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Second Class Beginning March 4th.

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**RESPECT FOR FALLEN FOE**

How Scottish Aviator Dropped a Wreath on Funeral Procession of Man He Killed.

A true incident that reveals the respect shown by allied aviators for the memory of a daring enemy flier is told in "Tam o' the Scots," by Edgar Wallace, writing in Everybody's. Tam, an intrepid Scotchman, was told that the man he had brought down the day before was a well-known German aviator named Von Zelditz, and on behalf of the Royal Flying Corps, Tam was selected to take a wreath to the funeral.

"The wreath in a tin box, firmly corded and attached to a little parachute, was placed in the fuselage of a small Morane—his own machine being in the hands of the mechanics—and Tam climbed into the seat. In five minutes he was pushing up at the steep angle which represented the extreme angle at which a man can fly. Tam never employed a lesser one.

"Evidently the enemy scout realized the business of this lone British flier and must have signaled his views to the earth, for the anti-aircraft batteries suddenly ceased fire, and when, approaching Ludezel, Tam sighted an enemy squadron engaged in a practice flight, they opened out and made way for him, offering no molestation.

"Tam began to plane down. He spotted the big white-speckled cemetery and saw a little procession making its way to the grounds. He came down to a thousand feet and dropped his parachute. He saw it open and sail earthward and then someone on the ground waved a white handkerchief.

"Guit," said Tam.

**RECRUIT HAD OWN METHOD**

Showed He Could Do Some Shooting When Sergeant Let Him Do It as He Wanted.

Among a batch of recruits sent up from the recruitin' office was a tall, lanky, tow-headed East Tennessean, whose habitat stuck out all over him. He took to the training all right enough until the company went to the target range for rifle practice.

The sergeant in charge of the practice showed the recruits the regulation position for firing—left elbow resting against the side and all that. But to his disappointment the Tennessean could not hit the target at a range of 100 yards. Finally in disgust the sergeant blurted out:

"Say, Jim, I thought you told me you used to go out in the mornings and shoot the head off a squirrel for your breakfast, and now you can't even hit that target!"

To which came the drawing response: "Wal, sergeant, we all do do that, an' if you'll let me shoot the way I'm used to I can knock all h—l outen that target."

The amused sergeant agreed and the recruit proceeded to spread his legs wide apart, extended his left arm to its full length—grasping the rifle near the muzzle—and put ten shots through the center of the bull's eye.

"Jim's performance with the rifle was spectacular," added the narrator, "and put an abrupt end to the sergeant's efforts to teach him how to shoot. In after years he carried off the highest shooting honors three years in succession—won the Buffalo medal."

**Made 10,000 Shark Hooks.**

The government is going in for shark fishing, but not as a sport, however. It is going after this aquatic monster that the skins of the sharks may be tanned and used as a substitute for leather.

The experiment is now under way, and the man who has given Uncle Sam a leg over the fence, as it were, is J. W. Fordham, a New London, Conn., artisan, whose blacksmith shop is in the vicinity of picturesque Shaw's Cove, for in that little smithery 10,000 shark hooks were made in three sizes for the United States government.

Mr. Fordham signed the contract and was allowed thirty days in which to complete the order. By keeping his force working day and night he was able to ship the entire consignment to the government agents in New York in little more than half the time called for in the contract.—Marine News.

**Hands and Feet.**

At a busy crossing in Edinburgh a cabman was stopped by the policeman on point duty in order to allow the cross traffic to proceed.

The man in blue, evidently proud of his authority, kept the cabby waiting longer than was necessary.

The cabman began to proceed, although the hand of the policeman was against him.

"Did ye no' see me haudin' up my hand?" roared the angry policeman.

"Well, I did notice that it began to get dark suddenly," said the cabby; "but I didn't know it was your hand. Ye see, it's takin' me all my time ta keep my horse frae shyin' at yer feet!"

**Delicate Youth.**

Here is a little story made public by the United States Marine Corps:

Fearing that the rigors of warfare would be too much for her delicate son, a woman living at Fresno, Cal., wrote to the United States Marine Corps headquarters at Washington, asking that the young man be discharged.

"He is too weak and delicate to be in the service," she wrote. "He is a blacksmith's helper by trade, and I would prefer him to stay at his last job."

The mother was informed that, for the time being, her son would remain a marine.

**CITY HAVING RAPID GROWTH**

Norfolk Bids Fair to Break all Records at Her Present Rate of Progress.

There is not a city in this country, perhaps none in the world, that is growing at a more rapid rate than Norfolk," remarked G. W. Sizer, manager of one of the leading hotels of that city, at the Raleigh, the Washington Post states. "The last census gave the population of Norfolk at less than 70,000. Today it is estimated that Norfolk is a city of 140,000, or more than double the size it was in 1910. Washington prides itself on the tremendous growth attained in the last two or three years. I take considerable pride in the growth of Washington, for I lived here many years, but the proportionate increase in the population of the national capital cannot compare with that of Norfolk. Of course, both cities are helped by war business.

Washington, I presume, is the busiest city in the world, but Norfolk is almost next.

"Hampton Roads is filled with ships. Battleships are passing in and out every hour, and soldiers and sailors are filling the streets, hotels and residences of Norfolk. Only recently I saw some 2,000 soldiers from New Zealand parading through the streets of Norfolk. Many of them were not young. New Zealand already has sent close to 150,000 men to the front in France, and Belgium, out of a population of 1,500,000, and is still sending men, which should be an object lesson to us.

"Business is booming in Norfolk as never before. The hotels are filled to overflowing just as they are in Washington. New business blocks are going up and the residence sections of the city are being extended far into the outlying districts. I venture to say that in another decade Norfolk will come close to being the leading city in the Old Dominion, both in population and importance."

**STRANGE VARIETIES OF FOOD**

People of Different Parts of the Earth Are Shown to Have Decidedly Different Tastes.

Strange foods, such as potato flour, artificial protein cakes, green bone-dust preparations, tabloid soups, pudding powders and other unusual things, have come into use during the war and their adoption serves to remind us that much good food material is neglected in ordinary use. Only a few people eat snails; most of us would starve amidst plenty of locusts; and the thought of snakes as food would give those who call themselves civilized the shudders.

But unusual food, once become familiar, is often relished. Colonel Roosevelt got the best work from his men on his African expedition by promising them raw steaks from slaughtered hippopotamuses. Captain Bartlett, who carried Stefansson to the arctic water, found raw polar bear flesh more appetizing than anything he had eaten at home.

Frenchmen eat snails and dog steaks cost there more than mutton. Some arctic tribes prefer to have their fish decomposed before eating them, and even then perhaps they smell no worse than Limburger or Brie cheese. South Americans eat lizards and mares' milk is a favorite Russian beverage. Truly, "there is no accounting for tastes."

**Playing the Man.**

No matter what part he may be playing in the strenuous game of life as it is presented today, the brotherhood man, above all others, must play the man. These are times when the best that is in us must be given to "carry on," and the race run with steadfastness and a manly purpose.

As Robert L. Stevenson so beautifully puts it: "Whether we regard life as a line leading to a dead wall—a mere bag's end, as the French say—or whether we think of it as a vestibule or gymnasium, where we wait our turn and prepare our facilities for some more noble destiny; whether we thunder in a pulpit or pulp in little esthetic poetry books about its vanity and brevity, whether we look justly for years of health and vigor, or are about to mount into a bath chair, as a step towards the hearse; in each and all of these views and situations there is but one conclusion possible; that a man should stop his ears against paralyzing terror and run the race that is set before him with a single mind."

**"Flying Fish" Torpedo.**

Aerial torpedoes—the bane of German submarine crews and first-line trenches—have been called "flying fish," because their tapering cylindrical bodies and huge air-fins suggest the tropic sea creatures. The torpedoes are held upright in the air and given a diving velocity by the air resistance which strikes the fins, spinning them round and round. Contrary to popular impressions, certain forms of air resistance speed up rather than retard falling objects. Not only the aerial torpedoes, but all air-plane bombs and darts, are now grooved or fluted to whirl in falling. The German Zeppelin bombs are similarly constructed.

**Uses of Potatoes in Sweden.**

Uses made of Swedish potato crop officially estimated this year at \$4,244, 820 bushels, will be interesting to people of the United States. Of the entire crop, 37.1 per cent is used for direct human consumption; 32.7 per cent is fed to animals, and 45.5 per cent is used in flour making. The loss in storage is 11.9 per cent and 11.8 per cent is retained for seed.

**DRIVING RIVETS SLOW WORK**

Not Only That, but Enormous Number of Them Are Needed in a Steel Ship.

The largest single item in the labor of fabricating a steel ship is in the riveting of her hull; therefore the driving of rivets is taken as a standard of size and of progress by most of the shipbuilders. To build a 10,000 ton ship a week means the driving of about 650,000 rivets in that time. The Union shipyards of San Francisco, as at present equipped and freed from labor troubles, can drive about 300,000 rivets, although in a record week it drove 411,000 rivets; the four next largest yards in America—at Fore River, Mass., at Newport News, Va., at Camden, and at Philadelphia upon the Delaware—can drive 200,000 to 275,000 rivets a week each. A half dozen smaller steel shipyards will drive from 50,000 to 150,000 each seven days.

Riveting, despite all the inventions devised to speed it up, remains hand work and slow work. A riveting gang consists of two men and two boys—the riveter, his "holder-on," the passer boy and the heater boy. The gang drives from 300 to 375 rivets in the course of a ten-hour day and is tired at the end of it. But when you know that it takes four men all of a working day to drive an average of a little less than 350 rivets, you can begin to see the full size of the labor problem of driving at least 650,000 rivets a week necessary to turn out a 10,000-ton ship at the end of that length of time. In other words, you need 1,200 men for the riveting gangs alone.

Look at the matter from another angle, writes Edward Hungerford in Harper's. Ten ships a week—the tremendous program for 1918 to which we stand committed—means 6,500,000 rivets a week. And the rivet capacity of our five greatest yards—with a total working force of 50,000 men at the end of 1917—was but 1,350,000 rivets a week. And riveting represents only about 20 per cent in the construction of a ship.

**RAISE MISCHIEF WITH WIRES**

Remarkable Effect of Aurora Borealis on the Telegraph Wires of the Country.

When the aurora borealis, or "northern lights," pay us a visit there is trouble on all the telegraph and telephone lines. The reason for this seems to be that the aurora borealis, which is really an unusual electric emanation from the sun, sets up abnormal earth currents. The strength of these currents has been measured many times and found to have a potential varying between 425 volts positive and 225 volts negative and a resistance of about 2,000 ohms.

Donald McNeil, assistant electrical engineer of the Postal Telegraph company, who has given much study to this subject, made an official report in 1892, quoted in the Electrical Experimenter, in which he described the effects of earth currents on the ten Atlantic cables then in existence. Most affected was that from Brest to Miquelon island, and the disturbances were greater at the western than at the eastern end, so that often St. Pierre could send messages to Brest but could not receive any.

Long cables were more affected than short ones, southerly ones more than northerly ones, and the abnormal currents seemed to travel mostly from east to west. Sometimes the earth currents are so strong that they injure the condensers. But they are most erratic in their nature and behavior.

**The First Romanoff.**

Romanoff is the name of the Russian imperial dynasty regnant in the male line from 1613 to 1730, and thenceforward in the female line. Constant intermarriages with German princely houses, however, have made the Romanoff strain of today more German than Russian. Nay; the oldest ancestor of the house of Romanoff, Andrew Kobyla, is said to have come to Moscow from Prussia (1341). The name Romanoff was given to the family by the boyar Roman Yurievich, the fifth of direct descent from Andrew, who succeeded in getting a female member of his family on the throne of the czars by marrying his daughter to Ivan the Terrible. In February, 1613, Mikhail Feodorovitch Romanoff, a boy of seventeen, was proclaimed czar, grand duke and autocrat of all the Russias in the Red square of Moscow. With this accession to the throne of the famous, or rather ill-famed, dynasty began a 304 years' misrule that—let us hope—has ended forever with the forced abdication of Czar Nicholas, in March, 1917.

**Fool Growing Plants.**

Scientists have found the way to make the sun shine, as it were, upon agriculture. They charge the soil with electricity and the crops, fooled into believing that the sun is shining, commence to grow at a rapid pace. There is no deception about the results of this experiment, which are hailed as an achievement of vast importance in these days of war when the production and conservation of food are so tremendously vital.

In experiments that have been conducted under the auspices of the English government young strawberry plants are said to have increased in yield by 80 per cent, and even old plants are reported to have given 30 per cent more fruit. Potatoes can easily be persuaded, scientists claim, into the belief that a charge of electricity is genuine sunshine, as a result of which they forthwith grow prodigiously.

**WHY WOMEN SUFFER**

Many Tillamook Women are Learning the Cause.

Women often suffer not knowing the cause. Backache, headache, dizziness, nervousness. Irregular urinary passages, weakness, languor—Each a torture of itself. Together hint a weakened kidneys. Strike at the root—get to the cause. Quickly help the kidneys if they need it.

No other remedy more highly endorsed than Doan's Kidney Pills.

Here's convincing testimony from this locality. Mrs. Maria Harding, 745 Savier St., Portland, Oregon, says: "I used to suffer dreadfully with my kidneys and a steady heavy pain in my back most all the time. Any housework, which made me bend over was almost impossible. My hands and feet became swollen because my kidneys were weak. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me and the cure has lasted."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Harding had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.

**MISS SALENA DICK,**  
 TEACHER OF PIANO.  
 PRIMARY AND ADVANCE INSTRUCTION.  
 Monthly Musicals given for given for benefit of Pupils.  
 Prices Reasonable.

**Cramps!**  
 Says Mrs. Frank Hagler, of Carbondale, Ill.: "I was suffering terrible cramps and pains each month. I had used... but it didn't give any permanent relief. The pains came back on me just the same as before... After taking Cardui, I was entirely relieved from the pains, and have never been bothered with them since."  
**TAKE Cardui The Woman's Tonic**  
 Cardui should help you as it did Mrs. Hagler, as it has helped thousands of other women who suffered from the pains and discomforts from which women suffer. Many medical authorities prescribe the ingredients of which Cardui is composed for the female troubles for which it is recommended. Why not try it for your trouble?  
 All Druggists

**THE LATEST!**  
  
 Electricity's latest gift to the housewife—greatest since the electric iron and electric vacuum cleaner—the  
**Western Electric PORTABLE SEWING MACHINE**  
 No more tiresome treadle pushing—no more backache—a little electric motor does the hard work.  
 A foot control gives any speed desired.  
 The entire machine in its case can be carried anywhere—it's no larger than a typewriter.  
 Ask for a demonstration.  
**COAST POWER CO THE ELECTRIC STORE.**