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## UNLIKE OLD

Town Meetings Not Just as They Used to Be.

Possibly It Is an Improvement, but Reminiscent Citizen Seemed to Speak With a Certain Tinge of Regret.

"How did town meeting go this year?" inquired Capt. Dudley Pattershall, just home from a voyage and coming to headquarters for information of what had happened of interest while he had been away.

"W-a-a-a-a-l, Cap'n," began Grindle the storekeeper, "th' annual meeting of the legal voters o' this town, to meet an' act upon certain articles to-wit, namely, ain't nothin' what it used to Times is changed wonderfully, 'specially since the war broke out.

"Town meet'n' nowadays is gettin' to be as decorious as th' Bible class which meets in th' small vestry directly after preachin' services, to which all adults are invited.

"They ain't no winders broke, nor no stove tipped over, nor the mod'rator don't have to suspend consideration of article 21 while he goes down on th' floor an' impresses some cit-zen as to proper parl'mentary procedure by bangin' him over th' head with a caulkin' mallet, used in more peaceful moments as a gavel."

"Yes, I see it done," put in Captain Pattershall with a chuckle. "It used to take an able man to do the mod-

"They was times," continued Grindle, "when a woman couldn't go by on 'tother side of the street from the town hall without stickin' both fingers in her ears, but this year there was a row of 'em linin' th' gallery an' all listenin', an' lookin' on an' knittin'. We've got a woman on the school board -think o' that!

"Th' battle of Umpteddiddy wan't nothin' to some of th' vi'lent collisions between the Boshkelovis from the upper end o' th' valley an' the clammers from down on th' cape-but they ain't nothin' like that now. Th' hatchit is buried in a carefully marked spot.

"An' what do you think, cap'n, they opened up th' meetin' with prayer, an' a slick prayer it was, at that. Elder Bates o' the Baptis' church, he prayed fer 'Pirut' Pollard, th' mod'rator-that he might preside over th' delib-rations with wisdom an' jedgment. It ain't on record that ol' Pollard was ever prayed for before-not that way. Th' elder prayed for 'most everybody an' everything an' then for who or what he might have left out."

"Well, wasn't it a better town meeting than the old-fashioned kind?" inquired Cap'n Pattershall.

"W-a-a-a-a-l, I s'pose it was, in speakin' o' results an' good bizness proceedin's; but there seemed t' be somethin' lackin'-this war has upset many old an' time-honored institootions, somehow."-Boston Globe.

Two Brave Marines.

On the first day of February, 1918, there was an explosion in a seaplane hangar on an aviation field near Washington. The explosion started a fire which set ablaze the clothing of a chief petty officer of the navy. The death of the petty officer and the destruction of the costly hangar were imminent. Privates William R. Lawton and Raymond J. Burnap, United States marines from the Washington navy yard, were on duty nearby. Arming themselves with fire extinguishers, they dashed to the rescue. The life of the petty officer was saved and the destruction of the hangar prevented. Secretary Daniels wrote a personal letter to each of the marines, commending him for his coolness and presence of mind in the face of sudden danger. Private Lawton enlisted in the marine corps on August 4, 1914, at Norfolk, Va. Private Burnap joined the soldiers of the sea at Philadelphia on July 21, 1917.

#### Telephones in Canada.

A most remarkable increase is evidenced in the use of the telephone in Canada during the past five years, according to a report recently laid upon the table of the house of commons. The number of telephones in use throughout the Dominion in 1912 was 370,884, while in 1917 the number had grown to 604,136. The number of telephone companies operating in 1912 was 683, and five years later there were 1,659 companies in operation. A total of 889,572 miles of wire was in use during the year 1912. In 1917 the wire mileage was 1,708,202. The capitalization of telephone companies also shows a great increase in the five-year period. In 1912 It was \$42,278,851, while in June, 1917. it was \$79,121,702. The revenue during the same period had grown approximately \$8,000,000. The number of persons for each telephone in the Dominion in 1912, was 19.3 and in 1917, 13.4.

Cautious Galveston.

Many persons remember the destruction of Galveston by a West Indian hurricane which blew so hard it forced the sea up into the streets of the city and thousands of lives were lost. As a protection against a similar disaster, the city built a great sea wall. This year it has begun nearly two miles more of sea wall which will take nearly two years to complete and which will cost \$2,000,00. After the great storm of 1900, the citizens raised the site of the city 171/2 feet by pumping millions of tons of sand from the gulf. Galveston has taxed itself for all these colossal improvements.-Exchange.

#### MUST KEEP ON 'MAKING GOOD'

Men Who Have Accomplished Great Things Cannot Afford to Rest on Their Laurels.

"We were talking about a young man here in New York. Said one: 'Til tell you why that chap is such a wonder. The minute he winds up one big job he goes after another. He wastes no time patting himself on the back for past achievements. When he finishes putting something over he turns around and says in regard to his own performance-'Oh, that wasn't much. I have got to beat that. Now I must get to work and really do something.' Then he pitches into a fresh job as if he had never accomplished a thing in his life.

"In other words, you have not only got to do good work, but you have got to repeat and keep on repeating if you want the world to continue to respect

"The other day a famous author was telling me how he felt when his first story was accepted. He said that within a few minutes the thought flashed through his mind that he could not stop-but must go on. One good story must be followed by another and apother and another-else his reputation would die and he would be humiliated. He said that the feeling was not exactly comfortable—that the prospect was in a way terrible. 'Being successful,' he said, is not easy. The successful man advertises to the world that he can do certain things well—and he must go on making good or back off the map. It's a great sensation, a great experience-worth almost anything-but it isn't a snap."

"It is the same way in business. The salesman who sets a high mark has to go right out and beat that mark or suffer by comparison with his own record. He can't sit down in a rocking chair and devote the rest of his life to recelving congratulations.

"Have you ever sat in a restaurant and compared your job with that of a waiter. Try it sometime. No matter what your work is I am sure you will see the point if you watch the waiter and think how exactly his work typifles yours. Take, for example, my job -that of an editor. An editor's job is exactly like that of a waiter. He has to go and get something good and bring it in. And after he has brought It in he has to go right out and get something more and bring that in. The minute he sits down or stops to talk unnecessarily with the guests, he ceases to give as good service as before. Then the guests who praised him a moment ago begin to growl. And so, almost immediately, he has turned from a good servant into a poor one.

"This fits any line of human activity. A continuous performance is what is wanted. Nothing else counts."-Sid in American Magazine.

Oldest Living Woman.

In the city of Posen, in the German province of the same name, the oldest woman in the world is about to enter upon her one hundred thirty-fourth year of her life, unless death has overcome her since the receipt of the latest news from that part of Europe. She is Frau Gretchen Dutkiewitz, and she has spent practically all her life in Posen. She was a young woman when Napoleon and his legions swept like a conflagration over Europe, and has lived to see a similar catastrophe engulf almost the entire civilized world. Frederick the Great was still alive when Frau Dutkiewitz was born, and only a few years before Voltaire had gone to his rest. The German empire of today was then an aggregation of petty, warring states, and the American Union had just been born out of the travail of revolution. These centuries—the eighteenth, the nine-teenth and the twentieth—this woman has seen, and within the compass of her lifetime a new civilization has sprung up in Europe and America, a civilization now in the balance, and threatened by the land which gave her birth.-New York World.

Fearless Cooks.

M. Paul Biraults, editor of the Bulletin des Armees de la Republique, who recently returned to Paris from a visit to the British front, is a man of discernment. The day after he had witnessed a battle, seeing it all "from the artillery preparation up to the wave of assault," he was asked, at the general's table, what had impressed him most. He promptly replied: "The kitchens of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Amongst all those soldiers," he added, who rivaled each other in courage, those who seemed to me the finest were the cooks, who, unarmed, under the shell fire, polished up their pots and pans as if their kitchen on wheels were appearing in a review." Anyone might have notice it, of course; but then most people, in all probability, would

Hence His Wail. "Why so unhappy, my man?"

"I've just been caught embezzling funds of the company."

"Well, cheer up. Now that you have confessed perhaps they won't prosecute you."

"Oh, it isn't that. I've paid back the money and they've agreed not to send me to fall."

"Then why so dismal now?" "They won't let me keep my job, too, and it was such a soft snap."-Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

Women Pay on the Dot. The purchasing power of the British Isles has passed into the hands of women to an unprecedented extent as a result of the European war. One result of this change in conditions, land-

their rent more regularly.

Many Would Have Had Washington Addressed as Monarch.

Interesting Just Now to Recall How Fond of High-Sounding Appellations Were the Founders of This Great Republic.

In view of the widespread approval of the Chamberlain bill, making it possible for our soldiers to wear medals conferred by the French, it is interesting to be reminded that, although the Constitution forbade all those in the service of the United States to accept titles or decorations from foreign rulers, a strong party in our first senate wished to bestow almost royal title upon government officials.

A serious debate arose over the manner in which Washington should be addressed, and on April 23, 1789, a committee was appointed to consider the matter. Among the titles urged were "His Highness, the President of the United States of America and Protector of the Rights of the Same," "His Elective Highness," etc., and a canopled throne was to be erected for his use in the senate. Mmbers of that body were to be "Your Highness of the Semate," the sergeant at arms was to be rechristened the "Usher of the Black Rod," and representatives "Your Highness of the Lower House.' John Adams, we are told in the Jour

nal of William Maclay, led the so called "Court party," which wished to borrow the forms of the British monarchy for our infant government. His most zealous supporter was Richard Henry Lee of Virginia. Maclay and Robert Morris were the first senators from Pennsylvania.

The matter rested until after the formalities of Washington's inauguration were settled. Under the first plan the clergy could attend only as spectators, but this was finally overruled on a strong protest from the ministers of New York. An interesting sidelight on the times is given by John Randolph of Virginia, who as a boy witnessed the inauguration of Adams as vice president.

The controversy over the titles came to a head on May 1 when the clerk of the senate began to read the minutes. "His Most Gracious Speech," he said, referring to Washington's inaugural address. Blank surprise showed in the eyes of many of the senators. Jefferson, the great champion of democracy, was absent in Europe. Maclay rose to

"The words prefixed to the presi dent's speech are the same that are usually placed before the speech of his Britannic majesty," he said. "I know they will give offense. I consider them improper. I therefore, move that they be struck out and that it stand sim ply address or speech, as may be adjudged most sultable."

The report of the committee on titles was rejected May 14 by a vote of 10 to 8, but in a half-hearted way. The record showed that "for the present" the subject would be dropped, but the wording clearly indicated that titles were favored.

I am reminded that the silk hat worn by Sir James M. Barrie at the rehearsals of his early plays, which I men-tioned the other day, was in all probability the one which was acquired in still earlier years with the intention of impressing Frederick Greenwood. The story of this tall hat was related at the memorable dinner given to Green wood in 1905, with John Morley, then quite untitled, in the chair. "I bought my first silk hat, to impress him, the day I came to London," said the distinguished pilgrim from Thrums. "I never wore it except when I made periodic advances on the St. James's Gazette. I liked to think that it had its effect upon him." The hat would naturally be treasured on grounds other than those which would suggest themselves to the ordinary thrifty Scot-it had opened out to him a great literary career, and it might be expected to have its natural beneficent influence on the plays,-Westminster (Eng.) Ga-

Something to Worry About.

As if we haven't already enough to keep our minds busy, with war and the high cost of living! And our friends, the learned astronomers, who study the heavens just as carefully as the average fellow does the innermost recesses of his pocketbook day before pay, are intent upon adding to our load of worry burdens. They-some of them-believe the sun is going to explode. One of them, writing in Popular Astronomy, points to the fact that our sun is of advanced age, and predicts its finish as the leading figure in any solar system. He finds that our sun has contracted 92,000,000 miles from each side, thus giving its hot center 186,000,000 miles less of room. So you see the sun's center is rather crowded for space. Something like the three-room-apartment couple when visiting relatives begin their summer vacation drives .- Syracuse Journal.

Diplomacy.

Harold-And why must we always be kind to the poor? Doris-Because there may be a sudden change, and we don't know how soon they may become rich.

Righteous Indignation. Mrs. Jones-I wonder what makes

baby so wakeful. Jones (savagely)-Why, it's heredilords say, is that they are receiving tary, of course. That's what comes of your sitting up nights waiting for me.

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