

SIMPLY PLACE OF DESOLATION

Little for the Traveler to Enthuse Over When He Visits the Old City of Jerusalem.

The allies' advance in Palestine has taken them through Jerusalem and the little village of Jericho. The plain of Jericho, the scene of so many historic incidents in the past, is once again caught in the old glare of the spotlight. Such a light reveals too plainly the hopeless poverty of the people, the cracks and holes in the rough walls of the hovels, the fields and gardens, fallen by neglect into a riot of weeds and wild flowers growing rank.

It is better to look at Jericho at sunset, and not too critically even then. In a soft light the wretchedness of the thatched huts is less insistent, the jasmine and oleanders seem sweeter and the ragged Bedouins acquire picturesqueness in spite of dirt and squalor.

It is only a short walk through the plain from this Jericho of the present to the two other sites which have borne the same name. One, the Jericho of Old Testament, destroyed by Joshua, is only a memory, its reality proved by bits of unearched walls and pottery. The third Jericho of the triangle is the Jericho of the New Testament, the city of palm trees which Antony bestowed upon Cleopatra and which she later sold to Herod the Great. Made gorgeous in the reign of Herod as a city of palaces, it is now only a wreck of stones and battered towers. The palms for which it was famous are gone, with the palaces and circuses which they shaded. The plain of Jericho is a wilderness, bound to civilization by its many highways and its tiny village. A few miles to the southwest lies Jerusalem, connected with the village by the robber-infested road along which the good Samaritan traveled. All about the plain rise the cliffs, mounted by steep and winding trails. It is not an attractive region, but even if it were more wild and desolate than it is it would still be much visited, for at every step are landmarks of history.

GLADLY TOOK "WAR" BREAD

Horrible Thought Quickly Cured Small Girl of Unreasonable Prejudice Against the Article.

"Oh, mother, must I get war bread?" Little Daughter had been asked to go to the bakery for bread for her school lunch.

"It's whentless day, dear." "But I don't like war bread. It's so dark and different. And the rules aren't for children, are they?"

"No, but you know we were asked to send one million bushels of wheat to the allies by May first. We have given our word, and our baker is trying to help by making this special bread, which has almost no white flour in it whatever. But, of course, if you don't feel you can help in this way, you may buy a lighter loaf."

"Little Daughter started off. In a few moments she returned. Mother unwrapped the package. There was the small, dark loaf, indeed different, but really most palatable and nourishing. Little Daughter's eyes were glowing.

"Mother, the baker asked me if I liked war bread, and I said I did." Mother looked up in astonishment.

"But, my dear, you just said—" "Yes, mother, I know I just said to you I didn't like it, but I was afraid if I told it to the baker, he would think I was a German."—By Jane Dransfield of The Vigilantes.

Bread Without Wheat Flour.

The New York Herald announces that a New York chef has a "wonder recipe for making bread without wheat flour." Jean Rieroch, chef of the Biltmore hotel, is responsible for the recipe, and he now gives it to the country, without money and without price. Mr. Rieroch told a Herald reporter the ingredients of the new bread are as follows: "Twenty-five pounds of rye flour, 25 pounds of graham flour, 25 pounds of corn flour, 25 pounds of crushed oatmeal, 7 pound of lard and 2 pounds of yeast." This, it is explained, is enough to make 150 pounds of bread. The yeast and rye flour should be mixed first and the others added alternately. Smaller quantities of bread can be made by using smaller proportions. The receipt doubtless is a good one, but it does not provide for bread without wheat flour. Graham flour is unbleached wheat flour. So, while the bread is a wheat saver, it does not do away entirely with the use of that grain.

Resourceful and Brave Cook.

That a cook should perform an act of the utmost daring in the pursuit of his occupation as a purveyor of food seems almost incredible. Yet that is what was done by William B. Gray, a third-class ship's cook in the United States naval reserve. During the cold weather of last winter the Roanoke marshes in North Carolina were frozen and boats were unable to reach the keeper of a lighthouse, who was consequently in danger of starvation. Gray made a sled by putting runners upon a lifeboat, loaded it with food and hauled it across the ice, which was broken and fussed by strong and dangerous currents, to the lighthouse, thus saving the keeper's life and enabling him to continue at his post of duty. Gray is a native of North Carolina.

Some Financier.

A defendant has been accused of going on the smart for that lawyer, and

GAS MOST VALUABLE AS FUEL

Comparatively Little is Now Being Used for the Purpose of Giving Direct Illumination.

Although gas is being used more than ever before, its direct employment for lighting is almost a thing of the past. Our modern "gas lights" are chiefly burners where the light is not given out by the gas at all. It is mixed with air to produce a dim blue flame with great heating power. This flame serves to heat a mantle of mineral salts white hot, and it is this incandescent mantle that gives the light. Here the gas is used not for its light, but for its heat; and it is as a fuel that gas is now most valuable, says the Literary Digest.

According to an address delivered recently in England by President Harry Jones of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and reviews by Nature (London), not 5 per cent of the whole gas output is now used for direct illumination, so that the name "gas light company" has become something of a misnomer. The use of gas as fuel, President Jones says, has received special development during the war, and the ready applicability of gas appliances to the rapid making of munitions in emergencies has made them especially valuable. Mr. Jones quoted a high official of the British war office as follows:

"Without the direct aid of the gas industry . . . it would have been perfectly impossible for this country to wage the campaign of the last three years, or even for any but a trifling time resist the overwhelming floods of enemies that were poured upon it. When I first was asked to take charge of the manufacture and production of explosives it took me but a few days to realize my absolute dependence on your great industry."

BLIND MAN ENJOYS FLIGHT

Appreciated the Thrill of Intricate Aerial Maneuvers Performed by Experienced Pilot.

Thomas D. Schall, the blind congressman from the Tenth Minnesota district, made flights with Col. Charles Lee of the British royal flying corps in Washington recently. It was the first time he had been up in an airplane.

Congressman Schall was not satisfied with the plain "joy ride" Colonel Lee had given him. When they returned to earth after circling over the city at an altitude of about two thousand feet, the blind representative asked for more thrills.

"Fine! Fine!" he exclaimed, as the machine came to a halt. "But, Colonel Lee, if you wouldn't think me a nuisance, I would like to go back up and turn over."

The biplane was wheeled into position again, and off it shot on a trip of real sensations. Climbing rapidly to about two thousand feet, Colonel Lee started the machine into a series of dips and dives, spirals and other aerial antics calculated to make one's hair stand on edge. To complete the thrills, the airplane was made to roll over sideways and then drop into a beautiful nose spin.

The passenger's sightless eyes were blinking with delight when his wife ran onto the field to assist him from the machine.

Conservative Muse of History.

It is the unhappy usage of our schools and universities to study the history of mankind only during periods of mechanical unprogressiveness. The historical ideas of Europe range between the time when the Greeks were going about the world on foot or horseback or in galleys or sailing ships, to the days when Napoleon, Wellington, and Nelson were going about at very much the same pace in much the same vehicles and vessels. At the advent of steam and electricity the muse of history holds her nose and shuts her eyes. Science will study and get the better of a modern disease, as for example, sleeping sickness, in spite of the fact that it has no classical standing, but our history schools would be shocked at the bare idea of studying the effect of modern means of communication upon administrative areas, large or small. This defect in our historical training has made our minds politically sluggish.—H. G. Wells in New Republic.

Wartime Footwear in Holland.

The manufacture of slippers with wooden soles and cloth tops is a wartime industry which has sprung up in Holland, reports the United States department of commerce. The upper and inner parts of the slippers are formed of twill, corduroy and woolen stuffs. All these materials are relatively cheap, and yet make comfortable and durable slippers. The cloth parts are made by hand and the wooden soles by machinery.

In view of the mounting prices of leather footwear, these combination slippers, which retail for the equivalent of \$1 a pair for the best quality, are selling rapidly. It is claimed that they are entirely satisfactory for wear in the home and are practicable for women engaged in indoor occupations.

Government Finds Fathers.

The death rate among children born out of wedlock is notoriously and universally far higher than that among legitimate offspring. In the borough of Hampstead, London, it is 197 as against 60, and in New South Wales it is 162 against 67. Norway, however, has reduced the death rate to normal through the government assuming the responsibility of finding the father or of acting the father in case he cannot be found.

FELT THAT HE NEEDED "PEP"

Little Fellow Simply Had to Spend a Nickel of the Dime in His Possession.

Frank Groninger, attorney, has a pink-cheeked, tow-headed youngster, whose name to every one who knows him, is synonymous with effervescent, overflowing spirits. He is a thinker, too, this small Jack.

It was he, who some years ago (he has now attained the mature age of eight years), after gravely meditating on the phenomenon that ensued when things were planted in the ground—i. e., that duplicates of the thing planted accommodately took root and grew up out of the ground—was discovered in the yard by his mother, carefully patting and slapping down a pile of wet mud with his small spade.

"What are you doing Jack; planting something?" Jack's evident reluctance to disclose the nature of his agricultural activities aroused his mother's suspicion. Grasping one of the miniature garden tools at Jack's feet she dug vigorously into the wet mud. A glint caught her eye, and in horrified silence she scraped the mud from her jeweled gold watch.

But, if Jack didn't succeed in growing nice little timepieces, that a small boy could hear tick undisturbedly, he has kept right on being active. Hence, his mother's surprise the other day at a reply of his.

Jack's father, before leaving for his office, gave Jack a dime. Afterward Jack's mother seeing the coin in his hand, admonished him to put the dime away and save it.

"O mother," Jack exclaimed indignantly, "I simply got to spend a nickel of it to give me some 'pep.'"—Indianapolis News.

FAMOUS FOREST QUITE GONE

Absolutely Nothing Left of the Once Beautiful Woods That Were the Pride of Verdun.

Lovers used to stroll arm in arm through the well-ordered forests of Verdun. To stroll arm in arm where these forests once stood is no longer possible, Gouverneur Morris writes in Collier's. You must go alone. If there has been rain you should have nails in your boots. The smooth convolutions of the hills have been tortured and turned into ridges and hollows like the Atlantic ocean during the equinoctial gales.

I doubt if there is to be found one single square yard of the original forest floor. I doubt if there is to be found one single perfect example of a shell crater. One crater breaks into the next, and there, merged into one shocking hollow, are a dozen which at the first moment of looking appeared to have been but one.

It has been well but truly "worked," that forest floor; but not for 100 years can it ever again be worked by man in any peaceful and profitable pursuit. Rich soil (doubly rich now), it will be shunned by the farmer with his plow; a prospect very rich in copper and iron, the prospector will shun it, for here, buried and half-buried, the shells, great and little, which did not explode at all, are as thick as temptation in the life of every man.

British Rural Life Changes.

With women taking the place of men workers, conditions in many parts of the country are undergoing a remarkable change. This is most noticeable in parts where woman land workers are making their homes.

The Woman's Institute is largely responsible for the movement, which is gradually revolutionizing village life, making it more attractive and stimulating a sense of citizenship. In conjunction with the food production department, a parliamentary meeting is called which elects a democratic committee representing farmers' wives, cottagers and landed women, who thereafter manage affairs, arranging for monthly social gatherings where useful lectures are given, exhibitions of housecraft or gardening skill held, and old, treasured recipes and household hints exchanged.

Several hundred villagers already have their committees and the food department is inundated with demands for organizers and lecturers.

Surgical Dressing Work.

Some skeptical people, who usually aren't doing anything themselves, think that the production of surgical dressings by patriotic women is being overdone. If they could see conditions in some of the French villages, where not a single able-bodied man remains, they would not feel so.

In these colossal battles, where hundreds of thousands of men are engaged, all previous wars and needs are outclassed. A great many men are wounded in these battles. With prompt care and abundant material handy, the vast majority of the wounded are saved.

Vast storehouses should be filled in France at all times for this need. A Red Cross doctor who recently returned from France reports a case of a soldier so badly wounded that it took a whole case of dressings to save him. Under the strain of such demands, a great mountain of supplies will quickly melt away.—Virginia Enterprise.

New Disease.

A disease new to science and provisionally called "X" has broken out in the west and northwest of New South Wales and has already caused a number of deaths. The symptoms somewhat resemble those of cerebrospinal meningitis, but it differs pathologically from that disease and in some respects is somewhat akin to pneumonia.—Scientific American.

WHY WE ARE AT WAR WITH GERMANY

By EPHRAIM DOUGLASS ADAMS Executive Head, History Department Leland Stanford Junior University

"The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment controlled by an irresponsible government, which, having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry out the plan without regard either to the sacred obligations of treaty or the long-established practices and long-cherished principles of international action and honor. . . . This power is not the German people. . . . It is the ruthless master of the German people. . . . It is our business to see to it that the history of the rest of the world is no longer left to its handling."—President Wilson, August 27, 1917.

GERMAN RUTHLESSNESS AN INCULCATED BARBARISM

A government asserting its right to conquer the world, denying any duty except that of increasing its own power, and a people drilled in this theory, produce a nation whose acts horrify humanity. Yet those acts are but the logical result of a ruthlessness in war deliberately planned. It was at first said by Americans: "Yes, there are occasional German atrocities, no doubt, but so there are in every war." We now know that cruelty and barbarism are a definite part of the German method of making war.

First the teachers and professors: "Where German soldiers had to seize the incendiary torch, or even to proceed to the slaughter of citizens, it was only in pursuance of the rights of war." "One single highly cultured German warrior represents a higher intellectual and moral life-value than hundreds of the raw children of nature whom England and France, Russia and Italy, oppose to them." "Even if there were no question of vengeance, . . . the crime of opposing the development of Germany is so great that the most trenchant measures are scarcely a sufficient punishment for it." "The more pitiless is the *vae victis*, the greater is the security of the ensuing peace. In the days of old, conquered peoples were completely annihilated. Today that is physically impracticable, but one can imagine conditions which should approach very closely to total destruction."

Next the army officers: "By steeping himself in military history an officer will be able to guard himself against excessive humanitarian notions; it will teach him that certain severities are indispensable to war, nay, more, that the only true humanity very often lies in a ruthless application of them." "The warrior has need of passion. It must not . . . be regarded as a necessary evil; nor condemned as a regrettable consequence of physical contact; nor must we seek to restrain it and curb it as a savage and brutal force."

Last the clergy: one incident, and one quotation from an address on the *Sermon on the Mount* is enough for Americans. "Whoever can not prevail upon himself to approve from the bottom of his heart the sinking of the *Lusitania*, . . . and give himself up to honest delight at this victorious exploit of German defensive power—him we judge to be no true German." German teaching has borne fruit and the world is aghast. Yet we have become so accustomed to "German atrocities" that some of our horror at them has waned. It is wiser to remember. Volumes are needed to list, merely, the proved cases of barbarity—for Germany by refusing investigation through a neutral jury proposed by Cardinal Mercier, has confessed guilt. No, rather, she acknowledges the acts charged against her and glorifies them.

But let us not forget that German soldiers, in 1914 with no restraint, raped the women of Belgium and France in the first advance; that they placed screens of children before them; that they executed, as a warning against a feared Belgian rising, fifty innocent Catholic priests and thousands of innocent citizens; that they gave themselves up "in a hundred different places, to plundering, incendiarism, imprisonment, massacres, and sacrileges" (Cardinal Mercier); that in France they have deliberately made a desert of territory in retreat, with an object, not of this war, but of destroying productivity for at least a generation to come; that Germany openly applauded Turkey upon the massacre of nearly one-half the population of Armenia; that Germany, by the cruel starvation and deportation of conquered populations is attempting to "Germanize" the lands of Poland and Russia; that she torpedoes hospital ships with "defenseless beings, wounded or mutilated in war, and women who are devoting themselves to the work of relief and charity" (protest of the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva); that no other government, in the world's history, ever ordered or approved a *Lusitania*.

This war is lost, and a greater will follow it, unless it is fought to the point where Germany knows for all time that such acts are, in the end, fatal to the government that commits them.

This is the fourth of a series of ten articles by Professor Adams.

Owing to the advance in material and labor in connection with our business we are compelled to make a small advance in price of work accordingly—Crystal Laundry, Tillamook.

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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.

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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.

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Report of the Condition of
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF TILLAMOOK,
In the State of Oregon, at the close of business on May 10th, 1918.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$426,890.21
Overdrafts, unsecured	2,321.66
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	\$25,000.00
U. S. Bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	\$ 5,000.00
Total	30,000.00
Liberty Loan Bonds, 3 1/2 per cent and 4 per cent, unpledged	\$6,362.00
Liberty Loan Bonds, 3 1/2 per cent and 4 per cent, pledged to secure State or other deposits or bills payable	\$15,000.00
Total	21,362.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal Savings deposits	\$3,000.00
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable	\$5,000.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	\$53,174.41
Total bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S.	61,174.41
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 percent of subscription)	900.00
Furniture and fixtures	7,597.16
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	34,640.99
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks	12,952.00
Net amount due from banks, bankers and trust companies	5,988.02
Checks on other banks in same city as reporting bank	269.24
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items	3,513.93
Redemption fund with U. S. Tres. and due from U. S. Tres.	1,320.00
War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps actually owned	480.45
Total	\$609,340.67
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	\$ 25,000.00
Surplus fund	10,000.00
Undivided profits	1,055.20
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	\$0,977.41
Circulating notes outstanding	\$4,819.99
Demand Deposits	25,000.00
Individual deposit subject to check	336,361.96
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than money borrowed)	12,842.22
Certified Checks	60.00
Cashier's checks outstanding	17,997.75
State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank	15,000.00
Total demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve	\$382,231.93
Time deposits subject to reserve.	
Certificates of deposits (other than for money borrowed)	36,745.81
Postal Savings deposits	1,055.20
Other time deposits	124,150.25
Total of time deposits subject to reserve	\$161,951.32
Total	\$609,340.67

State of Oregon, County of Tillamook, ss:
I, W. J. Riechers, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. Riechers, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of May, 1918.
Correct—Attest: P. Heisel, C. J. Edwards, John Morgan, Directors.
Louis V. Eberhardt, Notary Public.
My Commission expires Sept. 26, 1921.

First Class Job Printing at Headlight Office.