

the measure his active support. Yet he felt that as representative elected by the people who had turned down the bond issue he was in honor bound to vote against the state bonds later, when the state bonding measure was before the people, Jones supported it as a citizen and actually voted for it.

As speaker of the house, Jones would represent the entire state and not simply the county which elected him. Representing the entire state, it would seem that he would have scope for exercising his influence in favor of constructive good roads legislation instead of feeling bound to work for what the majority of the voters of his county have gone on record repeatedly as opposing. Should he appoint Dennis as roads chairman, he will have done much to give good roads legislation a start.

Dennis has long been known widely as an aggressive advocate of good roads. He is president of the Yamhill County Good Roads Association, and one of the organizers and leaders of the West Side Highway Association. He campaigned vigorously and effectively for the state bonding act. He is a man of affairs, of large business experience, who has traveled the state and who is unusually well acquainted with the needs of various counties. His appointment would give heart to good roads men, who generally have feared that Jones' election as speaker would spell the doom of good roads cause in the next session.

Marshal Foch's Revenge.

(Boston Globe)

It was the early fall of 1870. Along a road of Northern France that led out of the old fortress of Sedan an open carriage passed. Before it rode a guard, helmeted, with shining arms and gayly pennanted lances. Behind it rode officers in French uniform. Again, further in the rear, steel helmeted Prussian hussars, clattering in solid array.

In the carriage, thus guarded, sat Napoleon III., Emperor of France. He was going to meet the king of Prussia at Chateau Bellevue, to surrender his sword and his armies. Great physical suffering was written upon his face, the deep lines telling of a grievous illness which was fast bringing him to the grave. But the mental suffering of the day was greater.

Followed by the officers of his staff, Napoleon III entered the salon of the chateau, where the Prussian leaders awaited him. The German officers rose courteously, as custom dictated, and stood at attention as the emperor faced them. The King of Prussia alone remained seated. Arrogantly he looked up at the man whose honored guest he had been in Paris not long before.

Bent with pain, Napoleon III drew his blade and presented the hilt.

"Sir, here is my sword," he said. "I take it," the churlish Prussian answered. Then he added, "I give it back to you."

The officers of the emperor's staff drew deep breaths, and their eyes flashed fire. It was the tone of speech that stung them.

"He clearly meant I'll take care of you," said one of the emperor's staff, years afterward. The officer was almost a boy at the time of the surrender, fresh from St Cyr, the West Point of France. Into his impressionable heart the scene at Chateau Bellevue burned itself. He never forgot it, nor the words of the Prussian king.

The king was grandfather of William Hohenzollern, former kaiser of Germany.

The fall of 1918!

Searchlights play upon a crossroad not far from Sedan. Into the zone of light three limousines came creeping under white flags of truce. They bear a German delegation seeking an armistice.

The Germans are met with every courtesy. French officers enter their cars to guide them over the dark roads until Chateau Frankfurt, in the forest of Compiègne, is reached. Here a stop is made for the night.

And the next day they move to Senlis, where in a railway car sits the maker of history.

As the Germans enter the car he rises to meet them.

"What do you wish gentlemen?" His voice is tense but calm.

"We have come, marshal, to arrange terms of an armistice."

His reply he does not know. It may have been:

"The terms gentlemen, already have been arranged."

Then he reads to them the program agreed upon by the allies. No more crushing ultimatum ever had been delivered to a power by its triumphant enemies.

As he read there was no tone of exultation in the voice of this wiry, silver haired man. There was no attempt at vain triumphing. But way down in his heart was stamped the burning picture of another surrender, when he had stood among the vanquished.

For the man who read to Germany the terms of surrender, which she must accept, and the freshly commissioned cadet of the emperor's staff at Sedan, was the name of Ferdinand Foch, today a Marshal of France and generalissimo of allied armies.

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TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT is the Leading COUNTY NEWSPAPER

The Ingrate.
Who talk about our Uncle Sam, And gives his army men a slam, And thinks the flag's not worth a dam?

The Ingrate.
Who came to us from o'er the sea, And found a welcome broad and free But has no love for Liberty?

The Ingrate.
Who tells the boys to fight the draft, And shoots his little poisoned shaft, And hopes they'll sink each Yankee craft?

The Ingrate.
Who though he votes in U. S. A. Wants Kaiser Bill to win the day, And curses Woodrow all the way?

The Ingrate.

Knew His Place.
Sister Smith was called upon for testimony in a revival meeting. She humbly declined in these words:

"I have been a transgressor and a black sheep for a good many years and have only recently seen the light. I believe that my place is in a dark corner behind the door."

Brother Jones was next called upon following sister Smith's meek example, he said:

"I too, have been a sinner for more than forty years, and I do not think I ought to stand before you as a model. I think my place is behind the door, in a dark corner, with sister Smith."—Ladies Home Journal.

THE NEW WEST MAGAZINE

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WOMAN'S SPHERE IN FRANCE

Her Influence is Probably Greater Than in Any Other Country of the World.

The greatness of France lies in her sense of the beauty and importance of living. As life is an art in France, so woman is an artist. She does not teach man, but she inspires him. And as the French woman of the bread-winning class influences her husband, and he regards her judgment and her wishes, the same is similarly true of the French woman of the rich and educated class, the French woman of leisure. But in this world her influence naturally tends much farther.

The more civilized a society is the wider is the range of each woman's influence over men, and of each man's influence over women. Intelligent and cultivated people of either sex will not limit themselves to communing with their own households. Men and women equally, when they have the range of interests that real cultivation gives, need the stimulus of different points of view, the refreshment of new ideas as well as of new faces.

No one who has seen French women can doubt that their great influence on French life, French thought, French imagination and French sensibility is one of the strongest elements in the attitude France holds before the world today.—Ladies' Home Journal.

NO OBSTACLE DAUNTS RATS

Rodents in Norway, When Setting Out to Exile, Have Never Been Known to Turn Aside.

The rats of Norway employ a remarkable method to avoid a famine. When starvation threatens, those that are chosen for exile assemble in countless thousands in the mountain valleys leading to the plains and pour across the country in a straight line, which is often more than a mile in length. They devour every green thing in their path, and the country through which they pass looks as if it had been plowed or burned with fire.

The march principally by night and during the morning, resting in the afternoon. No matter how abundant the food may be in any particular locality they do not seek to settle in it, for their destination is the sea, and nothing animate or inanimate, if it can be surmounted, retards the advance.

Foxes, lynxes, weasels, kites and owls hover on the rodents' line of march and destroy them by the hundreds. The fish in the rivers and lakes take their toll of them, too, but the survivors press onward.

Little New in Warfare.

The use of asphyxiating gas is a very ancient device. Smoking out the enemy was one of the regular maneuvers of war in antiquity, says the Scientific Monthly. Polybius relates that at the siege of Ambracia by the Romans under Marius Pulvius Nobilior (B. C. 180) the Aetolians filled jars with feathers, which they set on fire, blowing the smoke with bellows into the faces of the Romans in the counter-attacks. At the great naval battle fought in the waters of Ponza between Alfonso of Aragon and Genoa in 1495 the Genoese carried vessels filled with quicklime and red-hot cinders, the smoke from which was blown by the wind against the enemy. Leonardo da Vinci, who among his many other accomplishments was a notable military engineer, suggested the use of poisonous powders, such as yellow arsenic and verdigris, to be thrown from the topmasts of ships so as to choke the enemy. This formed a part of the war instructions given by Leonardo to the republic of Venice in 1490, when the Turks had passed the Isonzo and threatened St. Mark's.

To Renew Land's Fertility.

In the San Luis valley of Colorado there is an area from 400,000 to 500,000 acres which has almost completely been deprived of fertility in a seemingly mysterious manner. This condition has been investigated by Dr. W. P. Headen of the Colorado agricultural experiment station, and he attributes this condition to the so-called "black alkali," composed largely of sodium carbonate. This carbonate is carried in the waters of the valley, including the rivers and the artesian wells, and the practice of subirrigation has brought it to the surface by capillary action. The remedy lies in a conversion of the carbonates into sulphates by the use of a liberal amount of gypsum to one pound of black alkali—and downward washing by means of surface irrigation with furrows or by flooding.

Hand Shaking.

The practice of clasping or joining right hands as a pledge of sincerity or as a seal of a promise is of very early origin. The apostle Paul, in his epistle to the Galatians, says: "And when James, Cephas and John, who seemed to be pillars, perceived the grace that was given unto me, they gave to me and to Barnabas the right hands of fellowship; that we should go unto the heathen." In this case, evidently, a friendly agreement was sealed by giving the right hands of fellowship. From this the custom of giving the right hand of fellowship upon suitable occasions spread throughout Christendom and joining right hands became a part of the Christian marriage ceremony. The custom of hand shaking certainly existed before Shakespeare's day, for he refers to it many times as a kind of pledge or social greeting. It is not confined to English-speaking nations.

JAPS FULL OF SUPERSTITION

Have More Foolish Beliefs, According to Traveler, Than Any Other People on the Earth.

"When I was a very young man I was filled with superstitious ideas," said a "globe trotter." "They were thoroughly dispelled from my mind, however, after a visit to Japan. In that country there is a superstition surrounding practically everything. The Japanese housewife, for instance, will never sweep out a room immediately after anyone has left it, for fear of driving away the luck. At a Japanese marriage it is not considered wise for either the bride or bridegroom to wear purple. It is held that purple is a color likely to fade and that the marriage will not be of long duration. Perhaps the strangest ideas are those which prevail with regard to finger nails.

"The Japanese believe that the cutting of finger nails before starting on a journey will bring misfortune to the traveler when he reaches his destination. The howling of a dog always causes considerable perturbation, for it signifies death. It is a serious matter for a woman to step over an eggshell. It is the belief of the country that if she does so she will go mad. There is a great fear of ghosts in Japan and many of the natives keep lights burning throughout the night in the belief that the flame will drive them away. One of the superstitions is put to practical use. Japanese children are told that if they tell a lie an imp will pull out their tongues."

CITY IN BEAUTIFUL SETTING

First Sight of Constantinople Cannot Fail to Impress Even the Most Satiated Globe Trotter.

However many descriptions of Constantinople may have been read or heard previously, the actual sight of it must certainly come to every one with a feeling almost of astonishment at the sheer beauty of the place. Certainly it can be a matter of surprise to no one that Constantine chose Byzantium as the spot from which to rule the East, for surely no city ever had a more magnificent situation.

Whether seen from the dock of the steamer, as it nears Constantinople, coming up from the sea of Marmora, or from the head of the Golden Horn, or from the heights of Pera opposite, or even from the Galata bridge, Stamboul, rising from the brilliantly blue waters which surround it on three sides, must always take first place for loveliness among all the beautiful cities of the world. In May, when all the Judas trees are a mass of pinkish blossom and the wistaria hangs in pendant pale mauve masses above the narrow streets between the old wooden houses, Stamboul is perhaps beautiful above all months in the year.

Mexico Had Printing Press in 1537.

Mexico had a printing press about a hundred years earlier than the United States, or, to be exact, in 1537. The first works printed upon it were naturally by authors born in Spain who had come to America. The claim that the first book by a native-born American was written by a Mexican, and struck from this press, has stood undisputed for many years. A recently published article in a recent number of the New Monthly magazine, Inter-America, presents a well documented discussion of the relative claims, in which the author concludes that the honor still remains with Mexico.

The First Book, in his finding, by a native American author was printed by Juan de Leon, in Sevilla, in the year 1594.

There exist copies of this priceless edition in the collection of the Hispanic Society of America, in New York, in that of the Duke de Serclaes in Sevilla.

When Alchemy Flourished.

The cult of alchemy was at its zenith during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, holding the place with many that religion did with others. People believed implicitly in the existence of the philosopher's stone, and pinned their faith to its potency to an incredible extent. It was, of course, in the great majority of cases, a matter of suggestion accepted by those who were on the outlook for the means of increasing wealth. And there were many who drew no distinction between the philosopher's stone, which was supposed to have the power of transmuting the base into the noble metals, and what was called the elixir of life, a substance which would promote and preserve health and increase longevity. Thus the appeal was also made to credulity through the desire for health and the fear of disease.

Measuring the Height of Clouds.

A scientist attached to one of the bureaus at Washington has been engaged in measuring the height of clouds by photography. Simultaneous pictures of a cloud were made by two cameras placed 600 feet apart and connected by telegraph wires. From the amount of displacement of the cloud caused by viewing it alternately from each end of the 600-foot base line its height could be calculated. Some of the "mackerel sky" clouds photographed were seven and a quarter miles high. The loftiest clouds whose elevation was thus measured belonged to the type known as cirrus, or "feet cloud," the height of which was a little more than seventeen miles.