



JANUARY CLEARING SALE



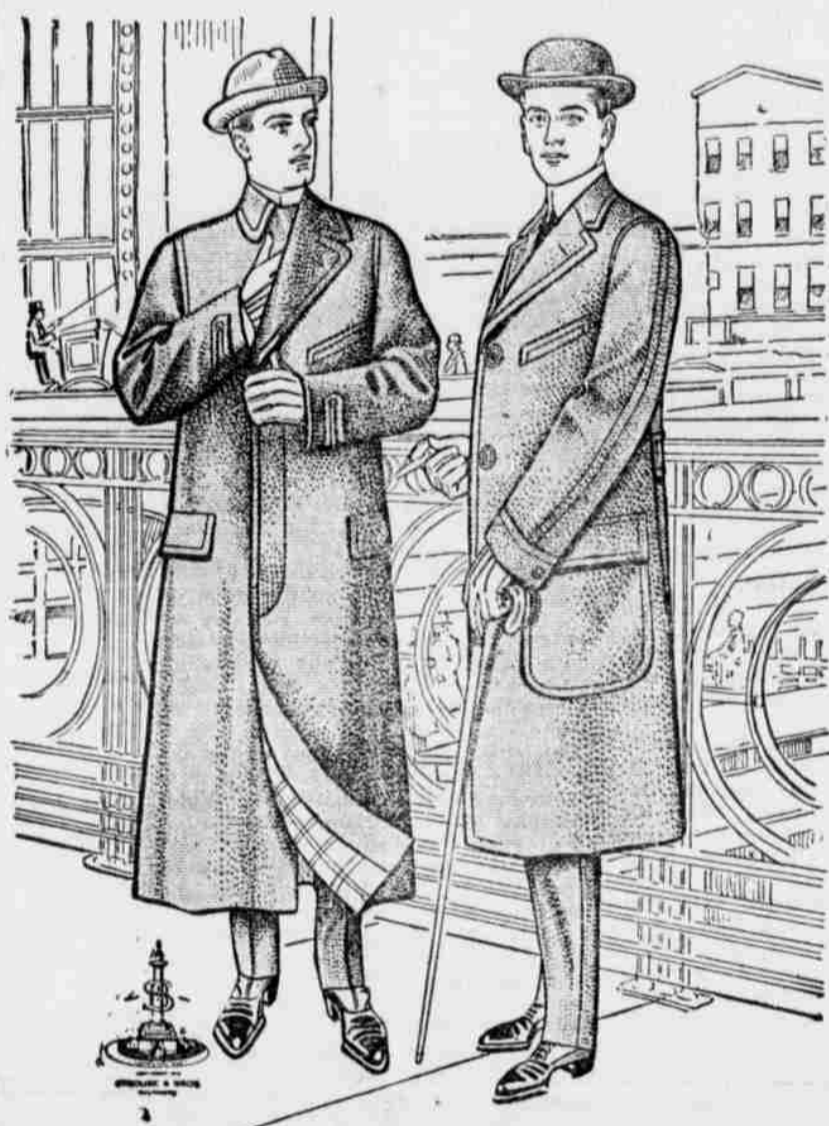
GREETINGS to You. Greetings to everybody. The Old Year is past; we enter the New. Great things have been accomplished the past year. Greater things to come. The New Tariff is now the law of the land. The new Currency Bill will soon be in operation. Let's give them all a fair chance. Let's all pull together now. A greater Oregon, a greater Vale. As clothiers we have led in past. We'll now set the pace for the future. We've made our plans for the New Year and we are ready to start right now.

THE SALE STARTS JANUARY 10, 1914

THERE will be no marking up and then down to show a larger discount, but the old, untampered tickets will be left on for your inspection.

You know the Store
You know the Stock
You know us.

We have been in business in Eastern Oregon and Idaho more than 20 years, been in Vale some time.



OUR BUSINESS has steadily increased from the start, we believe because we have always given you people

A SQUARE DEAL

This is a guarantee that during this Sale you will be treated in the same fair manner.

Remember, Sale Starts January 10, 1914

BE HERE ON THE DOT

Wives, bring your husbands and fit them out. Never again will you have a chance to buy Merchandise at SO LOW A CUT PRICE

ALEXANDER COMPANY

One Price Clothiers

Vale, Oregon



BURTON GIVES HIS OPINION

(Continued from Page 1)

He says 132,000,000 bushels of good grain, according to estimates from the United States bureau of statistics, are taken out of the food supply of the country annually for this purpose. There is one rat hole in the granary, he says, where a large quantity of the food supply of the country goes, which helps to increase the cost of the remainder.

The basic statistics given are that in the year 1912 there were used in the United States in the manufacture of distilled spirits 23,916,759 bushels of corn, 5,699,667 bushels of rye, 25,506 bushels of wheat, 1943 bushels of barley, 4,075,991 bushels of malt, 6563 bushels of oats and 50,576 bushels of other materials.

The law prohibits the killing of wild game or taking fish from the streams in order to prevent the scarcity of game and fish. Why should it not prevent the destruction of other kinds of food to prevent a scarcity, Mr. Burton asks.

In 1896, it is pointed out, the number of barrels of beer produced in the United States was 35,859,250; in 1912, 62,176,694; in 1896 the number of gallons of distilled spirits produced in the

United States was 89,992,555; in 1912, 175,417,469; in 1896 the amount of corn consumed in the manufacture of liquor was 13,497,669 bushels; in 1912 corn and other grains, 32,784,104 bushels.

If the farmers feed their grain to pigs and cattle the packers would help them and the banks would help them, and the meats would become more plentiful to the consumers and the cost of living reduced, he says, and if chemical alcohol is needed in the mechanical arts it can be made of sawdust or any kind of wood without spoiling good food to make it.

Origin of "Thugs."

A real thug was a member of an organized society of fanatical murderers in India, who considered their victims to be sacrifices to their gods. Their method was by strangulation. The English tried to suppress them about 1810, but did not succeed till about 1830.

OUR WOOL SHOULD BE PROTECTED

(Continued from Page 1)

ing one million yards per year. That is, gentlemen, one million yards of wool going broadcast as made of Oregon wool. I wish to tell you that

this mill is using several tons each week of old rags gathered from various parts of the country. This is what is torn up and sold and advertised as your wool. Does Oregon and Oregon wool growers need protection against this? What respect will the consumer have for Oregon wool when he finds from the wear of the garment or the fabric that it will not stand the test? He tells you that he doesn't want any more Oregon wool, and can you blame him?

Statement No. 2—Shipping and Receiving of Freight. The statement is made that all freight to San Francisco is shipped from their own dock, and as I want to give this man all the credit he is entitled to, he has forgotten to tell you that at that same dock he also receives a large amount of old rags from California to be ground up, made into fabrics and sold for Oregon wool. Don't you think you need protection against that?

Statement No. 3—Largest Mill West of the Mississippi. We are also told that this is the largest mill west of the Mississippi and we are told many wonderful things in connection with it. There is one very noted thing in connection with it that with his modesty he has forgotten to tell you, that is, that it is the only mill of its size (namely, 6 or 7 set) west of the Mississippi, in

fact, I think in the United States, that has three rag pickers, or as the United States government calls them, rag grinders. The United States government gives us figures that there is one rag picker to every 474 woolen mill employees in the United States. This mill has the distinction of having one rag picker to every 83 1-3 employees, so that these rag pickers are employed to manufacture Oregon wool from old rags. This is another thing you need protection against, not only you wool growers but the whole of Oregon.

Statement No. 4—English Goods. The statement concerning the English goods is really so ridiculous that I ought not to mention it. I may say that every one understanding goods is just taking a laugh up their sleeves. One man yesterday called me on the street and spoke of it (I may say that he was a woolen drummer) and in mentioning the matter he said "If Burns saw a statement of that description, I am not surprised at the remark when he said 'Oh, the gift the Lord would give us, to see ourselves as others see us.'" This man makes the statement that the goods made in England are not better than are being made in Oregon. We will just take his own statement for it. He says he is producing a million yards of goods a year, getting a re-

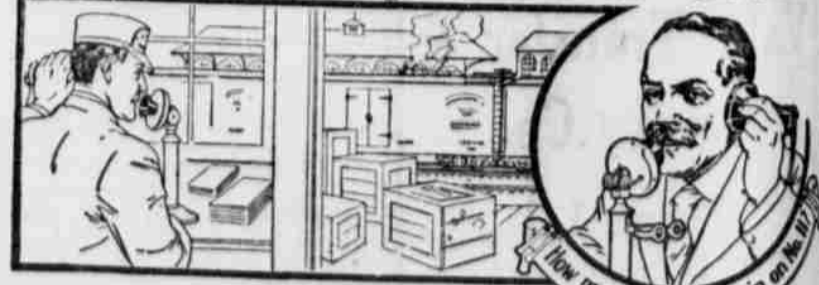
turn of \$750,000—that is, 75 cents per yard. There is not a place in the world where you can go and buy a really decent (not high grade) piece of virgin wool goods for double that amount, not even in England. So you may see what his statement is worth.

Statement No. 5—Percentage of Wool Used in Mills.—This woolen mill manager makes the statement that Oregon uses a greater percentage of fleece wool than any mills in the whole country. I would like, if you will allow me, to inform him that there are many mills both in England and America that do not use an ounce of anything but virgin wools. There are no shoddy or mungo used. So there is another statement that not only Oregon wool but the whole of America needs protection against.

Statement No. 6—Evil Reports Concerning this Industry.—This last statement is a cap that is evidently meant for me—anyway it fits so well that I am going to wear it.

In trying to have honest high grade goods made in Oregon and to have shoddies and mungoes labeled as shoddies and mungoes and not sold as Oregon wools, then I have been trying to injure the industry, because I make those statements, and I am here today to make them more emphatically. I have wondered many times, if when the man

Concerning Shipments of Goods



Have you a Telephone in your house? If not, you should have one—the world's greatest time saver. See local manager for particulars. Please call number, it greatly facilitates the handling of business at central.

MALHEUR HOME TELEPHONE CO.

came along and told the people in Oregon that their conditions were favorable for growing a better class fruit than they were growing, I wonder if they turned to and denounced him and tried to down him at every point, or were they like good, decent boys and did they come forward and follow the advice of the man and improve their conditions.

I have made the statement over and over again that Oregon should be making a better and higher grade of wools. Let her make all the qualities she is making today. There is plenty of sale for it, but on ac-

count of not being able to produce better goods, the community is compelled to send their money to the east and to Europe for goods that should be made right here at home from our Oregon grown wools. When we get to do that will be the time when we will be protecting our wool growers. Your wools will fetch a much higher price. The consumer will appreciate the quality of them and we shall all benefit from this changed condition. So you gentlemen can easily see that the protection you want is not so much the tariff law as a protection against deception.