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GEIBELS

STAR HATS THE BEST

AMERICAN GENTLEMAN HOSE for MEN.

BEANS PROFIT TO GROWERS

WALLOWA COUNTY FAIR TO HAVE EXHIBIT OF BEANS.

First Commercial Crop of Beans to Be Harvested in Wallowa County.

Enterprise, Sept. 21.—(Special)—An important phase in the annual Wallowa county fair to be held here soon will be the exhibit of commercial beans.

P. M. Shaver, a farmer living three miles north of here, has 10 acres of beans which he expects to thresh in about two weeks, and will exhibit says he, at the fair. While it has been demonstrated that beans could be grown in this section Mr. Shaver is the first man to undertake to raise beans for the market and his success this season has surprised even the most progressive farmers. He states that while there is more work attached to the culture of beans the profits will be greater than from a crop of wheat or any other grain.

BAND CONCERT TONIGHT.

Regular Mid-Week Musical Program Arranged for This Evening.

The La Grande band gives its regular mid-week concert this evening again. The band will be stationed at some convenient point on Adams avenue.

NORTH FIR IMPROVED

SUCH IS PURPOSE OF RESOLUTION INTRODUCED.

Council Hears Remonstrances to Paving Already Completed.

Preparations for paving North Fir street with macadam in such a way as to give first class approach to the city's heart from the north were taken last evening when a resolution to improve that street was introduced in the city council session. Aside from acting in abeyance when a resolution to improve that street was introduced in the city council session, and hearing and referring remonstrances to the paving of Sixth street—already paved but held in abeyance while the technical points are gone over and corrected—the council did not transact any new business. The proposed improvement of North Fir will be greeted with a great deal of satisfaction, improving the highway to the park and giving a north approach to the heart of the city as there already is on the east.

TAFT DEFENDS VETOES.

(Continued from page one)

recommendation of the plan in a congressional message. The republican conventions of 28 states adopted resolutions strongly advocating a statutory tariff commission, and depriving any future revision until needed evidence had been gathered and impartial conclusions drawn as to the facts upon which such revision could be properly made.

I have gone over with care this history of the movement for a tariff board in order to show how fully committed I am to the proposition that we ought not to have any revision of a schedule of the tariff without accurate information as to the operation and effect of the proposed changes, and further to show that in this view I have had in the past the hearty support not only of the regular republicans, but also, and even with more emphasis, those who call themselves progressive republicans.

Second, I also wish to point out that all republicans of whatever shade are committed to the maintenance of our protected industries to the point of retaining duties on imported articles which shall equal the differences in the cost of production at home and abroad. Third, except for the extra session called only to pass upon the reciprocity bill, the first time that the 62nd congress could consider and pass upon tariff schedules would be in December, and at that time its predecessor, by consent of both parties, had fixed as the proper time at which a full report as to the most objectionable schedule ought to be reported. With the money granted me by congress I had provided a board, nonpartisan, and with the same personnel as the statutory board would have had, to make a report not only upon wool but also upon cotton.

Although many of the democrats had assisted in the support of the statutory tariff board bill and had advocated such a means of securing accurate information in respect of the probable operation of the proposed revision, the house at once began to make a record for political purposes by passing three tariff bills, the wool bills, the free list bill, and the cotton bill. They gave no public hearings of any kind on either of these bills and they presented no satisfactory information upon which the effect of any of them upon the industries involved could be judged. Their investigations may have been sufficient to satisfy the conscience of a tariff for revenue man who believes in any reduction, however great, of existing duties, but for one pledged as I am to maintain a tariff high enough to enable existing industries to live, the case is different.

The wool bill reduced the duty on wools to an average of 49 per cent, with a duty on the raw material wool of 29 per cent. The Wilson bill, passed in 1894, had reduced the duty to 50 per cent, with no duty on the raw wool at all, a much more favorable arrangement to the manufacturers than the present bill, and yet the years of the Wilson bill were years of disaster to the woolen manufacturers. It may be that other causes than the tariff contributed to the failure of woolen mills in the time of the Wilson bill, and it may well be that conditions in the woolen business have changed so that it does not need as much protection as then; but I had no adequate information, and had been furnished none, upon which I could say that the bill presented to me was in accord with the republication platform of protection upon which I was elected, and to which I am in honor bound to square my official act and policy. In the absence of such adequate information and with the prospect of securing it in three months, it became my bounded duty to withhold my approval of the bill. What was the necessity for such great haste in passing the bill at an extra session called for another purpose? The bill

as it passed the house provided it should go into effect January 1, 1912. The bill as it passed the senate contained a similar provision. When the bill went into conference, I am informed that the suggestion was made that the date of January 1, 1912, for its taking effect would furnish a strong argument for delaying its passage until after December 1, when the tariff board could report. The date of taking effect was thereupon changed to October 15, 1911. Such care was not taken with the free list bill or the cotton bill, both of which were made to take effect January 1, 1912.

The free list bill was called the "farmers' free list," for the purpose of giving an impression that it was passed to compensate the farmers for some sort of injury supposed to be done by the Canadian reciprocity treaty. This reason was finally repudiated by the leader of the democracy on the floor of the house of representatives, and is certainly not true. There was nothing in the Canadian reciprocity bill that required any compensation to the farmers, for in a very short period after actual operation it will appear that they, as well as everybody else, will have been improved in condition by our larger trade. But the bill was framed and came to me in a form calculated to mislead as to its effect.

Favors Tariff Revision.

I have gone into this matter at considerable detail in order that my position with respect to these bills and the general treatment of the tariff may be understood. I am in favor of the reduction of the tariff wherever it can be done and still give a living measure of protection to those industries of the country that need it. But I insist that we have reached now a point in the history of tariff making when everyone ought to realize that the tariff should not be changed and business disturbed, except upon information which shall enable us to pass bills that will disturb it least. Our whole business system rests upon the protective tariff basis. The real hope of men who are in favor of lowering duties is to pursue the policy of securing accurate information to keep the tariff rates down as low as possible consistent with the life of the business protected. The natural operation of the tariff under those conditions and American ingenuity is to continue to reduce the cost of production and that in itself will secure, if we adhere to the policy, a reduction of the tariff rates from time to time; but to cut them now "with blacksmith's tools," is to invite in the next two or four years a revulsion of feeling, and then a recurrence of higher rates and the old system of high tariffs. This I would deprecate, and so far as I can with the powers given me by the constitution, I propose to stop such a movement and to secure a reduction in accordance with the principles of the republican platform, and on information accurate and impartial. If that policy is not approved by the electorate, then, of course, those of us who are now in office must give way to men who will carry out a different policy; but while we are in office our position ought clearly to be understood. We follow this policy not only because we believe it right, because we believe that a full discussion and a clear perception on the part of the people will convince them ultimately to approve and adopt it.

LIGHT WEIGHTS MATCHED

LYMAN AND KID EXPOSITO TO GO TEN ROUNDS.

No Decision Contest to Be Held Here Early in October.

Bob Lyman and Kid Exposito, the former a local boy who has been handling his dukes throughout the northwest and held the championship of the northwest at 115 pounds for several years, and the latter a hard nut who has mixed with the best at 118 pounds in the three northwest states, are matched to go 10 rounds no decision in this city in October. The day will probably be the 2nd, and it is to be held at the Steward opera house. The mill is to end at ten rounds and will not carry with it any decision, an

arrangement which puts it within the law and will afford good attraction to the fight fans. Lyman and Exposito are both young and active and it will be an exposition of science more than the heavy knockout punches.

Spanish Revolt Resumed.

Paris, Sept. 21.—Private advices say rioting was renewed at Valencia, Spain and the crowd stoned the king's cavalry when the troops opened fire. At least one was killed.

Big Rewards Offered.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 21.—Rewards offered for the West Minister bank robbers have been increased to \$32,000 of which \$5,900 will be paid on any information leading to their arrest and conviction and in addition to which ten per cent will be paid on money recovered, which if all is recovered will total \$27,000.

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