

TILLAMOOK POST NO. 47

AMERICAN LEGION  
DEPARTMENT OF OREGON

Tillamook, Oregon, Nov. 6, 1922

Comrades:

Another year has rolled around and the time has come again to celebrate Armistice Day—the anniversary of that day four years ago when an armistice was declared in the World War.

This event has now become what General Pershing has termed "Civilizations International Independence Day," and all World War veterans are summoned to observe it.

S. A. Moulton, Mayor of Tillamook, has proclaimed a holiday for the occasion and Tillamook Post No. 47 has arranged a celebration.

There will be a parade of Company "K," 162nd Infantry, ordered by Brigadier General George A. White. The K. P. band will also participate in this parade, which will take place at 10:30 Saturday morning. This will be followed at 11 o'clock by speaking at the City Hall. J. W. Mott, city attorney of Astoria, will give the address of the day, assisted by Lieut. George N. Harness, chaplain.

In the afternoon at 2 o'clock there will be a football game between the high school team and a team from Company "K." The evening will be filled by a smoker at the city hall, for which an excellent card has been secured, and a dance given by the Legion at the K. P. hall.

This program can fill an entire day and you are hereby called from your labors to participate in this one big day for The American Legion.

The following heads of the various committees on the program have been appointed: Speaking, George N. Harness; Music, C. H. Coe; Football, F. L. Eberman; Dance, Tony Werner; Entertainment, H. L. Gilham; Smoker, Leland B. Ervin.

Lay aside your work this one day and be with us to celebrate.

DR. J. E. SHEARER, Commander.  
HENRY HEISEL, Adjutant.

A CONGRESSMAN'S MAIL

A congressman's desk is full of mail and propaganda. What do the people write about? you ask.

Well, about almost everything under the sun. The congressman is the bureau of information for his district. He is the direct representative for his district of the great government at Washington to which all people turn when in need or distress.

Letters come favoring or opposing legislation; asking for information on every conceivable subject; asking for government aid in all sorts of enterprises; asking help to get people out of all sorts of difficulties and troubles; asking for information that will help boys and girls in debates; asking for decisions to help settle bets; asking for literature on all manner of subjects; asking for aid in getting post offices and rural routes established.

The homesteader asks his congressman's assistance in land office matters. The old soldier and the soldier of later wars bring many problems to their congressman. The mothers of soldiers often have need of help in the way of delayed insurance adjustments, a discharge for the boy who enlisted under age, and occasionally help to get clemency for a boy in prison. The farmer asks for bulletins, agriculture year books, garden seed, rare field seed, farm loans and a variety of other things. One wrote in and asked for the loan of a government bull. They also write often about fence laws, road laws and high taxes on real estate—with all of which the federal government has nothing to do.

Claims against the government produce much mail and some work. Some of the claims are recent and collectable, but many are for losses during the Civil war and before, and these, however just, are hard to do anything with at this late date.

Many people write urging larger appropriations for various departments of the government in which they or their communities are directly interested. Some urge greater appropriations and lower federal taxes at the same time.

Some letters refer to jobs the writers would like to obtain, but as a congressman has little influence in procuring jobs now since nearly all government positions have been seen but in the civil service, this class of letters does not crowd the desk.

There are many unclassified requests, such as one from the citizens of a certain town alleging that the citizens of another town had stolen their courthouse in the night and asking for its return through government agency.

Propaganda is Plentiful.

Then there is the propaganda, which is in a class by itself. It comes from all quarters of the globe and covers all subjects relating to life, from birth control to government graveyards. It is delivered by wire, mail and messenger. It runs in volume from a telegram or post card to bound books. No subject is suggested in congress, it seems, that does not bring forth a shower of propaganda, and some subjects bring a deluge.

So you can see that a congressman's desk is apt to be full of mail. His office is quite a business institution. If he had no legislative duties to perform he would find his whole time well employed in taking care of the mail, and the requests for service which the mails bring in.

And withal let me say that a congressman likes to hear from home. He wants to be of service to his constituents. He courts the business, so to speak. He is proud of the big bunch of mail that comes in and is pleased to see a big bunch go out at the close of the day. A big mail indicates a close touch with home. Most members answer most letters. I have replied to every letter that has come to my office from Colorado, except one. That came from a sort of anarchist. I would have liked to see a big bunch of letters of that kind. Anyway, I could hardly dictate a proper reply to a lady stenographer, so that single letter among the thousands went into the waste basket, unanswered.

Home Problem of Members.

One of a congressman's little troubles is the home problem, getting a house to live in. Washington is the highest priced city in the country. Property and rents are high. If a man is there alone he can live at a hotel. If he has a family he must have a house or an apartment. The hotels are high priced. The houses and flats are out of sight.

What members pay for houses of course depends upon what they get and want to pay. Several members pay \$7,500 a year rent, and quite a number pay from \$3,000 to \$5,000. Of course they do not live on their salaries. They get something from back home. The members who try to live on their salaries, or nearly so, pay from \$150 to \$250 a month for a furnished house. And you don't get as much in Washington for \$200 a month as you can get in Colorado cities for \$50.

Within the moderate price, houses are very hard to get and usually undesirable. Most residence property in Washington is built in rows—houses in solid blocks like store buildings. They are usually 17 to 20 feet wide, three stories high with three rooms on each floor, windows only in front and back, a front yard 10 or 12 feet deep.

First Congress Met in 1789.

The congress in session at this time is the Sixty-seventh congress. The first congress under the Constitution met in 1789. It should have met on March 4, but a quorum did not show up so it adjourned from day to day until April 1, when it opened for business. On April 6 of that year both houses met in joint session and canvassed the electoral vote for President and vice president. George Washington was found to be elected President and John Adams, vice president.

Congress Lasts Two Years.

Congress consists of a two-year term. There are two regular sessions and occasionally a special session or two. Members of the house of representatives are elected for two years and senators for a term of six years. The congress elected in November does not convene in regular session until the first Monday in December of the following year. But for several years a special session has been called soon after the 4th of March following the election.

Hearing the Other Side.

"You have decided to stay on the farm?"  
"Yes," said Mr. Cobble. "I get discouraged durin' th' week, but I cheer up considerably on Sundays."  
"How is that?"  
"I listen to people who come out here from town in their automobiles. After I hear them tell their troubles I forget that I have any of my own."

CHAPTER XVIII

The homeward journey over the ridges had meant only pleasure to Bruce. The days had been full of little nerve-tingling adventures, and the nights full of peace. And beyond all these, there was the hope of seeing Linda again at the end of the trail. It was strange how he remembered her kiss. He had known other kisses in his days—being a purely rational and healthy young man—but there had been nothing of immortality about them. Their warmth had died quickly, and they had been forgotten. They were just delights of moonlight nights and nothing more. But he would wake up from his dreams at night to feel Linda's kiss upon his lips. To recall it brought a strange tenderness—a softening of all the hard outlines of his picture of life.

But aside from his contemplations of Linda, the long tramp had many delights for him. He rejoiced in every manifestation of the wild life about him, whether it was a bushy-tailed

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OREGON HAS 345,891 REGISTERED VOTERS

According to official figures Oregon has 345,891 registered voters in the thirty-six counties of the state. Republicans number 238,444 and Democrats 99,477. The balance are prohibitionists, socialists and miscellaneous.

The registration tabulated by counties is as follows:

Baker	7078	Lake	1728
Benton	6983	Lane	1728
Clackamas	17837	Lincoln	1128
Clatsop	8074	Linn	1128
Columbia	4819	Malheur	1128
Coos	9529	Marion	2128
Crook	1656	Morrow	1128
Curry	1727	Multnomah	1128
Deschutes	4175	Polk	1128
Douglas	9778	Sherman	1128
Gilliam	1966	Tillamook	1128
Grant	2654	Umatilla	1128
Harney	1756	Union	1128
Hood River	3361	Wallowa	1128
Jackson	12,458	Wasco	1128
Jefferson	1415	Washington	1128
Josephine	3627	Wheeler	1128
Klamath	5780	Yamhill	1128

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