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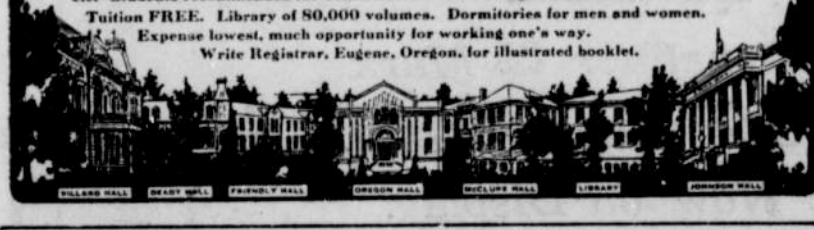
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Dr. E. L. Glaisyer,
VETERINARIAN,
 County Dairy Herd Inspector

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 Fire, Life, Accident, Automobile.
 2nd Ave. E, between 1st and 2nd Sts.
 Successor to J. S. Stephens.

Executor's Notice to Creditors.
 Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, Adam J. Schmelzer, by an order of the County Court for Tillamook County, Oregon, duly made and entered, has been appointed Executor of the Estate of Laura I. Chance, deceased, late of Tillamook County, Oregon.

Notice is further given that all persons having claims against said Estate must present the same to the undersigned at Beaver, Oregon, duly verified with proper vouchers, within six months from and after this date.

Dated September 12, 1918.
 Adam J. Schmelzer, Executor of the Estate of Laura I. Chance, deceased.

Notice of Hearing Administrator's Final Account.
 Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has filed in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County, his final account as administrator for the estate of Paul Kingston, deceased; and, that said Court has appointed Saturday, the 26th day of October, 1918, at ten o'clock a.m., at the court room of said court, in Tillamook City, Tillamook County, Oregon, as the time and place for the hearing of objections to said account, if any there be, and for the closing of said estate.

Dated September 26th, 1918.
 William Kingston, Administrator of the Estate of Paul Kingston, deceased.

What the Editors Say

With one accord our soldiers at the front report that the hellishness of the Hun is unequalled. It makes our brave boys desperate and they will push on to Berlin and our cannons will eat up everything but the Rhine and our boys will use that ditch to wash their feet in, if necessary—Banks Herald.

Never were people so close to their newspapers as they are today. Never were the newspapers, great and small performing such splendid service. They are rallying the people to war duties. They are taking up one after another, the calls of the government and directing the mass-thought and mass-action.—Observer.

The Kaiser being a Protestant, there is no probability that he will become a monk, but after his defeat he may devote himself to his own peculiar form of religious meditation according to the proverb: "When the devil was sick, the devil a saint would be. When the devil got well, the devil a saint was he."—Oregonian.

Now that they have become used to it, people as a rule prefer the war bread to the strictly white article, but those who complain may take comfort by comparing American war bread with that of Europe. Speaking of what was served to him at hotels in Holland a Saturday Evening Post writer says that it contained about everything but the kitchen stove.—Hillsboro Independent.

Speaking of the draft, one often hears it remarked that men of family and men past 40 will not need to go. But it all depends. As the game stands now the Central Powers are beaten. A new grouping of the nations, or a breakdown of one of the Allies would, prolong the war for years, in which every ounce of America's manpower would be put to the test. Our Uncle Sam never has lost a war yet and he can't afford to lose this one.—Itemizer.

Eugene Debs, like the kaiser, attempts to draw the Almighty into the trouble resulting from his own wrong doing. "It will come out all right in God's good time," says Debs. The kaiser said at Essen: "In this war good clashes with the devil. This is how things have been ordered from on high." These assumptions of innocence and ultimate vindication by men whose guilt is clearly manifest are nauseating.—Telephone Register.

Write to the soldier boys. They all say that letters from home are more enjoyed than anything they got. Put yourself in their place and you will understand why. Scores of boys have no relatives and few close friends to write to them. Don't let them go unremembered. Have you thought how it would be to go to France to fight and then never get one personal word of cheer from the county you came from? In the past it has been difficult to write to soldiers because of not having their addresses. Such still remains the case to some extent. A card index of every soldier from Yamhill county ought to be secured and kept by a local patriotic service league. We are asleep on this line of duty. We ought to have a letter writing league and get it in working order in time for every boy to have several Christmas letters of good cheer. Can the Ladies' Auxiliary undertake this work?—Telephone Register.

The Portland boiler makers were the last to see themselves in the light that other people saw them, and after the general public and their fellow workers had practically unanimously condemned their taking a Saturday half holiday they met and voted to work the full time. The position of the holiday makers was all the more indefensible because the attempt to force shorter hours did not mean that the men required rest from arduous toil, for they were entirely willing to work the half day, but with wages already the highest in history they demanded extra compensation if they did. With the episode closed, it may be said it demonstrated clearly that the great mass of the people are in no mood for obstructive tactics, no matter by whom and public opinion will frown down anything that will in any manner tend to lessen united effort in the one great business on hand—the winning of the war in the shortest possible time.—Hillsboro Independent.

The new questionnaires, third edition, has just been published for the use of the thirteen million men between the ages of 18 and 45 who registered September 12 in accordance with the provisions of the new draft law. Those interested in personnel work will note particularly that registrants are to classify themselves by the trade names and symbols used in the Personnel Organization of the Army. In previous questionnaires there was no standard method of recording occupation and trades. Each man handled his occupation as he saw fit, with the result that a man who had been working on heavy forging, blacksmithing, called himself a blacksmith; another man engaged in horseshoeing likewise called himself a blacksmith, and a third man engaged on very light and delegate forging, such as surgical instruments, also classed himself as a

The Burden of Taxation.

William J. Bryan says in the Commoner: "They say that the Republican Congress will help to win the war; will they tell the public how a Republican Congress would distribute the burden of taxation? That is an important issue."

A Republican Congress would make the foreign manufacturer and the importer pay a generous tax or import duty, for the privilege of selling foreign goods in the American market. This would relieve the masses of the American people, who do not consume foreign goods, from at least three hundred million of direct tax. At the same time it would help solve the labor problem after the war.

Socialists Fight For Debs.

A Cleveland jury found Eugene V. Debs guilty on three charges of violation of the espionage law, to-wit: 1. Attempting to incite insubordination, disloyalty, etc., in the military and naval forces. 2. Attempting to obstruct recruiting and uttering language tending to incite, provoke and encourage resistance to the United States. 3. To promote the cause of the enemy.

The Socialists are combing the country for funds to defend Debs "and defend all indicted Socialists." Doubtless they will obtain a considerable amount of money. The public authorities should keep tab on the contributors—who and where they are. Thus most of those dangerous to the nation at this time will be listed and known.

Socialists are allying themselves with the nation's enemies and they will receive scant consideration, politically and socially. Socialism has caused some disquietude among sane and patriotic citizens. Labor coquets with it, as does Democracy. Both, now, will want to keep themselves clear of identification with the cause of Socialism, finally brought directly into the limelight as the cause of disloyalty.

After the War.

No doubt but what there will be an unsettled condition in business after the war, but nothing of serious importance is looked for from our viewpoint. Placing the several million men who return will be a big task, but we can rest assured that the strong arm of the government will not be removed until the adjustments have all been made and business is back to normal basis.

The greatest danger is our immigration laws as they now stand on the statute books. Beyond any question, the laboring class into hundreds of thousands have their eyes on America as a heaven of refuge after the war. Some we want, but more we do not want, as our first consideration should be our own boys who have made such records as fighters as was never before recorded in history. Put up high bars and choose our new citizens in our solution.

So far as business goes, there will be no limit to requirements from America. It will take years to rebuild France, Belgium and Russia, and we must play the leading part in the reconstruction. Our immense fleet of new ships will haul the material and bring back much of what the now devastated countries produce. Here we have another danger in our present tariff. We should have full protection of our work people in a tariff high enough to equalize wages, and the present administration is not going to give it to us.

While no American believes in leaving our allies down and out, after the war, the feeling is strong that we must properly safeguard our own, and that in the near future, the way the war is turning at the present time. To do this we must have much stricter immigration laws and a protective tariff, and then our industries will hum indefinitely and we will take our place as a leading nation in the world's trade.—Boston Fibre and Fabric.

The German Obsession.

Once a German always a German. He cannot conceive of any one being anything else. This peculiarly German arrogance seems sometimes to savor of hypocrisy. If England, for example, had begun a war of aggression, had waged it with every conceivable brutality, it is hard to believe that any responsible English statesman, whatever excuses he might feel compelled to make, would pretend that an English victory was necessary "if Europe is not to be led to death and European culture sink into the misery of barbarism." still less implore the almighty to avert such a catastrophe. When words like these are spoken by the German chancellor, the first impulse is to regard him as an odious hypocrite, who does the wrong and first begins to brawl. This tender concern for European culture comes with ill grace from the destroyers of Louvain and Rheims. Who are the ravishers of Belgium and Serbia, to prate of "the misery of barbarism?" They themselves are barbarians who have wrought misery everywhere.

It is easier, however, to believe in Hertling's sincerity than to impute to him hypocrisy. It would require a triple front of brass for a man who realize the depth of German infamy to condone or defend it. If Hertling really understands how and why his country has won the loathing of the

world, he is a moral monstrosity in appealing to God as a witness for the defense. But he is not speaking merely for himself; he is speaking for his countrymen; and we cannot fathom the motives which sway them if we call him and them moral monsters and let it go at that.

Germany began her descent to the lower world years ago and is continuing it with increasing rapidity. The Germans confound European culture with their own because they really believe that their own sets the pace. To be a German is to be everything desirable. They apply Arnold's definition: "The best that is known and thought," with naive egotism to themselves. It is inconceivable to them that the whole human race should not adopt their point of view.

"IN GOD WE TRUST."

How Motto Became Stamped on Our Coins.

How did the motto, "In God We Trust," come to be stamped on certain of our coins? In 1861, The Rev. M. R. Watkinson, Ridleyville, Pa., wrote to Secretary of the Treasury S. P. Chase, calling his attention to the fact that up to that time our coins had born no legend or motto in recognition of the Almighty and declaring lack of such recognition to be a national shame, says the Pathfinder. A few days later Secretary Chase wrote to the director of the mint suggesting that the trust of the American people in God should be declared on national coins and directing him to have prepared as soon as possible, "a motto expressing in the fewest words possible this national recognition." After some delay the director of the mint submitted designs for new coins, on which it was proposed to have on these mottoes: "Our Country," "Our God," "God Our Trust." The Secretary of the Treasury approved the mottoes with minor changes and suggested that one should be changed to read "In God We Trust." This first appeared on bronze 2-cent pieces coined under the act of April 22, 1864. The act of March 3, 1864, made it lawful for the director of the mint to place this motto on such United States gold and silver coins as would admit of inscription in addition to legends and devices they bore. The act of 1873 gave further authority for using it on our coins.

Notice for Publication.

U. S. Land Office at Portland, Ore. September 6, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Walter Sedore, of Dolph, Oregon, who on August 17, 1915, made homestead entry No. 04530, for Lot 2, S.E. ¼ N. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ N. E. ¼ and S. ¼ N. W. ¼ N. E. ¼, Section 30, Township 5 South, Range 9 W. W. M., has filed notice of intention to make three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the County Clerk of the County Court for Tillamook County, Oregon, at Tillamook, Oregon, on the 19th day of October, 1918.

Claimant claims as witnesses: George Baxter, of Dolph, Oregon. Frank Yoch, of Meda, Oregon. Lewis Shortridge, of Dolph, Oregon. Asher Stem, of Dolph, Oregon.

Proof made under Act of June 11, 1906 and June 6, 1912.
 N. Campbell, Register.



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