

THOSE OPEN-WINDOW CRANKS

Writer Gives It as His Opinion That They Are Actuated Solely by Selfishness.

One of the most pronounced nuisances with which seasoned travelers on railroad trains have to contend is the "open-window crank." This fellow— for he is usually a male instead of a female—persists in having his window open, no matter whether other occupants of the car dislike it or not; and it usually results in the other passengers thereabout receiving a liberal supply of dust and fine cinders, as well as enough soft coal smoke to last them the remainder of their lives.

As soon as a railroad car starts to move there is more or less air stirring and if the open-window cranks would only compose themselves a few moments they would be far more comfortable than they would be to breathe the coal dust, smoke and cinders. But the average occasional traveler will push up his window as soon as he enters the car.

It makes no difference to him how much the rest of the car suffers—he is the only one to be considered. It is a practice that causes great discomfort to passengers who have the necessary sense to know that everybody is better off if the windows are closed on hot days. And it is always noticed that these open-window artists invariably leave the window open when they depart. The first, last and only thought is for themselves—no one else counts.—Hartford Courant.

"MAKE GOOD" WITH CHILDREN

Scheme of Life That is a Beautiful Thing for Both Parents and Offspring.

From year to year we find everywhere a constantly growing appreciation by parents of their responsibility. It is not the kind of a responsibility really that puts blue specs on life and blurs the distant road, but is the kind of responsibility that makes a father want the companionship of his son and the mother the confidences of her daughter. The parent knows it cannot have these things without getting and holding, truly earning, the child's respect.

A man of affairs, the father of three boys, told me just a few days ago of certain things he had to do that just then he did not feel that he could spare the time nor the money to do. But he said, "I've got to make good with my boys."

"Making good" with your children is about as good a thing as any parent can do. It means keeping a grip on your temper, discretion in your speech and sunshine in your heart. And that is a scheme of life good for you both.—Woman's World.

Force of Compressed Air.

The effects of air resistance are well known in the twelve and one-half mile Simplon tunnel, where an exceptionally high amount of energy is required for running the electric trains. The tunnel, which is fifteen feet wide and eighteen feet high, with a sectional area of two hundred and fifty square feet, has a ventilating current of 3,530 cubic feet of air per second, maintained by two large blast fans at the Brig end and two exhaust fans at Iselle. Trains going with this current encounter less resistance than in open air up to fifteen and a half miles an hour, but at higher speeds or in the opposite direction the resistance is much greater than outside. Coasting by gravity down the seven per one thousand maximum gradient, a train, even going with the current, cannot exceed thirty-five miles per hour on account of the braking by the air.

One Way to Get a Pass.

"Madam, if I didn't know I would tell you," said the polite commanding general to the lady asking for information to which she was not entitled. The important thing in military censorship is to know just where and when to draw the line. In our Civil War the colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment went to Secretary Stanton to ask for a pass for an old man to visit his dying son after a battle. The pass was gruffly refused. Whereupon the applicant said to the secretary, "My name is Dwight, colonel of the 149th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers. You can dismiss me from the service if you like, but I am going to tell you here and now what I think of you," which the colonel proceeded to do in language not fit to print. He got the pass.

Fear to Leave Boats in Sea.

Along the troubled shores of the North sea the fishermen take anxious care of the boats in which they earn their livelihood. When the boats return from a fishing trip—which may be all night or one of many days, according to the luck of the catch—there are men and horses waiting to draw the boats safely upon the land. For the sweep of the winds across the seas are strong enough in winter, and even during the most favorable summer season, to constitute a menace to even the best-anchored boats if they were permitted to lie off the coast.

CHURCHES NOT HARD TO FILL

Religious Edifices in England Where the Congregations Are of Necessity Rather Small.

There are many churches that attract attention by their size and grandeur. There are a few that are remarkable by reason of their smallness and simplicity. One of these is at Lullington, Sussex, England.

It is a primitive and quaint stone building with a roof of red tiles and a tiny weatherboarded turret at its west end. This miniature church is only 16 feet square.

Its pulpit is a pew with paneled sides and door and the furniture is of the plainest. Five narrow, diamond-paned windows give light to the interior. When the church is full 30 persons are gathered together.

Only a little larger is the meeting house at Crawshawbooth, a village near Burnley. It is known as the Friends' meeting house and is covered with ivy and surrounded by a well-cared-for burial ground. Inside may be seen half a dozen oak benches that could, if necessary, accommodate 60 persons. The attendance is rarely more than six.

Somewhat smaller than this chapel is one that has been called the shrine of Quakerism. It is in the hamlet of Jordans, in Buckinghamshire. Thither in June of each year come Quakers from all parts, for here lie the remains of William Penn. If this were not enough to make the place interesting, it has the further attraction of being the neighborhood in which Milton lived after writing "Paradise Lost," a cottage in the vicinity affording him a resting place.

EVIDENCE OF LITTLE WORTH

Illegibility of Shakespeare's Signature Does Not Prove He Did Not Write the Immortal Plays.

Some years ago, when the Shakespeare controversy was at its height, one of the contentions of the party who declared that the bard not only had not written the immortal plays but could not even write his own name, gave as evidence the existing signatures that are of undoubted authenticity.

On the same grounds it might be argued that Richard III was unable to write, if one decided the matter from the signature to a treaty of peace with Francis, Duke of Brittany, which is reproduced in a London dealer's catalogue just received.

It is a mystery how the cataloguer managed to make "Richard Rex" out of the shaky scribble which is there reproduced. It would be quite as likely to stand for Will Shakespeare, were it not that the smaller word stands second and the longer one first.

Barnum Generous Manager.

According to the original contract which Barnum made with Jenny Lind, she contracting to sing 150 concerts in the United States and Havana for \$1,000 a concert, the contract providing, however, that if Barnum made a clear profit of \$15,000 sterling from the first 75 concerts, Miss Lind should, for the remaining 75 concerts, receive, in addition of \$1,000 a concert, one-fifth of the profits; but that, on the other hand, if the first 50 concerts fell short of Barnum's expectations, she could have half of the gross receipts from the remaining 100 concerts. Before the concerts began, however, that contract was, at Barnum's instance, rescinded and a new contract made which resulted in Miss Lind's receiving in profits from the concerts which she gave under it almost twice as much as she would have received under the original contract.

Hypodermic Syringe in Crime.

Du Chailion, who invented the hypodermic syringe, seems to have been a sort of Fagin. He established in Paris a school of crime from which such youngsters as "Charley Bates" and the "Artful Dodger" graduated. Stimulated by an injection of morphine or some other drug, they went out to do great deeds in the criminal line. When the "school" was raided the principal escaped, but evidence was found to show his part in some daring crimes. Physicians attached to the criminal bureau saw the great advantage of the hypodermic syringe, and it has ever since been a recognized agency in medical practice.

Unexpected Destinations.

People who dig holes in dykes must not complain if they are swept away in the floods they loose. For they generally are.

When Talleyrand was asked what he did during the reign of terror in the French revolution, he replied: "I lived." That, for one of the original leaders of the revolution, was no slight achievement. And the French revolution itself, beginning as an earthquake of radicalism and ending with an emperor and imperialistic conquests, remains a classic instance of an historic landslide terminating not at all where its propellers intended.

Winnipeg's Growth.

Prior to 1870 Winnipeg was nothing more than a chief trading post of the Hudson Bay company, whose headquarters were at Fort Garry (erected in 1855), on ground now included in the city. The first house of the hamlet was built in 1800. The city was incorporated in 1873, and its growth since has been marvelous. The area of the city by 1912 was 12,700 acres. The population in 1870 was 500; in

FIRST USE OF GAS IN WAR

In Crude Form That Weapon Was Employed Centuries Before the Coming of Christ.

The earliest use of deleterious gases in siege warfare is recorded in the history of the Peloponnesian wars from 431 404 B. C. During this struggle between the Athenians and Spartans and their respective allies the cities of Palatea and Delium were besieged. Wood saturated with pitch and sulphur was set on fire and burned under the walls of these cities in order to generate choking and poisonous fumes, which would stupefy the defenders and make the task of attacking forces less difficult. Another form of the same method of attack used about this date was to fill a cauldron with molten pitch, sulphur and burning charcoal, and to blow the fumes with the aid of a primitive form of bellows and air-lift over the defenders' lines.

Greek-fire, about which much was heard in the wars of the middle ages, was a liquid, the composition of which is how unknown, that was spurted through the air, chiefly in sea fights, in order to set fire to the ships of the enemy, and it was used by the Byzantine Greeks at the sieges of Constantinople in the years 1261 and 1412.

INSECT POWDER GROWN HERE

Americans Lost No Time in Developing Industry Once the Secret Was Discovered.

In our grandfathers' day the so-called Persian insect powder (commonly sold nowadays under the name of "pyrethrum") cost \$16 a pound. Pretty dear for a bug-killer.

The stuff was a mystery. Beyond the fact that it was of a vegetable nature, nobody knew what it was.

As a matter of fact, it came from Transcaucasia, where its production was a very important industry. For centuries it had been widely used in Asiatic countries, and the source of the material was a secret carefully kept.

Eventually the secret was revealed by an Armenian merchant, who, traveling through Transcaucasia, discovered that the insect powder was simply the ground-up flower-heads of a plant nearly related to our own field daisy.

Later on, attempts were made to introduce the plant in the United States, but the seeds refused to sprout. This (as finally ascertained) was due to the circumstance that the persons from whom they were bought had baked them.

At the present time we grow all our own insect powder in California.

Waterfowl Pond.

Many a city or village boy scout who makes an occasional trip into the country and has an enjoyable experience at some pond side, regrets that he lives so far from that pond. It may not have occurred to him that he can make a miniature pond in his back yard in the city, says Edward F. Bigelow, in Boys' Life.

Sometime ago I was talking with the owner of an estate on which was a lake exclusively for his graceful but expensive waterfowls. In the course of our conversation he said: "Many persons come here professing admiration for my lake or waterfowl. They tell me that they love such things, but they are not sincere. What they are admiring is the wealth that enables me to have this extensive equipment. But I began in a small way, and anyone who really loves waterfowl and has a little back yard can have at least a mother duck and a brood of ducklings."

He summed up his philosophic advice with this remark: "If you cannot get a lake with waterfowl, get a tub and a goose."

Onion Taken Off Pedestal.

Another old-fashioned medical superstition has been exploded. The odorous onion can never again be used as a therapeutic agent in tuberculosis. Old timers who have sworn by the virtues of this tear-producing product have humbugged themselves, for the onion has been investigated, classified, analyzed and everything else has been done to it that the learned men of science could think of, and in the end it was found to be only an onion-pleasant to the palates of some, however displeasing to the noses of their friends, but absolutely and unqualifiedly without any medicinal qualities or properties that make it an aid in the treatment of tuberculosis. The white plague victims may as well use boiled potato peelings or beet tops for all the good it will do them.

Breaking Class Barriers.

If classes already mingle more freely than they could do forty years ago, it is largely because the elements of education are common to all, and the door has thus been opened to the able and ambitious to educate themselves. But if the normal course were much of a muchness for all classes till the end of adolescence there would be an educated community wherein certain general standards would be as common a possession as reading and writing are at the present time, and in such a community class distinction could only take a secondary place. General education is, in fact, the most pervasive and the best of democratic agencies, because it levels all up and pulls nothing down. That is its contribution to social democracy.—Manchester Guardian.

REAL VETERAN OF THE SOIL

Connecticut Farm Hand Worked Fifty Years for One Family, and Died at Eighty.

According to Hartford Courant, there died in one of the shore towns recently a man in his eightieth year, of whom the newspapers said little, yet in some ways his career was as unique as to demand some consideration. He was a farmer, had spent his life in farm work and for fifty years had been employed by one family. The Civil war had just ended when he began his term of service as a typical Connecticut farm hand, who ate his meals with his employer and the members of his employer's family, and who reserved and exercised the right of criticizing his employer's acts and decisions, if need be, at all times and in all places.

He saw his employer grow old and go the way of all the earth, but went on with the farm work in the employ of his son, who had taken his father's acres and worked with and for him until the son went from youth to well past middle age and was able to muster for work a good-sized group of grandsons of the original employer. At last he reluctantly admitted that he was growing old and, of his own volition, left his employment and, at last, when the malady which killed him after three days seized him, it found him at work in a garden. There are not many men who spend their entire lives in a single occupation and still less who work fifty years for one family.

EASY TO BLAME "OVERWORK"

But According to Physician Few Really Suffer Because They Try to Do Too Much.

A doctor of very wide experience has noted this phenomenon: every day men come to him, broken down in health; and almost invariably they inform him that the cause is "overwork."

"Yet, on further questioning, this doctor finds that virtually none of his patients work as hard as he does. Yet he is well and they are sick; he is strong and able to do his work without exhaustion, and they can do little or no work any more.

This is his deduction: that their breakdown was not due to work, but to a terrible load of psychological and physiological habits they had been carrying—a load so great that a very little work in addition overtaxed their warning strength.

What are these habits? They vary with the individual, and their aspects are innumerable.

Work—just plain, wholesome hard work, either physical or mental—hurts very little. It hurts healthy people—people who are healthy in mind and body—not at all.

What many people call "overwork" is fretting over their work—worry. What many other people call "overwork" is loading their system with poison by overeating.—Exchange.

Proper Way to Keep Honey.

In selling honey as a substitute for sugar the retail grocer and his customers may encounter some difficulty through lack of knowledge of storing and handling this product, according to American Food Journal. Housewives usually put their honey in the cellar for safekeeping, probably the worst possible place, as honey absorbs moisture from the atmosphere and will become thin and in time sour. Comb honey kept in a damp place will be hurt in appearance as well as in quality. A practicable rule is to keep honey in any place where salt remains dry. If honey has granulated or candied, put the can containing it in a large vessel holding water no hotter than the hand can be borne in. If the water is too hot, there is danger of spoiling the color and ruining the flavor of the honey. The can of honey should be supported on a block of wood in the vessel of water, so that the heat from the stove will not be too intense.

In a Tiger's Lair.

In the lair of a tiger there are certain terraces, or places under overhanging trees, which are covered with bones, and are evidently spots to which the animal brings its prey to be devoured. On such a terrace one will find the remains of a deer, wild hog, dog, pig, porcupine, pangolin and other animals both domestic and wild. A fresh kill shows that with its rasplike tongue the tiger licks off all the hair of its prey before devouring it and the hair will be found in a circle around what remains of the kill. The Chinese often raid a lair in order to gather up the quills of the porcupine and the bony scales of the pangolin which are esteemed for medicinal purposes.—Exchange.

Australasian Bird Lovers.

The wild birds of Australia when mating have each their own peculiar methods of courtship. For tenderness note the dusky wood-swallow (bee-bird), which snuggles up close to the lady of his choice after bringing her grubs and other succulent insects. On the other hand, some of the parrot tribe make love much after the stone-age fashion, when the caveman simply clubbed his heart's desire insensible and dragged her home by the hair. A male rosella parrot, for instance, invariably begins by biting her, presumably to inspire her with respect. After this operation the gaudily-dressed sutor spreads his tail fanwise, flirts his wings and displays his points, in order to attract the lady's admiration.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

United States Senator (Short Term) — FRED W. MULKEY, of Multnomah County.

United States Senator (Long Term) — CHARLES L. MCNARY, of Marion County.

Representative in Congress. First District, W. C. HAWLEY, of Marion County.

Governor. JAMES WITTHCOMBE, of Marion County.

State Treasurer. O. P. HOFF of Multnomah County.

Justice of Supreme Court. CHARLES A. JOHNS, of Multnomah County.

Attorney General. GEORGE M. BROWN, of Douglas County.

Superintendent of Public Instruction. J. A. CHURCHILL, of Baker County.

Labor Commissioner. C. H. GRAM, of Multnomah County.

Public Service Commissioner. FRED A. WILLIAMS, of Josephine County.

Superintendent Water Division No. 1. PERCY A. CUPPER, of Marion County.

Superintendent Water Division No. 2. GEORGE T. COCHRAN, of Union County.

Fire Wood.

It is an odd sight, here in Tillamook, to see carloads of slab wood being shipped in for the cheese factor

ies and farms surrounding the town, and it is strange that they should choose to use this fuel for their winter use.

At its best, slab wood is poor fuel, it is expensive. The work of unloading it from the cars is hard. The hauling it from the freight depot is costly. It takes up car space now so badly needed for the transportation of war materials and every loyal American should bear this in mind. When it is finally set down at its destination it must be cut into stove lengths and this costs more money and more time for handling. In Tillamook and all through the county, wood of the finest quality is plentiful, and the only reason we can think of to account for the shipping in of slab wood is a shortage of labor.

The cutting of logs has always been a slow job, and we suppose that the ranchers have found it impossible to get out their wood in the usual way, and so have turned to the slab wood.

But the problem has been solved by those who have used the Vaughn Light Drag Saw. This useful little saw eats its way through a big log as a boy bites through a pie. They are as mobile as machine guns and as steady as armored tanks. One of them in a day will get out an immense quantity of wood, cut out of big logs into stove length.

A number of farmers or cheese factories might co-operate in buying one of these saws and get out their winter's wood in a fortnight—bid defiance to the slab pile, have better wood at less cost, have more cleared land and more neighbors and the consciousness of having done something towards winning the war. Kuppenbender will demonstrate the Vaughn Light Drag Saw to you at any time. See him.

Oregon Norman School.

Terms begin as follows.

First Term—September 16.

Second Term—November 16.

Third Term—February, 8.

Fourth Term—April 12.

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Sent to Registrar for catalogue.

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