

**Tillamook Jottings.**

Indian Louise, a county charge, is dead.

J. Altenburger died at Blaine from the flu. He was a cheesemaker and made cheese at the Upper Nestucca Valley creamery.

A southwest rain and wind storm struck Tillamook county in the early hours of this morning, which was the first "hummer" this winter.

A telegram was received this morning that G. F. Apsley died in Portland the previous day. The deceased resides in this city and recently lost a child. He is a member of the order of moose.

Joint Representative C. J. Edwards was appointed on the following committees: Commerce and navigation, forestry and conservation, railroads and transportation (chairman), and salaries of public officials.

The Shakespeare Club met at the home of Mrs. B. C. Lamb, Jan 10, 1919, when eleven members were present. Guests of the afternoon were Mesdames Haltom, Koch and Robinson. The afternoon was spent reading the first chapter of Cymbaline, after which a guessing game was introduced which afforded much merriment. Mrs. Crenshaw was the prize winner. A delicious luncheon was served which all present enjoyed.

**The Flu Situation.**

The flu situation in Tillamook is not growing any better, in fact, it is somewhat worse in the rural districts. Three deaths are reported this week two in the Beaver district and one in the north part of the county. J. Altenburger and Mrs. Trinkley were the persons who died in the south part of the county.

The City Council met on Wednesday evening and took under consideration a drastic ordinance to grapple with the flu situation.

Another meeting will be held this evening for that purpose.

**Opening vs. Closing Schools**

Postal cards were sent out to parents of the public school children to ascertain whether they favored or disfavored opening the public school, and of 191 replies 148 were in favor of closing and 43 in favor of opening the schools. This is an overwhelming majority and shows distinctly the sentiment of the parents.

Tillamook, Ore., Jan 16, 1919  
Editor Headlight:

Herewith summary of results in reply to my circular of last week for an expression as to public opinion regarding matter in connection with the present "flu" epidemic.

Question 1.—Are you in favor of prohibiting all gatherings of people, in schools, churches, lodges, fire meetings, card rooms, pool rooms, dances, crowds in stores, etc.?

Answers received, Yes, 74 No 58.

Question 2.—Are you in favor of strictly quarantining the individual "flu" cases and home where confined till he or she is assuredly past the state of communicating the disease, and prohibiting visits to and from the home, and for prohibiting the indiscriminate mixing with other people by those immediately waiting on the patient or those otherwise exposed to the disease, till time for taking and communicating the disease is past?

Answers received: Yes 141. No 3.

From this report it would appear that the question is not as one regarding the public 1, but practically all are decidedly in favor of No. 2. I believe, however, after talking with several that voted against being in favor of closing meetings that no serious objection will be made providing a strict and impartial closing order is made for a short time, and providing the individual quarantine of those having or exposed to the "flu" be enforced strictly.

Respectfully,  
Erwin Harrison.

**For Sale For a Short Time Only.**

One of the best ranches in Tillamook County, close to town, fine improvements, good buildings, electric lights, thoroughly up to date. This has never been offered for sale before and is only on the market now for a brief period. It will pay you to see Everson.

**Help Find Work for Soldiers**

"Reports gathered from all reliable sources in Oregon show today that there are approximately five thousand men out of employment in the states," says Wilfred F. Smith, Federal Director U. S. Employment Service.

It was to meet an emergency of this sort and devise some methods of relief that the Reconstruction Convention was called in Portland by Mayor George L. Baker last week, at which representatives from nearly every section in the state were present. Out of the session came the knowledge that immediate action is required.

Hundreds of soldiers are being discharged every day and returning to their homes to once more enter civil pursuits. Some have been unable to secure employment, and where others have been given their old places upon their return, the civilian who held the job now finds himself lacking for other work.

Large bodies of idle men are not conducive to the welfare of this state of a community, and the cooperation from every source that has any influence is sought to relieve the situation.

It is hoped that this will not be looked upon as a pessimistic view, but a plain statement of cold facts. The attention of every employer in the state is directed to the situation and they are urged to expand a little if possible. Those who have delayed some needed improvement until after the war should start it now. If each employer of labor will arrange to absorb only a few of the idle men the new problems will be easy of solution.

Unemployment breeds soup houses, and soup houses have no place in any well regulated community. Then, it may breed something worse.

Questionnaires in the form of a blank card will be mailed to all employers in the state this week. Upon being filled out and returned to the Federal Director with the information asked for he will know exactly how many men may be placed throughout the state.

**Letter from Serg. C. M. Hall.**

Contress, France,  
Dec. 4, 1918.

Dearest Mother,  
I received one of your most welcome letters tonight, and will answer it now. Of course I am well. You mentioned in your letter about me being at the front. Now the ban of censorship has been lifted somewhat, so I will make this an explanatory letter.

To begin with we were on dock guard last winter at St. Nazaire, where we landed on the 27th of December, also Provost guard. We were there for a little over three months, then we moved east to St. Aignou, where our divisional headquarters were, and is still located. From there we walked over to Contres, a distance of 17 kilometers, or about 10 miles, carrying all our possessions on our backs. Then we took up our abode in French attics as our billets. We were issued gas masks and helmets. This was last April and May. After about a week's drill we began to lose our private soldiers. An order, for instance, would come in for 40 men to go to mounted Military Police, but most went directly to the front. We lost all our company but about forty-five non-coms.

We drilled for about six weeks about eight hours a day, with two hikes a day to our drill field, which is over three miles from the village. During this time we went to Lyons. We had a memorable trip, seeing most of southern France. Then the drafted men began to come in. We had from 25 to 50 men each to drill. We outfitted them and sent them on to the front after from five to seven days here.

We—that is the two battalions of the 162nd Inf. have drilled over 25,000 replacement men to fill in the gaps. I went to 3rd corps school for a course in gas defence.

I had been on several convoy trips to the front, but never got to visit Paris until I went on the last one, after having returned from school. Then went on a pass to St. Malo, so you see I have had lots of traveling and have seen the greater part of France.

On these convoy trips, we take our men right up into the front line, and were often up right under shell fire. We were often up there for a week at a time. So I do know considerable about it. We are marking time now, and drilling has slackened up a little. Don't know anything as yet about returning. It is very muddy here, not very cold, thank goodness. If it was like a year ago, I know we would not be so very comfortable without a stove. I sent you a small package with some trinkets. Don't fail to keep the shell cap, it will make a good paper weight. I picked it up hot just back of the lines.

Chaplin Gilbert has left us for a better position. We have another, though not so satisfactory. We have our regiment at church every Sunday.

You can see by the address that I have been made Sergeant.  
Much love from, Cliff.

**NAVY BEST PLACE FOR HIM**

Reason Why That Department of the Service Would Be Most Appropriate for the Town Drunk.

The town was not exceptional. It had a weekly newspaper which had an editor who ran it seemingly on natural gas, and it had a town teller of fish stories, and it had a town pump. But this town wouldn't be complete without a town drunkard, and this town, somewhere in America, of course had him. The drunkard, as is usually the case, was the subject for much earnest conversation among the children, and home-loving elders would hold him up as a horrible example to their worldly ignorant heirs. This drunkard was not unusual, either. He had his spree, and his alternating moods when he would "hit the sawdust trail." The war came on, and it shared with the drunkard as a topic of equal importance for the town. Many of the boys enlisted. Some of them went into the infantry; others into other branches of the service.

One evening the banker's little son came in earlier than usual from his inevitable baseball game.

"The old drunk's enlisted!" he announced breathlessly to the family, who always did manage to get started eating before the young son did.

"What?" demanded his father. "I saw him drunk this morning."

"Yes, I know," replied the son. "Everybody saw him drunk. But Tom McDonald, the big kid that goes to high school, and is a sophomore, an' umpires our games, an' thinks he knows everything about everybody, well, he said he did. 'Ole Drunk's gone again,' I said. 'Yep,' answered Tom. 'I heard he'd joined the tanks.' Now, what do you think of that?"

"He'd better join the navy," muttered the banker, as he slowly buttered his war-bread.

**PERTINENT REMARKS.**

Secretary of Labor Wilson wants the government to build one million houses at three thousand dollars each. We know they would want to present every deserving democrat with a house and lot before the big show was over.

Attention is called to the lavish use of first person pronoun in the speech delivered to Congress by President Wilson on his way to the boat. "There seems to be a big 'I' in 'President' as well as in 'Kaiser'."

It cost the American people about \$18,100,000,000 to run the war government and make loans to the allies in the year ending Tuesday, December 31st, according to computations from treasury reports.

Although hostilities ceased nearly two months ago, the government's outlay each day is mounting on account of the liquidation of tremendous war contracts, and Treasury officials said indications are that the demands on the government in the first month of the new year may be even more than for December.

The reason eggs are so high is because the price of chickens is so high and the price of chickens is so high because eggs are so valuable. The same theory accounts for the milk's getting into the coconuts.

What has become of the old-fashioned Democrat who was violently opposed to all vain pomp and glory and especially to royal flubdubbery? He is now puffing out his chest because a Democratic President at dinner with His Majesty the King of England at Buckingham Palace on gold dishes worth fifteen million dollars.

What a time some people have with their press agents. William Bayard is following into the discard by Geo. Creel, who has just given up the job of discovering America to Europe.

When President Wilson tells the French people what a tough time he had pushing the American people into the war, the said people, recalling the 1916 campaign slogan, just grin.

Secretary Baker says the government has spent more money in the past couple of years than anybody ever dreamed of, and that none of it has stuck to anybody's hands. Important, if true, but if true it may be because the money has been moving so fast it didn't have time to stick around anywhere.

The United States Supreme Court has decided that news is property. A good bit of the news handed out to us during the past year or two, however, has been damaged goods.

Under political ownership railway service cost the people of the United States \$130,000,000 more in September, 1918, than under private ownership in 1917, and virtually all of this increase was used up in increased operating costs. Yet there was an actual decrease in travel, due to the increased cost of fares, and there was probably no greater volume of freight than in the preceding year. Great is politicalized industry!

**WHAT OUR DEFENDERS COST**

At Home It Is \$327 and Overseas \$428 a Year for Each Man in the Service.

Statistics have been collected by the clothing and equipage, subsistence, conservation, reclamation and hardware and metals division of the quartermasters' corps, United States army, to indicate just what it costs a year to maintain a soldier overseas and in the United States.

These, according to the Army and Navy Journal, show that the cost is \$423.47 a year to equip and maintain a soldier overseas and \$327.78 to equip and maintain one in the United States. Subsistence, figured at 60 cents a day, amounts to \$251.85 yearly for each man overseas; figured at 51 cents a day in the United States, it amounts to \$180.80. The cost of the initial equipment for the soldier the first year in the United States is \$115.30, while the cost of his additional equipment for the first year overseas is \$42.41.

Thus it appears that if the soldier going overseas did not take with him a great deal of his equipment already supplied in the United States the contrast between the cost of equipping and maintaining a soldier in this country and abroad would be much more marked. Not only is the amount of equipment needed abroad greater than that needed in this country, but the statistics of the conservation and reclamation division show that equipment and clothing overseas are subject to much harder use, wear out more quickly and are less effectively reclaimed than similar material, clothing and equipment used in the United States. The amount of reclamation of each individual soldier's equipment in this country is \$75.80 a year, while the amount of reclamation of similar material abroad is but \$33.31.

**AFRICAN DEMAND FOR LACES**

Trade of That Section Sure to Be Well Worth Cultivating, According to a Consular Report.

No laces, embroideries or dress trimmings of any kind are produced in West Africa. Of machine-made goods, principally cotton, large quantities are imported, being supplied chiefly by England, France and Switzerland. The native women use them in embroidered under and top skirts, chemises, chemisettes and kimonos.

This is true as regards the native women in all West Africa, even in the far interior. They fancy the top chemisette, or short chemise, worn as a kimono. For the most part the goods are embroidered, but many have begun to wear garments with insertions and laces. Light figured and flowered velvets and dimities are well liked in Senegal.

Many of the women are seen wearing some of the best qualities of these goods, especially the velvets, though, of course, the cheaper grades of the dimities find a larger sale. While no statistics of importers are available, the trade undoubtedly is of sufficient importance to cultivate. All the large importers are more or less interested in these articles, as in cotton goods generally, and would appreciate samples with price lists.—Consular Report.

**New and Powerful Explosive.**  
For many years mercury fulminate has held its place as a detonating substance superior to all others. Of recent years, however, its place has been threatened by other compounds which bid fair to replace it. One of the most promising of these is lead azide, a salt of hydronitric acid. This acid forms a great number of salts, as mercury azide, silver azide and sodium azide. Large crystals of lead azide and mercury azide have been found to be very sensitive to mechanical shock, says the Scientific American, the sensitiveness increasing with the size of the crystals. Even the breaking of a single large crystal is said to bring about explosion. Crystals as large as 3 mm. in length, when dry, often explode when brushed with a feather.

**Contrivance Defies Germs.**  
A Baltimore woman, Miss Cornelia Fiske, has devised a simple scheme to prevent the possibility of contamination when making use of a common drinking glass. It consists of a square of rather stiff waxed paper, folded through the center, and when desiring a thirst quencher of any kind the paper is placed over the edge of the glass and the lips then can not come in contact with the glass and therefore there is no exchange of germs. A supply of these papers can be carried conveniently in the purse or pocket, or they may be made more substantially of celluloid or some other equally suitable material and one of the lip protectors made to do a prolonged term of duty.

**Self-Sacrifice.**  
"Has the war made any change in Sponzeleigh?"  
"I should say so!"  
"In what respect?"  
"Sponzeleigh says that in view of the fact that his friends are buying Liberty bonds and contributing to war philanthropies, he considers it his patriotic duty not to borrow more than \$5 at a time from any of them."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

**Cause for Thanks.**  
"I met a real optimist the other day," said the war hospital surgeon, "a fellow to whom I certainly doff my hat. He had lost a leg and when they picked him up the first thing he said was: 'Thank God it was the leg with the rheumatism!'"

**COAXING YOU TO SMILE.**

Nothing Doing.

Apropos of the attempts that are continually being made to assassinate the bolshevik leaders of Russia, Ring Lardner, the humorist said: "Charlotte Corday stabbed Marat in his bath. Dora Kaplan wasn't so successful with Lennie. She did her best, but, of course, to catch a bolshevik in a bath tub is an utter impossibility."

**Where He Belonged.**

"A great business success must have honesty for its keystone," said President Grace, of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

"A dishonest business never develops. There's no hope for the business of Grocer Boggs.

"What ye been doin' down the cellar so long?" snarled Grocer Boggs at his new boy.

"Been cleanin' out the quart molasses measure, sir," the boy answered, lightly. "It was so clogged up it only held about a pint."

"Say, you're fired!" growled the grocer. "You go home and tell your father to educate you for the ministry."

**Spertos Versenkt.**

He was a professional conjurer. "Now, ladies and gentlemen," he said, with a wave of his hand, "this is the magic cabinet. I invite any lady in the audience to enter this cabinet. I will then close the door, and when it shall be opened again the lady will have disappeared, leaving no trace." There was an impressive silence until a little, undersized man in the second row turned to an enormous woman, who sat by him, and breathed eagerly: "Maria, dear, won't you oblige the gentleman?"

**Getting What We Want.**

Since America wants nothing at the peace table, she will probably draw "the part that went over the fence last."

The press agents said that President Wilson, visiting the soldiers at the front looked "weary and worn." Two days later the same press agents reported, in connection with President Wilson's reception in London, that he "looked extremely well." Let the sob-sisters get together, so we will really know when it is up to us to cry softly.

It must be admitted that the Democratic politicians show a positive genius in making a dozen public jobs sprout where only one grew before.

When President Wilson said to the soldiers that every man in this country was eager to go to war and that it really took more moral courage to stay than to go, was he thinking of friends Edsel Ford and the Scripps brothers?

General Crowder declares the selective service law has sounded "taps to the volunteer system of raising armies in the United States. In 18 months it registered 23,740,000 Americans, put 3,000,000 fighters in the field and held in readiness for training 2,000,000 more. He believes the law will remain our permanent method of raising an army.

**Chamberlain's Tablets.**

When you are troubled with indigestion or constipation, take Chamberlain's Tablets. They strengthen the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. Indigestion is usually accompanied by constipation and is aggravated by it. Chamberlain's Tablets cause a gentle movement of the bowels, relieving the constipated condition.—Paid Ad.

**Weekly Health Talks**

What Doctor Pierce Has Done For Humanity!  
BY DOCTOR PIERCE.

It has always seemed to me that Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., should be placed near the top when a list of America's great benefactors is written. He studied and conquered human diseases to a degree that few realize. Whenever he found a remedy that overcame disease, he at once announced it in the newspapers and told where it could be bought at a small price. He did not follow the usual custom of keeping the ingredients secret, so that the rich only could afford to buy the medicine, but openly printed the name of each root and herb he used. And so to-day the names of Dr. Pierce and his medicines are widely known, and they stand for better health and better citizenship.

One of this great physician's most successful remedies is known as Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. These are little, sugar-coated pills, composed of Mayapple, leaves of aloë, root of jalap—things that Nature grows in the ground. These Pellets are safe because they move the bowels gently, leaving no bad after-effects, as so many pills do. Very often they make a person who takes them feel like a new man or woman, for they cleanse the intestines of hard, decayed and poisonous matter that accumulates when one is constipated. If you are constipated, by all means go to your druggist and get some of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They may prove to be the very thing your system requires to make you well and happy.

**Very Likely.**  
"The political and military situation this month will be in one respect like the family one."  
"How so?"  
"There will be a carving up of Turkey about Thanksgiving."

**Ostentatious Words.**  
Why cannot scientific persons who undertake to be informing to the public learn to display their learning less ostentatiously and to convey their meaning more intelligibly? One health authority tells us profoundly that "anorexia" also is present with Spanish influenza. We take this, from the dictionary, to mean loss of appetite, which really would not be a bad thing these days; but unless it is assumed that nobody but medical men are to have the disease, it might be well to give the miscellaneous lay public a chance to know what may all it.

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