

FREE TRADE GOSSIP.

Gathered From the Leading Newspapers of the Country.

Free trade has always represented a deficiency.

"Benefiting business with free trade" reminds us of a man kicking his wife out of doors to show her that he adores her.

The Democratic party is losing on taxing Americans and opening our markets for the foreign products, created by cheaply paid labor abroad.

A protective tariff is highway "robbery"—except when, as on sugar, it must be used to help diminish the growing hole of free trade tariff deficits.

If a protective tariff is a diabolical robbery, as our free trade friends assert, what metamorphoses it into an angelic thing when our free trade friends need a little of it for staving off deficits? A tariff on sugar, for instance.

Our free trade friends as they read the Congressional admonitions from their beloved President for more taxes on tobacco, gasoline, bank checks and notes they have to make to borrow money after free trade breaks them, wear the smile that won't stay on.

Of the many ingenious falsehoods fattered by free trade the longest-whiskered one is the lie that under a protective tariff our manufactured products are sold abroad cheaper than to the home folks. Only 3 per cent of our manufactured products are exported, remember.

A Southern free trade friend recently was forced to borrow \$3,000 from a bank to tide over the present evanescent wave of free trade "prosperity." When a protective tariff bank charitably consented to lend him the needed sum he was horrorstricken to learn that his note was no good without \$14.50 worth of war tax free trade stamps attached thereto. In other words free trade busts a man and then makes him pay a war tax for being busted.

Even were it true (as it is not) that free trade has brought the nation a great wave of prosperity, that would be all the more reason to swat the party of free trade ere it can undo the good it may have unconsciously done. Acting on the principle of the negro evangelist who converted all his congregation and then prayed the Lord to kill them before they could backslide, free trade should be scorched ere it has time to kick over its own milk-pail.

When a tariff bill throws out of work twelve hundred men for two years like it did in the case of the Chattanooga furnace, there is not much use for you to argue with one of the twelve hundred that he can save a couple of dollars on a mowing machine that is imported from England or ten cents on a pocket knife brought from Germany. He don't care so much about these things as he does for a job so that he can buy bread and meat for the wife and kids.

"The prohibiting duties we lay on all articles of foreign manufacture, which prudence requires us to establish a home, secure us against a relapse into foreign dependency. Experience has taught me that manufacturers are now as necessary to our independence as to our comfort, and if those who quote me as of a different opinion will keep pace with me in purchasing nothing foreign, where an equivalent of domestic fabric can be obtained, without regard to difference in price, it will not be our fault if we do not soon have a supply at home equal to our demand."—Thomas Jefferson.

As a matter of fact, the duty on all meats and meat products has been removed. The duty has also been removed on live stock. The result is that the packers who have established packinghouses in South America are enabled to and they have been sending in dressed meat from Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil. Dressed meat from South America has been sold here in Kansas City in competition with the home product. By the removal of the tariff the packers, are enabled to beat down the prices for beef by the free importation of the cheap meats of South America. This is no fairy tale, nor is it a political campaign bugaboo. It is plain, unvarnished facts, and any stockman will so find it if he will investigate. Free-trade has not reduced the high cost of meats, nor has it helped the meat producers.

In a letter to the New York American of January 12 John Brisson Walker names six reasons "why Mr. Wilson will not be renominated." He

fails to mention the one great reason why he ought not to be nominated and why he cannot be re-elected if nominated. That one reason far outweighs all the six which Mr. Walker names. No other reason need be cited. That is the fact that Woodrow Wilson is chiefly responsible for the very worst tariff law ever enacted; a tariff law that brought in its train a paralysis of industry, of wage earning, wage paying and wage spending; that in the first ten months of its operation, prior to the outbreak of the European war, had produced the largest unemployment, the worst condition of business in general, the greatest number of commercial failures ever known in the country's history. This should be the seventh reason, and Mr. Walker should have named it first; like the man who had thirteen reasons why he refused to lend ten dollars, and mentioned the thirteenth reason first of all, namely, that he didn't have ten dollars.

Life and Death Taxed By Free Trade

A free trade enthusiast recently lost his life companion, the mother of his sons and daughters, by death. He hurried to the telegraph office to inform the absent children. He was informed he must affix a free trade tax stamp to each telegram or the operator could not dispatch it.

He purchased a coffin by freight and had to put a stamp on that. He shipped his wife's remains to the distant home of her birth. The express company demanded free trade tax stamps on the bill of lading.

When he finally reached the journey's end he hired an auto hearse to convey the body to its final resting place. And on his way out to the cemetery the driver told him that gasoline and automobiles were soon to be doubly taxed by free trade.

When he returned sorrowing to his home he examined his bank deposit book and found that he had spent all his savings for medicines, also free trade stamp taxed.

He gathered all the eggs on the farm and hurried to the local grocer's to exchange them for cash to pay the undertaker. There he learned that free trade had imported millions of heathen laid eggs from Shanghai China, and there was no demand for his high priced eggs.

He tried to sell his family cow, but the butcher said that Argentina beef was plentiful under free trade.

He tried to mortgage his home, but local bank people told him the mortgage would be no good without more free trade stamps.

He walked sadly over to a sympathetic neighbor who agreed to lend him the necessary money for the undertaker's bill, provided he gave his note. But even the note was not legal unless it was plastered over with some free trade tax stamps.

And when he decided to end it all and join his dead companion in the grave the hardware man had to inform him that even firearms were no longer sold—except under a free trade tax.

Is it any wonder he hurried home and vowed next November to cast his first ballot for the party that does not require free trade stamps,

Invoke the Recall.

Germany's protest against the search which Great Britain made of Herr von Papen's papers seems to have been less because the examination was made than because it revealed some highly incriminating documents. But the examination of the recalled attaché's luggage was in no way a violation of the safe conduct which this country gave him. Herr von Papen's pass guaranteed him security of life and limb while traveling from this country through enemy territory to his own land; it did not insure and, under the circumstances, should not have insured, his luggage against inspection.

Among Herr von Papen's official documents were found records of money paid to persons who are under arrest here for having assisted Germany to carry her war to America by destroying industries. These records show very plainly that this government acted wisely in asking for the recall of Von Papen. He was not only a disburser of Germany's slush fund, but a suborner of villains who blew up our factories and workshops and murdered our citizens.

There was no one in this country so simple as to believe that Herr von Papen, a mere attaché of the German embassy in Washington, acted on his own initiative in employing and paying incendiaries and dynamiters to destroy our industries. The documents taken from him by the British show that his chief, the German ambassador to this country, furnished some of the money with which Von Papen paid his murderous employes. If we profess to believe that the German ambassador did not know the purpose for which the money was to be used, we shall have to prefer

against him a charge of ignorance regarding the duties of his office that he would be the first to resent. Of course, it is possible that an ambassador might be ignorant of the iminations of his subordinates, and out of what is notoriously a slush fund he might pay these subordinates large sums without knowing how the money was to be employed; innocence and unsophistication have been known to exist in embassies. But not in the embassy of which the German minister to Washington is the head.

The recall should be invoked against the German ambassador.—The Spectator.

Mr. Wilson's New Role.

It is reported that Mr. Wilson is to follow the illustrious example of Andrew Johnson by taking a swing around the circle. He breathes forth dire threatenings against his foes, inside and out side the party. It is announced that he will divide his attention between the antipreparedness crew in his own party, headed by Mr. Bryan, and the critics of his Mexican policy, or policies. This is practically a new role for the president. Success will require a definiteness of statement and an attention to concrete facts to which he is not accustomed. His messages without exception have been ocular. He has announced his conclusions without incorporating in his message the facts on which they were based. He has often used rhetoric so vague that it flayed his opponents at a disadvantage. It is difficult to refute a statement whose meaning is nebulous. The president also has an Emersonian contempt for consistency. The statute for limitations runs on many of his utterances within a few months. This has been true both as to preparedness and as to our relation with Mexico, the two themes he is to dwell upon in the swing around the circle.

The president has made but one notable speech in which he sought to deal with concrete facts. At Indianapolis he abandoned his ipse dixit style and tried to argue after the manner of practical men. The joy with which the Republican papers seized upon his unfortunate utterances should have warned him not to repeat the experiment. He must argue to the effect in his proposed campaign. By using his prestige, the president has greatly influenced opinion, especially that of the Democratic side of Congress, in favor of preparedness. But he did not accomplish it by his message. Mr. Bryan, who is skilled in debate, tore his argument to tatters. The presidential assurance that there was not even a remote possibility of the country being dragged into a war made it easy for men who occupy the position the president did in his pacifist message of December 8, 1914, to deny the need of enlargement of the army and navy. We trust that the president may be able to undo the effect of his 1914 message and also so that he may be able to prove that our variable Mexican policy has been consistent with our obligations.

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T. W. Lyster.

For Sale—Four grade Jersey cows and one yearling Roan Durham Bull. Price \$300.00 the bunch. F. L. Buell. Tillamook, Ore.

PATTI STOOD PAT.

She Wanted Her Money Before She Sang, and She Got It.

One of Adeline Patti's peculiarities was that she never sang a note until she had her salary either paid or so fully assured that there was no doubt as to her getting it. When she sang at the Academy of Music, in New York, at one time the manager was sorely put about to find money to pay her, but she always stoutly refused to sing until she had her salary.

One night at a quarter past 8 her representative went to him and said: "Madam is all dressed except her shoes. She will put those on when she gets the money."

The manager, half distracted, rushed about the house and succeeded in raising one-half the amount due the prima donna, which he hastily sent to her. But another quarter of an hour passed, and, though the audience showed great impatience, there was no Patti, where the manager ran to her room.

"My dear madam, why do you not go on? I have sent you half the money, and the rest will reach you before the end of the first act."

Patti smiled dolefully, exhibited the tips of her feet and said: "You see, I have only one shoe on. I cannot go on the stage without the other. It would be quite impossible."

Almost crazed the manager rushed out and discovered that the other half of the money could be raised.—New York Tribune.

NERVES AND WATCHES.

When They Don't Agree There is Sure to Be Poor Time.

One of the troubles of watchmakers is the man who gets on his watch's nerves. There are lots of customers on whom a good watch is wasted. A good second hand watch that has kept perfect time for other people will with certain other people go irregularly when it is not standing still. It is common knowledge in the trade that watches are greatly influenced by their owners.

Nobody knows the reason, but two explanations have been offered. One is that watches are sensitive to personal magnetism, the natural electricity that human beings contain in varying quantities.

The other is that a watch may be disturbed by the vibrations set up by a footstep which is heavier than the ordinary. The man who puts his heels down heavily usually needs to set the regulator toward slow to keep it from gaining.

One of the mysterious sides of the subject is that watches seldom keep good time on people of nervous, excitable temperaments.—Peterson's Weekly.

Gestures Part of Talk.

There is a man who from a very early age has lived in countries where Spanish is the almost universal tongue. From force of this training he speaks Spanish perfectly. He has not the slightest trace of an English accent, and persons who do not know that he is of American parentage are willing to believe he is a Spaniard merely from hearing him talk. He is so perfectly bilingual that it shows even in his gestures. When talking with English speaking persons he sits quietly; and does his conversing with his mouth alone. Only in case of making a point most emphatically does he use a gesture. But the moment he drops into Spanish his every word is accompanied by a movement of the hands or arms. It is interesting to watch the change from the English to the Spanish side of him, because it comes so suddenly. He really can't speak Spanish without gesturing.—New York Sun.

Training a Dog.

It may surprise some people to be told that dogs have a strong sense of justice, so, unless you want your pup to gain a poor opinion of you, be careful when you punish him. Never punish unless the pup can associate the punishment with the offense. The circumstantial evidence may be very strong but you had better wait and catch him in the act. Common sense is about all that is required to rear a puppy into a dog which will be a faithful, useful, steadfast companion—common sense and consideration. Whenever I find one of those "anything will do for the pup" kind of people I can see in my mind's eye what the humans in that family look like.—Outing.

A Unique Cross.

In the heart of the Rocky mountains may be seen the Monnalra of the Holy Cross, which is 14,000 feet in height. It derives its name from a gigantic cross on one side, near the summit, formed by fissures in the rock. It can be seen for many miles with great distinctness and is looked upon with superstitious fear by the natives.—Exchange.

All Right.

"That girl's all right," said the blond girl in the dressing room after she had looked everywhere for her overshoes. "The one who has just left, she's gone off with both the right overshoes and left me the left ones."—New York Times.

His Mistake.

"I cannot live without you," "You have evidently got me confused with my cousin. It is she who is wealthy."—Houston Post.

Some Traveler.

"Has he traveled much?" "He must have. I understand he's gone through two fortunes already."—Detroit Free Press.

It is a great blessing to be perfectly salious to ridicule.

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FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!



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to your home during the coming year, but there is a possibility that it may, and if it does you should be prepared for the consequences. It seems to us so foolish when a man says he doesn't need fire insurance, that he has never had a fire and don't expect to have one. When a fire starts you can never tell where it will end. Be prepared in any event by taking out a fire insurance policy.

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