

**STYLE STORY.**

**The Riding Habit Flare and Steeple Hat, Mid-Season Styles.**

That fashions move in cycles was never more truly emphasized than this season.

A few years ago the most admired women in the big city parks were those dressed in smart riding habits, who trotted by on high stepping cobs. But women who ride are now using motor cars and have displaced their riding habits with motor coats and costumes.

Fashion designers have utilized the handsome riding habit in the new 1916 street suit. You will see it in the trim fitting lines of the jacket to the waist, with the sharp riding habit flare below.

A suit that shows the fashionable riding habit flare and smartly tailored lines is the one pictured here.



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The designers have made this new style suitable for street wear by making it in fine gabardine, poplin and serges, in blue, black and green.

Another borrowed spring fashion is an adaptation from the Russian ballet costume. This new style is seen principally in dresses and gowns. It shows a tight fitting bodice with a long waisted effect and very sharply flaring flounces.

This style is also seen in costume suits of novelty silk, or silk in combination with fine French serges.

However, this style was not originated by the Russian ballet artist. It really dates back to 1830 as it was worn at that time by the society bells of Washington and the South.

Surely these pretty new fashions are entirely feminine. They are as remote from the mannish styles of a few seasons ago as one could imagine.

So far American dye makers have been unable to overcome this condition and they are not likely to be in a position to supply fast color dyes for several years. Only in the quick ending of the European war can we hope release from the present high cost of materials for wearing apparel.

**Merchants Urging Action**

The store that sells Wooltex shows several new mid-season models that conform to the styles as described above. Mr. Haltom, tells us that the stocks are now complete, but that with the present scarcity of materials the replenishing of stocks is very uncertain.

All the local merchants are urging women to buy their spring apparel now before stocks are depleted. Those who buy later are certain to have difficulty in finding as complete variety and prices are likely to be higher.

**High Crowned Spring Hats.**

The most fashionable new spring style in hats has the appearance of a dome. It may be made entirely of straw or the crown covered entirely with foliage and flowers. Upright ribbon wings are frequently used for trimming. High colors are very popular.

This new hat, called the steeple hat, is said to have been originated by Rebonx of Paris.

A novelty in spring hat is one made almost entirely of hair, crown and brim are transparent, with binding of silk or satin.

**Dyes Affect Shirtwaist Colors.**

The scarcity of fast color dyes has had a marked influence on spring styles in shirtwaists.

Fewer blues, purples and pinks will be seen this year than ever before. While these colors are used in stripes and figures, they are used very sparingly.

Pearl grey, dove grey, peace grey and white have been made the favorites of fashion because of the difficulty in securing dyes for colors.

A very pretty waist novelty is the new jabot waist in which a colored jabot forms the reverse of the waist, the jabot matching the sailor collar. This is really a feminine shirt style. It is popular with misses and young women.

Shirtwaists are certain to be higher in price because of the scarcity of the most popular fabric, Georgette crepe.

**Button Shoes Very Popular**

Shoes are higher in price, higher in shape and button models are very popular styles for spring.

Manufacturers are having a great deal of difficulty in securing French kid and when present accumulated stocks of raw leather are exhausted, prices are bound to be still higher.

Not only in shoes but in every other article of wearing apparel are prices advancing. This is due to the scarcity of materials, many of which are imported from Europe, and the scarcity of dye stuffs.

**Higher Cost of All Materials.**

Until the war in Europe, it cost only five to seven cents per yard to dye woolen goods. Now it costs from 35 to 40c per yard. For heretofore the cost of dyeing had very little to do

with the cost of goods—now it is one of the most important factors. In fact the dye stuffs equals in cost fully one-third the entire price of the material when completed.

**THE POLITICAL ISSUE.**

**Leading Newspapers Give Free Trade Hard Knocks.**

The South is truly a young industrial giant impregnated with youthful growing energy, but, like Gulliver, it is unhappily strapped down by its free trade fetters.

A party that can neither stand prosperity nor realize responsibilities is not safe in control of the affairs of this nation. And that's what the free trade has demonstrated itself to be.

"It would be vain to believe that we can hope to escape the competition sure to result when the belligerents return to the peaceful trade pursuits," says Bradstreet. A protective tariff wall is the only effective form of defense American industries can depend upon when war ceases.

If we did not have indisputable proofs of the benefits of a protective tariff and the disaster of free trade under every political administration that has tampered with it, we might afford to give free trade another expensive trial. But why experiment with a known result?

"The future of this country's trade and industry depends largely upon the questions of when and how peace will return to the world," says Bradstreet's annual report on American business, and the prospects of American markets overstocked with cheap foreign-made goods are by no means alluring.

The health bulletin issued by the North Carolina State government carries an editorial under the dynamic caption, "Ain't It Hell to be Poor?" But as long as our Tar Heel friends cast their ballots for free trade congressmen they will be compelled to submit to their self-imposed synonym of Sherman's idea of war.

It is well to be prepared, but there is much more danger of a commercial invasion than a military. There is not half the danger of a military invasion as before the European war, but when it ends there is double the danger of a commercial invasion, unless we prepare by protecting our industries by adequate tariff laws.

Of the tremendously increase number of business failures that re-echoed the loud proclamation of free trade "prosperity" in 1915, a greater percentage struck the "Solid South" than any other part of this country. With the aggregate percentage soaring to 109, 28.7 per cent. fell to the lot of the free trade section south of Mason and Dixon line. Will our Southern friends continue to swear allegiance to that sort of 'prosperity'?

Senator Underwood is again insisting that the custom receipts have been larger than the farmers intended, but he overlooks the lamentable fact that free trade stimulated the importation of articles placed on the free list and all this material accumulated in Europe in expectation of American free trade and headed on our local markets displaced hundreds of thousands of American working-men from profitable jobs.

It is likely to strike a good many people as queer that it never occurred to the President to recommend a tariff commission in 1913 and 1914, when American industries were well nigh drowned by the flood of foreign manufacturers that followed the enactment of the Underwood-Simmons tariff law, but that it did occur to him in January, 1916, four months before the time for nominating candidates for the presidency.

The Democratic Congress under President Wilson is going back on the Democratic platform, which declared for free sugar, and will restore the present "robber tariff" on all imported sugar. The President is going back on the Democratic platform that declared only one term for the President. If the platform was right in 1912 it should be right now, and the President has no business of being bigger than his party and break it where he sees fit.

Despite all the prosperity that war orders have brought, New York City is the only one of the seven leading cities of the United States that reports bank clearings as large for the week ended January 22, 1916, as for the corresponding week in 1913. Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans show less business than in 1913. Perhaps some people would be glad to exchange this war order business for the normal business of Republican times.

Wilson's latest sumersault lands him in a position favoring a tariff commission. It is to be, of course, "non-partisan and scientific." In view of the manner in which Wilson made his appointment to the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Trade Commission we suggest that wisdom on his part would demand that the tariff commission bill should be framed so as to provide a definite term, for the appointment of an equal number of Republicans and Democrats in its membership.

British chamber of commerce are congratulating that country on the fact that although many thousands of workers have been drawn from industry, yet Britain increased her exports \$200,000,000 in 1915, as compared with 1914. The reports for December increased 30 per cent., though there were 1,500,000 more men in the army and navy than the year before. Yet there are some people in this country so stupid as to believe that we have nothing to fear from competition with Great Britain when the

soldiers return to industrial pursuits of peace.

"Must protect home commerce" is the headline of a well written editorial in the Evening Gazette. In the closing paragraph the writer says: "To admit foreign goods on a competitive basis would be to reduce the United States to the level of countries suffering from the results of war and no more colossal commercial blunder could be committed." True, every word. Always true and always will be. Protection against permitting "competitive goods" made by the pauper wage earners in other lands. That is sound Republican protective tariff doctrine. We are glad it is written in the Gazette's record.

We have no more faith in a tariff commission, such as that proposed by President Wilson, than we have in a board of censors for moving pictures. It could not be any more non-partisan than Congress itself. The tariff must be settled on a basis of trial and error, and the process will not be complete until the common consciousness of the nation has realized what the tariff means to its industrial life. The Underwood bill has done more to settle the question in America than all the discussions that have raged since the days of Calhoun. Let Congress and the popular voice decide the general issue; the details may be worked out year by year.

A sub-committee of the London Board of Trade has just submitted a report favoring a protective tariff as a means of building up British industries. President Wilson says that although he has changed his mind and now favors a tariff commission, yet he has not yielded his opposition to the principle of a protective tariff. Won't somebody please call his attention to the London report? Perhaps he'll change his mind some more. But it does not make much difference whether he does or not. After March 1, 1917, we will have a man in the White House who doesn't have to change his mind on everything in order to be right on something.

There is no surprise over the announcement of the Department of Commerce that our trade in cotton goods with China has dropped one-third while Japan has increased her cotton trade in that country nearly nine times. Japan's cheaper labor, combined with her ability to imitate American methods, explains that. No one grumbles because of this. It is fair and expected competition, but American manufacturers have cause to fear that Japan's huge expansion of her cotton cloth industry will ultimately cut into our domestic market. Of course, the Japanese cannot do this if the tariff gives our manufacturers the protection they should have.

Woodrow told the St. Louis folks that "the universal sweep of economic changes justified a tariff board." Woody has had a radical change of heart. He once said "a tariff board is a means merely to keep alive the question of protection." His new doctrine is "an unprejudiced, non-partisan board is absolutely necessary in order to find out how far and in what way the facts have changed." Unprejudiced non-partisan is good. The wool manufacturers are against the tariff board idea, but the shepherds unanimously support it. If President Wilson keeps on changing his mind the Republicans will sure "get him"—especially if he flops on the wool tariff.

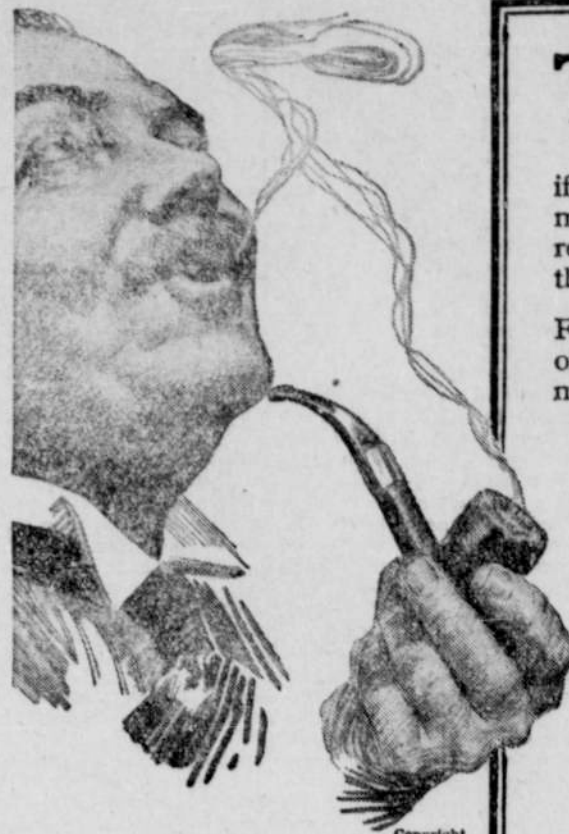
The distress of business, industry, low prices for farm products, the idle poor, and all the other calamitous conditions this country was in in the Nineties, were relieved and started on a boom long before McKinley was elected President. He was the "Advance Agent of prosperity." To-day business and all industrial life is reported to be "looking up" because of the feeling and belief throughout the country that the Republican party—the prosperity party—will take control of national affairs again next year. So you see the free traders have failed again. This country has grown entirely too big for Democracy to handle successfully. They'll have to quit trying.

"The Democratic tariff now in force has proved wholly inadequate either to provide revenue for the support of the government or to protect American labor and American industry upon the farm, in the factory or in the mine. Before the outbreak of the European war the disastrous effort of this tariff were already felt throughout the land. The war has obscured these effects, but immediately upon the restoration of peace they will be felt with doubled force." This quotation comes back to the reader like an echo of his own thoughts based upon his own personal experience during the two and a half years that the present Democratic tariff has been in operation.

According to our Democratic friends, all of the present activity in business is due to the Wilson policy, but when attention is called to the high price of so many necessities of life under the Democratic low tariff, the explanation is that these prices are all due to the great war. At least some of the people think that the great war is what started up our munition plants and put activity into business, and so saved the country from the greatest panic that ever threatened us. The great mass of the people are ashamed of the wrangle in the ranks of the Republicans at the last election and that turned the country over to the Democratic party but are determined that united action next time shall restore the country to Republican rule and to solid prosperity.

**Brood Sows for Sale.**

For sale two young brood sows, one with 9 pigs and the other with 10. Frank Tone, south of town.



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To the Voters, Nineteenth Judicial District.

I am a Democratic candidate for nomination to the office of Circuit Judge, Nineteenth Judicial District if nominated and elected, I shall try to do my duty and maintain my independence.

S. S. Johnson.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for nomination for the office of County Clerk, on the Republican ticket, at the primary election to be held in May, 1916.

Respectfully,  
J. C. Holden.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I am a candidate for the Republican nomination for Joint Senator for Tillamook, Washington, Lincoln and Yamhill counties.

T. B. Handley.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner of Tillamook County on the Democratic ticket at the primary election on May 19, 1916.

Geo. R. McKimins.

**Notice to Voters.**

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Sheriff at the Democratic primaries to be held on May 19, 1916.

N. J. Myers.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I hereby announce that I am a candidate for the nomination for the office of County School Superintendent at the primary election to be held in May.

Geo. B. Lamb.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Sheriff on the Republican ticket at the primary election to be held in May.

Respectfully,  
Fred H. Minich.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination by the Republican party for the office of District Attorney, to be voted for at the next regular primary election. If elected to the office, I will perform the duties of such office faithfully and conscientiously.

T. H. Goynne.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Sheriff on the Republican ticket, subject to your approval in the May primaries.

Respectfully,  
John Aschim.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I wish to announce myself as a candidate for the office of Joint Representative for the Counties of Tillamook and Yamhill at the Republican primaries in May.

F. A. Rowe.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I am a candidate for the Republican nomination for District Attorney at the Primary Election to be held May 19th, 1916.

William Marx.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for nomination for the office of County Sheriff, on the Republican ticket. If nominated and elected I shall endeavor to enforce the law with efficiency, and economy.

Respectfully,  
W. L. Campbell.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I hereby announce myself as a Democratic candidate for the office of County School Superintendent subject to the primary election to be held in May, 1916.

H. M. Cross.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

Candidate for nomination second term, on the Republican ticket, at primary election in May, for County Assessor.

Respectfully,  
C. A. Johnson.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

Acting on the advice of friends from all parts of the county and the urgent request of many, I announce myself a candidate for nomination for County Clerk on the Republican ticket at the primaries in May.

Respectfully,  
Erwin Harrison.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I herewith announce myself as a candidate to succeed myself as county surveyor. If nominated and elected I will continue to enforce the same policies practiced by my office in the past, that of conducting it strictly on an Engineering basis, efficiently and economically.

Respectfully,  
R. L. Shreve.

For County Treasurer.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Tillamook County, subject to the will of the Republican voters at the 1916 primary election.

Respectfully,  
B. L. Beals.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner (North end) Tillamook county on the Republican ticket at the primary election to be held in May, 1916.

D. F. Thompson.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I herewith announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Surveyor of Tillamook County, subject to the will of the Republican voters. If nominated and elected will endeavor to perform the duties imposed upon me with justice and impartiality.

Harry P. Kerr.

To the Republican Voters of Tillamook County.

I am a candidate for the Republican nomination for Circuit Judge on the 19th Judicial District comprising Tillamook and Washington Counties at the May 19th, 1916 primaries.

Geo. R. Bagley.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Coroner on the Republican ticket at the primary election to be held in May.

Respectfully,  
Dr. S. M. Wendt.

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