

MARCHING TROOPS

Length of a Day's Tramp Depends on the Methods Used.

A HARD WAY AND AN EASY WAY

If the Load the Soldier Carries is Properly Adjusted It Lessens the Amount of Energy He Has to Expend and Increases His Staying Powers.

There are two things, and two things only, which determine the length of a day's march for a soldier. The first is the amount of actual labor or mechanical work done while marching, the second is the degree of even distribution of this labor among the chief muscles used in performing labor.

To illustrate, suppose the marcher has to carry a five pound weight on the end of a five foot stick. Suppose he places this stick across his shoulder with four feet behind him and one foot in front.

Another way in which energy may be wasted is somewhat more subtle and perhaps a bit harder to understand, but of equal or greater importance. It lies in the principle that work has to be done whenever a mass of any kind is changed in its motion.

Under the principle outlined above would come the loss of energy due to all swinging articles, such as bayonet scabbards, tin cups, tassels, etc.

Besides the up and down motion of a soldier while marching, he sways from side to side. Every article he is carrying and his own body are thus started and stopped in this swaying direction.

To sum up then: The gun should be carried with its center of gravity just a wee bit behind the shoulder, so as to balance the weight of the hand and forearm which keeps it steady.

To decrease the rise and fall of the body in walking the old "Indian walk" used by some surveyors is useful.

Lithium is a soft metal. Very soft metal, which forms the oxide or some other salt on exposure to the air and which decomposes water, forming the hydroxide of lithium.

Heaven takes care that no man secures happiness by crime.—Alfred.

BIRTHPLACE OF BASEBALL.

And the Diamond as First Laid Out by Abner Doubleday.

In the new Delaware and Hudson station at Cooperstown, N. Y., hangs an oil painting with an inscription that runs thus:

MAJOR GEN. ABNER DOUBLEDAY 1819-1883 Graduated from West Point, 1842; commanded 7th N. Y. Civil War Volunteers from Cooperstown.

The decision that Abner Doubleday was the father of baseball and that Cooperstown was its birthplace followed a thorough investigation of many clues.

At the time of the investigation Abner Graves, one of the original players, was a mining engineer at Denver, Colo. He proved to be the only survivor among those young Cooperstown boys who played so long ago in a village field, conveniently near Greene's select school.

The diamond he drew was thirty yards square. Players, amateur and professional, have come and gone; rule after rule has been modified; underhand throws and curved deliveries have arrived; a change has come in the size and weight of the ball, which originally was two and one half ounces of rubber covered with yarn and leather.

The first appearance of Verdun in the pages of history was in the time of Julius Caesar, who established at Verdunum, as it was then called, a magazine for his legions.

A CITY OF MANY SIEGES.

Verdun Has Figured in Wars Since the Time of Caesar.

The first appearance of Verdun in the pages of history was in the time of Julius Caesar, who established at Verdunum, as it was then called, a magazine for his legions.

The German first attacked Verdun in the sixth century, when the Franks from the northwestern part of Germany took possession of the town.

Verdun surrendered to France in 1553, but was not formally ceded to France until nearly a century later. During the French revolution, in 1792, the citizens of Verdun opened their gates to the Prussians after a bombardment of a few hours.

The Teutonic hosts again swooped down upon Verdun in 1870. Unable to take the town by direct assault, they invested and bombarded it, and the French, after a brave defense, surrendered the fortress with 4,000 men and large stores of ammunition.

Every time a ton of anthracite coal and rock is hoisted from a mine an average of eleven tons of water must be pumped from the mine.

It takes about the same amount of power to pump fresh air into a mine as it does to hoist the coal out of it.

In some mines with long drifts the car hauls may be as much as fifteen miles per round trip.—National Engineering.

Preserving the Pumpkin. In colonial days pumpkins were pared, cut in thin strips of convenient size and dried for future use in "pumpkin" bread and "pumpkin" pie.

"How old are you?" asked a little boy of his mother's caller.

"Why, mamma," returned the youngster, "she isn't supposed to tell the truth."—Boston Transcript.

Real Nerve. "Matt sure has got nerve, hasn't he?"

Pessimism is productive of paralysis and stagnation.

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.

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.

THE OREGON FARMER is the one farm paper which is devoting itself exclusively to the farming activities and interests of Oregon.

TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT, 1 yr \$1.50

OREGON FARMER, 3 years - \$3.00

Both for \$4.50

By Our Clubbing arrangement,

both for \$1.50

Governor's Thanksgiving Proclamation.

Proclaiming Thursday, November 29, as Thanksgiving day in Oregon, Governor Withycombe issued the following proclamation:

The year 1917 has visited a great cloud upon us, but so many rays of sunshine are cast across the dark valley through which we are now passing, and so many blessings promise to come from the ultimate victory, which must be ours, that we should join more unitedly and more reverently than ever before as we again render thanksgiving unto him who guides the destinies of continents and nations, states and individuals.

We should not only express our deepest gratitude to divine providence for a bountiful harvest of the fruits of the soil, and the blessings which come from the industrial activity, but we should also be extremely thankful to our divine father for the true spirit of patriotism which characterizes our citizenship in this terrible hour of national peril.

Michigan Lady Suffered Such Pains In Back and Head, But Says Cardui Stopped These Bad Spells.

Palmira, Mich.—Mrs. Chas. T. Fuller, of this place, writes: "In 1911 I got run-down, and I suffered great pain...with both dull and sharp shooting pains...also back and head. I was weak and could only drag around, and should have been in bed, for I really wasn't able to be up. At times I would have spells that would be so bad I'd have to go to bed, and suffer intensely."

I decided to try Cardui, and saw a great improvement in less than a month's time. I used 7 or 8 bottles and was stronger...I got so much better that my strength returned and my work was easy for me. Cardui did me a world of good. It built me up in health and strength. I haven't had one of those bad spells since.

Now, therefore, I James Withycombe, Governor of the State of Oregon, by virtue of the authority in me vested, and following the time honored custom of the Governors of the several states in joining with the President of the United States, do hereby proclaim Thursday, November 29, 1917, as Thanksgiving day; and I call upon the people of Oregon to pause from their labors in a spirit of prayerfulness, and to give thanks to Almighty God whom we worship for

A PLAGUE OF FEAR

Vague Terrors Bar Lots of Folks From Living on the Land.

DREAD SNAKES AND INSECTS.

They See Dangers and Perils In Country Life That Do Not Exist, and So Prefer Crowded Cities—The Truth About Animal Bites and Poisons.

Fears of injury and even death from snake bite, terror occasioned by dangers imaginary and unseen, keep many nervous people from living on the land, and these senseless fears play a larger part than most people imagine in keeping people huddled in apartment houses, crowded into towns and cities.

Snake and insect poisoning terrorizes millions of well meaning men and women, when, as a matter of fact, danger from falling while running the lawn mower is much more real.

There are five varieties of venomous serpents in the country, three of them Crotalids and two belonging to the elaps family. The elaps are rare.

Be it remembered that death following snake bite is not necessarily the same thing as death from snake bite. Error in treatment plays no small part in vitiating the statistics.

Disseminated imagination could invent no creature more horrible of appearance than the tarantula. Its bristling and hostile aspect, the swift ferocity of its rush, its great size and its enthusiastic preference for combat as against flight are sufficient to account for the fear and respect in which it is generally held.

In some sections of the country the spider hysteria prevails. People shiver every time they see a spider. Yet in all the United States there is known but one poisonous spider. Strangely enough, the one dangerous spider on the American continent is small, obscure and practically unknown.

The only insect which really kills is the mosquito, yet less fear is expressed about its activities than about any other poison carrying insect or snake.

A clear understanding of these popular fears and superstitions would aid greatly in giving assurance of safety to the man or woman who would till the soil, who would work in the open fields, who would live in the country.

A Lost Friend. "I'm up against it. I like Brown very much, but I see no way now to avoid losing his friendship."

"What's the matter?"

"He has asked me to lend him money. If I refuse he'll hate me; if I lend it to him I shall hate him."—Detroit Free Press.

All He Could Stand. Wife—Tom, I want \$20 for pin money. Hub—Great Scott! Here it is, but I'm darned glad you don't want to buy spikes.—Boston Transcript.

Friends become foes and foes are recom...

THE STORAGE BATTERY.

It is a Willing Servant, but is Delicate and Requires Care.

If you place a fine, twenty-one jewel watch in a tin case you will not expect it to receive very respectful treatment at the hands of any one who does not know the value of the movement that the case contains.

Probably the psychological effect of the rough appearing storage battery box is somewhat the same upon the average motorist. Could he realize the delicacy of the parts inside and the care and time required in their manufacture and assembly he would be more inclined to treat his storage battery as he would his full jeweled watch inclosed in its eighteen carat gold case.

When we consider that this box, occupying scarcely more than a half of a cubic foot of space, furnishes the current that takes the place of back breaking crank turning, that lights the headlights, ignites the spark and operates the horn, we will be impressed with the fact that it is indeed the very essence of concentrated power.

But this power cannot be delivered unless it is properly stored. In other words, the storage battery is not a power producer, but rather a power reservoir. This reservoir is filled at a certain moderate rate by means of the generator, which should operate whenever the engine of the car is in motion.

The storage battery is a willing servant and will deliver as much or as little current as is required. It will give up its last ounce of strength in a vain effort to crank and start a stiff and balky engine until there is scarcely power enough remaining to furnish the tiny current necessary for the formation of the spark of ignition.—H. W. Slauson in Leslie's.

Man Eating Sharks.

All of the trained and experienced observers with me agreed in saying that near our coast line there was but little danger from sharks for a man swimming. Accidents do occur, but they are wholly exceptional—unlike what is true in the Indian ocean and around Australia.

The flag at Trenton. The flag that Washington had with him when he crossed the Delaware to attack Trenton was not the Stars and Stripes. Washington crossed the Delaware in December, 1776, and the Stars and Stripes did not have an existence until the June of 1777, when it was voted into being by the congress.

The Origin of "Usher." Speaking of ushers, I learned an interesting thing from an English manager. He told me that in the old days the theater men used to sit around tables and drink during a performance, and if they became boisterous or annoyed the manager sent waiters down to flush them up.

The art of camouflage is nothing new to the American Indian, as the Christian Science Monitor points out. Ages ago, comparatively speaking, before he had heard anything about firearms, he was accustomed to steal unobscured on a herd of buffaloes by the simple device of decking himself out with a buffalo skin and horns.

Spartan Training. "Why is it that all the old lawyers are prosperous?"

"Well, a lawyer has to learn to live on nothing for the first three or four years. Naturally, when the money does begin to come in, it is all profit."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Practical One. "Have you any theories as to self help?"

"Certainly. Mine is to help yourself to anything in sight you can."—Baltimore American.

Beware of bad beginnings. He who does not take the first wrong step will never take the second.