

# The I-sis THEATRE

"A Geranium" ..... Vitagraph  
Through its sweet influence a humble home is turned into a garden of paradise. It's a Vitagraph and a good one.

"Out From the Shadow" ..... Vitagraph

Biograph  
Told wherein a wife after suffering the loss of her baby becomes morbid, and in consequence loses some affection of her husband. How she recovers and regains the love of her husband is very graphically shown.

"Elephant Hunting in Victoria Nyanza" ..... Pathe

A wonderful series of pictures taken in Central Africa.

"Max's Divorce Case" ..... Pathe

Our old friend Max is back again and has all kinds of trouble getting a divorce. It's a great comedy.

Illustrated Song—"You're All Right, Kid" sung by Miss Garrick ..... Matinees

Mr. Ferrin ..... Evenings

WE'VE ALWAYS GOT IT. COME IN

## LOCALS

H. T. Love, Jeweler, 1212 1/2 Adams av.

Dr. Posey, Specialist for Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat diseases and catarrh. Over Selder's store. Eyes fitted with glasses. Hours 9 to 11:30; 1:30 to 7 and 7 to 8 p. m.

Electric and Steam Baths. Mrs. O. C. Collins, 1620 Sixth street.

NOTICE—Positively no hunting on the land belonging to Walter M. Pierce. Please do not ask for permission. By A. S. Johnson. 9-11-3wk

Don't trust your eyesight to some one making the fitting of glasses a sideline—Heacock does nothing but fit glasses. 9-25-tf

Call Main 70 for fresh eastern oysters. 9-19-tf

You'll see all right if Heacock fits your glasses. 9-25-tf

Wood, any quantity. Phone Main 706. Water-Stanchfield Produce Co. 9-25-tf

Heacock glasses fit—ask anyone. 9-25-tf

Heacock does nothing but test eyes and fit glasses. 9-25-tf

Inter State Audit Co. Portland, Ore., are not authorized to make any collection for Al Andrews.

Heacock grinds all his glasses. 9-25-tf

Prof. F. J. Freeman, magnetic healer. Not hypnotism, drugs or mental work. Positive permanent results from first treatment. 1417 Adams avenue. Phone Main 721. 1-mo

A pair of Heacock's glasses gives instant relief from headache. 9-25-tf

The guild of the St. Peter's church will conduct a cooked food sale next Saturday at the Russell meat market.

The Catholic ladies will serve a chicken dinner next Saturday at the I. O. O. F. hall.

J. Frank Maguire of Boston, Mass., will accept pupils in piano, Organ, voice, harmony and theory. Rates

This is the time of year when everyone should consider remodeling their

## HEATING AND PLUMBING JOBS.

Bradley & Co. has a crew of first class plumbers, steam and hot water fitters at all times ready to do work satisfactorily. Come in and unload your troubles to

BRADLEY & CO. Phone Black 971. Elm Street.

reasonable. 9-27-tf

Those who held lecture course tickets last year and have lost them can be supplied the missing tickets by going to the Silverthorn drug store tonight and explaining the matter.

Next Friday come to the K. of P. hall and get what you want for your dinner. (Cafeteria style). 9-27-2t

Victor Murdock addressed the students of the high school today, speaking briefly at 1:15 this afternoon.

The menu for the cafeteria dinner in K. of P. hall Friday includes chicken pot pie, roast beef, hot mashed potatoes, brown gravy, Boston baked beans, various salads, home made bread, your favorite pie or cake; tea, coffee, milk. 9-27-2t

Attention is again called to the bench show which opens tomorrow and continues until Saturday. Liberal prizes will be given to the winners. Register with John Dordan.

Northwest Rug Co. of Portland agent is here. If you have any old old carpets notify S. A. Dobner, city.

## PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Lun were in the city from North Powder today.

Corra Newcomb and daughter of Cove were guests at the Savoy last night.

D. R. Zweifel and wife were up from Elgin this afternoon, stopping at the Savoy while here.

Attorney John S. Hodgins has returned from a professional visit to Medford this week.

George Ferguson was over from Union yesterday, looking after business matters for Contractor Roesch of Union.

George Wyckoff of Portland stopped at the Foley yesterday and this morning while transacting business for the Warren Construction company.

Mrs. John Donnelly, accompanied by Mrs. Dan Nee of Tacoma left yesterday for Portland where they will visit friends a few days.

James Ireland, formerly in the real estate business here, passed through the city today en route to North Dakota on business matters. He is located at Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. Holley N. Harris went this morning to osine for a couple of months where Mr. Harris will be looking after the harvesting of the beet crop for the Sugar company.

L. E. Weister of Portland, Roy Kern of Marshal, North Dakota, F. W. Cullen of Allden and W. E. Anderson and wife of Imbler were Savoy guests last night and today.

Rev. John H. Rudd, whose field of operation includes Island City, Ladd Canyon and Hilgard has been spending the week thus far inspecting his campaign. He is in La Grande today.

G. A. Williams of Baker, Walter Thornton of Echo, J. M. Stevens of Portland, L. H. Barber of Mountain Home, Idaho, W. D. Ferguson of Albany, Idaho, Knox of Pasco and W. B. Herber of Knappa, Idaho, and family of Elgin are some of the Foley hotel visitors last night.

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One was a recommendation that no railroad company be allowed to acquire stock in a competing railroad company, with such provisions for exchanging arrangements as would obviate confusion, and the second recommendation in accordance with the platform of the republican party, and the urgent messages of my predecessor, was that competing railroads should be able to make temporary arrangements for common rates between common points without giving them any binding character as contracts. It was thought, by congress, however, that this would seriously affect the operation of the anti-trust act, and it was not approved.

Another recommendation which I made was one forbidding interstate commerce railways to issue bonds and stocks without permission of the interstate commerce commission. For this provision was substituted a section providing a commission to be appointed by the president to make a report upon the feasibility and wisdom of such a provision, and that report will be submitted to congress at the next session.

I think it is now generally conceded

ed by those who understand the operation of the present law that the relative power of the interstate commerce commission is sufficiently great to remedy generally the injustices to shippers which gave rise to the demand for legislation.

Second. With respect to the trusts, I have elsewhere given my view of what the decision of the supreme court is. It in effect declares that the anti-trust statute punishes every combination or restraint of interstate trade that is intended and has the necessary effect to control prices, exclude competition, and establish a partial or complete monopoly of any interstate trade in any merchandise, and that a bill of equity may be filed against the offending combination or corporation which will lead to disintegration of that combination, if found unlawful, and a division of it into a sufficient number of parts under separate ownership to insure competition and to maintain it by the continuing force of perpetual injunction against the resumption of the unlawful bond and purpose of the combiners. Whether it will be possible to secure a national incorporation act for the closer supervision of those corporations engaged in interstate trade, and for their greater security when they pursue business in accordance with law, is unable to say, because the constitutional views of the present majority in the lower house are presumably against the increase of the federal function with respect to corporations.

Be that as it may, the business community now knows, or ought to know, where it stands. The court declines to hold that competition is impossible under modern business conditions, but it insists that it must be given full opportunity for operation, and that any combined effort affecting interstate trade looking to its suppression is contrary to law. In other words, business must face the necessity of throwing away the crutch of combination against competition in its further progress. When this rule is recognized, when the corporation that have offended the law are disintegrated sufficiently to enable competition to have full play, then there is no reason why business should not go on unhampered.

Criticism has been uttered in no measured tone against the activity of the department of justice in the institution of prosecutions and bills of equity under the anti-trust law, on the ground that it is hurting business. It is the sworn duty of the executive to enforce the law, and as long as such combination exist and are known to exist to the law officers of the government in any way they would be lacking in their duty if they did not prosecute them. They are under my orders to treat the prosecution of trusts like the bringing of any other suits which are within the scope and duty of the department of justice, and I must decline to admit that there is any discretion which would enable the attorney general and his assistants to stay the hand of the government in respect of such violations of law. I do not think it need be long continued, because I believe that the business community itself is rapidly taking in the effect of the decisions of the supreme court, and that we may expect a revolution of feeling on the attitude of business men toward this step.

I have heard the severest criticism, from some men engaged in business, of the anti-trust law. It is difficult for me to argue with them, because I don't understand how their position can be supported in the slightest. They seem to think that there ought to be some measure making legal the control of competition and limited monopoly, some statute enacted which shall establish a line between those monopolies that are reasonable and those that are not—those that are benevolent and those that are unconscionable. No such line is possible, and the supreme court has expressly so decided. Mourning over a condition which is inevitable is useless, and until they realize that their views in this regard must be radically changed their complaints must fall upon deaf ears.

Third. With respect to tariff laws. The business of the country today rests upon the protective tariff basis. Everyone knows this, and everyone must be aware that a change of tariffs in such a way that those businesses that are dependent upon protection for their existence shall lose it must injure present conditions in all business, whether dependent on the tariff or not. The change, therefore, from a protective tariff to a tariff for revenue only is necessarily hostile to existing

business, and must lead to business depression and at least temporary business disaster. But there are many, and I am among those, who believe that protection in the past has been too high, and that it is possible to lower the tariff so as not to interfere with business, give a living rate of protection to existing enterprise and yet prevent excessive prices growing out of excessive rates. In carrying out such a policy and maintaining such an attitude, it is essential that the interests of business should be guarded by close investigation into their needs as to a protective tariff, and this emphasizes the importance and vital necessity of the maintenance of a tariff commission and of its ascertainment of the facts with respect to business and the difference between the cost of production here and the cost of production abroad before tariff changes are made.

We have had in the past two years, since the agitation and the excitement growing out of the passage of the Payne bill, a strong movement toward the establishment of a tariff board or commission which, by furnishing accurate information as to tariff matters and the comparative costs of foreign and home production in respect to manufactures and products should enable the congress to act with respect to the existing industries of the country and to save them as far as possible in any changes that might be made. Under circumstances which it is not now necessary for me to recount and by appropriations furnished by congress, I have been able to establish a tariff board, and I have declined to promote the passage of tariff measures framed without the knowledge that within a few months this tariff board can furnish; and I have done so because I thought the business of the country was entitled to better treatment than the aliphod framing and hasty enactment of measures the injurious effect of which upon the industry of the country could not be calculated.

Fourth, and finally, we have a very lame banking and currency system. The theory of the issue of bank notes, based on the deposit of government bonds by each national bank, is that this will increase and decrease according to the needs of the money market; that these national banks will deposit bonds and float the notes when money is needed, and will withdraw the bonds which were issued for the purpose of enabling them to be used as deposits paid only 2 per cent, a rate which is about 1 per cent below the regular market for government bonds in this country, and therefore prevents the disposition and use of the bonds for any other purpose than the securing of bank notes. This gives a stiffness to the deposit and withdrawal of such bonds and a rigidity to the amount of currency dependent on them that deprives the system of the elasticity which is desired.

More than that, the independent action of each bank when money grows tight, in reaching out for cash and increasing its reserve, accentuates the original cause for the contraction of the currency and doubles its force. The control by each one of the banks is a control by none of them, and we find a money famine growing, by the very fact of its existence, more and more pressing and public-producing.

There ought to be some central authority that could take over the quick assets of the banks in the form of business paper and issue bank notes on the faith of it to meet the exigency arising at any time in a demand for money. If vested in one person or set of persons, the business can be intelligently done, parties avoided, and money sufficient for the purpose of business constantly kept on hand.

The present proposition of the monetary commission, which I believe will be recommended to congress, is that this authority shall be provided by a combination of all the banks of the country, reserving to the smaller banks a power of selection greater than the ratio between their capital and the capital of the larger banks, in which board or agency the government shall have a representative, not so that it may control, but so that it may have a voice in the management.

I do not go into the details except to say that these must be carefully worked out for the purpose of preventing the political control of the monetary situation, or control by the large banks of Wall street. Such a system is absolutely necessary for the progress of business in this country. We must have a system in which the mer-

# Growing Cold?

Yes—and we have the famous "ALL FUEL" heaters for coal or wood. Is nearly perfection in a heater. Keeps fire perfectly. Trade me your old stove on one of these and keep your house warm this winter.

I sell second-hand heaters \$1.00 to 7.50

## F. D. HAISTEN FURNITURE ON EASY PAYMENTS

chants have confidence that it will be to the public interest.

I have considered these points with a view to an appeal to the public in behalf of reasonable, moderate action and treatment for the purpose of encouraging the investment of capital and of promoting prosperity. I deprecate vindictive feeling against the railway corporations, against the competing parts of trusts after they have complied with decrees of courts disintegrating them, against a reasonable treatment of the businesses dependent on the tariff, or against solution of the monetary question, which appeals to all reasonable and experienced men.

What makes men happy? What furnish's shoes and clothes and good, wholesome food to the family of father and mother and children but prosperous times, in which labor is in high demand, wages are good, sales are plenty, prices are normal, and everybody is sharing in the general prosperity?

In attempting to rid ourselves of the evils that were growing in business so as to put dangerous power into the hands of concentrated wealth, we had to do many things that savored of hostility to capital, at least to the capital which was engaged in those things that it was thought necessary to enact statutes to condemn. I am no defender of those evils. On the contrary, I have been as strongly in favor of their suppression by statutes made effective as anyone; but I think we have arrived at a time when the people themselves ought to acquire sufficient perception into the operation of economic forces to realize that a sectional prejudice leading to legislation against the interests of one part of the country will as certainly rebound to the detriment of another as night will follow day. We are in the same boat. We are all tossed by the same waves. Why, then, should we allow the political fortunes of any man or set of men to mislead us into a hostility towards parts of the country which is certain to work injury to all?

It is not a progressive policy in any true sense to be hostile to prosperity of any part of the country. It is not progressive to be against a railway corporation because it is a railway corporation. It is progressive to take measures by statutes which shall regulate railways and prevent their recurring to evils of which they have been guilty in the past; but, assuming them to be engaged in lawful business it is of the highest interest that we should secure to them reasonable rates, so that their shareholders may have a profit, and that we should not enact legislation in a spirit of hostility and think that merely because we have hit a railway corporation, and injured it we have done something for the public good. Any other view is lacking in sanity, and it is that spirit of unreasoning and unreasonable antagonism which political exigency seems to develop and against which the complaints of business men may with propriety and good reason be directed.

Of course, we are all anxious to prevent the acquisition of undue profits by anybody whether in the form of discriminating rates and rebates, or by a combination in restraint of trade, or by any other means which is unlawful

or improper; but we ought not to allow our fear that something of that sort may happen to lead us on to a general attitude of enmity toward the accumulation of money by thrift and foresight and to its lawful investment in great enterprise or reasonable profit.

We have reached a point where we can call a halt, not in the progressive movement to keep business free from these abuses, but where we can call a halt against appeals to a spirit of pure hostility to prosperity on the theory that no one can be prosperous without being dishonest or a violator of law in securing the profits of his business.

Let us put our shoulders together in a movement to promote the business prosperity of the country by frowning down those attacks that are engendered not by a real desire to eliminate abuses, but by a wish to arouse in the people an unjust prejudice and take away from their their clear perception as to their real interest in encouraging the investment of capital, in commending its thrifty, wise and lawful use to secure good and reasonable profit, and to enjoy the widespread influence of the prosperity that business thus encouraged is bound to shower upon the people at large.

We must have investments from which to secure a large wages fund, which is needed to support the wage earners. We must inspire in the business men who control those investments the confidence that they will not be driven out of business. If railroads are unjustly legislated against by state legislation to the point where they cannot do a profitable business, the injury is more direct to the wage earners of the railway than it is to the shareholder, because the shareholders presumably are people who have some other means of livelihood than the dividends from the stock, while the wage earners are entirely dependent on a continuance of conditions which make the wages fund large and the wage earner and his family.

Let us reach together. Let us be charitable and kind. Let us not be so suspicious and ascribe corrupt motives to everyone in the community but our particular friends and political associates. Let us do team work in the community. Let us have legislation that helps, or an absence of legislation if it be unnecessary. And let us approve and praise the great business enterprise and genius that honestly and by proper methods accumulates property and puts it into productive industries, supports the thousands of workmen, and furnishes profit to those whose savings have gone into the shares and bonds of the enterprise.

This is the hope I have for the future. Business is halting now. There is doubt and distrust among investors, due to a fear of blind enmity toward successful enterprise. What is the remedy? It is the restoration of confidence between the classes of persons who have been opposing each other in times past, who now, after the reforms are initiated and are in process of being effected, ought to come together in amity and make the best use of the enormous resources we have in this country for the promotion of general prosperity and the securing and encouragement of individual happiness.