

State Commission Will Have Own Plants.

When next season's highway construction opens it is the expectation of the state highway commission to have one or more bituminous paving plants and be prepared to do paving work with its own forces in the event satisfactory bids are not received from contractors. The commission has already two cement concrete plants which were purchased under the Bowly administration. One of these has been in use this summer near Sheridan.

Acting under instructions from chairman Benson of the commission, Engineer Nunn is now collecting data on the cost of bituminous mixers.

New License Tags are Black and Blue

Blanks for the registration of motor vehicles, motorcycles, chauffeurs and motor vehicle dealers for the year 1918, are now being sent out by Secretary of State Olcott for renewal for the coming year. Last week blanks were prepared for the mails for about 48,300 motor vehicles, 3420 motorcycles, 372 motor vehicle dealers and 3375 chauffeurs.

Registrations for 1918 will open November 15. The plates are made of 22 gauge Keystone Copper bearing steel and are enameled blue in color with raised or embossed letters and figures in black.

In anticipation of an increase of at least 30 per cent over the registration for the current year, a contract was made for the manufacture of 55,000 sets of motorcycle plates, 3750 sets of motorcycle plates, 300 sets of dealers plates, and 400 chauffeurs'.

Government Explosive Regulation Law Now Effective

That when the United States is at war it shall be unlawful to manufacture, distribute, store, use, or possess powder, explosives, blasting supplies, or ingredients thereof.

That the words, "explosive" and "explosives" when used herein shall mean gunpowders, powders used for blasting, all forms of high explosives, blasting materials, fuses, detonators, and other detonating agents, smokeless powder, and any chemical compound or mechanical mixture that contains any oxidizing and combustible units, or other ingredients, in such proportions, quantities or packing that ignition by fire, by friction, by concussion, by percussion, or by detonation, or by any part of the compound or mixture may cause such a sudden generation of highly heated gases that the resultant gaseous pressures are capable of producing destructive effects on contiguous objects, or destroying life or limb, but shall not include small arms or shot-gun cartridges.

The above may be used by procuring a license from the County Clerk, whom the government has designated to issue licenses authorizing the purchase, possession, and sale of explosives or ingredients. All persons handling the above explosives or ingredients should correspond with the County Clerk for further particulars. As the penalty for the violation of this act is very severe, you are cautioned not to violate the same.

Recruits Wanted for Oregon Coast Artillery.

Information has been received at the Adjutant General's office that there are 135 vacancies in the Oregon Coast Artillery and that it is desirable that the Artillery companies be recruited up to full strength as rapidly as possible. The companies desiring recruits and the number desired with the home station of each company is as follows:

1st Company, Ashland 10
2nd Company, Eugene 17
3rd Company, Eugene 8
4th Company, Roseburg 9
5th Company, Albany 5
6th Company, Cottage Grove 15
7th Company, Medford 6
8th Company, Portland 9
9th Company, Astoria 16
10th Company, Tillamook 20
11th Company, Marshfield 10
12th Company, Hood River 10

It is requested that the people of the various cities of Oregon from which the companies were recruited give this matter full publicity and the various organizations of the cities are asked to obtain the number of recruits desired and to have them report to the nearest army recruiting station for enlistment in the Oregon Coast Artillery. By recruiting men from the home stations those who desire to enlist in the army will be enabled to enlist in companies the personnel of which they are acquainted with and with whom they will have a common interest.

John M. Williams,
Lieut. Colonel, U. S. A., Retired,
Acting Adjutant General.

Vote of Condolence.

To the officers and members of Tillamook Lodge No. 221, O. O. F. We your committee on resolutions beg leave to submit the following:

Whereas, It has pleased our Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother and co-worker David O'Donnell, and,

Whereas, We would give a fitting recognition of his many virtues; therefore be it

Resolved, That the death of our brother David O'Donnell, this lodge laments the loss of one who was ever ready to proffer the hand of aid and the voice of sympathy to the needy and distressed of our fraternity, an active member whose utmost endeavors were exerted for the welfare and prosperity of our order, a friend and companion dear to us all and a man whose upright and noble life was a lesson for us all.

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of this lodge be extended to the family of brother O'Donnell in their affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this

lodge, a copy transmitted to the family of our departed brother, and also a copy to the city papers for publication.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale of Real Property.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the County Court of Tillamook county, Oregon, on the 7th day of November, 1917, and to me directed, upon a judgment rendered on the 16th day of December, 1915, and docketed in and by said court on the 20th day of December, 1915, in a certain action then in said court pending wherein Jones-Knudson Furniture Company was plaintiff and M. Illingworth was defendant, said judgment being in favor of plaintiff and against the defendant, and by which execution I am commanded to satisfy out of the property of said defendant the following judgment to-wit:

\$10.35, with interest from the 28th day of November, 1914, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, and I have duly levied upon the following described real property of said defendant in Tillamook County, Oregon, to-wit:

The South half of the Northwest quarter of the Southwest quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section 12; the Southwest quarter of the Northeast quarter, the North half of the Southeast quarter; the South half of the Northwest quarter and the North half of the Southwest quarter of Section 10, and the Northwest quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section 11, all in Township 1 South, Range 8 West W. M.

Therefore, for the purpose of satisfying said judgment, I will on Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1917, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., on said date, at the front door of the Court House in Tillamook City, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand all right, title and interest which the within named defendant had in or to said real property on or since the 20th day of December, 1915, the date of the docketing of said judgment. Also all right, title and interest of all persons claiming under said defendant since said date. Said sale will be made subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1917.

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

Notice of Budget Meeting of Bay City, Oregon.

Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council of Bay City, Oregon, upon the report of the auditing committee of said council, has prepared the following estimate of the proposed tax budget as follows:

Expenditures.	
Marshal's salary	\$360.00
Recorder's salary	300.00
City Attorney's salary and Attorney's fees	350.00
Street Lighting	500.00
Rent of Fire House	24.00
General Supplies	156.62
Printing	110.00
Interest on Warrants	300.00
Interest on dock bonds	
\$3500.00 at 6 per cent	330.00
Interest on General Fund Bonds for Street Improvement (\$40,000 at 6 per cent)	2400.00
Miscellaneous Street Repairs	1411.25
Total	\$6,301.87

Revenues.	
General license fees	\$ 15.00
Receipts City Recorder's office	25.00
Coast Power Co. Light franchise	90.00
5 mill tax levy on assessed valuation of \$414,125 for that part of budget and estimate, designated as General Fund	2070.62
10 mill tax levy on assessed valuation of \$414,125 for that part of budget and estimate as Road Fund	4,141.25
Total	\$6,301.87

And that the City Council has fixed Monday, the 3rd day of December, 1917, at the hour of 8 o'clock p.m. at the City Hall in Bay City, Oregon, as the time and place for hearing any and all objections, remonstrances and discussions to such proposed budget.

Dated this 13th day of Nov., 1917.

J. C. McClure,
City Recorder.

Notice.

To the taxpayers of the Port of Bay City, Oregon.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Port of Bay City, Oregon, held on the 12th day of November, 1917, the following estimate of the receipts and disbursements of the said port for the year 1918 was ordered published as required by law.

Receipts.	
Balance on hand Jan. 1st 1918 after paying the interest coupons then due on the bonds of the Port	\$ 784.51
Proceeds of levy of 3 1/2 mills on the dollar of the estimated assessed valuation of the Port, \$7,311,250	25,539.37
Total	\$26,323.88

Disbursements.	
Interest on the \$407,000 bond issue of the Port, at 6 per cent per annum, payable one half July 1st, 1918, and one half January 1st, 1919	24,420.00
Balance to cover legal and other expenses, and incidentals	1,935.88
Total	\$26,355.88

Please take notice that a meeting of the taxpayers of the said Port of Bay City, is hereby called to meet at the City Hall in Bay City, Oregon, on the 4th day of December, 1917, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of discussing the said budget or estimate.

By order of the board.
Theodore Jacoby,
Secretary of the Port of Bay City.

THE TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT

Makes Clubbing Arrangement With

The Oregon Farmer

Offers Unusual Opportunity to Its Readers

AMONG our large circle of readers there are a great many who are interested directly or indirectly in fruit growing, dairying and other branches of farming. All of these naturally wish to keep in close touch with agricultural activities throughout the state; and to know about any fight which is being waged for the measures Oregon farmers want and against all sorts of schemes that are detrimental to the people and agricultural interests of this state.

We have, therefore, made a special clubbing arrangement with THE OREGON FARMER whereby any farmer or fruitgrower, who is one of our regular subscribers and who is not now a subscriber to THE OREGON FARMER, will be entitled to receive THE OREGON FARMER in combination with this paper at the same rate as for this paper alone.

This offer applies to all those who renew or extend their subscriptions as well as to all new subscribers. If you are interested directly or indirectly in Oregon agriculture, do not miss this unusual opportunity, but send your order in now.

THE OREGON FARMER is the one farm paper which is devoting itself exclusively to the farming activities and interests of Oregon. It has a 'big organization' gathering the news of importance to farmers, dairymen, fruitgrowers, stockraisers and poultrymen; and it has the backbone to attack wrongful methods and combinations and bad legislation, and support honest leaders and beneficial measures. We are confident that our readers will congratulate us on our being able to make this splendid and attractive clubbing offer.

TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT, 1 yr. \$1.50
OREGON FARMER, 3 years - \$3.00
\$4.50
By Our Clubbing arrangement,
both for \$1.50

"LOW ROUND TRIP FARES TO LAND PRODUCTS SHOW, PORTLAND."

Through California To the East

Costs but Little More

You have

Choice of 4 Trains Daily Portland to San Francisco.
Superb Scenery of Siskiyou and Shasta mountains.
Visit to Dear old San Francisco.
Choice of 3 Routes East.
Through Ogden with Wonders of High Sierra Nevadas.
Through Southern California and Sunset Route.
Visit Los Angeles—Tourist center of West.
Visit the Apache Trail.

Let us arrange your trip to the best advantage.
Ask any Agent for full particulars or write.

JOHN M. SCOTT,
General Passenger Agent,
Portland, Oregon.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES.

Lowboiling points
—the first links in
the continuous
chain—give easy
starting.

Standard
Oil Company
(California)

The Gasoline of Quality

easy starting

STAR GARAGE. TILLAMOOK GARAGE.

OUR ARMY BAKERS

The Workers Who Make Bread
For Uncle Sam's Troops.

A COMPANY AT WAR STRENGTH

It Has Sixty-one Men and Is Divided
Into Four Sections of Three Units
Each, With Every Unit Complete in
Itself—Garrison and Field Bread.

A bakery company at war strength in the United States army is divisible into four sections of three units each. The sections are lettered A, B, C and D, and the units are numbered from one to twelve. In peace times there are nine units to a company, but for war service this is increased to twelve units a company. One bakery company is designed to supply normally a force of the strength of a division; a section, an infantry brigade and a unit, an infantry regiment at war strength.

The organization and equipment are such that each unit, section or company is complete in itself, so that orders directing assembly may specify simply the number of bakery units, sections or companies required at a given destination and the authority to whom to report.

The total enlisted personnel of a bakery company is sixty-one, of a section twelve and a unit four. Thus for a million fighting men about 4,000 bakers are required.

There is one commissioned officer in charge of a company, his title being assistant to the quartermaster; there is also a chief baker, with the title of quartermaster sergeant or sergeant, first class; four assistant chief bakers, one for each section, who are sergeants of the quartermaster's corps; there are twelve bakers who have titles of sergeant or corporal, each one being in charge of a unit, and eight other bakers for assignment to duty with the company or with detached subdivisions, according to the necessities of the case; thirty-two assistant bakers, who are corporals or privates of the first class; two cooks for each company and two other cooks or general police make up the total enlisted strength of a bakery company.

The commissioned officer in charge of a bakery company in the field is responsible for the operations of the bakery and the training and discipline of the personnel. He is responsible and accountable for all of the results also and can consider his work well accomplished when the men are well supplied with good bread both in camp and on the march.

The chief baker has general supervision of the bakery company and the field bakery. He keeps the company records, prepares bread cost statements and is general custodian of the supplies. The chief of each section is responsible for the general efficiency, cleanliness, etc., of his section, and it is up to him to see that the bread produced is of the proper standard. He inspects each run of bread after it is baked and before it is put in storage.

Likewise the chief of each unit is responsible for the work done directly under his charge.

Each field bakery receives from the quartermaster general a complete equipment, which includes, for example, 432 bake pans, thirty-six folding bread racks, four ranges and such other minor articles as axes, brushes, buckets, cans, hatchets, fire hose, measures, paulins, scales, scoops, dough scrapers, etc.

Bread used in the army posts in peace time is known as garrison bread. The term field bread is applied to a type of bread having a greater density, a thicker crust and a consequent higher capacity for retaining moisture than garrison bread. Field bread is intended for consumption by troops at a distance from a field bakery. Garrison bread is used whenever the troops are not more than a day's journey from the bakery.

Seven runs of garrison bread can be made in the army working day, insuring a production of 1,512 pounds of bread to the unit, or 18,144 pounds to the bakery company at war strength. In making field bread it is possible to have seven runs in sixteen hours, which is an average day's work in the army field bakery. Seven runs will produce 1,008 pounds a unit each day or 12,096 pounds for an entire company at war strength.

The field oven in which the bread is baked is of the portable, knock down variety. It will bake approximately 3,500 pounds of issue bread or 2,000 pounds of field bread a day if operated continuously. In cases of emergency the army bakers are obliged to provide ovens out of the materials which nature gives them. The bakery recruits are taught how to make ovens out of bricks, clay, sand or even ordinary earth, so that they will be able to bake bread for hungry soldiers wherever they happen to be.

Army bakers are required to bake many other things besides bread. Rolls, cakes and sometimes other delicacies are provided for the men when it is possible to do so.—Baker's Weekly.

Care of the Feet.

Women do not rest their feet and treat them to air baths as frequently as they should. After the bath slip on sandals or, better still, rest them on a pillow for half an hour. A sun bath is likewise excellent. Ten minutes' rub before retiring each night will often encourage drowsiness and remove the last painful kink from the tired muscles.—Exchange.

The one who refuses to be beaten must eventually be the victor.

WHILE THE CITY BURNED.

A Strange Picture of War as Seen at Night From a Distance.

On a perfect night, brilliantly clear and absolutely still, what Stevenson would call a wonderful clear night of stars, Dr. William Boyd, author of "With a Field Ambulance at Ypres," determined to climb, with some of his companions, a hill that overlooked the battle front. That was a strange ascent, he says. For the greater part of the way it lay through the woods, and we were continually falling over tree trunks, tumbling into shell holes, running into telephone wires and extricating ourselves from barbed wire. Not a sound was to be heard except the croaking of the frogs.

Suddenly we emerged from the tangled undergrowth on the bare summit of the hill and sat down at the foot of the ruined tower. The scene that met our eyes was so solemn, so awe inspiring, that all conversation between us ceased. At our feet lay Ypres, burning furiously. The great cloud that hung above it was now glowing as if some vast furnace were burning in its midst, but the cloud itself appeared to be motionless. Now and then great tongues of flame would leap up from the doomed town, but apart from them the whole impression was one of rest, immobility. We felt that we were looking at a painted scene or watching a vast stage where some lurid Mephistophelian drama was being enacted.

Here and there along the line a star shell went up and, bursting, lighted the landscape with a garish flare. Overhead were the quiet stars. Nothing broke the quiet silence except now and then the deep, rich, solemn boom of a big gun far away up north, with perhaps an occasional crackle of rifles near at hand. But as we sat, the silence of the night was broken by the song of a bird, faint and hesitating at first, but gradually gathering volume, until the whole air thrummed with the melody. It was a nightingale singing in the wood below.

We sat on and on and on. The whole town was glowing like the mouth of hell. Now and again a roof fell in, and the great hungry tongues of fire licked the sky; but at our distance no sound broke the awesome stillness—only the song of the nightingale and the booming of guns.

FLEETS OF ICEBERGS.

Sometimes They Go In Clusters and Again in Long Lines.

Among the perils and wonders of the ocean there are few more interesting things than icebergs, interesting not only by reason of their gigantic size, their fantastic shapes, their exceeding beauty, but also for the manner wherein they array themselves.

Icebergs exhibit a tendency to form both clusters and long lines, and these groupings may arise from the effects both of ocean currents and of storms.

Some very singular lines of bergs, extending for many hundreds of miles east of Newfoundland, have been shown on official charts issued by the government. Two of these cross each other, each keeping on its independent course after the crossing. In several instances parallel lines of bergs leave long spaces of clear water between them.

Curiously enough, while enormous fields of ice invade the so called "steamship lanes" of the Atlantic at the opening of spring during certain years, in other years at that season there is comparatively little ice to be seen. The ice comes, of course, from the edges of the arctic regions, from the icebound coasts of Greenland and Labrador, where huge bergs, broken from the front of the glaciers at the point where they reach the sea, start on their long journeys toward the south, driven by the great current that flows from Baffin bay into the northern Atlantic ocean.

Gettysburg's "Drumfire."

The heaviest battery of artillery ever mounted in the world up to 1862 was before Yorktown, when the federal army was maneuvering to enter Richmond. It consisted of a 500 pound and two 200 pound Parrot rifled cannon. Our greatest artillery "stun" was the Gettysburg cannonade. It lasted about two hours, on a line of battle four to five miles long. We had 82,000 men and 300 guns. The Confederates 75,000 men and 190 guns. There were 50,000 killed and wounded, a mortality much higher than in more modern wars.—Everybody's Magazine.

The Otter's Wanderlust.

Of all the beasts in the world, the otter, that fierce outlaw, is the greatest wanderer.

It is as if he were afflicted with a curse that forbids him to be still, that forces him ever to push on—on—on! Rest as rest he knows not. Three days will see the end of his longest inaction, and the amount of miles he covers in a fortnight would amaze some folk.—Outing.

Great Pyramids.

The largest pyramid in the world is that of Cholula, in Mexico, which covers fifty acres of ground. The largest in Egypt is that of Cheops, near Cairo, which covers thirteen acres. It contains 90,000,000 cubic feet of stone and could not be built nowadays for less than \$150,000,000.

Time in Lisbon.

Correct time is announced every even hour in the port of Lisbon by means of two lanterns placed on iron columns 100 feet high. The lanterns each have three faces measuring 6.5 by 8 feet.

When Wolves Were Plenty.

Warren Scott, aged fourteen years, was torn to pieces by wolves in Newburg, N. Y., in March, 1896.