

IN WHITE HOUSE

Biographical Data Concerning Chief Executives.

Most of the Men Honored With Highest Position Were Emphatically "of the People"—Virginia Leads in Number.

The following composite record of facts about Presidents may have interest, remarks a writer in the New York Evening Press:

Of the twenty-seven Presidents of the United States fifteen were of English ancestry, six of Scotch-Irish lineage, three of Scotch, two of Dutch and one Welsh.

In their early lives fourteen were lawyers, five were teachers, three were professional soldiers, Fillmore and Johnson were tailors, Roosevelt was a public official and Abraham Lincoln a farmer.

In the time of their elections many of them had changed their vocations—at that time nineteen were lawyers, three statesmen, two soldiers, one a farmer, one a planter, one a surveyor and four were Presidents by succession.

That most of our Presidents spent their childhood days on farms and plantations is proved by the fact that of their fathers six were planters and nine were farmers.

Harvard and William and Mary rank highest as alma maters of Presidents, with three each. Princeton graduated two; West Point, Miami, Union, Williams, Kenyon, Dickinson, Bowdoin, Hampton-Sney, Yale and the University of North Carolina one each.

Seven Presidents-to-be first saw the light of day in Virginia, six in Ohio, two in Massachusetts, three in North Carolina, one each in Vermont, New Hampshire, Kentucky and New Jersey.

Three Presidents were born in New York city. When elected, however, five were legal residents of Virginia, five of Ohio, four of New York, three of Tennessee, two of Massachusetts, and Indiana, Illinois, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New Hampshire each sent one President to Washington.

Six Presidents married widows, James Buchanan was the only bachelor who served as President, while President Wilson is the only one who married twice.

William H. Harrison had the largest family, six sons and four daughters. Hayes came next with seven sons and one daughter. The total number of children of the twenty-seven Presidents of the United States is sixty sons and forty-five daughters. Only six Presidents were childless.

Eight Episcopalians served as President, seven Presbyterians, four Unitarians, two members of the Dutch Reformed and one Disciple and one liberal.

The Republican party elected fourteen of its candidates to the presidential chair, the Democrats eight, while the Whigs elected three and the Federalist party two. Ten of the Presidents served more than four years. William Henry Harrison's service was shortest, as he had been in office only one month at the time of his death. Only five Presidents have served two full terms, four of them being among the first seven Presidents elected. John Adams lived the longest of all the Presidents, dying at ninety. Garfield died youngest, at forty-nine. Washington was the only President inaugurated in New York, for the capital

FLUES IN HISTORY

Evolution of the Chimney From the Middle Ages.

Not Until the Sixteenth Century Was There Anything Like the Modern Contrivance for Leading Smoke From Buildings.

A decision arrived at in the rebuilding of the crown lands properties in Regent street, London, to eliminate wholly chimneys from the new buildings, marks a new stage in the evolution of flues and smokestacks. It is the modern application of central heating and hot-water pipes which has done this thing. But we are not to suppose that this new departure will rid London, to eliminate wholly chimneys and her array of tin crows and ugly "fall-boys"; those desperate contrivances for curing chimneys which smoke internally and which confer upon urban skylines, under certain lights, a fantastic Dantesque appearance. Fires and coal smoke will survive for many a long year; particularly in the small domestic house, says a London letter to the Christian Science Monitor.

The history of chimneys is interesting. Not until the sixteenth century did they come into general use. Before then, smoke was allowed to escape through a hole in the roof, just as it had done in those remote times when the ancient Britons inhabited their rude stone beehive huts. It is true that the hole in the course of the centuries had progressed from the original simple orifice and had become an architectural feature and an actual adornment to the roof, for, just as the untutored savage had built his domestic fire on the floor of his hut, so did the nobles and the great personages of medieval times have their fires lighted on an open hearth in the midst of their baronial halls.

From these hearths the smoke ascended into the timbered roof of the hall and escaped by what was essentially a hole in the roof, even though it were disguised as that ancient and picturesque feature, the "chimney." Such ancient baron's halls as that at Penhurst survive, to show us alike the hearth and the louvered roof opening; and we have at Stanton Harcourt, in Oxfordshire, a fourteenth century kitchen with an existing roof of this nature. It has for centuries past been disused, but it yet remains in its primal condition. Indeed, so conservative were some of our colleges that they long continued the use of the open hearth, instead of the fireplace with flue and chimney, when private persons had wholly forgotten such antiquities. At Westminster school this ancient usage was maintained until the middle of the nineteenth century; until, that is to say, about 70 years ago.

This practice was easy enough in buildings of no more than one story; but not possible in those of more than one floor. Hence, in ancient castles, keeps and structures of that nature, we find early fireplaces at the side of the apartments. For instance, in the Norman keep of Castle Hedingham, the great first-floor fireplace of that period is seen, with a wide flue gradually diminishing to an outlet in the side wall.

Asking Too Much of Him. In trying to give Donald the proper early training, his mother has always insisted that he should eat everything that was on his plate.

One day, when Donald had reached the important age of 5 years, he accompanied his father and mother to a restaurant. They were ushered to a table and a neat waitress dressed all in white immediately filled the water glasses in front of each member of the family and took their orders.

The place was crowded and the service was slow, consequently the waitress made several visits to the table and filled up the glasses of water. Just before the dinner was served she filled Donald's glass, which was empty. Donald, after two or three tries, drank the water, and then remarked: "If she fills it up again I won't drink it."

Looking to Brazil for Cotton. Recent notices from London state that an important British mission will soon visit Brazil to study the districts where cotton is planted, and to recommend the formation of British companies for the purpose of stimulating there the development of the cotton industry. Besides studying the soil and the general conditions for planting, the mission will investigate the means of transportation in the cotton zone. Since the beginning of the current year, British purchasers of cotton have acquired in the different world markets £200,000,000 of the fiber, £124,000,000 from the United States and but £4,000,000 from Brazil. It is stated that there are fine prospects for great expansion in the cotton business between Brazil and Great Britain.

Electrified "Chicken Factory." The largest electric hatching plant in the world is located in southern California, near the little town of Artesta. It is said to be the first establishment of the kind that has fully and satisfactorily solved the problem of bringing chicks into the world on a wholesale scale by electricity.

The plant has an output capacity of 30,000 chicks a week, and it works full blast seven months in the year. A thermostat of special construction regulates the temperature of the incubators automatically and so reliably that the percentage of eggs hatched successfully is extraordinarily high.

There is no danger of fire; no loss of chicks from chilling or overheating—the brooders being electrically warmed; no lamps to be filled or adjusted; no gas burner to go out and asphyxiate the downy birds. All that is necessary is to turn a switch and the machine attends to the rest of the business.

The electric mother hen does her work at a cost of 1 cent a chick. Even the coops are illuminated by electricity, getting the laying fowls on the egg earlier in the day.

FOREWARNED

A Little Girl Was Sent to Fetch some Milk from a Neighbor. She took with her two cans.

On arriving home she was crying and bespattered with mud.

Mother saw at once that her darling had had a fall and asked if she had lost all the milk.

"No, mother, not a drop."

"And how did my clever little darling manage that?" mother asked.

"I knew I was going to fall, mother, so I stood the cans down."—Answers, London.



"See what we found in your crankcase oil"

THIS lens shows some of the dirt that can be found in any crankcase after a few weeks of driving—road dust, carbon and fine particles of metal. Such dirt circulates with the lubricating oil through the engine, together with gasoline that escapes past the pistons and dilutes the oil.

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WILLIAMS & WILLIAMS, TILLAMOOK

ENGLAND HAS A NEW CLASS

"New Poor" is the Problem There Now—Humdrumness of Life is Their Tragedy.

England has no nouveau riche—the "new poor" is the class most referred to in England today, according to Miss Chrissie Spencer who has just returned from London as representative of the overseas department of the Y. W. C. A. In addition to England Miss Spencer visited European countries to further the work of the Y. W. C. A. in explaining their peoples one to the other through the medium of their women.

"Not starvation, nor homelessness, but the humdrumness of life is the tragedy of a great portion of English young women," Miss Spencer says: "Young men are few."

"For most of the girls who had been engaged to be married and for many who had just married at the opening of the war, life now holds little but the long years ahead. Some of them, of course, will marry. But many more will brave the endless succession of days, each the same color as the last."

Few English girls are idle. Most of them earn their living now. What has struck Miss Spencer so forcibly is that work, food and shelter become meaningless to the vast number of England's girls who no longer look ahead to homes of their own.

Miss Spencer believes that not so many English girls are coming to this country as are going to England's own colonies.

TELESCOPIC CAMERA IN ANDES

Largest Photographic Apparatus in the World Has 24-Inch Lens.

The South American station of Harvard university's observatory, tucked away in the Peruvian Andes, near the city of Arequipa, in the old Inca empire, boasts of the largest photographic apparatus in the world. It is a huge telescopic camera with a 24-inch lens which has been of great aid to science in its observations of the southern skies.

The station was founded 30 years ago, and is located near the base of the famous Andean volcano, Misti. The Arequipuan Indians, descendants of the Inca civilization, frequently speak of themselves as the sons and daughters of old Misti. It is said the Indians in the surrounding country still worship the mountain with much reverence, regarding it as the source of earthquakes which often are felt in the region. The volcano erupted seven years ago.

Superstitions in regard to the mountain date back to prehistoric times. The ruins of the ancient pagan temples, a writer says, have been found in the crater of the volcano, and even today near the top may be seen a great iron cross, placed there in 1677, when a party of Spanish priests exorcised and plended with it not to erupt again and destroy their cities.

The clear atmosphere of the Arequipa region is said to have afforded an excellent site for an observing station.



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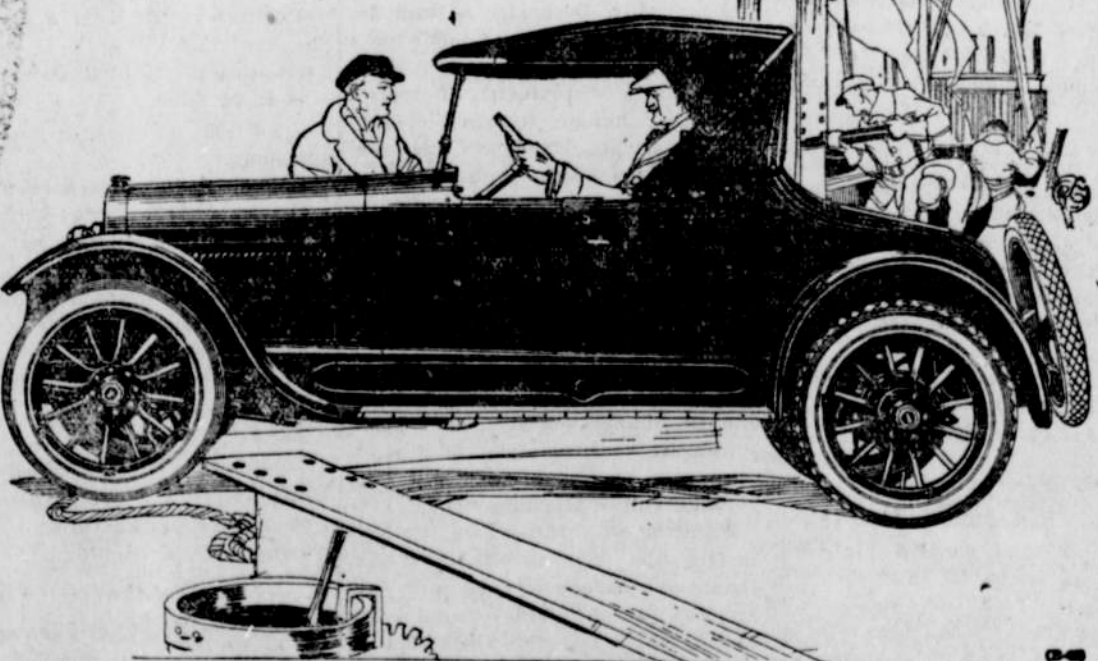
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