

DRAFTING AN ARMY

Conscription Had Its Origin in France in 1798.

THEN SPREAD OVER EUROPE.

The Terrible Power It Placed in Napoleon's Hands Forced the Other Nations to Adopt the System—its Introduction into This Country.

Conscription originated in France in 1798. At that time the country had just passed through the long and bloody war of the French revolution, which the monarchs of Europe had banded together to crush. France, under Napoleon, had come forth victorious, but her army was exhausted, and it was evident that some new system of recruiting would be necessary, as volunteer enlistment no longer sufficed. It was then that General Jourdan brought forth and passed the law establishing conscription. Since then it has been the basis of all French military legislation and, to a certain extent, of that of all other countries.

It was through the terrible power of conscription that Napoleon was enabled to carry on the gigantic wars which characterized his reign and by means of it, after losing in the snows of Russia the largest army that up till that time had ever been put into the field, to reappear a few months later with another army almost as large.

Out of necessity the other nations were forced to follow France's example, and conscription became general. Under the French régime every citizen between the ages of twenty and twenty-five was liable to service for five years. Prussia, however, still further developed the powers of conscription by reducing the period of service in the ranks and passing her soldiers as soon as they were sufficiently trained into a reserve force, thus by degrees training her whole population.

This latter system, which was considered as one of the most far-reaching and important events of the last century, owed its origin to the conditions imposed on Prussia by Napoleon at the treaty of Tilsit, whereby Prussia was restricted to a standing army of 43,000 men. She kept to the letter of the law by maintaining her army at the prescribed number, but her trained citizen reserve force was limited only by the population of the country.

The military history of the United States is as remarkable as the rise and rapid growth of the nation itself. In 1790, as fixed by an act of congress, the rank and file of our army amounted to 1,216 men, and in 1814 an English expedition with only 8,500 men was able to seize and burn Washington.

Conscription first made its appearance here at the time of the war between the states. At the beginning of the war in 1861 our whole regular force was but 14,000 men. At first the northern army was increased by volunteer enlistment, but the unexpected prolongation of the war proved this method too slow to replenish the waste of the armies, and in 1863 the government resorted to a draft.

The first attempt to carry it out met with forcible resistance and led to a serious riot in the city of New York, which lasted for several days. All opposition, however, was put down and the draft executed with all possible forbearance and justice. Exemptions and substitute purchases were so freely given in the north that the draft had little effect except as a stimulus to the states in bringing to full strength their quotas of volunteers by voting bounties.

In the south, however, conscription was sweeping from the first, and toward the end of the war it became omnivorous. Every man between the ages of seventeen and fifty-five was legally liable to service, the only excuse being physical incapacity.

The total number of men called under arms by the government of the United States between April, 1861, and April, 1865, amounted to more than 2,750,000, nearly half of this number being raised by conscription. If to this we add the 1,100,000 men from the southern states the total armed force of the country at that time amounted to almost 4,000,000, drawn from a population of only 32,000,000.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Why They Have Green Backs.

Why the United States banknotes are printed with green backs is not generally known, although there is a most excellent reason for it. The great drawback to paper currency, says the Baltimore American, is the likelihood of its being counterfeited, and therefore experts are constantly at work to contrive ways of making it impossible to copy such bills.

Stacy J. Edson was the man who in 1857 invented the green ink that Uncle Sam uses on his bank bills. The ink, which was patented, is anti-photographic—that is, it cannot be photographed, nor can counterfeiters in trying to get a facsimile of the notes move it with alkalis. The secret of the ingredients of the ink of course is carefully preserved.

An Arabian Titbit.

Cheese today is not common among the Bedouin Arabs, butter being preferred. There is a substance closely corresponding to cheese mentioned in Samuel. This consists of coagulated buttermilk, which is dried until it becomes quite hard. It is then ground, and the Arabs eat it mixed with butter.

He Is Twice a Conqueror who can restrain himself in the hour of victory.—Cyrus.

REGULAR HABITS.

They Go a Long Way Toward Building Up Good Health.

Regular habits for retiring must be considered as one of the best methods for securing good sleep.

The human body has a wonderful periodicity in all its spontaneous actions, and by studying these much of the machinery of health may be made to work smoothly.

Witness one habit of waking at a certain hour to which we have been accustomed.

Regularity in eating is most important for health. The digestive tract will respond at regular times just as other habits will repeat themselves.

Proper food properly digested will do much for one's health and happiness. It is a mistake to eat too much.

We should try and enjoy our meals by paying attention to the taste of food. Do not gulp it down. It should be masticated and tasted so as to stimulate those nerves which reflect their sense on the other nerves controlling the glands of digestion.

When you feel indigestion after eating a meal note the ingredients eaten and should it repeat itself try to convict the guilty food and dismiss it from your dietary.

Don't make eating a task, but make it a pleasure, so that the food will digest and be assimilated and applied to the different necessities of the activities of life.

Youth demands a greater variety and quantity of food than does old age and especially does it require more protein and meat.

Learning what foodstuffs best suit is one of the great educational tasks man has before him, for he no longer has the intuition of the lower animals. The latter seem to inherit a sense that directs them what is best for their body wants. The vast majority of animals can differentiate between poisonous and nonpoisonous foodstuffs.—Commissioner of Health Dr. Samuel G. Dixon of Pennsylvania.

HIDING THE WARSHIP.

Smoke Screens and How They Are Used in Naval Engagements.

The manner in which the density of the smoke screens is regulated during a battle is interesting. By partly shutting off the draft to her boilers a battleship is made to emit clouds of smoke which screen her from the enemy. But how can the stokers, who are far below deck, see the stacks so that they can regulate the smoke clouds to the proper density? By an electric "eye," says Popular Science Monthly. The eye is placed near the top of the smokestack, and it records the exact density on electric meters conveniently located in the boiler room.

This remarkably clever eye is simply a wire coil of selenium which is carried in a housing on the inside of the smokestack walls. An electric light, in another housing directly opposite, plays its beams of light squarely upon the wire. Now, selenium, as is well known, has the peculiar property of changing its resistance to an electric current when the light falling upon it changes. The weaker the light the greater the resistance, and vice versa.

Evidently, then, the denser the smoke emitted through the stack the weaker the light that gets through the smoke from the electric lamp and falls upon the selenium. By connecting the selenium with an electric meter and the ship's lighting mains the electric current going through the meter will be lowered by the increased resistance. The meter is very sensitive and shows the slightest change in smoke density. Moreover, it is calibrated to indicate exactly what the actual smoke density is, so that the stokers can regulate the cutoff of the draft to a nicety.

Glass plates are placed in front of the lamp and of the selenium coil to protect them from soot. The plates are kept clean by streams of compressed air directed against them.

Danger in Haste.

In a Vermont town they tell of a suit-er who, after some years of devotion, finally proposed to the lady of his choice.

"But, Henry," protested the lady, "this is really sudden! You had better give me a week to think it over!"

"Very well, my dear," said Henry. "And," after due reflection, he added, "perhaps it would be as well if I thought it over myself at the same time!"—Puck.

Imaginary.

"Father," said the little boy, "every now and then I hear you talking about somebody who was old enough to know better."

"Yes, my boy."

"What age is that, father?"

And the old gentleman after some thought replied:

"My son, there isn't any such thing. It's like the golden age—purely mythological!"

Easy by Comparison.

"You must put your shoulder to the wheel," said the earnest citizen.

"Glad of the chance," replied Mr. Chuggins. "I feel lucky if I don't have to crawl under a motorcar and lie on my back to fix the works."—Washington Star.

Our Help.

"Did you succeed in hiring a new cook?"

"Not yet. She is looking up my references."—Exchange.

Mahogany Trees.

Mahogany trees do not attain their full growth till they have reached the age of 300 years.

It is better to be always prepared than to suffer once.—Latin.

POSITIVELY THE LAST 2 DAYS

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Friday and Saturday, January 4th and 5th.

WONDERFUL BARGAINS FROM EVERY DEPT. OF THE STORE.

Everything on the Balcony 1/2 PRICE

We Pay You to Pay Cash

Beginning Monday, January 7th we will pay to every customer 2 per cent of their purchases, **in Cash and at the time the purchase is made.** It is to your interest to pay cash. Figure it out for yourself and you will be surprised at the wonderful saving you will make by paying cash on this new basis.

Stomach Trouble and Constipation.

Those who are afflicted with stomach trouble and constipation should read the following: "I have never found anything so good for stomach trouble and constipation as Chamberlain's Tablets. I have used them off and on for the past two years. They not only regulate the action of the bowels but ease the pain of the liver and keep one's body in a healthy condition," writes Mrs. Benjamin Hooper, Auburn, N. Y. For sale by Lamar's Drug Store.

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by the County Court of Tillamook County, Oregon, appointed as executor of the last will and testament of James Huhgey, deceased, and he has qualified as such. All persons having claims against the estate are required to present them to the undersigned, together with proper vouchers as required by law, at the office of H. T. Botts, Attorney at Law, Tillamook City, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated November 8th, 1917.
Wesley Rush, Executor of the last Will and Testament of James Huhgey, deceased.
H. T. Botts, Attorney for Executor.

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POINTS THE WAY

The Statement of this Hillsboro Resident Will Interest Our Readers

Our neighboring town Hillsboro points the way in the words of one of its most respected residents:

Mrs. W. H. Morton, 1439 Second St., Hillsboro, Ore., says: "I can always spare a good word for Doan's Kidney Pills, since they pulled me through a terrible attack of rheumatic pains. For over a year, I wasn't able to dress myself and every cord and muscle in my body pained so that I couldn't rest day or night. I was in constant misery every minute. During this time trouble with my kidneys set in and they were irregular in action and congested. I felt sick and nervous all over. I couldn't get anything to relieve the suffering, until I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills. In a few weeks, my kidneys acted more freely and the rheumatic pains began to ease up. I stuck to them until I had finished about twelve boxes when I was able to get around as well as ever and do my work. Today I can get around without any pain or effort. I take a box of Doan's Kidney Pills Price 60c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same as Mrs. Morton uses. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y."

H. T. Botts, Pres. Attorney at Law.
John Leland Henderson, Secretary, Treasurer, Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public.

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THE GREEN VAULTS

They Hold the Sultan's Vast Store of Hidden Wealth.

BILLIONS IN RICH TREASURE.

Besides the Gem Laden Throne of Beaten Gold, These Heavily Guarded Caves Secrete the Hoardings of All the Greedy Rulers of Turkey.

In the green vaults of the porte lies hidden away what is perhaps the greatest treasure in the world, collected for centuries by Turkey's greedy rulers and hoarded away from the gaze of any inquisitive mortal. No one has ever been able to estimate the value of the sultan's jewels, for the treasures are guarded by day and night. There are at least twelve sets of heavily barred doors to pass before the actual entrance is reached to this Aladdin's cave. For every lock there are two keys, entrusted to as many custodians, each having twenty-four guards. These are supposed to spy on each other, as well as protect the guardians of the keys.

The green vaults of Constato, as the treasure caves are called, are within the grounds of the porte. Approached through a court called Dar-es-Soadet—the court of felicity—it is seen to be a low domed edifice with an interesting doorway, enriched with marbles and tiles.

The jewels appear to consist mainly of set and unset precious stones. All information regarding them, however, is kept secret because of the impoverished condition of the country, and if the exact amount of the sultan's wealth were discovered certain unscrupulous leaders might be tempted to "break in and steal." The gossipers of Constantinople say, however, that if a person offered \$800,000,000 for the green vaults and secured their contents he would make a great bargain.

Perhaps the throne of beaten gold, adorned with millions of rubies, pearls, diamonds, sapphires and emeralds set in mosaic, is the most dazzling object in the treasury of the "Shadow of God on Earth." How Selim I. ever brought it from Persia away back in the fifteenth century, when traveling was so difficult, is quite beyond human comprehension.

Nowhere in the world are there precious stones to compare with the two great emeralds which adorn the top of the sultan's throne. One of them weighs four pounds and is as big as a man's hand, the other being a trifle smaller.

On a table of ebony and sandalwood, within reach of the throne, stands a marvelous golden tankard incusted with 4,000 diamonds. By its side lies a platter wrought of the purest gold and literally veneered with diamonds. On the ground surrounding this dazzling site are scattered thousands of rubies, pearls, turquoises and emeralds mingled with exquisitely carved diamond buttons. The magnitude of the whole thing makes one gasp with amazement.

There are effigies of the sultans clad in robes of state from 1451 to 1839, with jewels on the feathers of their turbans, daggers and swords which are priceless, as are the wonderful rubies and emeralds in the clasps of Ibrahim and Solyman II.

No museum in the world can boast a richer collection of armor, scimitars, shields, pistols, saddles, sandals, canes and the like, all bejeweled or wrought of gold.

When the sultana gives a banquet in her harem the treasury is generally raided for the occasion. At one of these revels bouquets of diamond flowers stretching from shoulder to shoulder were worn by the sultan's favorites. The sultana herself was adorned with ropes of pearls of unparalleled size, and in her ears were birds the size of butterflies holding in their beaks sparkling gems. The sultan's granddaughter, a mere infant of eleven, used to be tortured by having her hair done up in a knot on top of her head inside a diamond crown, the front of her dress covered with diamond orders, while her hands were incased with golden mittens studded with precious stones.

Few are aware that the sultan is in receipt of the largest income paid to any earthly sovereign—something like \$1,000,000,000 a year—and has the right to ask for more should his privy purse run short. The treasury of useless wealth hoarded away in the green vault, if converted into cash and used for national purposes, would transform the miserable Ottoman empire into one of the richest powers of the world.—Exchange.

The Swanee River.

It is related that when Stephen Collins Foster was composing "The Old Folks at Home" he was at a loss for the name of a river which would be melodious and also fit the rhythm of the song.

A brother suggested "Pedee"—"Way down upon the Pedee river."

"No," said the composer. "Pedee is not poetical enough."

Various other names were tried, only to be rejected by the fastidious author. At length a gazetteer was obtained, and Foster looked through long lists of names until he reached Swanee or Swannee, as it is usually written.

The suitable name was found, and in this manner was immortality bestowed upon that hitherto almost unknown little southern river.—Philadelphia Record.

A little loss frightens; a great one tames.—Spanish proverb.

THE PLATE ON THE MUMMY.

Curious Story of a Prophecy That Was Fulfilled.

Visitors at museums often comment on the saddest of the present state of the Egyptian mummies who were buried with such great care in hope that their rest might never be disturbed. But such thoughts never enter the minds of natives who pillage their ancestors' graves, nor do they disturb the more civilized explorer. To a superstitious person, however, a story of a mummy that R. Canton Woodville told in "Random Recollections" might have a sinister meaning.

After the ill fated expedition to relieve Gordon, Walter Ingram brought to London the mummy of an Egyptian high priest that he had bought from an Arab near Assuan. When he unrolled the mummy he found on its chest a gold plate, upon which was inscribed: "He who disturbs my rest and takes me to a distant land shall die a violent death. His bones shall never be found. They shall be scattered to the four points of the world."

Shortly afterward Ingram went to Somaliland on a big game expedition. He had a four bore rifle and when in the elephant region got two good trophies. So he lent his rifle to one of his companions, who had not so heavy a weapon, to give him a better chance of bagging an elephant. He himself mounted a pony and went off with three Somalis, armed with a .450 express, which shoots bullets of only 200 grains, to bag an antelope or perhaps a panther.

As luck would have it, Ingram came upon a fine old rogue elephant with a magnificent pair of tusks. It was too great a temptation to be resisted. Galloping up to the elephant, the hunter fired both barrels at the beast's forehead from about fifteen yards. The bullet flattened upon the animal's skull and only made him very angry. Ingram galloped out of reach and reloaded, rode up and fired again, with a similar result; again galloped away and reloaded, and so on until he had expended all of the cartridges.

As he was galloping away after his last shot, with the furious brute in pursuit, his pony suddenly stopped stock still, apparently for no reason whatever. The elephant thundered and whisked the hunter out of the saddle, dashed him to the ground and trampled in the bed of a dry nullah and was witnessed by the three Somalis, who had climbed for safety to the tops of trees. They were armed only with spears, which, of course, were useless weapons against the elephant. After the brute had gone they climbed down, dug a hole with their spears, placed the body of poor Ingram in it and returned to camp with their sad story.

Some time afterward Mrs. Ingram, the hunter's mother, sent out an expedition to find and bring back to England the remains of her son. The spot was found, but two rainy seasons had passed, and the dry nullah had become a roaring river that had washed away the remains to the four points of the earth. Thus was the prophecy fulfilled.

Don't Shut Yourself Up in an Office.

The man who shuts himself up in an office makes a great mistake, thinks Thomas E. Wilson, the Chicago packer. In the American Magazine he says: "The trouble with the executive who is too inaccessible is that he loses more by the arrangement than anybody else. In shutting others out he shuts himself in—away from the numerous advantages of personal contact and points of view. There's nothing like looking a man in the eye and hearing his story to get at the meat of a situation. Most executives prefer to have everything brought to their attention in writing. That plan may be a time saver, but my own experience has been that it will pay to get all information possible by face to face interviews."

Lessons Learned by Divers.

Experiments made by the British admiralty and the United States navy prove that deep sea diving is feasible. It has been found that the shorter the time a diver takes in getting to the bottom the better, because his body absorbs less nitrogen. Also, the diver must have at least one and one-half cubic feet of air per minute at all depths. Lacing the legs of the diver's suit increases his stability and permits him to come to an erect position with ease. It also lessens the danger of his falling or being suddenly blown to the surface.—Popular Science Monthly.

A Ready Witted Person.

The evening lesson was from the book of Job, and the minister had just read, "Yea, the light of the wicked shall be put out," when immediately the church was in total darkness. "Brethren," said the minister, with scarcely a moment's pause, "in view of this prophecy, we will spend a few minutes in silent prayer for the electric lighting company."—Boston Transcript.

Just His Luck.
"So you're going home?" said the old man to the wanderer.

"Yes, tomorrow."

"I understand they are preparing the fattest calf for you?"

"Just my luck. The doctor has made me cut out all fat foods."—Yankee Statesman.

Quite So.

"There is a report that Ella has taken to painting her face, and I saw her buying rouge the other day."

"That certainly does lend color to the report."—Baltimore American.

Right is the eternal sun, and the world cannot delay its coming.—Wendell Phillips.