

WRONG IDEA OF GREATNESS

By No Means Always Achieved by Those Who Have Made a Big Noise in the World.

We make bold to say that there is a general misconception in the minds of people throughout the world as to what really constitutes a great life.

Unless a man or a woman has been in the public view with whatever service was rendered, unless his or her picture has been in newspapers and books, unless, in short, they have "made a noise," we do not consider that the lives they led were great lives.

This is not only a harmful misconception; it is a mistake and its consequences are, from a moral point of view, extremely vicious.

Suppose you are walking in the fields or in the forests and you come across a strange kind of bug or insect. You are curious to know what it is. Well, you can secure a book in almost any public library that will tell you just what you want to know. That book was written and compiled by some man who did nothing his whole life long but study bugs, cataloging them, learning their tribe and origin and the habits of their existence.

Other men have spent their lives in equally humble capacities, but adding always to the world's sum of knowledge. The drug that soothes your pain, the spectacles by which you renew your worn-out eyes, the fire you cook with and that warms you—these and millions other of your blessings and delights were worked out of nature's secret storehouses for you by patient students whose names you do not know.

These are the great lives. These are the lives that have blessed the lives of all who followed after them. And the men and women who led such lives were great people though they went down to their graves unhonored and unnamed.

DEEDS RATHER THAN WORDS

Accomplishments, Even Though Great, Less Much of Their Merit When Made Subjects of Boast.

The habit of boasting is not a sign of merit. It is rather the reverse. A really brave man allows his deeds to speak for him, and they always will if they are great and strong enough, remarks the *Ohio State Journal*. These are great days for boasting, for there is much to be proud of. We are proud of our country, of our sacrifices, of our privations, of our sorrows, but they are apt to lose their merit by our boasting about them. The testimony of a worthy deed is not expressed in words but in a quiet and noble life. We heard a man tell of a heroic deed in which he was the hero, but one wouldn't know it from what he said, and yet somehow in his very tone and his pride for others one could easily see whose was the honor of it. There is one phase of boasting which is very distasteful, and that is the sort which makes ourselves the greatest people on earth. Of course we are, but we don't know it from what the boasters say. We only know it by hearing of the acts of our heroes, who are apt not to mention it at all. We learn of our own nobility by feeling it in our hearts and not by reading it in the newspapers or hearing the orators tell it.

Muskrats Predict

It is a strange fact that in November the muskrats begin to build their homes and gradually enlarge them by adding more material, says Edward F. Bigelow in *Boys' Life*. For this reason it is said that, according to the height of the muskrat house, so is to be the cold of the winter—that is, the higher the house the colder the weather. This is an error. It has been claimed by the old timers, and the error still is perpetuated, that the muskrats build their houses 20 inches higher and very much warmer for long winters than for short ones. There are many foolish sayings regarding the month as an index to what the winter will be, the prediction extending on even into the following March. Scouts can do a good turn if they will prove, by their appreciation of the month, that it has been maligned by these predictions and traditions. The month is charming and beautiful.

Evil in Small Talk

There's enough small talk with its vicious insinuations in every idle group to make candidates for the madhouse.

What men say causes other men to think. What men think determines their conduct. Given the suggestion that you are crazy the chances are that you will either resent it strenuously or begin to act a little queer. And then one of your professed friends will come along and confide to you that you are acting a little queer. It's no wonder some folks go daffy. Little yarns without foundation keep stirring up things that even the angels could not keep straight. So the only remedy is to apply the censor. Let folks talk. Take out the good and let the rest go where it belongs.

Half-Way Point

Justine lived next door to Betty. The two were constantly together. Occasionally their mothers thought it best to keep them apart for a while. One day Betty came in and said: "Mother, Justine can't come over. Can I go over there?" "No, not today," her mother said. "Well, then, we will sit on the fence and visit," said Betty.

MANY ROADS TO LONGEVITY

People Who Have Reached Advanced Age by No Means Unanimous as to the Best Path.

Records show that more women live to be centenarians than men. When the census of the United States was taken in 1900 it was found that 6,298 persons between the ages of ninety-five and ninety-nine were living, and of this number 3,536 were women.

Miss Eliza Work, who reached the age of one hundred and five, gave as the reason for her long life that she never drank tea or coffee; Mrs. Margaret Neve, who lived to be one hundred and ten, gave as her reason that she never lacked resources and was always busy, and Mrs. Sylvia Dunham, aged one hundred and one, lived to enjoy the enthusiasm of 22 presidential campaigns. Born in July, 1800, at the age of five she rode in a stage coach, at forty in a canal boat, at ninety-nine in an electric car, and at one hundred in an automobile.

Abraham lived to be one hundred and seventy-five years old and Sarah lived to be one hundred and twenty-seven years old, and Isaac, their son, lived to be one hundred and eight, but whether a year was reckoned then as we do now is not known.

William Gladstone lived to be eighty-nine, and at the time of his death his intellect was one of the finest that the world has ever known, and he was called "the Grand Old Man." This is just one of the many cases proving a man is just as useful, if not more so, when he is old than when he is young.

INSOMNIA NOT HARD TO CURE

Easy to Tell the Cause of the Affliction and Remedy is Matter of Common Sense.

"There are two kinds of insomnia, and each has its cure," a doctor said.

"In the first kind you go to bed apparently sleepy, and as soon as your head touches the pillow, you become wide awake, and the most vivid and feverish thoughts whirl through your mind for hours. At last, sick with exhaustion, you fall asleep, but it's too late then. Too much time has been lost. You rise in the morning unrefreshed."

"In the second kind of insomnia you go to sleep all right as soon as you go to bed, but in an hour or so you wake up. You lie tossing a long while. You rise unrefreshed here, too."

"The first kind of insomnia is due to rich, undigested food clogging the stomach. The remedy is simpler meals in the evening—no pork or game or cheese or pastry, but, instead, fish or chicken, whole-meal bread, cottage cheese or milk toast."

"The second kind is due to lack of exercise. A daily half-hour's gymnastics, followed by a cold bath and a rub-down, will drive it permanently away."

Defense of Rhythm in Poetry

When a poet discards rhythm he is discarding perhaps the most powerful single artifice of poetry which is at his disposal—the particular artifice, moreover, which, more than any other, enables the poet to obtain a psychic control over his reader, to exert a sort of hypnosis over him. Rhythm is persuasive. It is the very stuff of life. It is not surprising, therefore, that things can be said in rhythm which otherwise cannot be said at all; paraphrase a fine passage of poetry into prose and in the dishevelment the ghost will have escaped. A good many champions of free verse would perhaps dispute this. They would fall back on the theory that, at any rate, certain moods more colloquial and less intense than those of the highest type of poetry, and less colloquial and more intense than those of the highest type of prose, could find their aptest expression in this form, which lies halfway between—Conrad Atkin in the Dial.

Helping One Another.

We do far more than we think to steady one another's principles, to hold one another up. A thought of the boy who must not be allowed to inherit a dishonored name has held many a man in the hour of temptation. The remembrance of wife and child has barred the way to many a wroth transaction.

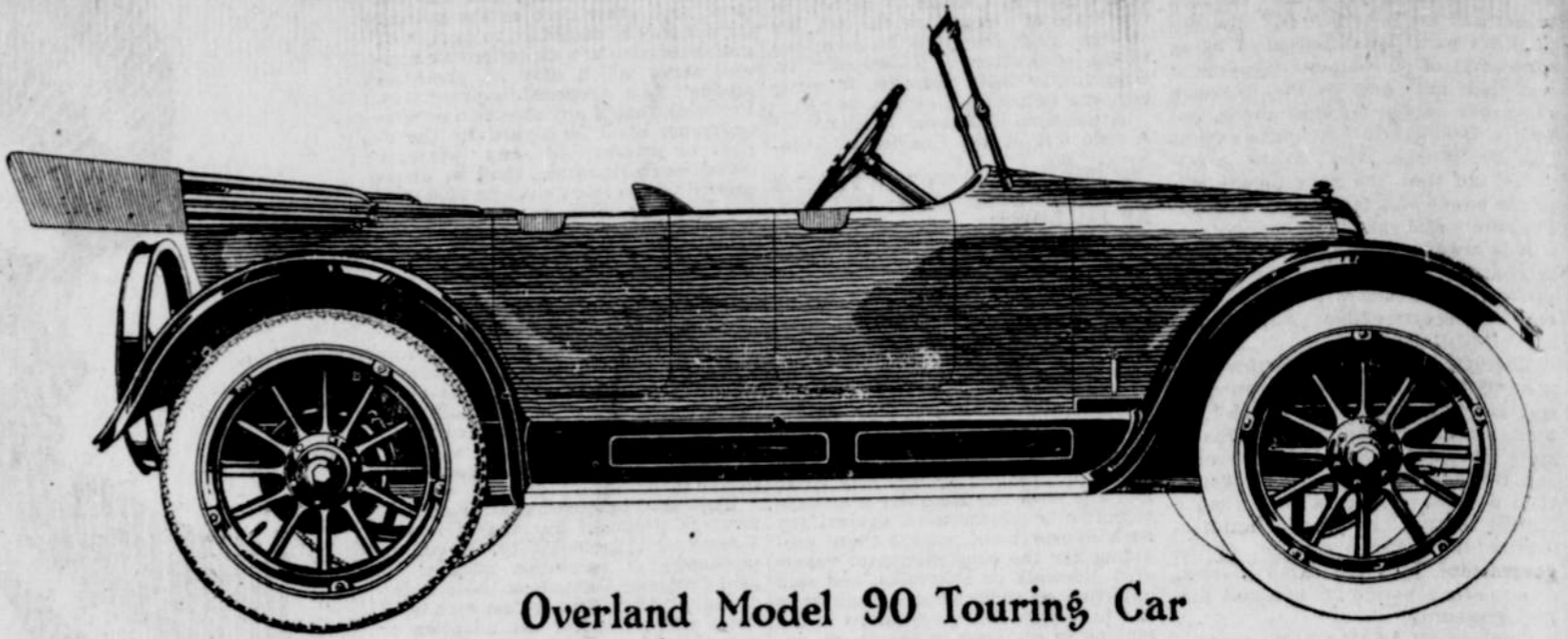
The quiet courage of every day, that does its best hour by hour and accepts as part of the day's work the losses and penalties that steadfastly doing right must often bring—this is the highest courage of all.

Many people add unnecessarily to their own anxiety by assuming cares that do not belong to them—which form no real part of their duty or their work. Some of these burdens are pure creations of one's own excited or morbid imagination, while others appertain to the life or duty of others and not to us.—Exchange.

Carrot and Radish Seed.

California is the largest producer of carrot seed. Sacramento and Yolo counties rank first, with San Joaquin, Contra Costa, Santa Clara and San Benito counties ranking as minor producers. In the production of radish seed the situation is reversed, the coast counties of California producing the bulk of the crop, and the river district being unimportant as a producer. It is also grown in the Pacific Northwest. Beet seed is grown in both the river and coast districts of California, but is probably grown more extensively around Sacramento than in any other portion of the state. Lettuce seed is grown almost exclusively near the coast sections of California.

Breaking World's Record in an Overland



Overland Model 90 Touring Car

4,370 miles—7 days—w/ith gear sealed in High.

OVERLAND MODEL 90 TRAVELS SEVEN DAYS AND NIGHTS WITHOUT STOPPING MOTOR.

Gear Was Sealed in High, Making Hardest Possible Test on all Car's Working Parts.

Remarkable automobile performances are not as frequent these days as they were four or five seasons ago; the American automobile manufacturer has attained so very high a standard of product. That may explain why so much unusual attention has been attracted during the last few days to a new world's performance by an Overland stock car, Model 90.

New from the factory, this Model 90 was taken from the salesrooms of the Carhart Motor Company at Oklahoma City, Okla., on March 29th and driven to the lobby of the Lee-Huckins hotel. There the gear shift lever was disconnected from the low middle and reverse gears, and the gear box was sealed in high. The motor was started; the car left the hotel and did not return for seven days; that was April 5th.

The Overland 90, driven by a relay of four drivers, ran night and day the motor never stopping for 168 continuous hours. The drivers had no advantage of gear shifting during the two days of rain on muddy roads and the twelve to fifteen hours they

spent each 24 hour day on good and bad city pavements, in the rush of traffic, and on the Oklahoma roads. It has been said that if a motor car will stand up on Oklahoma roads, it will endure in any other section of the world.

In these seven days and nights, during which the gear could not be shifted from high, nor the motor stopped for carburetor adjustment or spark plug change, the Model 90 broke the world's record for a test of this kind. The speedometer, carefully checked, showed that it had traveled 4,370.1 miles. That is practically one-sixth around the world, or a distance equal to a trip from New York to Los Angeles and back across the southern trail to Oklahoma City.

This remarkable non-stop performance in high gear exceeded the next best record ever made by 128.1 miles.

Another unusual record was attained by the four drivers of this Oklahoma car. The A. A. A. record for a 24-hour non-stop, gear-sealed-in-high run is 587 miles. That mileage was made in Chicago, several makes of cars competing. On only one day of its run did the Overland fail to exceed the official A. A. A. record. That was the third day—an afternoon and night of rain with muddy going under the axels. The car then fell eight miles under the mark, but its performance was so unusually high that it averaged 624.3 miles for each day of the 168

hour run. The motorists is interested in tests of this kind only as they point him to some feature of economy in operation and upkeep. The test made by E. R. Carhart, Overland distributor in Oklahoma, appears to be replete with such features. The judges of the contest were the president of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, and the managing editors of the two leading daily newspapers. Examination of their records of the Model 90's record-breaking trip show:

1. The car made a trip, exclusively in high, through city traffic, over country roads, with two days of steady Oklahoma downpour to contend with, at a cost of one and 17-100 cents for gasoline and oil for each of the 4,370.1 miles traveled.

2. Gasoline can be saved by proper shifting of gears under varying traffic conditions. The Model 90's record is declared to be unusually good under the no gear-shift conditions. Burning a 59 test gasoline, it averaged 20.66 miles for each gallon.

3. Only 5 7-8 gallons of oil were needed. The oil cost \$4.70.

4. Champion spark plugs were used. None was changed nor adjusted during the seven days continuous driving.

5. Federal tires were used. There were three punctures only. Wouldn't the man or woman who drives be content to undertake a transcontinental trip if he thought he would

cause no more tire trouble than that?

Four controls were established for change of drivers and refilling with gasoline and oil. The captain of the driving team was Linn Mathewson, well known in the east and middle west as a famous racing driver on the speedway tracks. He is now the retail manager of the Carhart Motor Company at Oklahoma City.

The Oklahoma public was advised in advance of the test. The daily newspapers bulletined the progress of the run each day. In addition, to that publicity, Mr. Carhart arranged to flash on the motion picture screens of the city, the car's mileage every four hours. The run was officially started by F. W. A. Vesper, the president of the National Dealers' Association.

This amazing demonstration of the economy possibilities of the light weight American car of high-grade manufacture is already reflected in an increasing inquiry in this and adjoining territories for motor cars. It is estimated that there will be an appreciable shortage of motor cars this year—the first free season after the restrictions of the war-munitions production. The local dealer of the Overland, Charles F. Pankow points out that while this run has produced a very great many inquiries for the Model 90, conceded to be one of the most successful of American automobiles, the production of these cars has been limited this year by the parent company in Toledo.

Price \$1,155 Tillamook. Can make delivery immediately.

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Tillamook Oregon.

The Public and its Bread.

One of the reasons given by the employing bakers why a certain percentage of their employes must work all night is that the public demands fresh bread, "today's bread." They say that bread older than is unsatisfactory bread.

Theoretically the employing bakers may be right. The public has become accustomed to demand a good deal, including much that is not good for it. That lesson was very legibly inscribed during the war, when people learned to eat, if they did not particularly like, bread other than that made of pure white flour. White flour, some experts say, has "all the good taken out of it." Not a few per-

sons, however, learned to like the less refined war bread, and some have found that the coarse breads are good for their general health.

So it would be with bread that is not made the day it is eaten. Medical and dietary experts declare that bread a day or two old is better for the human system than that which is soft by reason of its freshness. If this, then, is the chief obstacle to peace in the local baking industry it ought to be removed without serious difficulty for the good of Chicago's composite alimentary tract.—Chicago Daily News.

Small Sums Grow.

Never despise small savings no matter how you are situated.

Arrange to put aside at least a small sum of money regularly. Never allow yourself to believe that your circumstances will not permit you to practice thrift. If you do not show ability to save at least something today, you will have even a harder fight on your hands in the future. Remember above all things that the smallest amounts systematically laid by will become big, bounteous, welcome sums in the years to come.

If you are able to put away only \$2.50 a month, you will have \$386 in ten years, if your savings are deposited at 4 per cent compound interest; \$3 a month will amount to \$442; \$4 a month will become \$589; \$4.50 a month will grow to \$663; \$5 a month will total \$737; \$6 a month will become \$885; \$7.50 a month will sum up \$1106; and \$10 a month a month or less than \$2.50 a week will yield the comfortable total of \$1475 in one decade. Any amount deposited at 4 per cent compound interest will more than double itself in fifteen years, save \$5 a month, deposit it a 4 per cent compound interest, and in fifteen years you will have \$1241, and \$1848 in twenty years.

Bear in mind that careless spending will pull you down just as rapidly as systematic saving will build you up. If you waste \$2 a week for a year you have rendered useless at least \$2600 of capital, figuring the interest at the small rate of 4 per cent. Multiply these figures by millions and you will have an appreciation of the tremendous amount of capital rendered impotent each year—capital which should be doing its share in building up the nation, de-

veloping our resources and contributing to the happiness and well being of all our people.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, on the 9th day of May, 1919, and to me directed, on a judgment and decree of foreclosure entered in said Court on the 5th day of May, 1919, in a suit wherein Scandinavian-American Bank, a corporation was plaintiff and G. E. Walling and J. Louise Walling, his wife; Walter R. Rossman; Meier & Frank Co., a corporation; and E. L. Barnett were defendants, and in which the plaintiff recovered judgment against the defendants G. E. Walling, and J. Louise Walling, his wife; and each of them, for the sum of \$4,425.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from July 9, 1915, and for \$400.00 attorney fees, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from May 5, 1919, and for costs and disbursements of this suit, taxed at \$48.00, and commanding me to sell all the real property hereinafter described, to satisfy the same, now therefore by virtue thereof, I will on Saturday the 21st day of June, 1919, at 10 o'clock a.m., on said date, at the Court House in Tillamook, said County and State, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and in-

terest of the said defendants; and all of them in and to the following described real property, situated in Tillamook County, Oregon, to-wit: Lots No. 10, 11 and 12 in Block 14, and Lots No. 10 and 11 in Block 15, Lake Lytle, Tillamook County, Oregon. Dated May 21, 1919.

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

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CALL FOR BIDS FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS

Notice is hereby given, that Tillamook City, Oregon, invites proposals for the improvement of that portion of 7th Street in Tillamook City extending from Stillwell Avenue to Miller Avenue, by paving the same together with provisions for curbs, surface drainage and other appurtenances, all in accordance with plans and specifications therefor on file in the office of the City Recorder. Bids will be received up to Thursday, the 5th day of June, 1919, at 8 o'clock P.M. All proposals or bids must be accompanied by certified checks for 5 per cent of the amount of the bid, payable to Tillamook City as a guaranty that the successful bidder will enter into contract and furnish approved bond for the construction of said improvement within a reasonable time after contract is awarded. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Bids should be addressed to the undersigned at Tillamook City, Oregon.

Frances B. Stranahan,
City Recorder.

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