

ANOTHER BIG STORM STRIKES BAR VIEW.

Hotel, Bowling Alley, Cottages and County Road Wrecked and Washed Out.

The rain and wind storm Monday morning was felt in all parts of the county, but with the exception of Bar View little damage was done...

The storm lashed the Pacific Ocean and big breakers rolled in on the beach, which again played havoc with Bar View. In the previous storm the breakers had made considerable encroachment and undermined some of the small cottages...

The effect of the storm began to make itself felt Monday morning, about 6:30 o'clock, when huge waves swept onto the shore and knocked the Bar View Hotel from the supports upon which it had been raised preparatory to being moved.

From that time the sea began to beat over the hotel and although the waves were not strong enough to wash the building entirely into the ocean it was wrecked and was a total loss.

By noon the waves reached several cottages and wrecked them and the wind carried away the depot of the Southern Pacific Co. This was a small building, and was also occupied by Wells-Fargo express office and the Western Union telegraph office.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Co. whose line to Tillamook runs through Bar View, is one of the heavy losers as a result of the storm. Not only was the depot destroyed, but the track through Bar View was flooded for many feet and serious damage done to the roadbed.

The railroad company put on a crew of 50 men and three trains hauling rock for a seawall in the hope of stopping the inroads of the waves.

Among other buildings damaged are the bakery, owned by Mrs. Tobias the residence, bowling alley and billiard halls belonging to R. E. Jackson and several small buildings the loss of which will be light.

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The men who are teaching school in Tillamook County met as the guests of the men on the local teaching force, on Saturday morning, and perfected the organization of the Tillamook County Schoolmasters' Club.

Supt. K. W. Onthank, of Tillamook, was elected president, and Prin. P. R. Wyman, of Bay City, was elected vice president. Definite plans were begun for conducting regular bi-monthly spelling contests between the large schools of the county, and for an annual oral spelling match for the championship of the county.

Tentative arrangements were also made for meetings. The next meeting will be held at Bay City.

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A bad accident which might have proved fatal, occurred on Thursday evening, when Earl Ford ran down Prof. Reed and his little girl with his auto opposite W. J. Stephens. It is claimed that Ford was under the influence of liquor and had no lights burning on his machine.

Mr. Reed, who is the manual training teacher in the public school, and daughter, were on their way to church, when struck by the auto. The girl was thrown down and the auto passed over her, rendering her unconscious. The machine caught Reed and dragged him 40 feet, almost tearing the clothes from his body. He received two gashes in the head and a broken collar bone, and was otherwise badly shaken up.

It was not known at first who caused the accident, for the driver hurried off and paid no attention to the injured persons. It was ascertained the next day that it was Earl Ford who had caused the accident, as the headlight on his auto was broken and a piece of glass on the road fitted into the headlight. Ford claims that he did not know that he caused the accident, but admitted later that he supposed he had done so.

Notice of Caucus. Notice is hereby given, that a caucus will be held at the Court House in Tillamook City, Oregon, on Monday, November 29th, 1915, at the hour of 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating the following officers for the ensuing year, to be voted on at the City Election on December 8th, 1915, to-wit:

Mayor, five councilmen and city treasurer. Also one water commissioner from the 5th ward.

Done by order of the Common Council. Dated this November 16th, 1915. John Aeschim, City Recorder.

MOVABLE SCHOOL.

Extension Service of O. A. C. to be in Tillamook November 30

The three days' session of the State Agricultural College movable school will be held in Tillamook beginning November 30 and closing December 2. This is part of the three school series to be conducted in Tillamook County under the auspices of K. C. Jones, county agricultural agent, the other two being held at Seaside, December 2, 3 and 4, and the other at Cloverdale during the first two days of the Tillamook school.

These schools will be conducted by specialists in the various phases of farm and home-making industries important in Tillamook County, and are entirely free to all farmers, house keepers and others interested in these and related industries. Of course the success depends very largely upon the number of persons that take advantage of them and attend all sessions in which they are interested. All the work given, lectures, demonstrations, illustrations, conferences and personal work, is closely related to Tillamook's greatest industries and is designed to assist its citizens in realizing a better profit on their investments, thought and labor. If those in charge overlook an important interest, members of the school are invited to direct their attention to the special work. An opportunity will also be given to ask questions and discuss problems.

The work in home economics is separate from that of agriculture and will be conducted at the same time. Local arrangements for meeting places and other routine matters will be in charge of Mr. Jones and his local committee. Following is the program for the three days:

Tuesday, November 30.

Morning—10:00-12:00.

School Lunch and food for children, Anna M. Turley.

The home orchard, W. S. Brown.

Silage crop and silage making, J. E. Larson.

Afternoon—1:00-4:00.

Demonstration of dishes supplying mineral matter and salts in the diet, (Salad demonstration) Anna M. Turley.

Co-operation Marketing of poultry products, C. C. Lamb.

Roots and kale culture, J. E. Larson.

The home garden, W. S. Brown.

Evening—8:00-10:00.

Common insect pests and plant diseases (illustrated), W. S. Brown.

Breeds of poultry and management, C. C. Lamb.

Wednesday, December 1.

Morning—10:00-12:00.

Fireless cookery, Anna M. Turley.

Care and management of the herd, E. B. Fitts.

Supplementing whey for hog feeding, R. E. Reynolds.

Afternoon—1:00-4:00.

Essentials in house decoration, Anna M. Turley.

Contagious diseases of dairy cattle, E. B. Fitts.

Curing meats for home use, R. E. Reynolds.

Judging, E. B. Fitts.

Evening—8:00-10:00.

Hogs and breeds management, R. E. Reynolds.

Types and Breeds, E. B. Fitts.

Thursday, December 2.

Morning—10:00-12:00.

Use and misuse of fertilizers, J. E. Larson.

Co-operation organizations for the dairymen, E. B. Fitts.

Afternoon—1:00-4:00.

Drainage of Tillamook lands, J. E. Larson.

Testing milk for caesin and butter fat, E. B. Fitts.

Breeding for milk production, E. B. Fitts.

Evening.

Farm structures, wood and concrete (illustrated), J. E. Larson.

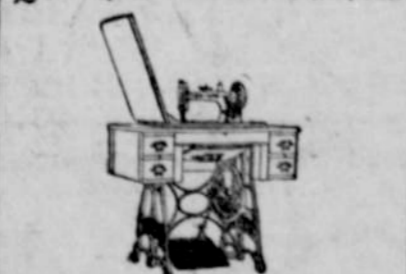
O.I.C.

I have some choice young pigs for sale, both sexes, the kind that matures very young. One of my herd boars weighed 620 lbs. at eighteen months old. My hogs have won ribbons at county and state fairs.

Phone or write for prices. JOE DONALDSON, R. F. D. 1, Tillamook.



NEW HOME USERS ARE QUALITY CHOOSERS



FOR SALE BY Halton's Tillamook, Oregon. The New Home Sewing Machine Company, San Francisco, Cal.

Results of Dental Inspection of School Children.

Not long before the close of school last spring Doctors Olson, Allen and Peterson, the three local dentists, made an examination of the teeth of the children in the grade schools of Tillamook. Two whole forenoons were spent by the dentists in this work, which was voluntary on their part, and done entirely without compensation.

A total of 237 children were examined. The results of each examination were entered on a blank provided for the purpose. One copy of this was sent to the parent of the child, and one is on file at the Supt's office. From them the following statistics of the dental examination were taken.

Only 26 of the 237 children had teeth which needed no dental attention other than a possible cleaning. Fourteen of this 26 indicated that they had had dental work done in the past, leaving only 12 at the most with perfect sets of teeth. Not more than 75 or 80 however, had ever been in the dentist's hands at any time in their lives, and the following figures will show that the most of these had little work done. In the mouths of the 237 children were found 237 temporary teeth, decayed and worth repairing, and 325 more in such bad condition, or interfering with the growth of the permanent teeth, so seriously, that the dentists recommended extraction. Nine permanent teeth in seven children needed to be extracted and 565 permanent teeth, in 126 children, an average of 3.6 per child, contained cavities and needed dental attention. Of children 10 years old and below, 149 had cavities in their permanent teeth. All told there were 1126 defective teeth in 237 children, an average of 5.4 defective teeth per child. The average child in Tillamook may, roughly speaking, be said to have one temporary tooth needing extraction, three temporary teeth with cavities, and one permanent tooth decayed, or if he is a little older, three permanent teeth with cavities, two temporary teeth which should be filled and one which should be extracted. Many, of course, are in worse condition than this. One boy only 10 years old had 12 decayed permanent teeth, and seven others had 10 or more permanent teeth needing dental attention.

Eighty-nine per cent of 237 children had one or more decayed teeth. Louis Terman, in "The Hygiene of the School Child," based his figures on actual examinations in a large number of American schools, including several hundred thousand children, estimates that 90 per cent or more of all children in the country have defective teeth. In other countries where examinations have been made, the percentage of children with diseased teeth is even higher, almost always being well over 90 per cent. So the finding in Tillamook were neither unexpected, nor worse than elsewhere.

The injuries produced by defective teeth have been pointed out too often to warrant detailed attention here. Terman says their influence on the growth of the body is of four kinds: (1) decreased power of mastication; (2) toxic effect of pus which is absorbed directly into the blood or taken into the stomach or intestines; (3) reflex nervous disturbances due to pain, impaction of the teeth, etc.; and (4) the possibility of acting as a breeding ground and distributing point for the bacteria which cause acute infectious diseases. Several studies of the effect of defective teeth upon health have been made that show 50 per cent or more of school children have enough defective teeth to interfere seriously with health.

There is also a very marked relation between poor teeth and mental development. In 1912 an experiment was made in Cleveland which seems to demonstrate this conclusively. Forty pupils in a school in one of the poorer districts, all of whom were "repeaters", were chosen. Their teeth were put in good shape, and, held to fidelity in following instructions by promise of a liberal reward, as well as by visiting nurses, were kept in good shape for a year. Psychological experts tested their mental ability at the beginning and close of the experiment, and found an average improvement of 50 per cent in mental ability at the end. Improvement in school work was simultaneous, only one failing of power of mastication. The relation is shown in Tillamook. Of the 237 who had 8 or more defective permanent teeth only two could be classed as above the average in scholarship, at least seven were below average and several were retarded in grade in addition.

Sometime before the examination was made, special instruction in the care of the teeth and the use of the tooth brush was begun. Sample tubes of a standard tooth paste and tooth brush pledgecards were distributed to stimulate interest. "Health officers" in each room reported each morning with condition of teeth as well as hands and finger nails, and otherwise teachers urged the care of the teeth. After the examination this was continued and some effect was made to show the children the advisability of having cavities filled immediately. School closed soon, however, and nothing special was done to reach the parents.

A few weeks ago the teachers asked the children how many had had dental work done since the examination, and about 90 out of an enrollment approximately the same as last spring, or about 40 per cent reported in the affirmative. How many of them had their teeth put in good condition is uncertain, but the dentists report a considerable number who have had extensive work done, and more coming all of the time, so the results appear to be good.

Karl W. Onthank. We are not too proud to prepare to fight, and that's a great deal.

The Englishman Spoke.

In a second class railway carriage, going from Lausanne to Paris, I once passed a night of conflict. On my side were a Swiss who spoke English and an Englishman who didn't speak. Our opponents were two members of a Latin race. They wanted the windows shut. We wanted at least one window open. Our common cause drew the three of us together. At first the Englishman's expression had seemed to wonder whether the Swiss and the American were quite worthy to prefer fresh air. As the night wore on this expression waned, and I thought I detected a trace of sympathy in the glances he sparingly aimed at us.

In answer to my question the Swiss explained his mastery of the English language by saying he had learned without a teacher, just by sitting near an open window in a tub of cold water. At this the Englishman almost spoke. Morning came. He filled his pipe and began to hunt through his pockets for matches. The Swiss offered him a box. "Thank you," he said gravely; "I prefer my own," and went on hunting.—New Republic.

Colors of the Opal.

In judging an opal color is of the greatest importance. Red fire or red in combination with yellow, blue and green is the best. Blue by itself is quite valueless, and the green opal is not of great value unless the color is very vivid and the pattern very good. The color must be true—that is to say, it must not rub in streaks or patches, alternating with a colorless or inferior quality. Pattern is an important factor, the several varieties being known as "pin fire" when the grain is very small, "harlequin" when the color is in small squares, the more regular the better, and the "flash fire," or "flash opal," when the color shows as a single flash or in very large pattern. Harlequin is the most common and is also popularly considered the most beautiful. When the squares of color are regular and show as distinct minute checks of red, yellow, blue and green it is considered magnificent. Some stones show better on edge than on top.—Exchange.

Barrels.

A barrel is not always a barrel, for, according to a Massachusetts judge, the matter of state lines has considerable to do with it. Some time since a Boston man purchased 200 barrels of sweet potatoes in the state of Maryland. When the sweet potatoes arrived in Boston the purchaser sold one barrel just as it had come from Maryland, but it appears that the barrel weighed only 120 pounds instead of 150 pounds, the legal weight in Massachusetts. In that state when a person buys a barrel of potatoes the weight must be not less than 150 pounds. The Massachusetts courts ruled that the purchaser of the Maryland sweet potatoes violated the law when he sold the barrel that was underweight, although the barrel was a legal one in Maryland. Therefore a barrel is not a barrel in Massachusetts when it weighs less than 150 pounds.—Utica Press.

Penetration of Light.

Experiments show that light can be seen through a clean cut opening of not more than one forty-thousandth of an inch. This fact was determined by taking two thoroughly clean straight edges and placing a piece of paper between the surfaces at one end, the opposite end being allowed to come together. The straight edges being placed between the eye and a strong light in a dark room, a wedge of light was perceived from the ends between which the paper was placed and the opposite, which were brought together. The thickness of the paper being known, the distance apart of the two edges of the small end of the wedge of light was easily calculated.

Irving's Intensity.

The piercing eyes and intense expression of Henry Irving once had the effect of making a fellow actor altogether forget that he was on the stage at all. It occurred in Manchester during a performance of "Macbeth" and in the scene where Macbeth says to one of the murderers, "There's blood upon thy face!" Irving put so much earnestness into his words that the murderer forgot his proper answer ("Th' Banquo's then") and replied in a startled voice: "Is there? Great Scot!" He fancied, as he afterward said, that he'd broken a blood vessel.

Synthetic Dyes.

The raw materials from which almost all the synthetic dyes are made are only nine or ten direct products of coal tar. These are transformed chemically into from 250 to 300 intermediary products, which in their turn yield about 1,200 chemically distinct dyestuffs. Among the processes employed are high temperatures, great pressures and low refrigeration.

His Query.

"You've been sentenced to twenty years' hard labor. With good time you can cut that down, of course," said the lawyer. "Good time!" exclaimed the prisoner. "How's a guy going to have any good time in prison?"—Detroit Free Press.

Slow Pay.

"Does your father object because I'm paying attention to you?" "No. Paw says he's glad to see you paying something, if it's only attention."—Buffalo Express.

True Thrift.

True thrift, according to Robert Louis Stevenson, is to earn a little and spend a little less.

'XMAS. GIFT SUGGESTIONS

Timely, seasonable, and acceptable gift suggestions for 'Xmas.

Shop early—its the early shopper who gets the best choice, the best service and the greatest satisfaction.

Not that the eleventh hour shopper is neglected here—by no means—but the crowds who through the store towards 'Xmas. Day prevent the salesfore giving that individual and helpful attention that can be given whilst the store is not so crowded.

Plan to do your gift buying now and here—you will get immense satisfaction and pleasure in making a leisurely choice before the holiday rush begins.

Gifts for Ladies.

Wirthmor Waists.

—Wirthmor Waists are always One Dollar. Wirthmor Waists are always Worth More. Shown in New Hardanger Voiles, Flannel, Organdies and Fancy Voiles. All sizes from 34 to 44.

Welworth Waists.

Welworth Waists are sold here only. Welworth Waists are always Two Dollars. Exquisite styles, beautiful fabrics, perfect fitting sizes, superb finishings. All sizes 34 to 44.

Leather Handbags.

—Luxuriously soft leather handbags in all the very latest utility and novelty shapes—Dainty Linings and fittings—large and small \$1.33 to \$2.00

Blocki Perfumes.

—Gift Boxes of "Flower in the Bottle" Brand of Perfumes in all the most favored extractions. Plain and fancy bottles in fancy and 25c. to \$4.00 Jewel Boxes

Handkerchiefs.

—Cambric, Lawn and Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, Hemstitched, Embroidered, initialled or lace trimmed. A wonderful selection. 5c. to 98c. Priced each

Phoenix Silk Stockings.

—Most desirable gifts. Shown here in all the newest and most fashionable colors as well as in Black and White. All sizes in stock from 8 1/2 to 10 85c. to \$2.00

Dainty Silks for Waists.

—What more desirable gift than a suitable Waist Length of Silk. Pussy Willow Taffetas, Crepes de Chine, Figured Messalines, Check Taffetas, Tub Silks, etc. Priced per yard from 59c. to \$2.50

Japanese Art Ware.

—Just the kind of gifts your Home loving friends will appreciate—Japanese Art Wicker Jardiniere, fruit Baskets, Sandwich Trays, flower 45c. to \$3.75 holders, etc., priced from

Siesta Slippers.

—For milady's boudoir—or house wear. Shown in plgin self and combination color felts, colored crocheted suede; ribbon and 98c., \$1.25, \$1.48 plush trimmed. All sizes, pair

Silk Petticoats.

—Guaranteed pure Silk Charmeuse and taffeta petticoats in the loveliest and most pleasing colors, and made in exquisite styles. \$2.29 & \$3.33

Gifts for Men.

New Keiser Neckwear.

—Self and fancy colored four-in-hand Ties and flowing end Ties in the most up-to-date patterns, colorings and weaves. Always acceptable. 25c. to \$2.00

Phoenix Silk Sox.

—Pure Silk Sox in sizes 9 1/2 to 11 1/2. A quality eminently desirable for men who appreciate a gift 50c. of this kind. Per pair

Wayne Knit Sox.

—Silk fibre and Lisle Sox in colors Black, White, Navy and Grey and shown in sizes 9 1/2 to 11 1/2. Most acceptable gifts. Per pair 25c. & 50c.

Siesta Slippers.

—Plain and combination color felts, tan and black vice kid slippers for men. Just the kind of gift for a comfy evening. \$1.00 to \$3.50

Initialled Handkerchiefs.

—Every initial is represented in our stock of gift Handkerchiefs for men. Shown in 12 1/2c. & 25c. Cambrics and Pure Linen. Priced at

Bath Robes.

—All wool "Oregon City" and soft wool Bath robes in various shades and colors. A royal gift for a man's leisure hours. \$5.00 to \$14.00

Halton's