The Tillamook Herald

C. E. Crombley, Editor

Issued Twice a Week • • • Tuesday and Friday

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Advertising Rates

Legal Advertisements	
First Insertion, per line	$ .10
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Business & Professional cards, mo.	1.00
Display Advertisement, per inch	.55

ALL Display Ads must be in this office on Monday and Thursday Mornings to insure publication in following Tuesday and Friday issues. Reasons are imperative.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1913.

The parliamentary program of the British government for the next three months will be a busy one including as it does three measures of great importance—Irish home rule, the disestablishment of the church in Wales, and franchise reform, the principal clause of which aims at putting an end to plural voting.

The Canadian Liberals, led by the veteran, Sir Wilfred Laurier, are preparing to take issue with Premier Bordens program for the gift of three superdreadnoughts to the British navy. Sir Wilfrid declares for a distinctively Canadian navy, to be built, owned and maintained by Canada, for the protection of her own shores. This, he says, is Australia's policy, and it should be Canada's also.

Postmaster-General Hitchcock has issued regulations to cover the working of the new parcels post system, which went into effect January 1. The regulations provide that parcels of merchandise, including farm and factory products, (but not books and printed matter, though why they are excluded is not explained) of almost every description up to eleven pounds in weight and measuring 72 inches or six feet in length and girth combined, except those calculated to do injury to the mails in transit, may be mailed at any postoffice for delivery to any address in the country. The postage rate for the first zone (that is within distances not exceeding fifty miles—will be five cents for the first pound and three cents for each additional pound. The rates increase for each successive one of the eight zones into which the country is divided, the maximum rate being twelve cents a pound, which will carry a parcel across the continent, or even to Alaska and the Philippines. For a fee of ten cents a parcel may be insured and if the parcel is lost in the mails an indemnity to the amount of its value not to exceed $50 will be paid to the sender. The law provides for the use of distinctive stamps and there is now being distributed to postmasters for the use in the parcels post system a set of stamps of twelve denominations. Parcel post maps, with accompanying guides, are to be sold to the public at their cost, seventy-five cents, through the chief clerk of the postoffice department.

Great Britian has "put up" to the United States her formal protest against the exemption of American coastwise shipping from Panama canal tolls. It was written by Sir Edward Grey, British minister for foreign affairs, and presented through Ambassador Bryce to Secretary of State Knox. Boiled down, the British contention is that exemption of American coastwise shipping from paying tolls for passing through the Panama canal, while exacting tolls from foreign vessels, is a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which guarantees "equal treatment to the vessels of all nations" in the use of the Panama canal. The contention of President Taft and those who approve the policy which has been adopted, is that the term "all nations" does not include the United States, the builder and owner of the canal, but means obviously all other nations; that this country is free to exempt or favor its own shipping if it sees fit. Moreover, it is to be noted that only American shipping is, by existing treaties, allowed to engage in our "coastwise trade," anywhere; therefore in allowing our vessels engaged in "coastwise trade"—that is, between our own ports—to go free through our own canal, we are not making any new discrimination against British or other foreign shipping. American vessels engaged in foreign trade must pay tolls via Panama just the same as British or any other vessels; so there is no discrimination except as to coastwise trade, already favored and against which favor Great Britian has never thought of protesting.

LAMAR'S

VARIETY STORE

Tillamook, Ore.

"DROP IN AND LOOK AROUND"

W. C. T. U. NOTES.

Some of the topics touched upon in the talk given by Mrs. Thomas, Pres. of the local W. C. T. U., at the Union Temperance meeting on last Sunday evening at the Presbyterian Church, were as follows; "As a representative of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, I am glad to join forces with the churches of this city in the efforts against the legalized liquor traffic."

"Our motto: For God, Home and Every Land.

"Our badge: The knot of white ribbon.

Our Pledge: I solemnly pledge, God being my helper, to abstain, etc.

"If the pledge against cider some see no objections, but scientists declare it one of the most dangerous in creating an appetite for stronger drinks."

"The Trysting Hour: Noon tide each day; it is always noontide somewhere and across the awakening continents, from shore to shore, somewhere our prayers are rising evermore.

"Our methods are to agitate, educate and organize. There are six distinctive lines of work, under these six are grouped over forty departments with a National Superintendent at the head of each; the latest, called the New Department of the W. C. T. U., is work among and for the idle rich.

"The six departments are that of Organization, Preventive, Educational, Evangelistic, Social and Legal.

"In the department of Organization we have National Organizers, Lecturers, National Evangelists and National Superintendents of Departments.

"Under Preventive we have Health, Heridity and Medical Temperance.

"Under Educational, a Bureau of Scientific Temperance investigation, Scientific Temperance Instruction in the Public Schools and Colleges and Physical Education, Temperance Literature; circulation of national official papers, presenting our cause to influential bodies and co-operation with missionary societies. Temperance and Labor; Juvenile Courts; Industrial Education and Anti-Child Labor. Parliamentary Usage; W. C. T. U. Institutes and Schools of Methods; the Press; Anti-Narcotics; School Savings Banks; Kindergarten and Medal Contests.

"Under the Evangelistic Department there are Unfermented wine at Sacrement; Proportionate and Systematic Giving; Penal and Reformatory Work; Work among railway men, soldiers and sailors, lumbermen and miners; Sabbath Observance; Mercy; Mothers' Meetings and White-ribbon Recruits (the babies); Purity and Rescue Work.

"Under the Social Department are Social and Red Letter Days; Flower Mission; Fairs and Open Air Meetings.

"Under the Sixth Depaptment, Legal, are Legislation; Curfew Law; Christian Citizenship; Franchise; and Peace and International Arbitration.

"The work for the soldiers resulted in abolishing the Army Canteen (the saloon). It was a hard fought battle but the Right won."

Some Other Acaievements of The W. C. T. U.

The Women,s Christian Temperance Union, organized in every state and territory, and the Worlds' W. C. T. U. in fifty countries, carries on forty lines of work, all tending to girdle the monster tree of liquor traffic.

The membership in the world is over half a million.

Net gains in the United States in 1910 was twenty thousand.

It keeps one hundred evangelists, lecturers, and organizers in the field.

It has broken down sectarian barriers, and women of all denominations are working in unity for a common cause.

It has secured Scientific Temperance instruction in the public schools of every state, whereby millions of children are taught the true nature of alcohol and its effects on the human system.

After seven years of faithful work it secured regular quarterly temperance lessons in the Sunday Schools.

It has been the chief factor in securing reform laws in general, and for the protection of women and children in particular.

Its work against concealed alcohol in fake and patent medicine, has resulted in legislation and in an aroused church and press.

It keeps a superintendent of legislation in Washington during entire Congress and has been instrumental in securing fifty nine righteous laws besside those won in the several states.

It keeps a missionary at the Port of Entry at New York.

It has sent fourteen missionaries round the world in the gospel temperance cause.

It prints and circulates literature in twenty different languages.

It was first to establish Flower Mission work which now is world wide.

It established School Savings Banks.

In Oregon the first Baby's Home was founded by the East Side W. C. T. U.

The first Rescue Home, the first matron in the depot, the first county Police matron, was the work of the W. C. T. U.

Its Child's Welfare work is carried on by more than a dozen different departments of work each touching child life at some point.

Before any other society had taken up mother's meetings the W. C. T. U. had organized them in 37 states and territories, one state alone holding 2,000 meetings in a year.

The influence of this organization has been strongly felt in the purification of our literature and art, and in suppression of immoral shows, bill boards, etc.

It was among the first to ask for an appropriation by the United States Congress for amusement halls, libraries and better food for the soldiers, which appropriation amounts to two million of dollars.

It has created a great literature, distributing many millions of pages annually. Publishes an official organ, The Union Signal, which has a large circulation, and a Children's paper, The Young Crusader.

It has largely influenced the change in public sentiment in regard to social drinking, equal suffrage, equal purity for both sexes, equal remuneration for work equally well done, equal education, professional and industrial opportunities for men and women.

The educational value of the W. C. T. U. to its members, through its literature, courses of study, and practical work is immense.

In the words of Miss Frances Willard "The W. C. T. U. is ORGANIZED MOTHER LOVE."

Will you not join this home loving, child loving, home protecting band, in the great work for God and humanity.

W. C. T. U. Meeting.

A special meeting of the W. C. T. U. is called at the reading rooms on Saturday Jan. 4, all members are requested to be present as there is business of importance in connection with the years work. The coming year will be an epoch in the history of the W. C. T. U. in Tillamook and as much good has come to the past year let every member be present at this our first meeting of the new year.

Mrs. Thomas, P.

HARNESS

DON'T SPOIL A GOOD HORSE by keeping him in shabby old Harness. We are selling Harness made of the best stock at prices that ought to tempt you.

A WELL MADE HARNESS will not only improve the appearance of your horse, but contribute to your safety as well. Many a runaway could be avoided if the old Harness had been discarded in time.

W. A. WILLIAMS,

Tillamook - - Oregon

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INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

A VERY CLOSE CALL.

The Old Darky Came Within One of Shooting the Buck.

"Come mighty nigh killin' a fine buck dis mawnin'," said an old negro. "Was in' long through de woods, an' er fine buck he jump up, an' hookety, hookety, he run off a little ways an' stop still. 'Come in one er shootin' him, sah.'

"'Why didn't you shoot?'

"'Didn't hab no gun wid me, sah.'

"'Then how did you come in one of shooting him?'

"'Kase, sah, I come in one a yaller gal wid me.'

"'Why didn't you take your gun?'

"'Didn't hab none, sah.'

"'You are in our alley.'

"'Look heah, dem 'bout er man dat was born in Virginny an' got no gun? I didn't get no gun like a fowle dat I was gwine to kill one from wood for a dollar, sah? I could, but I come in one a shiny day. If I had a gun as I started out I'd a had it, I could go right back any day. So dat's how de fowle is all on de yaller gal. I didn't kill it, but I'm sho it deceives me not. It cannot whether he knows it in his head or not, but it is mine and no 'scapin'. Good mawnin', sah. Since I got a present dis way I wouldn't go for more'n de skin of it had it killed it. Fo' you talked dat way I wouldn't make no present of none de buck. See what you get by it, sah!'"—Uncle Remus' Home Magazine.

SIRIUS, THE DOG STAR.

It Gives Out Thirty Times More Light and Heat Than Our Sun.

The dog days are the hottest part of the year, a period which the ancients associated with the heliacal rising of Sirius, the dog star—that is, when Sirius and the sun both crossed the meridian at the same time in midsummer. The great heat was supposed to extend from twenty days before the rising of Sirius until twenty days after, hence the total dog days were forty. The Romans dated the period from July 3 to August 11.

The dog days can be no longer identified with the rising of Sirius owing to the effects of precession, the star rising later every year. In time Sirius will cross the meridian in midwinter. At present the dog days are popularly supposed to extend from July 15 to Aug. 15, but are not associated with the star. This is the hottest and most unpleasant period in our latitude.

Sirius, the dog star, may be easily recognized, as he is five times brighter than any other star in our firmament. He gives out thirty times more light and heat than our own sun, but is 20,000 times farther away. He now rises about forty degrees south of due east and in our latitude is with us from October to May. In midwinter he is in full view for ten hours every clear night.—Christian Herald.

Knowledge and Culture.

A great memory does not make a philosopher any more than a dictionary can be called a grammar. There are men who embrace in their minds a vast multitude of ideas, but with little or no philosophical arrangement. Their knowledge is like stones, shapeless and unpolished; they may be learned in the law, they may be versed in statistics, they are most useful in their proper place; I should shrink from speaking disrespectfully of them. Still there is nothing in such attainments to give either the absence of narrowness of mind. If they are nothing more than well read men or men of information they have not what specially deserves the name of culture of mind or fulfills the type of liberal education.—Newman.

An Observing Boy.

Little Bo—Pa, Ted has just seen his mother dismiss the servant for staying away from home the previous night five or six hours without leave. Mamma, wasn't it very wrong in Mary to stay out so late? Mamma (indignantly)—Yes, Charlie, and very impudent, too, she was. But I won't keep such a person in my house. Little Boy—When are you going to dismiss papa?—London Telegraph.

FISHER'S ART FLOUR

A

SUPERIOR PATENT FLOUR

Produced exclusively from choicest and most carefully selected

BLUE STEM WHEAT

of which every grain is thoroughly cleansed, washed and dried.

"ART FLOUR" is a better milled patent flour than any other SOFT WHEAT flour on the market.

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A scientific combination of Eastern Hard Wheat and Western Soft Wheat. "FISHER'S BLEND" is the best for universal use. It bakes more and larger loaves of better bread per given quantity than any other brand. Whether for bread, biscuits, cake or pastry it is the dependable

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TILLAMOOK, OREGON

Chesterfield's Love Letter.

A famous love letter (authors and clever is that written in jest by Philip, earl of Chesterfield, to Lady Russell:

"Madam: The business of this post would seem duly affect nothing that is new, to divert your ears here is a report that I am worst know the truth of. Which is that I am extremely in love with you. Pray let me know if it be true or no, since I am certain that no one will interest you slightly inform me, for if you intend to use me favourably and do think it fit to live with you I most certainly am, as you if you intend to reserve me coldly and do not believe that I am in love I also am sure that I am not. Therefore let me entreat you to put me out of a doubt which makes the greatest concern of

"Dear madam, your most obedient faithful servant,

"CHESTERFIELD."

Art Is Long Distance.

An American artist walked out of his house, closed the door with unusual care and descended the steps.

In his hand was a satchel containing his paints and brushes and a change of socks.

At the gate he met a bright eyed, ragged little boy carrying a basket filled with scarlet strawberries, purple dewberries, crimson radishes, pale young onions, verdant spinach and glistening lettuce from a huckster's wagon.

"Vegetables?" the boy asked. "Berries?"

"No," replied the artist, brushing past. "I am on my way to sunny Italy to paint water color studies of picturesque peasant children."

And he ran for the boat.—Newark News.

New York's First Sidewalk.

The first sidewalk in New York was laid by a woman, Mrs. Samuel Provoust, about 1716. She was an importer and merchant and laid the sidewalk for the convenience of her customers. She had importuned the authorities to do it, but they refused, saying it was impossible. After her object lesson paving and curbing gradually came in, but for some time her sidewalk was so famous that people journeyed even from Philadelphia to see it.

Tombstone Inscriptions.

Three of the commonest tombstone inscriptions are "In the midst of life we are in death." "His end was peace." "He tempers the wind to the shorn lamb." The sentiment of each is comforting and consolatory, but none comes from the Bible.

Geographies to Blame.

Ask any hundred English men, women or children what is the name of the capital of Russia and every one of them will reply "St. Petersburg." It may be a small matter, but to point out the proper name is "Petersburg." The English are the only folk who insist upon the "Saint." The city was founded by Peter the Great and named after him. It is quite true that Peter was one of the most extraordinary men that ever filled a throne, and no one would have been more astonished than himself at being dubbed a saint. He neither lived nor died in the odor of sanctity, and it is hard to see how it became the English fashion to unrobe the splendid town he founded.—London Mail.

What It Cost.

In a little town in England not long ago the future family had been selected and the young minister was coming home to dine with them. Most of dinner they were discussing the stained glass window a monster had given. "It is a most beautiful piece of workmanship," said one, "and must have cost a great deal of money." "Do you have any idea how much?" finally do not," replied the minister, "so far into the hundreds, I should imagine." "No it didn't," said little Harold. "I know how much it was it cost 14s 10d." "Why Harold, how do you know anything about it?" "Because, mamma, it says at the bottom of the window, 'Job 14, 10'"—London Globe.

Home Piety.

"John," said the minister of a Scotch parish, "I fear you are growing remiss in your religious duties. I have not seen you in the kirk these three Sundays."

"No," answered John, "It's no that I'm growin' remiss; I'm just lookin' after my soul masel'."—Methodist Recorder.

A Compliment.

"What did he say when you told him he was the worst liar you ever knew?"

"He merely remarked that he had been flattered before."—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

Hard Luck.

Mrs. Hafferson—What! You've had fourteen cooks in three months? Mrs. Catterson—Yes, and I didn't please any of them.—Life.

Never yet was the voice of conscience silenced without retribution.—Jameson.