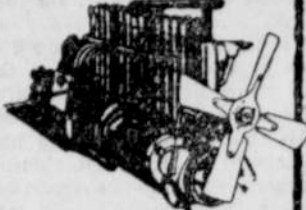


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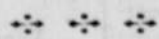
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"SAVE THE HERDS" CAMPAIGN

Food Administration and Health Boards Appeal for Support of Dairy Industry in Oregon.

Because there is at this time a far reaching need of a greater appreciation of the value of dairies as an economic feature in the progress and growth of this state, a committee headed by some of the leading scientific and business men of Oregon has arranged for a state wide educational campaign that is now being launched with headquarters at 835 North-western Bank Building, Portland, Oregon, Mr. O. D. Center, of O. A. C. is president of the council and E. C. Callaway, of the Portland Bureau of Health, is secretary.

Foreign dairy conditions are indicated by some of the experiences reported by the Countess Madeleine de Bryas, who recently visited Oregon and who was sent out by the committee on public information, Washington, D. C. Countess deBryas told of her work as a Red Cross nurse in France and conditions she saw there. She says the Germans killed off all cattle before abandoning captured French territory, knowing that in so doing, they practically killed the children. All who have returned from the countries of Europe tell of the great lack of dairy products in those countries, and how people across the seas are looking to the United States for foods, practically dairy foods, as well as for men and munitions. Scarcity of feed for stock, and the great demand for meat have resulted in the butchering of dairy cattle throughout Europe, and it will be many years after the war is over before the herds can be replenished and brought back to their normal standard. For this reason it is up to America, experts agree, to not only maintain the present herds, but to increase them in order that butter, cheese, evaporated milk and other exportable dairy supplies can be sent abroad for our allies. Evaporated, (or condensed) milk is today depended upon by the children of Europe to provide the proper dairy food element in their diet.

In a nutshell the situation in this country may be summed up as follows: The public must be encouraged to use more milk and dairy products of all kinds as a health and economic measure; the dairies must be encouraged to keep their herds together, looking to the future and relying on the fact that by so doing they will eventually come out better financially, than if they now dispose of their cattle.

Professor McCollum, who is recognized as one of the greatest authorities of the age, said in recent address in Portland, to an audience of doctors, nurses, teachers, dieticians, domestic science experts, etc., that the progress of certain groups of mankind can be dooredelated with the character of the diet. "I want to leave with you," he said "the fundamental idea that the keeping of the dairy animals is the greatest single discovery in the history of human progress. Those races or groups who do not use milk in their diet are inferior in the standard of their health and efficiency. Especially among the children, disease ravages are appalling, among groups or in districts where milk is used only sparingly."

The Food Administration calls upon the people of Oregon to stand by the dairies, to use dairy products that mean health to them and support of home industries, to help the dairymen hold his herds together despite high prices of feed and scarcity of labor and materials.

"No greater catastrophe can happen to a people than the loss of its dairy herds, for the total loss of a people"—Herbert Hoover.

"After 11 years spent in the study of nutrition problems, we are convinced that a falling off in the consumption of dairy products will result in a high mortality."—Dr. E. V. McCollum, Johns Hopkins University

Keep Writing to Boys "Over There" And Wait.

Don't stop writing to your men in service "over there" because Uncle Sam is a little slow in delivering his mail. That is the advice of Otto Praeger, second assistant postmaster general, who has issued a circular letter in regard to mail for soldiers in Europe.

Few persons know how devious is the route of a letter mailed in the "home town" and directed to a man overseas. Praeger states, and fewer still stop to consider that mail for a million and a half men is being delivered to several hundred camps.

Mail for the American troops in the English, Canadian or French armies is dispatched as foreign mail to the government with which the soldier is identified and is delivered to him by that government.

All mail for the American expeditionary forces is handled by the United States postal service, which delivers it to the proper military postal authorities in France. Mail orderlies with every unit of the army keep the main office informed of the transfer of individuals or regiments.

Complaints arise chiefly, Praeger says, from the fact that persons communicating with our troops do not take into consideration that approximately 30 days are required from the time of mailing until a letter

reaches the addressee, owing to the disturbed ocean traffic. Another cause of complaint is the insufficient manner in which mail is addressed. Foreign governments refuse to forward mail which is improperly addressed.

Between 1,000,000 and 2,850,000 letters is part of the cargo of each fast vessel, sailing irregularly, to which the mail is entrusted.

"Don't write to any department in Washington regarding the non-delivery of mail to members of the American expeditionary forces," Praeger advises. "The war department is too busy delivering mail to spend time following up complaints. Address your letters properly, then have patience."

The British Navy.

When the British fleet the day war was declared, was suddenly lost to sight and took its appointed station as guardian of the seas, its fighting strength was far less than it is today. Of warships and auxiliary craft it now has 6,500,000 tons, as against 2,500,000 in August, 1914. The personnel has increased about 300 per cent. It has transported in that period more than 20,000,000 men to all destinations.

No German battleship or cruiser has in four years passed the barriers that the British navy imposed. German sea commerce stopped instantly. The Kaiser's high seas fleet has been held in a vise; the German flag has disappeared from the water.

A policy of strict secrecy has required that Great Britain's navy should do its work unknown to the world. Summer and winter it has stood waiting for the Germans to leave their safe harbors and seek a decisive battle. Steadily in all weather it has patrolled the pathways of commerce and guided thousands of ships weekly through the mine fields and submarine zones. Never has it relaxed its vigilance, never has it given the treacherous U-boats a day of rest. Whatever befell on land, Great Britain's navy has been there, an impregnable bulwark against Germany's plans and hopes of victory.

Some day the story may be told in full of the achievements of the British navy in the war. Incomparably more formidable today than it was at the beginning of the war, it is holding the Germans prisoners on land and assuring to the allies and neutrals freedom of the seas.

Japan Should be Trusted.

It is curious how a suspicion of Japanese motives still persists in parts of America and the west, and how the old bogey of a yellow peril seems even now to dominate certain minds. Japan has proven over and over again within recent years her loyalty fulfilling her engagements and her staunch trustworthiness in diplomacy as well as in friendship.

The mistake ordinarily made about Japan is the unjust supposition that her aims are purely paternal and that her ideal is nothing better than an eastern version of Prussian militarism. Japan, like every other believer in real-politik, thinks that a nation is respected in proportion to its strength, and that unless the strong men armed keeps his house, his goods are by no means safe from ambitious rivals. Since 1868 Japan has become a diligent pupil of western civilization and has set herself to the consolidation of a great world power in the east. But she did not, for this reason, depart from her ancient principles; she only transformed them in accordance with the exigencies of the present. Patriotism is a flaming ideal with new Japan, because her fighting ardor is no new thing, but based on many yesterdays. Whenever or wherever Japan moves we must be sure that she will be inspired with the patriotic idea of securing a triumph for Dai Nippon, and we may even go so far as to say that she is unlikely to commence any great undertaking without a definite chance of reaping therefrom some solid advantage. But how can the kingdoms of the west blame her for this sincere regard for her own safety? She is an inland power, as we are; she depends on her navy as we, too, depend on ours. It is not only for national salvation that she arms herself, but for material welfare.

War Profits.

War profits for 1917 exceeded \$5,000,000,000; for 1918 they will not be much less. An 80 per cent war profit tax could therefore be made to yield about \$4,000,000,000 while the various taxes on corporations and excess profits proposed by the ways and means committee can not yield more than \$2,750,000,000.

Whence, arises, then, the question whether the war profit tax or the excess profit tax would be the most productive? It is all a matter of the standard by which war profits are measured. British practice employed the earnings of prewar years as the standard.

Friends of the American profiteer are proposing as the standard, not the prewar years 1911, 1912 and 1913, when average earnings were normal, but the years 1914, 1915, 1916, when earnings were abnormally swelled by the war profits we enjoyed as a busy neutral nation.

How great a difference this makes is made clear by a comparison between the average earnings for the real war period, \$3,795,000,000

and the earnings of 1916, \$8,766,000,000.

The case is clear.

If it is the net income for 1914-16 that is to be deducted from current net income before we arrive at war profits, the yield from war profits taxation will be modest indeed. Accordingly we may expect all the force and ingenuity of the profiteers to be applied to the task of inducing congress to fix 1916-16 as the normal.

Glaring Example of Non-Partisan League's Abuse of Power.

A farmer buys a piece of machinery, pays part cash down and gives his note for the balance. Or he buys a bunch of steers to fatten, getting the money from a bank or from a cattle loan company for the purpose and giving his note and the steers for security. Or on other ways he borrows money on chattels with the chattels as security.

Then comes the state government after the farmer has borrowed his money, and suspends foreclosure proceedings, so that loaner of the money has no recourse for the protection of his security. The farmer can laugh at the implement house that sold him machinery and the implement house is powerless either to collect the money or get back the machinery. Likewise he can laugh at the cattle loan company, for has not his chattel note been rendered 'impossible of foreclosure'?

In Bolshevik Russia that is typical of what has been carried out. It also has been adopted as the proper thing by the Non-Partisan League state government of North Dakota.

What the effect is on implement sales and cattle loans may be imagined. The minute the new edict was promulgated, no implements could be bought on time payments. The poor farmer who needed the machinery had to do without, for all possible lien protection to the dealer was suspended. The poor farmer could borrow nothing on cattle for the same reason.

So acute did the situation become in North Dakota that ere long the Non-Partisan Leaguers repealed the edict. They saw by its practical application that the people it hurt most were the very farmers it was aimed to protect. For it destroyed the credit security which made possible the sale of farm machinery or cattle to those who could not raise hard cash to finance the transaction. The edict produced a condition of unexampled chaos, that could be remedied only by its repeal.

A remarkable feature of the edict was that it was promulgated by the State Council of Defense and sent forth by the Attorney-General of the State. The Attorney General as well as the State Council of Defense were entirely under the domination of the Non-Partisan League.—Oregon Voter.

Burden of War Will Last Long.

Running the government prior to the war cost this country about \$1,000,000,000 annually. When Tom Reed's Congress was criticized for appropriating \$1,000,000,000, he remarked that this was a billion dollar country. It is now a twenty four billion dollar country, and will remain so as long as the war lasts. Certainly the war will cost that much this year and there is not likely to be any reduction until the war ends. After the war, according to Henry I. Rainey, ranking democrat on the ways and means committee of the House, the United States will continue to be a five billion dollar a year nation. That is the amount of revenue which Mr. Rainey says will be needed at the close of the war to pay interest on bonds, to retire bonds and for the expenses of the government. The present revenue bill, supplementing the billions of dollars raised by bonds, is expected to raise \$8,000,000,000. The principal sources of income will be from excess profits and luxury taxes. Luxury and excess profit taxes will have to be reduced after the war, but the losses from these sources can be made up by increases in tariff rates. The tariff will have to meet the loss of at least \$400,000,000 in revenue from prohibition. Somebody must foot the bill.—Leslie's Weekly.

Notice of Hearing of Final Account.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County.

In the matter of the estate of Amanda L. Donaldson, Deceased, by Charles Edwin Donaldson, administrator.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed his final account as administrator of the estate of Amanda L. Donaldson, deceased, in the County Court of Tillamook County, Oregon, and said court has appointed Saturday, September 14th, 1918, at 10 o'clock a.m. in the county courtroom, in the county courthouse of the county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, as the time and place for hearing objections to said account and the final settlement thereof.

Dated August 15th, 1918, and published in the Tillamook Headlight, the first publication of which is August 15th, 1918, and the last publication is September 14th, 1918, and the number of insertions is five.

Charles Edwin Donaldson,
Administrator.
John Leland Henderson,
Attorney for Estate.

DR. O. L. HOHLFELD,
VETERINARIAN.
Bell Phone—32J Mutual Phone.
Tillamook - Oregon.

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