAIN GIFTS

That you select with particular care.

Nowhere in Tillamook will you find it easier to choose distinctive gifts of attractiveness and durability than here.

An electric gift will delight the recipient now, and be a lasting reminder of your good taste and judgment.

Flat Irons.....	\$3.00 to \$5.00
Disc Stoves.....	2.00 to 6.00
Toasters.....	3.00 to 3.50
Percolators.....	5.00 to 6.00
Curling Irons.....	2.50 to 3.50
Bedroom Heaters.....	5.00 to 8.00
Vacuum Cleaners.....	25.00 to 45.00
Cigar Lighters.....	25c. to 50c.
Desk Lamps.....	2.25 to 15.00
Library Table Lamps.....	5.00 to 8.00
Piano Lamps.....	2.25 to 15.00

The Electric Store,
Next to Gem Theatre.

TILLAMOOK JOTTINGS

Houses to Rent, see Watson. *

Born to the wife of Hope Moore, of Hemlock, a son, Sunday.

The Myster Erector from \$1.00 up, just the thing for a boy.—Clough's. *

Harry Mitchell was fined \$50 for violating the fish laws and is sweating his fine out in the county jail.

The public is cordially invited to attend an entertaining program at the Academy on Wednesday evening December 23.

Musical goods of all kinds, at the new music store.—R. P. Whitaker, the Musical Man, at Morrison's Confectionary.

Two power fish boats, operated by Emmett Jenkins and Fred Alexander drifted out to sea on Sunday evening. Next day the life saving station sighted them and they were brought in.

Want to buy fresh cow or one coming fresh soon. We also want to head coming fresh in the spring. Will buy any kind of stock if price is right. Phone, 5 F 4 Bell, or write Alder Cove Ranch, Beaver, Ore.

Carl Haberlach says he has heard from one of his cousins in the European war. The boy, only nineteen years of age, was wounded five times and received the iron cross for bravery under the enemy's fire. Two other cousins were in the Russian battles, but nothing has been heard from them yet.

Gertrude A. E. Sanders vs Lawrence Sanders is a divorce suit filed in the circuit court. These parties were married in Tillamook county Sept. 6th, 1899, three children having been born to the couple. About the 25th of July, 1910, the defendant deserted his wife, and it is upon this ground that the divorce is sought.

Arrangements are being made for two social features at the Commercial Club for the holiday season. Christmas will be fittingly observed and on New Year's it is proposed that the ladies give a social time during the day to the members of the club, making it a social get together meeting to commemorate the advent of another year.

M. W. Kincaid, representing Studier Bros., was in the city last week. It is a number of years since he was in this city, and the changes are so great that he could hardly realize it.

Kincaid informs us that his company received orders for \$7,000,000 worth of harness and \$8,000,000 worth of wagons and autos for the allied armies in Europe.

One of the things that have increased in price considerably since the beginning of the war is rennet. Carl Haberlach says that they have now bought most of the rennet needed for next year, at a saving of something like one thousand dollars over prices now generally asked. Further advances are possible. Most of the rennets used (the fourth stomach of calves fed on milk) comes from the Balkans.

Weather forecast.—There is a cyclone headed toward Tillamook, but it is not due until Friday and Saturday, Dec. 18th and 19th. Look out for it for it will reach Lamar's corner between 2 and 3 o'clock Friday afternoon. Prepare yourself, for you will surely get a big fright, and for many days afterwards you will regret that you did not witness it. Life is made up of joys and sorrows, this will be one of the joys.

There was little interest taken in the city election on Monday, there being no opposition to the caucus nominees, only 90 persons going to the polls. The result was Mayor S. A. Brodhead; treasurer, M. W. Harrison; Councilmen: First ward, John Keldson; Second ward, Geo. Enmunds; Third ward, R. T. Boals; Fourth ward, M. Melchior; Fifth ward, G. B. Lamb. Water commissioner for the fourth ward, U. G. Jackson.

Must the Peace Loving U. S. be Engaged in War?

Editor Tillamook Headlight.

Must the peace loving United States be engaged in war? This is a question which many of us have asked ourselves and others, and if it was to be thus engaged, what would the result be? Would it not lead to a world wide war? Not only that, but a world wide religious war, perhaps as bad and maybe worse, for the Christian people than the dark ages.

It is the duty of every wide awake Christian citizen to think upon this question sincerely. The horrors of the European war should be a lesson and warning to the United States.

If that dreadful time should come, within the next two or three years, when the rider of the red horse shall take peace from our grand and beautiful America, the home of the brave and the land of the free, would we be

prepared to meet the foe? Would we be prepared to endure the hardships, the horrors, and the bloodshed? Would we be prepared to protect our women and children and prove loyal to our country? Or would we be unprepared and be parted right and left by the intruding foe? Would we be compelled to stand far off and see our women and children at the mercy of the enemy, starving to death? God forbid.

Many are the women and children in Belgium who twelve months ago were happy and content, are now without food and clothes and at the mercy of the bloodthirsty enemy. Shall it be thus in America?

Mr. Wilson is a good president, a man of character and ability. But he is struggling under many difficulties. He will do all in his power to keep peace in this country. But the time will come and not far off when peace no longer can be maintained and we as citizens should be well prepared for that time.

We are taught in the Bible that there is a time when all nations shall be at war, and I think that time is very near.

I hope that we as peace living citizens of Oregon and Tillamook County, will keep our eyes wide open and pray for the peace and welfare of our grand and glorious nation.

Herman Bailey,
Neskowin, Oregon.

Methodist Church.

Sunday School, 10 a.m.
Church service, 11 a.m.
Morning sermon.—"The Kingdom of Heaven."
Epworth League, Devotional hour 6:30 p.m. Evening worship 7:30.
Evening Sermon. "A change of Name" You are cordially invited.
Edward Gittins, Pastor.

Notice to Parents.

Will all parents who are planning to enter children in the beginners' class at the beginning of the second term of school this year please notify me, by telephone or otherwise, of this fact before next Friday, December 18th. At present there are more than fifty children in this room. If this number is to be materially increased next term we must know long enough in advance to make adequate preparations. The second term begins Monday, January 26th. All beginning children should be entered on this date if possible.

KARL W. ONTHANK

WIRELESS IN WAR

Upon It the Fate of a Battle Fleet May Often Depend.

SEARCHING FOR THE ENEMY.

The Cruisers Take the Lead and Act as Scouts, Keeping in Touch With One Another and Report by Wireless to the Battleships That Follow.

Very few people realize the great importance of wireless telegraphy in time of war or strained relations—for instance, a fleet of battleships at sea while their country is at war with another power. Each ship in that fleet has its wireless installation, adjusted so that they can send and receive signals and messages to other squadrons at sea or in harbor and to stations ashore. One ship of that fleet is already in direct touch with the navy department. The chance of interference from an enemy's ship is reduced so as to be almost not worth counting. Each ship in a battle fleet is responsible for some station ashore or for a cruiser squadron or flotilla or torpedo boat destroyers. All foreign intelligence and the movements of foreign ships go to the capital by telegraph, cablegram and wireless from different parts of the world, and from thence it is transmitted to the admiral in charge of the fleet, who directs his ship accordingly.

The whole safety of a battle fleet depends on wireless telegraphy in time of war.

When a number of battleships are steaming along, perhaps looking for the enemy, it would not do for them to run into a superior number of the enemy's battleships. To guard against this a great number of cruisers are sent out ahead and spread a number of miles across. The duty of these ships is to keep a thorough lookout and report to the ship in the battle fleet looking out on their particular zone. This ship in turn reports by semaphore or Morse lamp to the admiral of the battle fleet. The cruisers are sometimes assisted by torpedo boat destroyers. Now, if thirty of these ships are used it will be readily seen that the area of their vision is enormous, and it would be almost impossible for a fleet to pass unobserved. Immediately any of the ships sight the enemy's squadron they would report at once by wireless, stating the number of ships sighted, with their speed, latitude and longitude, etc. The admiral would then give his orders also by wireless. If the admiral determines to attack he directs the cruisers to steam at full speed and take refuge behind the battle fleet.

Let us suppose we are reconnoitering in hostile waters. The cruisers are ordered to spread themselves out in the vanguard of the fleet on lookout duty. They steam along without lights of any description. These great vessels, invisible as the night can make them, are brooding on the troubled waters. Yet they are very alive. Ceaselessly they communicate one with another, for in each vessel, hidden as far as possible from external view, is the soundless and padded wireless room. Here the operator is at work, the electric lamp glowing brilliantly above him, but a messenger enters with an order from the commander. Immediately as the handle of the door is touched and pulled open by the entrant the lights go out, and pitch darkness prevails until once again the door is closed behind him and automatically the lights are switched on. That is part of the secrecy which prevails on a battleship in time of war.

The men on lookout duties are stationed in various parts throughout the cruiser. Their duty is to keep their eyes open, as there is always a chance that one of the enemy's destroyers may come rushing along at a speed of some thirty miles an hour, shoot a torpedo into the ship and get away unscathed. At the best of times it takes cunning gunnery to strike a vessel going at this speed, but in the darkness possibilities of the marauder's escape are increased tenfold, and only the eyes of the crew and watchers can, as far as possible, safeguard mishap. As soon as anything is sighted it is reported to the battle fleet. This is done by the wireless, and the operator is compelled to work at high pressure, for he has to read every message a cruiser sends, inform his captain and himself get in touch with the fleet if his officer should desire to send a reply. Then there is the admiral of a fleet to be considered. The operator must keep a good lookout in case some battle order should be transmitted from this important quarter.

All this time, remember, the ship is cruising at imminent risk not only from the actual attacks of a secret enemy, but from the danger of floating mines and even aerial attack. It requires no little personal courage, therefore, for the operator to remain in that closed wireless cabin, whence, should disaster occur, there is no chance of escape, and all the time he must keep his head and send and receive messages with a much nonchalance as though he were seated at home in the security of his own little den. But quiet heroism is one of the traditions of wireless service. Never yet has an operator been found wanting.—Boston Transcript.

Wasted Sympathy.

Professor's Wife—I suppose you have hard work and small pay. Piano Mover—Oh, we're not regular musicians. Lady: we just deliver goods.—Life.

Talent knows what to do; tact knows what not to do.

NAMING A BATTLE.

Opposing Armies Do Not Always Give It the Same Designation.

Many of the world's most famous battles have two names. Thus the battle of Waterloo is known by that name only among English speaking peoples. The French call it the battle of La Belle Alliance. The battle that decided the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866 is known among the Germans as the battle of Sadowa, but the Austrians call it the battle of Koeniggratz. In the war of 1870, between Germany and France, the great engagement that the Germans call the battle of Gravelotte is spoken of by the French as the battle of St. Privat.

The same thing was common in our civil war. The battle that is known in the north as the battle of Bull Run would not be recognized by most southerners under that name. In the south it is invariably called the battle of Manassas. So the battle that the Federal generals called the battle of Pittsburg Landing was by the Confederates called the battle of Shiloh. Antietam is called in the south the battle of Sharpsburg. The writer, a southerner, whose father was a Confederate officer, was twenty years old before he ever heard of the battle of Antietam, although he was familiar with all the details of the battle of Sharpsburg.

The reason for this is that the opposing armies always name the battle from some prominent geographical landmark, and as they look at the field from different points of view they naturally settle on different names. Thus, at Waterloo, the battle took its English name from the little village where Wellington made his final headquarters and whence he sent to England the first dispatch that announced his victory. So in 1866 the headquarters of the Prussian army was near the village of Sadowa, whereas that of the Austrians was near the village of Koeniggratz. At Gravelotte the little village of that name was an important point in the German lines. On the side of the French the hamlet of St. Privat was the key to their battle formation. As long as they held that they were invincible, but when the Germans assailed it in the rear and drove them out the day was lost.—Youth's Companion.

OUR MEDAL OF HONOR.

More Difficult to Win Than Any Foreign Military Decoration.

Americans of average information know about the Victoria Cross, the Iron Cross, the Cross of the Legion of Honor. These are rewards of heroism which would mark a man above his fellows even in this foreign land.

But how many Americans know what a medal of honor is?

How many Americans know that the modest American soldiers who wear the medal of honor wear a decoration that is among the rarest and most difficult to win among military honors? The Cross of the Legion of Honor, established by Napoleon in 1802, while founded to signalize deeds of special daring in war, was after given freely for civil distinctions. Nearly 40,000 German soldiers were decorated with the Iron Cross in the seven months of the Franco-Prussian war, while in the more than half century since the creation of our honor roll only 3,088 have been granted, and of these nearly 900 were given under a mistaken reading of the law.

The holder of the medal of honor must have "distinguished himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity, at the risk of his life, beyond the call of duty." This standard, which bars out action, however brave, in the course of duty and includes only acts of daring which a man might refuse or avoid without rebuke is said to be unequalled.—Chicago Tribune.

Bismarck's Story on Etiquette.

Bismarck once warned the reichstag against etiquette. He told a story of old Frederick William I, who listened to two lawyers on opposite sides of a question. Each of them convinced Frederick William that he was right, whereat the old king "fell into such a furious passion with the effects of eloquence that both orators got very excited and the king himself was obliged to leave the room."—Kansas City Times.

Boil Glass Dishes.

Glass dishes and vessels of all kinds may be rendered less liable to break if before being used they are put into boiling water to which salt has been added. Put the water, when cold, into a large pan, add the salt, put in the glass vessels and bring the water slowly to the boil. Let it boil for a few minutes, take the pan off the fire and leave the glasses in the water until it is cold.

He Probably Did.

The young author, reading a fake animal story to the attentive editor, said: "Whereupon the woodchuck laughed softly to himself."

"Ah," remarked the editor, "I suppose he indulged in a woodchuckle."—St. Louis Republic.

It Recoiled.

"My hand," said Polly, holding it out admiringly, "is a good deal smaller than yours."

"Yes," said Esther, "I can see that at a glance. That ring Leslie gave you was always too tight for me!"—London Telegraph.

Sarcastic.

Mr. Softly—Here's somebody proposes to kill all idiots in their childhood. Miss Pert—Dreadful idea. There are not enough men to go around as it is.—Exchange.

POWER OF COTTON

It Reaches All Peoples Round the Whole World.

MAN'S MASTER AND SERVANT.

This Staple Is the Basis, High Explosives and Smokeless Powder and Without It Not a Modern Gun Could Be Fired—Its Numerous Uses.

Cotton reaches all around the world and is the master and servant of all the people. Without cotton not a modern gun could be fired. Cotton is the basis of high explosives and of smokeless powder, and the warship carries relatively more cotton than was used by the frigate of a century ago with all its sails. The Hottentots spread a film of cotton cloth across a few poles to keep out the sun's heat. The arctic explorer pads his duck suit with cotton and finds it warmer and lighter than fur.

It is evident, therefore, that cotton touches all the world, and its uses are manifold. Clothing is only one of the many points of contact. Did you ever comb your hair with a cotton comb? Yes you did, for celluloid is nothing but cotton treated with acids. All those useful celluloid things would be unheard of if it were not for cotton.

Cotton even has its use in the automobile. Some of those soft cushions are cotton felt covered with more cotton that looks like leather. Without cotton there could be no great office buildings, for fireproofing would be impracticable. Besides, it would be too expensive to get the cement to the spot without the bags that consume 150,000,000 yards of cotton cloth every year. C. T. Revere, the cotton expert, has drawn up some interesting figures regarding the use of cotton which are drawn upon here.

Light your pipe and think them over, but as the smoke rolls up to the enameled ceiling remember that the foundation of that enamel is cotton and that one single company raises a million yards of cotton cloth shade tobacco plants growing in China and Florida and 4,000,000 yards for the little bags in which that same smoke goes to the consumer.

The ordinary citizen thinks of sheets and pillow cases and dress goods when one speaks of cotton, but such things are relatively unimportant compared with the vast consumption of cotton for other purposes. The railroads and trolley lines of the United States use more than 250,000 bales of cotton a year for enameled ceiling, plush chairs, leather seats and airplane hose. The automobile consumes about 400,000 bales a year. Most of it goes into the cotton duck basis, which is the essential feature of the tires and the rest goes largely for cushions and seats.

The largest individual contract for cotton goods in the world is the one placed annually by the greatest of the harvesters machine companies. It calls for millions of yards of cotton duck for the consumption for the entire harvesting machine industry being estimated at above 50,000,000 yards of duck yearly. In normal times the New York market alone consumes 400,000 pounds of yarn weekly for the electrical industry. It is necessary for insulation. Cotton bags have displaced barrels to a great extent, and a few days ago one of the greatest sugar companies announced that in the future cotton bags would be used exclusively. With cotton at 15 cents a pound, bags are cheaper than barrels. It takes about 15,000,000 yards of cotton duck annually for coal bags for delivering the coal where a chute cannot be employed. Cotton duck is used extensively for ventilating chutes in coal mines. Tarpaulins have replaced other covers for flat cars, vans and wagons. In South Africa the cotton blanket has driven out the woolen one.

Fully 20,000,000 yards annually cotton duck are consumed in the Canadian northwest for overcoats, placing fur. With a padding of cotton between layers of duck, these overcoats are lighter and warmer than fur. Cotton cloth has taken the place of wall paper in thousands of movie houses. Buckram, made of cotton covers books. Pottery establishments use millions of yards of army cotton annually for squeezing water out of clay. The government uses 4,000 yards of cotton duck per year for bags. It takes 2,000,000 yards of ton duck annually to make feed to hang over the noses of horses. It is used for filtering oils—million yards of it every year.

It takes more than 50,000,000 yards every year of cotton ducking for rubber belting and rubber hose. The sand substance is used for stiffening the gunnies of gloves and leggings, tennis and gymnasium shoes, canopies for shower baths, where rubber formerly was used, and the covering of trunk and telescopes. About 4,000,000 yards annually are used for draining mines. Wood pulp paper mills and other paper mills use cotton duck for driers. Cotton drills and duck to the extent of millions of yards annually are used for wagon tops, cushions and waterproofoats. Mattresses of cotton felt rival hair mattresses.

This is the age of cotton. The world has achieved its greatest progress since Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin. Eliminate cotton and the mere stock page of spindles and looms would be a trifle compared with the paralysis that would visit countless other industries.

Unless a man works he cannot what he is able to do.—Hawthorne.