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2nd Ave. E. between 1st and 2nd Sts.  
 Successor to J. S. Stephens.

**Notice of Sheriff's Sale.**

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Tillamook. Smith-Wagoner Company. A corporation, Plaintiff. vs. Charles Stonehouse and Mattie Stonehouse, Defendants.

Pursuant to an execution issued out of the above entitled court, to me directed, dated October 23rd, 1918, and a judgment, decree and order of sale rendered and entered in the above entitled cause, October 12, 1918, in favor of Smith-Wagoner Company, Plaintiff, vs. Charles Stonehouse and Mattie Stonehouse, defendants, for \$158.70, and the further sum of \$18.00 costs, which sums bear interest at 6 per cent per annum from October 12, 1918, and the costs of this writ, commanding me to make sale of the Southwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section 36, Tp. 1 South, Range 9 West, W. M. in Tillamook County, Oregon, containing 10 acres more or less, I will, on Monday, November 25th, 1918 at 10 o'clock a.m. at the front door of

the County Court House, for Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, sell, at public auction (subject to redemption) to the highest bidder for cash, all the estate, right, title and interest which the above named defendants, or either of them, had, on the 3rd day of March, 1915, or which they, or either of them, or any person claiming through them, or either of them, since that date acquired, or now have, in and to the above described property, or any part thereof, to satisfy said execution, judgment, decree, order of sale, costs and accruing costs.

W. L. Campbell,  
 Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon.

First publication Oct. 24, 1918.  
 Last publication Nov. 21st, 1918.

**Sleep and Rest.**

One of the most common causes of insomnia and restlessness is indigestion. Take one of Chamberlain's Tablets immediately after supper and see if you do not rest better and sleep better. They only cost a quarter. For sale by Lamar's Drug Store.—Pd Ad.

**What the Editors Say**

Onions eaten raw are declared to be a preventative of and a cure for Spanish influenza. Kissing is said to spread the disease, and onions when eaten but by one party to the proposed occasion would certainly be a deterrent. And onions are cheaper too.—Telephone Register.

R. Sayre & Co. of Chicago, whoever they are, are doing a good deal of advertising against the cat. They offer prizes for pussy's destruction. Among the prizes is \$200 for the killing of the last cat in the world, and they predict that by Christmas 1920, there will be no more cats. We would think their circulars a joke if they did not take the matter so seriously themselves.—Heraldizer.

Partisan criticism of Theodore Roosevelt went entirely too far when his patriotism was questioned and he was compared with the kaiser as an enemy of America. Whatever difference of opinion there may have been as to the colonel's statesmanship and as to his political methods, no one who has followed his course closely could for a moment be uncertain as to his love of country and willingness to go to any length in its service. We must also remember that long before we entered the world war he was clear-sighted enough to see that our entry was inevitable, and he was one of the few prominent men courageous enough in the face of apparent public disapproval to preach the doctrine of preparedness. It is beside the question at present to remind ourselves that we would have profited had we followed his urging and would have saved valuable lives and millions in money and have brought the war to an earlier conclusion. Roosevelt must be given the credit of having seen facts, as they were later proved to be, and he was one of the first after the cobwebs of German intrigue were swept away to recognize the great moral and humanitarian question involved. In his impatience at the dilatoriness and apparent obtuseness of others he has gone to greater lengths than some consider proper under existing circumstances, there can be no question that the sole motive is pure patriotism and a desire to cause others to see dangers that are clear to him. We believe that this is generally recognized and as a result Colonel Roosevelt has gained a multitude of friends who formerly differed with him.—Hillsboro Independent.

**Wake Up On Roads.**

There is little evidence that our road officials, either state or county, are sufficiently alive to the imperative necessity of tabulating their repair needs in time to have same certified to the United States Highway Council before December 10. Forms have been sent to all state, county, and municipal officials having to do with road work and street repair and construction. These forms evidently have been disregarded through failure to sense their importance.

The gist of the ruling of the national authorities is that no labor or material will be permitted to be used for road or street work during 1919 unless the necessity for it has been passed upon by the highway council. The council has ruled that it will accept applications for action only up to December 10 of this year—only a month hence.

These applications must specify each piece of street or road work that is necessary to be done. If officials fail to make a complete list, the work cannot be done under these rulings, which fact will invoke a severe hardship in such instances where repair or maintenance work is absolutely necessary. Every project in each county of Oregon must be listed and certified to the national council. The same applies to the two hundred incorporated cities and towns of the state. By overlooking this necessity at this time, counties will find themselves unable to execute necessary work for which they have included items in their tax levies.

It is required that these applications be made through the state highway commission, so that commission may pass upon them and submit them to the national council with its recommendations. It should be kept in mind clearly that this rigid requirement has nothing to do with the work of the Capital Issues Committee which passes alone upon road bond issues. The United States Highway Council has jurisdiction over materials and labor for ordinary work paid for out of tax levies as well as for work to be done under bond issues. It is high time for officials to wake up to the situation. If they are not in possession of the requisite forms, as may be the case if they were tossed into the waste basket on receipt. The Voter will provide forms upon application.

The situation is reviewed by the Boston Transcript in a recent issue. It says:

Municipal authorities, who have given only passing attention to the rules of the United States Highway Council in regard to street and road work in 1919, and who have returned their estimates of work to be done without careful consideration, will find that the rules have teeth, and that unless they follow them carefully they are likely to be in a bad position next spring when they want to do road work.

The council took the position that

highway construction next year should be only for the most essential needs, particularly streets and roads of military or great economic value, and it asked that the municipal authorities submit before December 1, estimates of what they propose to do. Some of these estimates have been coming back to the Highway Commission in poor shape, indicating that too little attention has been paid to the rules. Some communities have sent in returns saying that they propose to do no street work next year. They evidently did not realize that under such a return they would be prohibited from getting materials for even the slightest repair job.

It is very evidently the intention of the Highway Council to carry out its announced purpose of limiting highway construction and maintenance to essential needs; in fact it appears to be the desire of the council that there shall be no work next year except that of maintaining the streets and roads already built. At least one large municipality has felt the teeth in the rule in that it has been refused a permit to continue some more important street work already begun.—Oregon Voter.

**The Welfare of Our Men.**

The needs of the welfare agencies through which the American people will express their solicitude for the well-being of our soldiers and their gratitude of deeds already performed will not be abated by the early conclusion of peace. There will still be some millions of men under arms, for whom provisions will still need to be made, and even the unconditional surrender of Germany will have no effect upon the plans for the campaign which will be launched this week. There has been nothing to change the revised estimate that a quarter of a billion dollars will be required for the work which has been planned. More than a year would be required to bring the American soldiers back to their homes, even if they should start home at once and keep coming at the rate of twenty shiploads a week. There is, on the other hand, no probability that a homeward movement will be started before the final peace agreement is signed. The armistice and the peace treaty are widely different matters. Months are likely to intervene between them. And these will be months in which, especially if discipline is relaxed, our men will suffer if we fail to fill their leisure hours with the right activities.

The agencies now co-operating to this end, and officially recognized as such, are seven in number. They are the Young Men's Christian Association, the National Catholic War Council, the Jewish Welfare Board, the American Library Association and the Salvation Army. Although these represent practically every large sectarian division, their work is essentially non-sectarian. There has been ample testimony to their full and hearty co-operation in everything that they have done. Day and night these organizations have labored to make American soldiers the most efficient, the cleanest, the most intelligent and the most human body of men that have ever faced a foe. Every man in the army and Navy has been welcome to the best that each organization had to offer.

The Y. M. C. A. has accompanied the fighters from the moment of their induction to the time when they go to the battle front. In this it has already shared honors with the National War Council and the Jewish Welfare Board, and these three organizations with others have recently expanded their field of usefulness by instituting classes of instruction for the newly drafted men at home. Beginning with a few "Y" secretaries who went to France in advance of General Pershing's men, the force had grown at last estimates to 5739 men and 3882 women in camps overseas and 3882 in home camps. The organization now conducts the canteen in camps where there are no quartermaster's stores. Its bars, and also those of the Knights of Columbus and the Jewish Welfare Board, are the soldiers' clubs, theatres, schools, churches and reading and writing rooms.

The prominent part played by women in reinforcing the fighting men and in relieving men from other work in order that they might fight, is forcibly illustrated by the work of the Y. M. C. A. This association's most striking accomplishment in America has been the establishment of hostess houses in mobilization centers and training camps. In the war zone it has provided social workers, recreation leaders, physical directors and cafeteria managers for the thousands of American women nurses, Signal Corps workers and other English-speaking women employed with the American forces, and for French women employed in munition plants, war offices, stores and factories.

The National Catholic War Council was formed to co-ordinate all Catholic war activities and to put all Catholics in touch with ways of aiding our Government to win the war. It has designated the Knights of Columbus as the body representing the church in the recreational welfare of soldiers in camps and trenches. The Women's Committee on War Activities maintains visitors' houses in and near American camps.

The War Camp Community Service is less well known than it ought to be, considering the size of its undertaking. Its aim is expressed in its slogan, "to surround the camps with

hospitality." The Soldiers' and Sailors' clubs in various cities are examples of this work, but not the only ones. It concentrates on putting the soldier, sailor or marine in touch with the best phases of civilian life, particularly in the home.

The Jewish Welfare Board is helping to sustain the morale of some 100,000 Jews in the Army and Navy, and in addition to recreational and athletic work it specializes in "Americanizing" the young men of that faith.

The business of the American Library Association's War Service has been to keep the men in the Army and Navy supplied with books and magazines. In this it has worked through all the other organizations mentioned and also in co-operation with the Red Cross. Its responsibilities have been greatly increased by the ambitious plans of educators for the continuance of school facilities for men in the service, and this in the future will call for a heavy expenditure for books of the sort demanded by the army students of the "Khaki University."

The Salvation Army was early on the ground overseas and has won an enviable place among the soldiers. Its doughnuts and pies represent only a small part of its activities, but they have made it famous. Its workers, both men and women, have been tested in the service and have withstood the ordeal.

These, in brief, are the claims upon Americans of the allied welfare organizations for whose support contributions are being asked this week. They have in the past held separate campaigns, with inevitable duplication of effort and unnecessary additional expense. That they have pooled their issues is assurance that for every dollar contributed there will be given a full 100 cents in service. The success of each depends upon the success of all. This union of effort represents the fullest co-operation in a welfare undertaking that the world has even known.—Oregonian.

**When in Rome—**

The French people have always been extremely forgiving towards us for our national shortcomings. They do not expect us to grow Frenchified by living and fighting with them.

We do some things differently, both of us. But we, as Americans, could journey nowhere over the globe and find national traits so nearly alike. If we say otherwise, if we think some customs of the French people odd, and if we go about proudly proclaiming that oddity, we not only betray ill breeding, but a quality that the ordinary ill-bred man cares much more about—we show ourselves to be made of small town stuff, though we hail from New York or Chicago or Philadelphia.

No one asks us to become French, even to act French while we are here. But there is one French custom which, as a remark of common respect, we ought to adopt. It is one on which the French feel strongly, one which high and low, rich and poor, honor alike.

Every Frenchman, be he cabinet member or common thief, bares his head reverently when the little open hearse passes in a funeral procession. And if the dust in the casket is all that remains of the common thief, the cabinet member will bare his head just the same. It is the final token of respect for all that is good in man.

Is it asking too much to expect that every man in the A. E. F. will make that same sign of reverence whenever the occasion arises? It does not make him conspicuous—failure to do so does.—Stars and Stripes.

**Notice to Creditors.**

In the District Court of the United States for the district of Oregon.

In the matter of Elbert L. Worthington and Gladys M. Worthington, individually and as partners, bankrupt.

No. 1997 in Bankruptcy.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of October A. D. 1918, Elbert L. Worthington and Gladys M. Worthington individually and as partners, of Tillamook, Oregon, the bankrupts above named, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of their creditors will be held at my office, 8th floor, Title & Trust Building, Portland, Oregon on the 19th day of November, 1918, at 10 a.m., at which time said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Claims must be presented in form required by the Bankruptcy Act, and sworn to. The schedule filed discloses estimated assets of \$222.50.

Dated November 7, 1918.

A. M. Cannon,  
 Referee in Bankruptcy.

**Notice of Sheriff's Sale.**

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

Jas. M. Erickson, Plaintiff, vs. W. A. Clark and Mrs. W. A. Clark Defendant.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a judgment in the above entitled cause and court, made and entered on the 7th day of October, 1918, in favor of the above named plaintiff, and against the above named defendants, and each of them, for the

sum of \$422.27, and costs in the further sum of \$12.40, and by virtue of an order of sale for attached real property, made and entered on the last named date, and of an attachment execution, issued by authority of said judgment and order on the 21st day of Oct., 1918, commanding me to sell all the right, title and interest of the said defendants in and to the real property hereinafter described, to satisfy said judgment, costs and expenses incurred under said execution, I, W. L. Campbell, Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon, in Tillamook, Oregon, on Saturday, the 23rd day of November, 1918, at ten o'clock a.m. of said date, at the front door of the Court House of said Tillamook County, will sell for cash in hand to the highest bidder, in obedience to said judgment, order and execution, all the right, title and interest of said defendants, which they, or either of them had at 3 o'clock p.m., July 16, 1918, or at any time thereafter, in and to the following described real property, situated in Tillamook County, Oregon, to-wit:

The Southwest quarter of the Southwest quarter and the Southeast quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section 5, Township 2, South, of Range 10, West of the Willamette Meridian, and Lot 1, Section 8, said Township, lying North and west of the Netarts County road. Dated this October, 22, 1918.

W. L. Campbell,  
 Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon.

First publication Oct. 24, 1918.  
 Last publication November 21, 1918.

**Notice of Sale of Real Property By Administrator De Bonis Non.**

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

In the matter of the Estate of Leonard Krebs, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to power and authority granted to the administrator de bonis non of the Estate of Leonard Krebs, deceased, by the above entitled court on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1918, the administrator de bonis non of the above entitled estate will from and after Friday, the 8th day of November, 1918, offer for sale and will proceed to sell at private sale to the highest bidder for cash, subject to confirmation by the County Court for Multnomah County, State of Oregon, all the right, title and interest of said estate in and to the following described real property situated in Tillamook County, State of Oregon, to-wit:

All of Lots Numbered One, Two, Three, Eleven, Twelve and Thirteen of Block Numbered Two in the Town of Woods, County of Tillamook, State of Oregon;

An undivided one half interest in and to Lots Numbered One, Two and Three in Block Numbered One in the Town of Woods, County of Tillamook, State of Oregon;

An undivided one-half interest in and to Tract No. 654 as shown by Volume One, page 251, Line 3 of 1913 Tax Roll of Tillamook County, State of Oregon, in Section 19, Township Four South, Range Ten West of the Willamette Meridian in Tillamook County, State of Oregon; and

An undivided one-half interest in and to a parcel of land described as follows: "Beginning at the Southeast corner of A. Phelps one-acre Tract in Section 19, Township Four South of Range 10 West of the Willamette Meridian; Thence North 6 degrees 37 minutes West 150 feet; thence North 83 degrees 23 minutes East 206 feet; thence South 6 degrees 37 minutes East 199 feet to the intersection line of ordinary high water; thence South 76 degrees 8 minutes West 208 feet along the line of ordinary high water; thence North 6 degrees 37 minutes West 74 feet to the place of beginning in the Town of Woods, Tillamook County, State of Oregon.

Bids offered in writing for said real property may be made at any time after the publication of this notice and before making sale at the office of Emil P. Slovarp, Attorney, 608-9 Henry Building, Portland, Ore. Dated and first publication October 10th, 1918.

Jefferson J. Krebs,  
 Administrator de bonis non.  
 C. C. Stout and Emil P. Slovarp,  
 608-9 Henry Building, Portland, Ore.  
 Attorneys for the Estate.

**Notice of Final Account.**

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed her final account as executrix of the last will and testament of Elizabeth J. Goodspeed, deceased, in the county court of Tillamook County, Oregon, and said court has appointed Monday, the 25th day of November, 1918, at ten o'clock, a.m., at the county court room, in the court house in Tillamook City, Oregon, as the time and place for hearing objections to said account, and the settlement thereof. Dated, this October 24th, 1918.

Anna Hess, Executrix.  
 H. T. Botts, Attorney.

**Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.**

Do not believe that because other cough medicines failed to give you relief that it will be the same with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Bear in mind that from a small beginning this remedy has gained a world wide reputation and immense sale. A medicine must have exceptional merit to win esteem wherever it becomes known. For sale by Lamar's Drug Store.—Pa. Adv.