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ARMISTICE TERMS ARE MOST DRASTIC. Must Be Met By Defeated Huns Within Thirty Days.

Military clauses on Western front: 1. Cessation of operations by land and in the air in six hours after the signing of the armistice.

14 Days to Evacuate. 2. Immediate evacuation of invaded countries, Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg, so ordered as to be completed within 14 days from the signature of the armistice.

Occupation by the allies and United States forces pointed will keep pace with the evacuation of these areas. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with the note annexed to the stated terms.

3. Repatriation beginning at once and to be completed within 14 days of all inhabitants of the countries above mentioned, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

4. Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipments: Five thousand guns (2000 heavy, 3000 field), 30,000 machine guns, three thousand minenwerfer, 2000 aeroplanes, (fighters, bombers—mostly D 7s and night bombing machines). The above to be received in situ (as they stand) to the allies and the United States troops with the detailed condition laid down in the annexed note.

5. Evacuation by the German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local authorities under the control of the allied and United States armies of occupation. The occupation of these territories will be determined by the allied and United States garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine, Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne, together with bridgeheads at these points in 50-kilometer radius on the right bank and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions. A neutral zone shall be reserved on the right of the Rhine between the stream and a line drawn parallel to it 40 kilometers to the east from the frontier of Holland to the parallel of Gernsheim and as far as practicable a distance of 30 kilometers from the east of the stream from this parallel upon Swiss frontier. Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhine lands shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of 11 days, in all 19 days after the signature of the armistice (Here the resident interrupted his reading to remark that there evidently had been an error in transmission, as the arithmetic was very bad. The further period of 11 days is in addition to the 14 days allowed for evacuation of invaded countries, making 25 days given the Germans to get entirely clear of the Rhine lands.) All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the note annexed.

6. In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants, no destruction of any kind to be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact as well as military stores of food, munitions, equipment not removed during the periods fixed for evacuation. Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left in situ. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved. Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroads, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraph, telephones, shall in no manner be impaired.

7. All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain. Five thousand locomotives, 50,000 wagons and 10,000 motor lorries in good working order with all necessary spare parts and fittings shall be delivered to the associated powers within the period fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxembourg. The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period, together with all pre-war personnel and material. Further material necessary for the working of railways in the country on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left in situ. All stores of coal and material for the upkeep of permanent ways, signals and repair shop left entire in situ and kept in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of armistice. All barges taken from the allies shall be restored to them. A note appended regulates the details of these measures.

8. The German command shall be responsible for revealing all mines or delay acting fuses disposed on territory evacuated by the German troops and shall assist in their discovery and destruction. The German command shall also reveal all destructive measures that may have been taken, such as poisoning or polluting of springs, wells, etc., under penalty of reprisals.

9. The right of requisition shall be exercised by the allies and the

United States armies in all occupied territory. The upkeep of the troops of occupation in the Rhineland (excluding Alsace-Lorraine) shall be charged to the German government. 10. An immediate repatriation without reciprocity according to detailed conditions which shall be fixed of all airmen and United States prisoners of war. The allied powers and the United States shall be able to dispose of these prisoners as they wish.

11. Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by German personnel who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

Disposition on Eastern Frontier 12. All German troops at present in any territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Roumania or Turkey shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany as they existed on August 1, 1914.

13. Evacuation by German troops to begin at once and all German instructors, prisoners and civilians as well as military agents now on the territory of Russia as defined before 1914 to be recalled.

German Seizures to Cease. 14. German troops to cease at once all requisitions and seizures and any other undertaking with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Roumania and Russia (as defined on August 1, 1914.) 15. Abandonment of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litvsk and of the supplementary treaties.

16. The allies shall have free access to the territories evacuated by the Germans on their eastern frontier either through Danzig or by the Vistula in order to convey supplies to the population of those territories or for any other purpose.

Clause on East Africa. 17. Unconditional capitulation of all German forces operating in East Africa within one month.

18. Repatriation, without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month, in accordance with detailed conditions hereafter to be fixed, of all civilians interned or deported who may be citizens of other allied or associated states than those mentioned in clause three, paragraph 19, with the reservation that any further claims and demands for the allies and the United States of America remain unaffected.

19. The following financial conditions are required: While such armistice lasts no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can serve as a pledge to the allies of the recovery or reparation for war losses. Immediate restitution of the cash deposits, in the National Bank of Belgium, and in general immediate return of all documents, specie, stocks, shares, paper money together with the plant for the issue thereof, touching public or private interests in the invaded countries. Restitution of Russia and Roumania gold yielded to Germany or taken by that power. This gold to be delivered in trust to the allies until the signature of peace.

Naval Conditions Stated. 20. Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all German ships. Notification to be given to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marine of the allied and associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

21. All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of war of the allies and associated powers in German hands to be returned without reciprocity.

22. Surrender to the allies and the United States of America of 160 German submarines (including all submarine cruisers and mine-laying submarines), with their complete armament and equipment in ports, which will be specified by the allies and the United States of America. All other submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the allied powers and the United States of America.

23. The following German surface warships which shall be designated by the allies and the United States of America shall forthwith be disarmed and thereafter interned in neutral ports, or, for the want of them, in allied ports, to be designated by the allies and the United States of America and placed under the surveillance of the allies and the United States of America, only caretakers being left on board, namely: Six battle cruisers, 10 battleships, 8 light cruisers, including two mine layers, 50 destroyers of the most modern type. All other surface warships (including river craft) are to be concentrated in German naval bases to be designated by the allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the allies and the United States of America. All vessels of the auxiliary fleet (trawlers, motor vessels, etc.) are to be disarmed.

24. The allies and the United States of America shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions laid by Germany outside German territorial waters, and the positions of these are to be indicated.

Access to Baltic Given. 25. Freedom of access to and from the Baltic to be given to the naval and mercantile marines of all the allied and associated powers. To secure this, the allies and the United States

of America shall be empowered to occupy all German forts, fortifications, batteries and defense works of all kinds in all the entrances from the Cattegat into the Baltic and to sweep up all the mines and obstructions within and without German territorial waters without any question of neutrality being raised, and the positions of all such mines and obstructions are to be indicated.

26. The existing blockade conditions set up by the allies and associated powers are to remain unchanged and all German merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture.

27. All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and immobilized in German bases to be specified by the allies and the United States of America.

All Stores to Be Taken. 28. In evacuating the Belgian coasts and ports, Germany shall abandon all merchant ships, tugs, lighters, cranes and all other harbor materials, all materials for inland navigation, all aircraft and all material and stores, all arms and armament, and all stores and apparatus of all kinds.

29. All Black Sea ports are to be evacuated by Germany; all Russian war vessels of all descriptions seized by Germany in the Black Sea are to be handed over to the allies and the United States of America; all neutral vessels seized are to be released; all warlike and other materials of all kinds seized in those ports are to be returned and German materials as specified in clause 28 are to be abandoned.

Merchant Vessels Restored. 30. All merchant vessels in German hand belonging to the allied and associated powers are to be restored in ports to be specified by the allies and the United States of America without reciprocity.

31. No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender or restoration.

32. The German government will notify the neutral governments of the world, and particularly the governments of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland, that all restrictions placed on the trading of their vessels with the allied and associated countries, whether by the German government or by private German interests and whether in return for specific concessions such as the export of shipbuilding materials or not, are immediately cancelled.

33. No transfers of German merchant shipping of any description to any neutral flag are to take place after signature of the armistice.

Duration of Armistice Given. 34. The duration of the armistice is to be 30 days, with option to extend. During this period, on failure of execution of any of the above clauses, the armistice may be denounced by one of the contracting parties on 48 hours previous notice.

35. This armistice is to be accepted or refused by Germany within 72 hours of notification.

Council of Defense Notes.

To the County Chairmen of the State Council of Defense for Oregon.

We are in receipt of a telegram from Franklin K. Lane, Chairman Field Division, Council of National Defense, urging that the State Councils of Defense and Women's Committee's pay no heed to the looming possibilities of an armistice, but to carry forward their line of work with undiminished vigor.

"I earnestly beg that you do not relax your effort in the slightest degree on account of the possibility of an early armistice. Even if an early armistice should be concluded, this does not mean that the war is over, and, in any case, the emergency will not be over for a long time. Most of the work that you have been called on to perform must go on undiminished and every man and woman in the State Council of Defense system I hope will stay on the job. In a few days I will write on the outlook for the further work."

The above message, with the following addition, was later received from the Council of National Defense, signed by D. M. Reynolds: "This holds good for labor also. Please give this widest publicity. It is absolutely necessary."

Will you be good enough to place this message in the hands of the proper authorities for publication in your county? Thanking you in advance for your usual co-operation, I remain, Very truly yours, W. F. Woodward Chairman.

FOR THE BOYS OVER THERE THE UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN MEANS CHEERFUL LETTERS FROM OVER THERE. Give—give to the limit.

MADE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

British Army Deserter Showed Daring and Originality in Making His Escape From Prisons.

Three daring escapes made by a British army deserter with ten convictions against him—all for crimes of violence—were described at Oldstreet a few days ago, relates London Chronicle. The man, George Mullins, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in January, 1917, and was sent to Wandsworth. There he was trained for the army and taken to France in handcuffs. In a few weeks he contrived to get leave and, returning to England, deserted. He was arrested last April, but, although handcuffed, he escaped from his escort. After a brief spell of liberty Mullins was again captured, and with five others was put in the guardroom at Wandsworth prison. While the others danced and sang at the top of their voices Mullins cut a hole in the wall and all the six escaped. In the following May the man was again arrested, and taken this time to Bethnal Green police station, where he was placed in a newly built cell. Again he managed to escape by loosening a number of bricks, climbing through a ventilator and dropping down a water pipe into the street. The other night Mullins was arrested by Detective Sharp in Stepney. A big and violent crowd, the officer said, gathered and pelted the detective and his colleagues with stones, weights, coal, bottles and "anything they could lay their hands on." The police, however, got away. Mullins is now sentenced to two months' hard labor as a deserter and for damaging Bethnal Green police station.

There is a moral for all who will seek it in the story of a Minnesota banker, who has made a success of life notwithstanding the handicap that both legs, his left arm and the fingers of his right hand are missing. His career was appropriately reviewed in Curry On, a magazine published in the interest of the reconstruction of disabled soldiers and sailors.

The essence of this man's success is contained in his whimsical statement of his philosophy. "From his neck down," he says, "a man is worth about a dollar and a half a day; from his neck up he may be worth a hundred thousand dollars a year." The facts of this statement apply as forcibly to a man with all his limbs as to a cripple. They constitute the chief reason why vocational education is increasing in popularity and why child labor and compulsory education laws are being made increasingly severe.

It is a fortunate epigram which has been made by this cripple of peace for the benefit of the cripples of war. The part of the man "from the neck up" knows no limitations except self-imposed ones.—Portland Oregonian.

EMOTION AND THE EYE.

The thing we look at straightest and most steadily is the eye of the man or woman who talks to us. And no emotion changes the glistening of that eye. Yet, so unobtrusive are we all, especially descriptive novelists, that eyes, in fiction, always flash, and no doubt will always flash, under the stress of any kind of rage. The assassin of the surgeon in Paris the other day went to his deed, as we read in the fictitious part of the report of a witness, with eyes that flashed according to custom. Now the human eye has two places for flashing—one in the clear pupil, showing one point of light or more according to the light or lights reflected; the other in the white. Neither of these brightnesses depends upon the mind.

Pharaoh's Serpent's Egg Trick. One of the most amusing tricks in fireworks is the serpent's egg trick, where a little pellet when lighted turns into a horrible snake, many, many times the size of the pellet. How awe-inspiring it is to the youngsters! Most people have no idea what in the world causes the snake to appear. The explanation is simple. Mercury sulphocyanid burns with a voluminous ash. The little pellet is nothing more than some mercury sulphocyanid. The heat causes the ash to move off so quickly from the burning pellet that it writhes and distorts itself into the shape of a miniature snake.

Radium in Sea Salt. Samples of sea salt collected during a recent voyage in the Pacific and subantarctic regions have been examined for their radium content. The amount of radium was found to be negligibly small compared with values that have been found in others collected near land, and this result is in accordance with the prevailing view that the radium content of sea salt diminishes with increase of distance from land.

Ambitious. Nat Goodwin tells one on a convivial friend of his. "I hadn't seen him for several years, and when we met I couldn't help commenting on the brilliant redness of his nose. "John, it must have cost you a lot of money to paint your nose so richly," I remarked. "Yes, Mr. Goodwin," agreed John, beaming with pride, "and now I'm saving up to get it varnished, sir."

SANITATION.

That the germ is the cause of most deadly disease is more than mere theory—it is a real fact. The work of tuberculosis sanatoriums, the typhoid hospitals in the canal zone, the vaccine laboratories are all evidence of the fact that the safety of man does not depend on good or bad luck, but upon the fight which each individual makes upon the disease germs, the cause of most losses of life and dollars. In selecting a weapon to kill the germs of disease several vital questions must be looked squarely in the face or disinfectant will be little better than useless. First—Has the disinfectant the power to kill all kinds of disease germs? 2nd, Can the disinfectant be used safely whenever disease germs are found? 3rd, Is it effective, when used anywhere and every where, and by any body, and can it be used with safety? Therefore a disinfectant that can be used with safety must not be a poison or caustic acid, whereas poisonous disinfectants endanger the life of human beings or animals, this can be verified by turning to the files of our daily papers. When buying a disinfectant be sure what you buy as your life may depend on that purchase, look at the label, note the germ killing power and if it is poison or not. Disinfectants are measured upon the germ killing strength of undiluted carbolic acid, which they term a phenol coefficient. Look for the phenol coefficient on the label.

B. K. was tested by the United States Hygiene Laboratory and found to have a phenol coefficient 10 plus or ten times stronger than undiluted carbolic acid as a germ killer. Much stronger than coal tar disinfectants—much safer.

Safe—B.-K. contains no poison, acid or oil.

Clean—B.-K. is colorless, leaves stain on floors or walls.

Drogorant—B.-K. destroys foul odors leaves no odor of itself.

Cheap to Use—B.-K. is so much stronger than other disinfectants that it does more disinfecting for the same money. Use it in Barber Shops, Barns, Bath Tubs, Bleaching, bread boxes, chambers, closets, cupboards, cuts and scratches, house and kitchen, laundry, nasal and throat sprays, nursing bottles, operating rooms, purifying air, sick rooms, etc.

B.-K. is not a cure all but a thorough germ killer. Protect yourself now against any dangerous disease germs that you may come in contact with by using B.-K. B.-K. is sold in quart and gallon bottles. Our guarantee. B.-K. stands absolutely on what it does for you. Use it according to directions then if you don't find it exactly as represented by us we will refund your money.—For sale by Kuppenbender, both phones.

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