

**TILLAMOOK LIBERTY TEMPLE
DEDICATED ON SUNDAY.**

Large Crowd Hear Patriotic Addresses and Cheer When Flags are Raised.

The Liberty Temple erected by the people of Tillamook City in one day, was dedicated on Sunday, when a large number of citizens participated in the ceremony. The building is being used as headquarters for the committee having in charge the Third Liberty Loan drive in this banking district, of which D. L. Shrode is the chairman. It is centrally situated on the opposite corner of Halton's store, and the people feel proud of the temple.

D. L. Shrode presided on Sunday, and in a few well chosen remarks said that was the happiest day of his life. A number of patriotic songs were given by the choir, and the opening prayer was made by Rev. Harry Tucker, of the Christian Church.

Captain Johnson Makes Splendid Address and Receives Applause.

The principal speaker was Captain S. S. Johnson who made a splendid address, which came in for frequent applause. He said:

I believe that today is the most momentous day the world has seen for a thousand years; I believe that tomorrow will be the most momentous day the world has seen for a thousand years; and more and more momentous will be each succeeding day until the day of fate, that day which will make the complete and final settlement of the great conflict that now absorbs and terrorizes all civilized people throughout the earth.

What that day of fate will bring depends almost entirely upon the men and women of this nation. Destiny has appointed us the task of staying the hand and withering the arm of the most unscrupulous royal assassin that Providence has so far permitted to inhabit the earth, an assassin who seeks by cruel, uncivilized methods, not only the destruction of life and limb of civilized men, standing opposed to him, but outrages innocent children and helpless women in a way that would have driven conscience-mad the most barbarous North America Indian that ever inhabited this continent. We look with horror and disgust upon the old tyrants of the pre-Christian era, we shudder at the bestial Nero, rejoicing in the destruction of his native Rome, we wonder at the barbarity of Attila, but none of these equaled the German Kaiser in outraging the bodies and souls of human beings, over whom, by methods of treacherous propaganda, he has gained temporary authority.

There is no question, that unless we Americans prevent it, this tyrant will gain complete ascendancy over all the people of the Old World, and after that, with his vast resources, it will be but a matter of decades when he will impose his Kultur upon all the people of the New World. It is our privilege to permit, or to prevent, those outrages and crimes against humankind. If we act righteously and promptly, they will be prevented; if we fail so to act, they will envelop the world ere long, as darkness would envelop it, if the sun were blotted out of the heavens.

No other nation has ever had a mission of such vast importance, of such weighty significance. Individual nations, influenced by the ambitions of tyrants, have from time to time conquered and enslaved other nations of the world, but this is the first nation in history that by the common consent of oppressed mankind that has been designated to preserve liberty for all humanity. This, then, is the greatest obligation ever imposed upon any nation of earth in any historic age, and it is, therefore, the duty of every citizen of this nation to do all in his power to enable these United States to fulfill this holy obligation; and it is a black, unspeakable crime for any citizen to do, or to omit to do anything that would obstruct the policy of our Government in the prosecution of this war. I believe that but for such obstruction in the past twelve months, we today would have on the shores of France more than a million and a half American soldiers, well trained and well equipped, and that would have assured victory to the allies in the desperate battle that has raged in that sunny land for the past ten days.

There is no midway, or neutral ground that any American can take upon this war question. He who is not openly and avowedly with us is against us, and I want you to understand that there are no exceptions to this rule. No citizen of this country need have his neighbors conjecture as to his sentiments in this war, for if he stands with our government everybody will know it, and if everybody does not know it, you may safely say, that he is an agent of the German propaganda. There is no excuse for any American being under suspicion of disloyalty. His conduct will declare his position to everybody; if his conduct does not clearly declare him with America, you may safely place him in the column of pro-Kaiser.

Combining with the active agents of the Hun Emperor, passive or inactive Americans have been the instrumentalities through which has been carried on the wicked propaganda that is so embarrassing our government in this gigantic contest. The same influences have at all times embarrassed the other allies. Agents

of this character were even instrumental in attempting to deliver liberty-loving France into the toils of the Kaiser; such influences promoted the Hun campaign in the Balkans; through such agencies, Greece, sacred to liberty, was confused and terrified; Russia fell into the Kaiser's clutches, with the consent of passive and inactive Russians; Italy came near yielding up her territory and her liberty to this despot, through the so-called neutral and the so-called peace-loving subjects of that country.

Through the passive, the inactive, class of people in the countries opposed to him, the German Kaiser has won great empires in Europe, and I am convinced that today, and continuously long before the beginning of this war, passive and indifferent Americans have been the chief mediums through whom the German war propaganda has spread from Washington to the most humble hamlet in this beloved land of liberty.

At this time it would be impossible to imagine any outcome of this war, other than ultimate victory for the allies, but should the Huns prevail, it will be because we have permitted pretended neutrals, pretended peace-loving hypocrites and indifferent Americans to foster sedition and treason by quiet, unobtrusive, yet treacherous methods, that instill poison into the very life-blood of the Republic.

I do not advocate mob-rule; we should refrain from acts inspired by mere prejudice or passion; we should be extremely careful in the matter of preferring, or insinuating, charges of disloyalty against our neighbor, but I believe that any individual in this country, who at this time fails to perform his duty should be brought forth into the public gaze, and branded with the Kaiser's Coat of Arms; brand him with the indelible mark of Hohenzollern Bill and let him carry it to his grave in the disgrace he deserves.

There is an old adage of the Common Law, that says "Better that ninety-nine guilty go unpunished than one innocent person suffer." This adage has regard for the rights of the individual, about which the Kaiser's Kultur is silent. But, let me say, that when life of a nation is threatened, when the liberties, the peace and the happiness of posterity are concerned, when, as in the present case, a great body of outlaws are warring to extinguish from the memory of mankind the very idea of human liberty, this old adage of the Common Law does not apply. People who do not support the principles of the Common Law cannot count upon its protection, and in ridding this land of traitors, this adage should be reversed, so as to read: "Better ninety-nine innocent suffer, than let one Hun agent in these United States go unpunished." In other words, if a citizen or an inhabitant of this country does not show his colors, place him under observation, and then, if he refuses to give proof of his loyalty, put him in the Bull Pen, where his influence will be limited to his disloyal associates.

Do not permit the influence of this passive gang to increase, as was permitted in Russia, Stamp out the evil now. I am not referring alone to disloyal German-Americans, but also to naturalized Americans from any other nation, and also to the native American, who has no tradition of any ancestor, other than Americans, but who are too indifferent or antagonistic to have any patriotic interest in the war. I refer to any and all who are helping Kaiser Bill. Bring each and everyone into the limelight and place on him the brand of his master.

Do you know my friends, that there are men in this country, who emigrated from Europe and became American citizens for the sole purpose of forcing upon us at the proper time the kultur so long advertised by the German Emperor and his autocratic following? Men, who came here with the idea that the Americans are a lot of fools, who deserve to be betrayed to their Worshipful Master when the time for betrayal arrives? Another thing is true: there are in this country freeborn native Americans, who for the love of the Almighty Dollar would willingly subject themselves and us to the Kaiser; men who look upon the war as only an opportunity to make money. There are such native Americans, but I would wager dollars to dough-nuts, that when you find such a fellow, and trace his ancestry back to the war of the Revolution, you will find attached to his family tree a strong hemp rope, and dangling from the lower end of the rope would be one of his ancestors, whom General George Washington found to be disloyal and undesirable. This class of American has two hereditary incurable diseases: cupidity and a whitening of the liver.

Irrpective of citizenship, or nationality, the supporters of Kaiser Bill in this country should be ashamed of themselves. Nothing keeps them from the sense of shame, except moral depravity and kultur insanity. Why, just think, how this blasphemous, hypocritical criminal has achieved his success in this war! In every instance he has won by falsehood, bribery, and barbarity. Take the case of Belgium; twenty-four hours before the Germans began their invasion of that little kingdom, the German minister at Brussels gave the most solemn assurance to the Belgian Government that the neutrality of Belgium would be respected at all hazards, yet knowing at the same time that the German army was then making preparations for an immediate invasion. Through the treachery of agents in the employ of the German Kaiser, yet holding

commissions in the Russian army, 8,000,000 Russians, starving, unarmed and totally unprepared have been hurled upon the perfectly equipped German forces and slaughtered, like so many sheep. Through the same kind of treachery and shameful bribery, the Balkin states, resisting the Kaiser, have fallen beneath his ruthless heel. Though pretending to be a Christian, and professing to be under the immediate inspiration of Almighty God, he commissioned these same infernal agents to encourage and assist the Turks in their massacre of one half of the population of a Christian nationality. Greece almost became the victim of this colossal criminal, and would have fallen, had not the Grecian patriots forcibly expelled from that country the Kaiser's traitor horde. In the recent invasion of Italy, the same representatives of this Teuton monster, by resorting to the most reprehensible methods, almost caused the loss of that country to the allies.

So, my countrymen, you know the Kaiser's case. You know the case of your own beloved country—how her patriots have struggled to establish her free institutions, that are the dread of tyrants and autocracy. Therefore, choose ye today which master you shall serve; you must serve Kaiser Bill in the capacity of a slave, or your own great country and humanity, in the capacity of an enlightened freeman. A man cannot serve two masters. Your choice not only effects you, but all of us and posterity for all future generations. If we win this war, I believe it will be the last struggle of autocracy; if we lose, I fear it may be the last fight for human freedom.

This nation is the final hope of liberty; let us make it the instrument of liberty's final realization.

Rev. Chas. Gibson was the gentleman who was honored to dedicate the temple. He caused some laughter when he took exception to what Captain Johnson had said about placing pro-Germans in bull pens. He said it would contaminate the bulls by placing pro-Germans with them. Mr. Gibson in dedicating the temple, made a patriotic address, which was frequently applauded.

This was followed by a flag raising, the first to float above the Liberty Temple was the Stars and Stripes. Then the national flags of Belgium, France, England and Italy were raised. The large crowd cheered every flag as it reached the top of the flag pole.

Prof. Kirk gave a short address on the pledge of allegiance to the United States, which everybody did by raising their hand and repeating the pledge.

Juno Made a "Stop" Crossing by Public Service Commission.

Complaint was made by the County Court of Tillamook County against the Southern Pacific Company, alleging that a certain grade crossing maintained by the defendant company over a county road near the station of Juno was dangerous, and asking that defendant be required to provide some means which will make this crossing reasonable safe was taken up by the Public Service Commission.

The crossing which was alleged to be hazardous is located on the Tillamook branch of the defendant company approximately three miles north of the City of Tillamook. It is on the main county road extending from Tillamook to Bay City, which road, during summer months, bears considerable traffic, consisting primarily of tourists. The traffic over the railroad during the winter seasons consists of from two to four trains daily, while in the summer this reaches a maximum of eight trains daily. These trains are not operated at an excessive rate of speed. The speed of passenger trains over this district is limited to thirty miles an hour, and freight trains to twenty miles per hour, while the average speed of these trains is probably less.

The railroad extends in a northerly and southerly direction at the location in question and is crossed at right angle by the highway, which approaches from the west on a heavy descending grade. Travelers approaching the crossing from the east and going toward Tillamook are afforded a comparatively open view of trains approaching from either direction, and travelers on the highway approaching from the west can see a train approaching from the north at a considerable distance from the crossing. However, by reason of the existence of a high bank on the west side of the railroad, south of the highway and adjacent to the crossing the view afforded to the traveler on the highway approaching from the south are concerned.

This bank is between fifteen and twenty feet high at the highest point and has been excavated back as far as possible, or to the extreme boundary of the railroad right of way. At a point on the highway thirty-seven feet west of the nearest rail a train may be seen approaching from the south at a distance of five hundred and ten feet, while at the distance of fifty-five feet from the railroad a train may be seen approaching from the south at a distance of one hundred and twenty feet.

By reason of this obstructed view a hazard exists, which in the opinion of the Commission, should be minimized by declaring such crossing to be a stop crossing, as provided by Chapter 429 of the General Laws of Oregon

for 1917, so far as traffic approaching the crossing from the west" on the highway is concerned, and installing thereat the stop sign described in said act.

The Commission ordered that the above mentioned crossing be and it is hereby declared to be a "Stop" crossing, insofar as traffic approaching from the West on the highway is concerned, and that the Southern Pacific Company shall within ninety days from and after the service of a copy hereof upon it install and thereafter maintain at said crossing, within the limits of its right of way, a circular sign twenty-four inches in diameter painted with a white field bearing the word "stop" in black letters five inches high, three and three quarters inches wide, lines one inch wide, said sign to be adequately and properly lighted at night.

Life Saving Station Handicapped.

Notwithstanding several attempts have been made to obtain a motor boat for the Life Saving Station at Bar View, there appears to be little prospect of obtaining one, and for that reason the life saving crew is greatly handicapped. We have received another letter from Congressman Hawley, who has made several efforts to obtain quick action, but, somehow, the officials at Washington keep delaying and making excuses.

Hon. Fred C. Baker, Tillamook, Ore.

My dear Friend—I have again had up with Captain Commandant of the United States Coast Guard, now of the Navy Department instead of the Treasury Department, and he states under date of March 22, 1918, as follows:

"I regret to state that it has not been found practicable, in view of the conditions recited in my letter to you of October 30, 1917, to take definite steps toward providing the above named station (motor lifeboat for Station No. 312, Tillamook Bay, Ore.) with another motor life boat.

"This office is using its best endeavors to meet the situation which I then explained to you, in the matter of supplying the stations, as their needs appear to demand, with this type of boats."

I regret that the Coast Guard takes the position that the needs at other stations are more pressing than in this case and must be given first consideration. The matter will continue to receive my attention and I hope it may be possible to secure the new boat at an early date.

With best wishes, I am, Truly yours, W. C. Hawley.

W. Thomas Gives Account of His Trip to New Jersey.

Camp Merritt, N. J.

Dear Father—I will write you a few lines to let you know I am well and hope you are the same. We sure had some trip. I am going to try to tell you something about it. We had lots of fun on the train. All of the towns down through Oregon heard about us coming through, and about every body was out to bid us good bye. We got eight hours off in Tracy, Calif. It wasn't much of a place, but they gave us a dance. We left Fort Stevens about nine o'clock Tuesday night and got to Frisco Friday morning, March 2nd and stayed on the boat until it pulled out Sunday about three o'clock. We got into the Panama Canal the next Sunday morning. We went through it in seven hours. We stayed all night at Colon, but they wouldn't let us off. We got to Norfolk, Virginia, Friday, the 15th and to New York yesterday morning and took the train out here in the afternoon. There were about 3000 men on the boat besides the crew. We saw all kinds of things on the road, mostly flying fish and turtles. We saw millions of niggers in Panama. They seem to grow good down there. We were on the boat 17 days. I was sure glad to get off. We landed here last evening. It is just an embarkment camp. Troops never stay here over ten days unless they are quarantined for disease. We saw Edwin Thomas here. He said they didn't have as good a trip as we did. He heard that the Oregon Artillery was here, and came and hunted us up. He is quite a guy. He said he was over to New York yesterday. He knew Ray Walls. They used to work together in Portland. They got quarantined here, he said. They were going to start across in a day or two. He is in a pretty good outfit. I guess I will close, we haven't any address. It is just a name, write and we will get it all right.

Wm. Thomas.
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E. G. Calkins, Otis, Ore.

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