

THE OBSERVER

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EDITOR AND OWNER.

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WILSON READS MESSAGE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

direct patronage of the government. For a long time—a time so long that the men now active in public policy hardly remember the conditions that preceded it—we have sought in our tariff schedules to give each group of manufacturers or producers what they themselves thought that they needed in order to maintain a practically exclusive market as against the rest of the world. Consciously or unconsciously we have built up a set of privileges and exemptions from competition behind which it was easy by any, even the crudest, forms of combination to organize monopoly, until at last nothing is normal, nothing is obliged to stand the tests of efficiency and economy, in our world of big business, but everything thrives by concerted arrangement. Only new principles of action will save us from a final hard crystallization of monopoly and a complete loss of the influences that quicken enterprise and keep independent energy alive.

Must Abolish Privilege.

It is plain what those principles must be. We must abolish everything that bears even the semblance of privilege or of any kind of artificial advantage given to our business men and producers under the stimulation of a constant necessity to be efficient, economical and enterprising, masters of competitive supremacy, better workers and merchants than any in the world. Aside from the duties laid upon articles which we do not and probably cannot produce, therefore, and the duties laid upon luxuries and merely for the sake of the revenues they yield, the object of the tariff duties henceforth laid must be effective competition, the whetting of American wits in contest with the wits of the rest of the world.

It would be unwise to move toward this end headlong, with reckless haste or with strokes that cut at the very roots of what has grown up among us by long process and at our own invitation. It does not alter a thing to upset it and break it and deprive it of a chance to change. It destroys it.

We must make changes in our fiscal laws, in our fiscal system, whose object is development, a more free and wholesome development, not revolution or upset or confusion. We must build up trade, especially foreign trade. We need the outlet and the enlarged field of energy more than we ever did before. We must build up industry as well and must adopt freedom in the place of artificial stimulation only so far as it will build, not pull down. In dealing with the tariff the method by which this may be done will be a matter of judgment, exercised by them. To some not accustomed to the excitements and responsibilities of greater freedom our methods may in some respects and at some points seem heroic, but remedies may be heroic and yet be remedies. It is our business to make sure that they are genuine remedies. Our object is clear. If our motive is above just challenge and only an occasional error of judgment is chargeable against us we shall be fortunate.

Thorough, but Moderate.

We are called upon to render the country a great service in more matters than one. Our responsibility should be met, and our methods should be thorough, as thorough as moderate and well considered, based upon the facts as they are, and not worked out as if we were beginners. We are to deal with the facts of our own day with the facts of no other, and to make laws which square with those facts. It is best—indeed, it is necessary—to begin with the tariff. I will urge nothing upon you now at the opening of your session which can obscure that first object or divert our energies from that clearly defined duty. At a later time I may take the liberty of calling your attention to reforms which should press close upon the heels of the tariff changes, if not accompany them, of which the chief is the reform of our banking and currency laws, but just now I refrain. For the present I put these matters on one side and think only of this one thing—of the changes in our fiscal system which may best serve to open once more the free channels of prosperity to a great people whom we would serve to the utmost and throughout both rank and file.

WOODROW WILSON.

The White House, April 8, 1913.

It required only eight minutes for the president to make his opening remarks and read the message. As soon as he had finished, President Wilson returned to the white house, the entire proceedings consuming only 37 minutes. The house and senate each went to its own quarters and adjourned until tomorrow.

Passes to the gallery brought \$5.00 and \$10.00 apiece and were in great demand at that figure.

The president's address is regarded by congress as one of the most remarkable ever delivered before an American legislative body.

More than 200 cane seats were placed in the aisles of the chamber, and numerous congressmen, fearing they might be unable to reach seats because of the crowds, arrived at the capitol two hours before the president was scheduled to speak.

Ordinary tickets of admission were useless, police guards at the doors demanding special blue tickets.

The demand for these tickets was so great that many congressmen were unable to get them for their own families.

YELLOWSTONE PARK.

At One Time the Region Was Known as "John Colter's Hell."

It is probable that few of the tourists who have visited the Yellowstone National park knew that the place has also been known as "John Colter's Hell," nor were they likely to know how the name originated.

After President Jefferson in 1803 gave the Louisiana purchase for which \$15,000,000 was paid, it was decided to send out from St. Louis the Lewis and Clark expedition for the purpose of finding out something about the newly acquired land lying between the Mississippi river and the Pacific coast.

John Colter was one of the privates under Lewis and Clark. He was a born adventurer, with an insatiable curiosity and the element of fear left out of his makeup. When in 1806 the exploring party headed back from the coast to St. Louis, Colter broke away and all alone set out for the headwaters of the Missouri river.

Four years later there appeared at St. Louis a worn, ragged, Indian-like, white man, who announced that he was John Colter and finally succeeded in identifying himself as a member of the Lewis and Clark expedition. People finally believed that he was John Colter, but they would not believe the stories he told.

One of Colter's prize stories was about the most wonderful place in the world, where steam came from the earth and boiling water leaped clear to the sky. There were diabolical furnaces underground and bad smells. It would have been the "abode of the damned," he said, but for the fact that he could discover no signs of human beings for miles about.

It was a good story—too good to be true. So the St. Louisans decided that the wanderer had imagined it all. In fact, the good people of St. Louis—and everybody else, for that matter—laughed over "John Colter's Hell" for thirty-four years—until Bridger, the noted scout, rediscovered the place and confirmed everything that John Colter had said about it.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Cynical Foresight.

"That boy of yours may be president of the United States some day."
"Maybe," assented Farmer Cornus. "But the chances are that he'll be one of the fellows who think they are lucky if they get appointed to be post-masters."—Washington Star.

All Beneath Her.

Clare—Do you think you could bring yourself to marry a man your intellectual inferior? Lydia. I suppose I shall have to.—London Opinion.

A fool at forty will never be wise.—John Updell.

We Furnish Everything But the Fish

See our Fishing Tackle display in show window, including Meona brand of tackle, rods, baskets, reels, high class flies and salmon eggs.

Nothing for the fisherman we do not furnish except the fish.

Hill's Drug Store
The Rexall Store.

More New Spring Attire

Continues to Arrive Daily

Almost simultaneously with their appearance in New York, the newest fashions are received at this style store.

Among the Latest Arrivals Are

NEW DRAPED SILK DRESSES

Wonderful creations of soft clinging silks, trimmed with rare laces and Bulgarian effects. Dame Fashion's latest word in style and materials. Prices \$17.50 to \$35.00.

LATEST IN TAILORED SUITS

Not only our belief, but the opinion of hundreds of women, that for clever styles, good tailoring and distinctiveness, these new garments are unapproached elsewhere at our price. An immense line to select from. Prices \$15.00, \$17.50, \$20.00, \$25.00 and up.

POPULAR THREE QUARTER COATS

Decidedly the most favored of this season's styles are these attractive new coats of eponge, serges and mixtures. Our popular priced line affords an opportunity to dress well at a small price. Be sure and see them before you make your spring selection. Prices \$7.50 to \$30.00.



Our Millinery Dep't.

looks the part of spring itself. If you have not made your choice for spring and summer do not delay in seeing our beautiful showing of exclusive styles.

Sole La Grande Agents for

Gage Pattern Hats

Spring Footwear

has been arriving for several weeks and our shoe department now offers an excellent assortment from the following high grade lines:

PINGREE SHOES & OXFORDS
For Women and Misses.
\$3.50 to \$5.00

UTZ & DUNN SHOES & OXFORDS
For Women and Misses
\$2.75 to \$5.00

J. E. TILT SHOES FOR MEN
\$4.00 to \$5.00

West
THE QUALITY STORE

Lend Me Your Ear

You do yourself an injustice if you buy your SPRING SUIT before seeing my line of

One Thousand Patterns

I build clothes to your own personal measure, the real TAILOR made kind that the best dressed men and women all over the world are wearing. And you cannot duplicate the material and workmanship in our \$20.00 garments for less than \$35.00 elsewhere.

You take no chances when you order from me. I guarantee the goods and workmanship to be exactly as represented, a perfect fit in every respect. Just give me a call and see for yourself; that's all I ask.

McLEOD The WARDROBE
Open Evenings
Tailoring, Hat Blocking, Cleaning and Pressing.

St. Louis, April 8.—Lightweight fist-cuffs are on the card here tonight under the auspices of the St. Louis Athletic club, Manager Walter Lavine having a number of bouts scheduled. Lavine is hot after Jack Shelton and Tommy Sullivan and Frank Moore are likewise aspiring for new middle-western honors. Shelton is expected to take on all comers.

No, Dec.

No hunting, fishing or trespassing allowed on our premises.
M. D. SANDERSON,
B. M. OLIVER,
F. H. OLIVER,
C. W. OLIVER,
WALTER WOODS,
Sumnerville, Ore.
Dly 4-5-6t wklly 2 tp

Notice to Contractors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that sealed bids will be received by the city recorder of the city of La Grande for the construction of three concrete culverts, one on Fourth street, at the north property line of I avenue, containing approximately 60 cubic yards excavating, 31 cubic yards of concrete and 80 lineal feet of 1 1/2 inch galv. iron pipe; one on Fourth street, at the south property line of H avenue, containing approximately 60 cubic yards excavating, 31 cubic yards concrete, and 80 lineal feet of 1 1/2 inch galvanized iron pipe; and on Second street, between Grandy avenue and Palmer avenue, containing

approximately 35 cubic yards of excavating, 25 cubic yards concrete and 32 lineal feet of 1 1/2 inch galv. iron pipe. All bids to be in by 8 o'clock p. m., April 16th, 1913, accompanied

by a certified check for 5 per cent of bid.
CITY COUNCIL OF LA GRANDE.
By LEE WARNICK, City Recorder.
4-4-5t

The Test of Time

Time determines whether the policies under which a bank is operated are safe.
This bank has been in business twenty-six years.
It has grown steadily until it has become one of the strongest and most prosperous financial institutions in the West.
The soundness of its policies is attested by the long list of conservative business men who transact their business here; also by an earned surplus of \$130,000.00, the work of time and the result of conservative management.
This bank has facilities for taking care of more high grade business and offers its services to those who appreciate the best in banking.

La Grande National Bank
La Grande, Oregon

Capital, \$100,000.00 Surplus, \$130,000.00 Resources, 1,100,000.00
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.
UNITED STATES POSTAL SAVINGS DEPOSITORY.