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BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL LADIES, recognizing the many advantages in a personal checking account, will find us ready to do everything possible to make their transactions with this bank a pleasure to them.

TO THE FARMER AND RANCHER, our membership in the Federal Reserve System is an advantage. It gives us a broad and practical ability to meet their particular needs. The same connection serves the Business Man. Here each of these differing lines of endeavor will find that conferences with our officers often bring out advantages which anxiety and business cares have hidden from them.

TO THE THRIFTY, we offer 4% interest compounded twice yearly for their savings plus the security of a Strong Home Owned Bank.

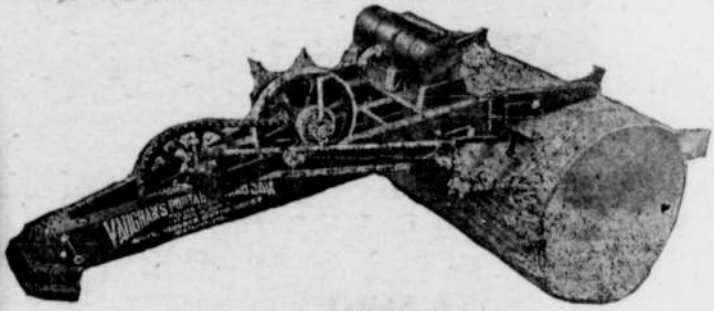
TO THE VISITORS IN THIS SECTION, this bank is a place for them to enter and feel at home and they are invited to call and make their desires known.

In the final analysis, it will be found that this institution is governed by a spirit of helpfulness, and, whatever your business interests in this section may be, you can confidently rely upon its cordial, intelligent and personal co-operation.

TILLAMOOK COUNTY BANK
The Strong Home Bank

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By banking here—you place your account under the supervision of the NATIONAL banking Laws and Regulations.

DIRECTORS:

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JOHN MORGAN, Farmer. C. J. EDWARDS, Mgr. C. Power, Co.
B. C. LAMB, Building Material. W. J. RIECHERS, Vice-Pres. and Mgr.

The First National Bank
TILLAMOOK, OREGON

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Dr. E. L. Glaisyer,
VETERINARIAN,
County Dairy Herd Inspector

BELL PHONE, MAIN 3. MUTUAL PHONE

Public Questions are Aply Discussed.

Detroit Free Press: "Woodrow Wilson is primarily responsible for the failure of the Paris treaty to obtain ratification in the United States Senate. He had been given plenty of warning regarding what would happen if he undertook to impose his particular program on the Senate against the better judgment of the majority of the members; but he refused to listen to advice. At home he defied his critics, abroad he told the old world that there really was no divergence of American sentiment on the subject of the league covenant. His refusal to give in to the moderate reservation under the leadership of Senator Lodge may have been politics but it was not statesmanship."

Cincinnati Inquirer, of Democratic faith says: "No man can calculate what will follow the rejection of the pigeon-holing of the treaty of peace, now threatened. The world may be plunged back into blood, or the old and hateful military system necessary to maintain the balance of power may be restored, with its collateral ascendancy of kings, unfeeling sources of wars in themselves. There is now no human way of measuring the consequences. It is deplorable to be compelled to consider the fact that the element of personality enters into this situation, and, while his political enemies are themselves not without blame in this respect. President Wilson is largely responsible for the state of affairs. This responsibility attaches because his policy of handling the treaty negotiations had the appearance of being unwise, as it excluded representation of the coordinate United States Senate."

Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph: "Whether the treaty is dead or not, the blow that laid it low was delivered by the President himself when he decided to make it a one man agreement. One-man government never did have the approval of the people of America and it never will. One man's opinion as to what is good for the nation with respect to its international relations and obligations cannot be forced upon the country. If the President is really desirous of saving any portion of the treaty he will have to make concessions. If he can satisfy a majority of the Republicans of the Senate and continue to hold the whip over the usual number of Democrats, he may be able to get the treaty through in some form at the regular session of Congress opening in December. If he will not yield on any points he certainly cannot complain if others are equally hard-headed."

Kansas City Star: "A great feeling of relief swept over the country this morning when it learned that the visionary attempt to plunge the United States into the intrigues of old world politics had been defeated. The vote in the Senate against ratification represented the sentiment of the nation. The country is against abandoning the international policy which has proved its worth over more than a century of national existence. It is against taking a hand in the intricate game of European politics with nations of different standards of morality and of passionate ambitions. It is against assuming the mortal obligation to send its soldiers overseas to fight in some obscure quarrel in which it had no concern. It is against throwing overboard the principle under which it freed Cuba and helped save civilization in the great war—the principles of developing on this side of the ocean a strong and just nation which can best serve humanity by holding itself free to interfere in European or Asiatic affairs only in emergencies, the existence of the emergency to be determined by itself and not by a foreign council."

New York Tribune: "Senator Hitchcock says he is strongly in favor of compromise—now. Why wasn't he strongly in favor of it when the treaty was before the senate in committee of the whole and compromise was in order and thoroughly practicable? The Nebraska Senator expresses a regret strangely at odds with his attitude during the long treaty struggle. What was the main obstacle to an agreement on a form of ratification which could have been supported by sixty-four senators? Looking back most fair-minded men will agree that it was Mr. Hitchcock or his principal whose agent he was. Nearly every member of the mild reservationist group has testified that the Democratic leader wouldn't discuss compromise with them. He took the stand originally that ratification should be unconditional. He banked on the success of President Wilson's appeal to the nation. Mr. Hitchcock now talks of compromise. But the majority of the friends of the treaty have put themselves clearly on record. The minority has not. It must expect to concede more than it would have had to concede in the earlier stages of the discussion. An agreement need not be despised of. Yet it can be obtained only if the minority frees itself from dependence on outside judgments. Until the Democratic Senators begin to speak and act for themselves there will be little hope of that union of forces which will make ratification possible."

WOULD SEE ENDING

Some People of Today Want to Live Merely to Satisfy their Curiosity.

The old Arab who refused to have an operation to restore his eyesight on the ground that he had seen so much of the world he was tired of it, according to the Columbia Dispatch, ought to have lived in this day and age. For, verily, there is something new to be seen.

Pick up any copy of any newspaper and glance at the headlines. A dozen wars going on, a thousand complications in the affairs of men and nations, a million strange situations into which the race has fallen. So much money in the world it is a burden to carry it around. It seems; a market basket full of money for a basket full of vegetables—that is the current price of foodstuffs—with everybody complaining. And yet the ships bringing in millions of dollars' worth of diamonds, the shops filled to the ceilings with luxuries, the streets and roads jammed with pleasure cars—and folks refusing to work for less than a dollar an hour. Verily it is a strange condition, and it is going to be worth all the suffering it costs to live on just to see the finish.

We used to imagine that if we were old and disabled and had never a penny in the world, the suffering from all manner of physical infirmities, we would pray to be taken away, to obtain eternal relief from it all. But we have changed our mind in regard to it; we want to live however burdensome life may become; indeed, it occurs to us that we would be willing to undergo all manner of physical torments a few years longer, our of sheer curiosity. We are that much interested in how the world is finally going to straighten itself out—for we are optimist enough to believe that it will straighten itself out.

Chinese Eggs.

An inconspicuous item in the Sun is full of suggestions as to the future of our food supply. It records that an American provision firm has a client at Tientsin, China, who is in a position to supply large quantities of beef, eggs, poultry, potatoes and various other products to this country, and the lack of vessels with proper refrigerator space plying the Pacific presents the only obstacle to the importation of perishable foods.

At first sight it will strike one as anomalous that the oldest, most worn out, most densely populated nation in the world can possibly have large surplus supplies of food to offer to the newest, most fertile, richest, and, among the great countries least thickly populated realm. Moreover, we are used to hearing of faming in China. They are regarded as a natural, inevitable happenings, every now and then. A failure of the rice crop always brings famine to certain districts—regions holding many millions of people. Yet China can spare us "large supplies" of meat, eggs, poultry, potatoes and other things!

It might also be added that given fairly moderate ocean freight rates these foods can be delivered here at a price far below what it would cost us to raise them. There is, in fact, a very large trade in Chinese eggs. It is no new thing, and it is likely to increase, because it is easy to preserve eggs and our consuming market is uncritical.

With ships enough—and Japan is building them for Chinese-American trade as fast as she can—the Orient can follow its eggs with preserved chicken, beef and vegetables. They will find a ready market.

Why? The reason is not far to seek. With all other handicaps China has the one thing that we conspicuously lack: an immense surplus of cheap and efficient labor. It isn't a question of whether we like the contemplation of it or not, but rather a brute fact which we cannot safely ignore. With free, plentiful ocean carriers we are coming squarely into competition with Oriental production, from primary foods to the most complex manufactured articles. The Chinese egg is likely to hatch out a monstrous big bird some day.—New York Sun.

Everybody Work Farmers Demand.

At its recent three days session in Kansas City the International Farm Congress passed resolutions pointing with pride at the splendid record of increased production during the war made by the farmers, pledging them to continue to produce in such measure as may be required by future emergency, expressing friendship and good will toward labor, but viewing with apprehension the turbulent conditions prevailing in that field of production, and demanding that increased production in the factories should go along with increased agricultural output. The resolutions opposed unionization of public officials, deplored the growing tendency to idleness all classes of people, protested against the wide margin between production and retail costs, condemned profiteering and opposed further government operation of railroads. The demand voiced at the convention was that able bodied men of all classes should work as long and as hard as the farmer does.

Watchful wobbling is a pretty good policy if you can make your get-away before the finish arrives.

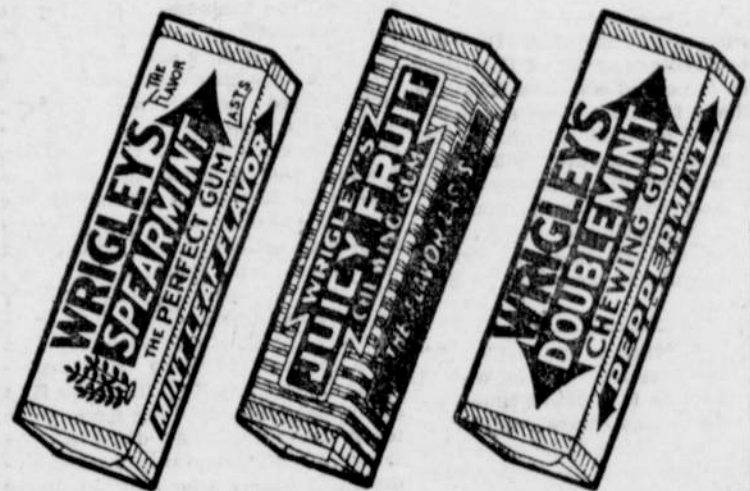
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BALL SHOP, TILLAMOOK.

Take your Horses there and get First Class Shoes for them.

I guarantee all work to be satisfactory, if not, bring it back and I will make good without extra charge.

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CARBOLIC COMPOUND is a powerful Germicidal mixture and by its use will improve general stable conditions.

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