

HUMOR OR STUPIDITY ?

**Questionnaire Answers Funny--
Born? Yes!--Aged? No!--
Business? Rotten!**

(From Salmon Herald)
We had thought that for downright perspicuity and conception of the fitness of things Isaac Cohen's reputed answers to the questionnaire had just about swept the bakery. In his replies Ikie is said to have filed it in as follows:
Born? Answer, "Yes."
Aged? Answer, "No."
Business? Answer, "Rotten."
But Ikie has been distanced. The Ogden Standard publishes one on Fred Wilmer, which is really one on the questioning board, and it leaves Ikey at the post. Charles Haman, formerly of Salmon, sends the story to us, which, as clipped from the Standard is as follows:
About the last place one would look for humor is in the lengthy questionnaire, over which so many serious youths are now spending sleepless nights. This quiz is a serious and solemn matter to the average registrant, and this applies to a Salt Lake man, Fred Wilmer, now living in San Francisco, who yesterday sent his questionnaire to the draft board No. 4.
In one of the subdivisions of the questionnaire is the query, "Are you a citizen of the United States?"
Wilmer jotted down "Yes."
But the adviser who helped Wilmer fill out the blank informed him that a wire from the provost marshal general directed that all the questions in this series be answered, regardless of printed instructions on the questionnaire to the contrary.
Overlooked No Points.
Wilmer proceeded to answer them as follows:
Q.—Where and on what date were you born? A.—Lemhi, Idaho, January 7, 1894.
Q.—On what date and place did you arrive in this country? A.—See above answer.
Q.—By what vessel or other means did you enter this country? A.—did not come by vessel.
Q.—From what place did you come? A.—Where all patriots come from.
Q.—Did you come to this country with your parents? (state if you came with both, and if not both, which?) A.—They were both here when I came.
Q.—Has either of your parents been naturalized in the United States? A.—No.
Q.—Have you ever taken out first papers; if so, when and where? A.—Did not need any.
Q.—Are you willing to return to your native country and enter its military service? A.—Yes.
So endeth the ordeal.

Roosevelt's Help Is Needed.
Colonel Roosevelt has demonstrated that he is pre-eminently the firm, quick, comprehensive type of mind, of limitless energy, and when an unerring sense of the practical. He is precisely the sort of a man required by the nation to grapple with some of the problems that now confront us. He works to best advantage in the pioneer, constructive field and should prove a great power in mobilizing the resources of the country. He has demonstrated his ability to the utmost to stimulate those working under him.
Consider what the leadership of Roosevelt might accomplish in the task of awakening shipyard workers to the importance of their work, says the Washington Post. It is a mistake to consider that a labor problem, in the ordinary sense of the term. It is not adjustment of labor conditions that is required, but the injection of enthusiasm and patriotism in the workers. They have no conception of the vital nature of their daily toil.
Colonel Roosevelt could set the fires of patriotism ablaze among the nation's workers if he were called upon. The country would applaud if the president should commandeer the colonel's brains and energies. At this critical stage he could serve wonderfully in some particular field of constructive work.

Prince Von Hohenlohe Is Sane.
Whenever a man of position and reputation in Germany shows a disposition to treat facts frankly to drop misrepresentation, to abandon pragmatism and to face things as they are, the world has a little reason for encouragement.
Prince Hohenlohe, at least, is sane. In a communication to a Zurich newspaper he sets forth the notion that President Wilson's message "can become a way towards peace," but adds that "it will be necessary that the German people disengage itself from the fixed idea that America entered the war only for selfish and material interests." His own view is that President Wilson, in declaring war on Germany "followed the pressure of the overwhelming majority of the American people, and that every American soldier sailing for Europe goes in the firm conviction that he is to fight for the threatened freedom and justice of the world."
This is the truth. Hohenlohe is not saying that this country is wrong. He is waiving that question. He is merely owning that Americans sincerely believe Germany to be wrong. If all Germans believed this peace would be much nearer than it is. That they

do not believe it is due in large measure to the suppression of facts through the coercion of the German press.

Just Dream of Love.

Turkish girls seem to prepare themselves for marriage in the absence of lovers. They are wooed by dreams and sweet thoughts; their faces become tender and their voices cooing during the period when their parents are making inquiries for a suitable husband for them. But it does seem a pity that these pretty and charming girls should never experience in any degree that most delightful process of courtship. Perhaps when they emerge into the freer life that seemed prepared for them until the war arrested progress that will be one of their gains.—Exchange.

Increase in Cost of Living.

According to the bureau of labor statistics of the Department of Labor, in the year from November 15, 1916 to November 15, 1917 prices of food as a whole advanced 23 per cent. Potatoes is the only article that shows a decline in price. Corn meal advanced 87 per cent; bacon, 62 per cent; pork chops, 48 per cent; beans, 39 per cent; salmon, 38 per cent; milk 33 per cent; and lard 27 per cent.
Food as a whole was 48 per cent higher on November 15, 1917, than on November 15, 1913, and 46 per cent higher than on November 15, 1914. During the four-year period corn meal advanced 127 per cent, flour 109 per cent; lard, 104 per cent, bacon, 77 per cent; sugar, 75 per cent, and potatoes, 72 per cent. No article declined in price.

Many People Sing Same Song.

In many churches in Canada and England the following song is sung at the close of service. The music is the same as that of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" and "God Save the King." At the First Congregational church in Walla Walla the verses are sung at the close of every service:
God bless our native land!
Firm may she ever stand,
Through storm and night;
When the wild tempests rave,
Ruler of wind and wave
Do thou our country save
By thy great might.
God bless our splendid men!
Send them safe home again,
God save our men,
Send them victorious,
Patient and chivalrous,
They are so dear to us,
God save our men.

Hell on the Water.

Vice Admiral Sims appears to be the right man in the right place. He evidently knows what he wants when he wants it. If he doesn't think one of his subordinates is the exact man for the job no considerations of professional or departmental courtesy keep him from acting on that conviction.
The favorable estimate of Sims both by the navy department and by the naval authorities of our allies is confirmed by reports from an entirely different source. Recently the editor of the Herald was talking to a newspaper man just returned from the scene of hostilities. Sims was mentioned. Whereupon the returned pilgrim observed that "he (Sims) is a bad actor as far as newspapers are concerned. He won't let correspondents go out on the destroyers to tell the home folks just how our boys are living and what they are doing. He hasn't any use for journalists and says so. But he's hell on the water. And the boche has had several bitter tastes of the Yankee aloft and is probably wondering if we're as bad on land as on sea."
Bully for Sims! He's setting a mark for the handlubbers to shoot at. We rather fancy they'll hit it when it comes their turn to give the Germans a taste of their quality.

The German Newspapers.

The German press is as much a part of the German army as the German school, the German industry, the German bank and the German church. This fact appears from captured copies of secret telegrams dispatched to the Teuton papers by the official censor and published by the state department of our government.
Germany not only dictates what the press must not print, but what it must print; not only instructs it as to its policy about news in general, but as to that about individual occurrences; not only forbids expression of certain opinions, but states what opinions to utter.
The stamp of the government is impressed upon the minutest matters. No sooner does an incident occur, such as an explosion at a railway station, a fire in a hanger, or outbreaks at Koenigsberg or Prague, than the censor telegraphs permission or prohibits of the publication of such news. As to the people's utterances of opinion from time to time the procedure is the same, only more so.
Do independent socialists issue a manifesto? It may be published provided the paper comment upon it adversely.
Are the losses inflicted by the submarine not satisfying? The press is

commanded to emphasize their number and hurtfulness.
It does nothing without receiving orders from the headquarters. Its editorial expressions have no other significance than those of a governmental political speaking trumpet.—Spokesman Review.

CHARLES W. FULTON IS DEAD.

The Ex-Senator Passed Away in Portland on Sunday.

Charles W. Fulton, ex-United States Senator from Oregon, prominent lawyer, and for many years an active figure in the politics of the state, died at 1:40 o'clock Sunday afternoon at his home 686 Weidler street, Portland, in the 65th year of his age. Death resulted from a complication of ailments which confined him to his home for nearly three months.
Senator Fulton had not been physically well for a number of weeks preceding Thanksgiving, but his wonderful capacity for work kept him in his law office until early in November when he was obliged to give up his active career and seek professional treatment. About this time he was forced to take to his bed and, although at times his condition showed indications of recuperating, he gradually failed in strength and his passing was not unexpected for the last two weeks.
When the end came Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Fulton, who with one son, Frederick C. Fulton, of Stanfield, survive, Dr. William S. Knox, the family physician, and a nurse, were at the bedside.
In addition to the widow and son, Mr. Fulton is survived by one sister, three brothers and four nephews. The sister, Mrs. Ida A. Halderman, resides at Pawnee City, Neb. The three brothers are Dr. J. A. Fulton and G. Clyde Fulton, an attorney, both of Astoria, and E. L. Fulton, also an attorney, of Oklahoma City, Ok. The nephews all reside in Oregon. They are: G. W. and Frank Halderman, of Portland, and A. C. Fulton, of Astoria.

Senator Born in Ohio.
Charles William Fulton was born in Lima, Ohio, August 24, 1853, a son of Jacob and Eliza A. Fulton. The father was a carpenter by trade and a soldier of the Civil War, serving as Second Lieutenant of a company in the 29th Iowa Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Fulton, Sr., had removed with his family from Ohio to Harrison County, Iowa, in 1885, and it was there that the son began his education in the public schools, later continuing his studies in the high school at Magnolia, the county seat. In 1870, when 17 years of age, he accompanied his parents on their removal to Pawnee City, Neb., where he attended the local academy for two years. This comprised the extent of his educational advantages.
Upon leaving the academy Mr. Fulton became a teacher and was connected with the district schools, devoting his leisure hours to the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1875, and a few days later left his Nebraska home for Oregon arriving in Portland on the 20th of the same month, an utter stranger, and with but little money. His only suit of clothes was the one he wore. He did not know one person in Portland or on the Pacific Coast. He believed, however, that success awaited him in return for earnest, honest, effort.

Outlook Rather Dubious.
Having just been admitted to the practice of law, Mr. Fulton applied unsuccessfully to every law office in the city for a clerkship, but became discouraged with the prospect and went to Albany, where he formed the acquaintance of J. K. Weatherford, then County School Superintendent. He told Mr. Fulton of a school at Waterloo, 18 miles from Albany, which he believed he might secure.
That afternoon Mr. Fulton walked to Waterloo and obtained the position. He walked back to Albany the following day, sold his watch for sufficient money with which to pay for his certificate and, after successfully passing the required teacher's examination, returned to Waterloo and took charge of the school. In July of the following year he went to Astoria and entered upon the practice of law. He came to Portland in March, 1909, and soon afterwards formed a law partnership with Jay Bowerman, ex-Governor of the state, with whom he was associated until his death.

Young Lawyer Marries.
On September 5, 1878, Mr. Fulton married Miss Ada M. Hobson, a native of Clatsop County, and daughter of John Hobson one of the state's pioneers.

Announcement.

I wish to announce that I have recently taken over the fire insurance business of the late Mr. J. S. Stephens and am prepared to give prompt attention to all insurance matters.
W. A. Church.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

This is not only one of the best and most efficient medicines for coughs, colds and croup, but is also pleasant and safe to take, which is important when medicine must be given to children. Many mothers have given it their unqualified endorsement.—For Sale by Lamar's Drug Store.

WOULD SERVE OREGON AS U. S. SENATOR

Well Known Legislator Seeks Nomination on Constructive Platform.

Basing his appeal to the voters of Oregon on a comprehensive and constructive platform, S. B. Huston, of Portland, has announced his candidacy for the United States Senate, subject to the result of the Republican primaries, May 15. Mr. Huston began the practice of law at Hillsboro, Washington County, where he labored successfully, and 11 years ago removed to Portland to occupy a wider field. Since taking up his residence in Portland Mr. Huston has been active in civic affairs, and has been honored by his fellow citizens in his political leadership. His record in the Oregon State Legislature shows Mr. Huston to be a man of the people, and his vote on all measures affecting the development of the state and the welfare of the workers has been recorded as favoring legislation expressing the best social conscience and broad vision of the future. In his platform Mr. Huston stands for:
Vigorous prosecution of the war until peace shall come with honor to the nation and an open way for democracy.
Laying the cost of the war upon the interests best able to pay. When men give their lives, wealth should be required to give the one thing it can give, dollars.

Making ample provision for the reconstruction period which must follow the close of the war.
For tariff schedules based on the difference in cost of labor at home and abroad.
Making provision for free ports on the Panama Canal and at Honolulu and Manila.
Development of Alaska, both agriculturally and industrially. Congress should safeguard the mineral wealth of the Territory, but the country should be opened to early development.
Development of latent water power in Oregon. The needs of the times call for constructive work along this line, under the leadership of Congress.
Making the basic eight-hour work day in mills, factories and mines compulsory by national legislation. This would give western lumber mills a fair chance to compete with the system of long hours and low wages in the South.
Development of waterways to supplement the reorganized railway system of the country.
Broadening the federal rural credits law sufficiently to make its benefits applicable to conditions in Oregon, in an effort to aid in land development.
Federal aid for the construction of good roads, particularly as a measure of relief for labor conditions following the war.
Support for the shipbuilding industry of the Columbia river district. The industry must be made permanent.
Stop Federal discrimination against Oregon.
Support of work along the Columbia river to maintain a 40-foot channel to the sea and improvement of harbors and rivers.
Amendment of the federal constitution to provide for universal suffrage.
Support of national prohibition.



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