

GET PICTURES FOR Christmas Presents

Latest Styles.
Hurry Up.
Don't Wait

Lymp's Studio

FRED C. GADKE
Plumbing & Tinning

Hot Air Furnaces and Hot Pipes,
Pumps, Water Pipes.

All Kinds of Jobbing a Specialty
Estimates Given on All Classes
of Work.

Res. Phone 1514—Shop 1516
914 N. Main St., Oregon City, Or

Car load of fine Alfalfa Idaho Cattle

received by R. PETZOLD.

To people desiring to put down
beef, it will be sold by the
quarter at wholesale prices.

This is not peddling wagon
meat but the same we sell on
the block.

Oregon City Shoe Store

The only exclusive
shoe store in the city

Fine Footwear for Ladies,
Gentlemen and the
Young Folks

Krause Bros., Props
W. WRIGHT, Mgr.

For Sale

The J. C. McCord farm 1 1/2
miles from Oregon City will be
sold in tracts to suit purchaser,
10, 20, 30 and 40 acres.

Other farms for sale. Abstract
of title with each farm
sold.

OREGON CITY TRUST CO.,
234 Gardie Bldg. J. A. Catu
Agent.

This Is One Grocery

Where you can get the right thing at
the right price.

Fine young turkeys dressed in the
country 25c pound.

Young Game, fat and tender, 15c lb.

Pacific Coast Cranberries 2 qts for 25c

New Navel Oranges 35c dozen.

Fine Lemons and Grape Fruit.

All kinds of Nuts and Raisins.

Gordon & Dellworth's Plum Pudding
25c and 50c.

Our Butter is the finest in the market
60c and 65c.

Some Fancy King Apples from foot-
hills \$1.45

Harris Grocery

Choice Lots
- and -
Improved Property

At Gladstone, Oregon City's finest
suburb. Low fare, six minutes' ride
from city. Prices reasonable.

Eight room house, out buildings
one acre of land, all cleared and fenced;
close to store; fine location.

Also other small tracts, ranging
from one to fifteen acres, at reason-
able prices.

120 acres, 55 acres clear, 1/2 acres
of fruit, all kinds, 50 acres heavy fir
saw timber, 7-room house 15x26 and
14x16, barn 26x38, good cellar valued
at \$100, granary, blacksmithshop,
wood shed, 11 miles from Oregon
City and 9 miles from Estacada good
well and small stream of water run-
ning through place, free rural deliv-
ery, fences all around the place.

\$25 per acre.

W. F. SCHOOLEY
"The Man Who Makes Property
Move."
524 Main St., Oregon City.

PEACH TREES ADDED TO MODEL ORCHARD

**JUDGE RYAN WILL PLANT 900 BE-
TWEEN APPLE ROWS—TWO
MORE TRACTS.**

In addition to the ten acre model
orchard on Judge Ryan's farm, two
other experimental ten-acre orchards
will be planted under the same man-
agement in this county. One of these
tracts will be on the farm of W. F.
Holder, at Garfield, while the acreage
of the third orchard has been selected
on the farm of Arthur Kayler, near
Molalla. The same varieties of apples
will be planted on each tract.

Judge Ryan has great faith in the
Willamette Valley as a peach section,
and will plant 900 trees between the
rows of apple trees that are to be
planted under the direction of the
Horticultural society.

**MAPLE LANE GRANGE
ELECTS NEW OFFICERS**

Many Visitors Attend the Meeting Sat-
urday—Installation at Jan-
uary Session.

At the December meeting of the
Maple Lane grange held Saturday,
the new officers were elected for next
term. The new staff consists of the
following: Master, Mrs. Mary Shelly;
Overseer, Mrs. Louise Beard; Lectur-
er, Mrs. E. A. Sealey; Steward, Mrs.
A. J. Lewis; Assistant Steward, Ly-
man Derrick; Treasurer, A. J. Hobbie;
Secretary, S. T. Roman; Chaplain,
Mrs. R. Mautz; Gate-keeper, Mrs. S.
L. Derrick; Ceres, Mrs. A. Splitter;
Pomona, Mrs. A. B. Allen; Flora, Miss
Bessie Crawford; Lady Assistant
Steward, Mrs. Blanche Mautz.

Many visitors attended Saturday's
meeting and a very good literary pro-
gram was rendered. The installation
of officers will occur at the January
meeting. This meeting will be open
to the public.

**Roosevelt Favors Income
And Inheritance Tax**

(Continued from page 1.)

George A. Harding has had a new
reading put up at the drug store.

with black men as with white men.
It is the same rule that must be ap-
plied in dealing with rich men and
poor men—that is, to treat each man,
whatever his color, his creed or his so-
cial position, with even handed justice
on his real worth as a man. White
people owe it quite as much to them-
selves as to the colored race to treat
well the colored man who shows by
his life that he deserves such treatment.
There is no question of social equality
or negro-domination involved.

In my judgment, the crime of rape
should always be punished with death,
as is the case with murder. Assault
with intent to commit rape should be
made a capital crime, at least in the
discretion of the court, and provision
should be made by which the punish-
ment may be levied immediately upon
the death of the offense.

No more starveling policy can be
imagined than in the fabled interest
of one class to prevent the education
of another class. The white man, if
he be wise, will decline to allow the
negroes to be allowed to grow to man-
hood and womanhood without educa-
tion.

"Preachers of Mere Discontent."
In dealing with both labor and cap-
ital, with the questions affecting both
corporations and trades unions, there
is one matter more important to re-
member than any other, and that is
the infinite harm done by preachers of
mere discontent. These are the men
who seek to excite a violent class hat-
red against all men of wealth. They
seek to turn wise and proper move-
ments for the better control of corpora-
tions and for doing away with the
abuses connected with wealth into a
campaign of hysterical excitement and
fanaticism in which the aim is to in-
flame to madness the brutal passions
of mankind. The sinister demagogues
and foolish scoundrels who are always
eager to undertake such a campaign
of destruction sometimes seek to as-
sociate themselves with those working
for a genuine reform in governmental
and social methods and sometimes mas-
querade as such reformers. In reality
they are the worst enemies of the
cause they profess to advocate, just as
the purveyors of sensational slanders in
newspaper or magazine are the worst
enemies of all men who are engaged in
an honest effort to better what is bad
in our social and governmental condi-
tions.

Corruption is never so rife as in com-
munities where the demagogue and the
agitator bear full sway, because in
such communities all moral bands be-
come loosened, and hysteria and sensa-
tionalism replace the spirit of sound
judgment and fair dealing between
man and man. In sheer revolt against
the squalid anarchy thus produced men
are sure in the end to turn toward any
leader who can restore order, and then
their relief at being free from the in-
tolerable burdens of class hatred, vio-
lence and demagoguery is such that they

cannot for some time be aroused to in-
dignation against misdeeds by men of
wealth, so that they permit a new
growth of the very abuses which were
in part responsible for the original out-
break. The one hope for success for
our people lies in a resolute and fear-
less but sane and cool headed advance
along the path marked out last year
by this very congress. There must be
a stern refusal to be misled into fol-
lowing either that base creature who
appeals and panders to the lowest in-
stincts and passions in order to arouse
one set of Americans against their fel-
lows or that other creature, equally
base, but no baser, who in a spirit of
greed or to accumulate or add to an
already huge fortune seeks to exploit
his fellow Americans with callous dis-
regard to their welfare of soul and
body. The man who debauches others
in order to obtain a high office stands
on an evil equality of corruption with
the man who debauches others for
financial profit, and when hatred is
sown the crop which springs up can
only be evil.

The plain people who think—the me-
chanics, farmers, merchants, workers
with head or hand, the men to whom
American traditions are dear, who love
their country and try to act decently
by their neighbors—owe it to them-
selves to remember that the most dam-
aging blow that can be given popular
government is to elect an unworthy
and sinister agitator on a platform of
violence and hypocrisy.

Railroad Employees' Hours.
I call your attention to the need of
passing the bill limiting the number of
hours of employment of railroad em-
ployees. The measure is a very moder-
ate one and I can conceive of no seri-
ous objection to it. Indeed, so far as
it is in our power, it should be our aim
steadily to reduce the number of hours
of labor, with as a goal the general in-
troduction of an eight hour day. There
are industries in which it is not possi-
ble that the hours of labor should be
reduced, just as there are communi-
ties not far enough advanced for such
a movement to be for their good, or, if
in the tropics, so situated that there is
no analogy between their needs and
ours in this matter. On the isthmus
of Panama, for instance, the condi-
tions are in every way so different
from what they are here that an eight
hour day would be absurd, just as it
is absurd, so far as the isthmus is con-
cerned, where white labor cannot be
employed, to bother as to whether the
necessary work is done by alien black
men or by alien yellow men. But the
wage-workers of the United States are
of so high a grade that alike from the
merely industrial standpoint and from
the civic standpoint it should be our
object to do what we can in the direc-
tion of securing the general observance
of an eight hour day.

Let me again urge that the congress
provide for a thorough investigation
of the conditions of child labor and of
the labor of women in the United
States. The horrors incident to the
employment of young children in fac-
tories or at work anywhere are a blot
on our civilization.

In spite of all precautions exercised
by employers there are unavoidable ac-
cidents and even deaths involved in
nearly every line of business connect-
ed with the mechanic arts. It is a
great social injustice to compel the em-
ployee, or, rather, the family of the
killed or disabled victim, to bear the
entire burden of such an inevitable
sacrifice. In other words, society shirks
its duty by laying the whole cost on
the victim, whereas the injury comes
from what may be called the legiti-
mate risks of the trade. Compensation
for accidents or deaths due in any line
of industry to the actual conditions un-
der which that industry is carried on
should be paid by that portion of the
community for the benefit of which
the industry is carried on—that is, by
those who profit by the industry. If
the entire trade risk is placed upon the
employer, he will promptly and prop-
erly add it to the legitimate cost of pro-
duction and assess it proportionately
upon the consumers of his commodity.
It is therefore clear to my mind that
the law should place this entire "risk
of a trade" upon the employer.

Capital and Labor Disputes.
Records show that during the twenty
years from Jan. 1, 1881, to Dec. 31,
1900, there were strikes affecting 117,
569 establishments, and 6,165,694 em-
ployees were thrown out of employ-
ment. During the same period there
were 1,605 lockouts, involving nearly
10,000 establishments, throwing over
1,000,000 people out of employment.
These strikes and lockouts involved an
estimated loss to employees of \$307,
000,000 and to employers of \$143,000,
000, a total of \$450,000,000. The public
suffered directly and indirectly prob-
ably as great additional loss.

Many of these strikes and lockouts
would not have occurred had the par-
ties to the dispute been required to
appear before an unprejudiced body
representing the nation and, face to
face, state the reasons for their con-
tention. The exercise of a judicial
spirit by a disinterested body repre-
senting the federal government, such
as would be provided by a commission
on conciliation and arbitration, would
tend to create an atmosphere of friend-
liness and conciliation between con-
tending parties.

Control of Corporations.
It cannot too often be repeated that
experience has conclusively shown the
impossibility of securing by the actions
of nearly half a hundred different state
legislatures anything but ineffective
chaos in the way of dealing with the
great corporations which do not oper-
ate exclusively within the limits of
any one state. In some method, wheth-
er by a national license law or in other
fashion, we must exercise, and that at
an early date, a far more complete
control than at present over these great
corporations—a control that will, among
other things, prevent the evils of ex-

cessive over-capitalization and that will
compel the disclosure by each big cor-
poration of its stockholders and of its
properties and business, whether owned
directly or through subsidiary or
affiliated corporations. This will tend
to put a stop to the securing of inor-
dinate profits by favored individuals at
the expense whether of the general
public, the stockholders or the wage-
workers. Our effort should be not so
much to prevent consolidation as such,
but so to supervise and control it as
to see that it results in no harm to the
people.

Combination of capital, like combina-
tion of labor, is a necessary element of
our present industrial system. It is
not possible completely to prevent it,
and if it were possible such complete
prevention would do damage to the
body politic. What we need is not
vainly to try to prevent all combina-
tion, but to secure such rigorous and
adequate control and supervision of
the combinations as to prevent their
injuring the public or existing in such
form as inevitably to threaten injury,
for the mere fact that a combination
has secured practically complete con-
trol of a necessary of life would under
any circumstances show that such
combination was to be presumed to be
adverse to the public interest. It is
unfortunate that our present laws
should forbid all combinations instead
of sharply discriminating between
those combinations which do good and
those combinations which do evil. Re-
bates, for instance, are as often due to
the pressure of big shippers as was
shown in the investigation of the
Standard Oil company and as has been
shown since by the investigation of the
tobacco and sugar trusts as to the
initiative of big railroads. Often rail-
roads would like to continue for the
purpose of preventing a big shipper
from maintaining improper advantages
at the expense of small shippers and
of the general public. Such a combina-
tion, instead of being forbidden by law,
should be favored. In other words, it
should be permitted to railroads to
make agreements, provided these agree-
ments were sanctioned by the Inter-
state commerce commission and were
published. With these two conditions
complied with it is impossible to see
what harm such a combination could
do to the public at large.

Inheritance and Income Tax.
The national government has long
derived its chief revenue from a tariff
on imports and from an internal or ex-
cise tax. In addition to these, there is
every reason why, when next our sys-
tem of taxation is revised, the national
government should impose a graduated
inheritance tax and, if possible, a grad-
uated income tax.

I am well aware that such a subject
as this needs long and careful study
in order that the people may become fa-
miliar with what is proposed, to be
done, may also see the necessity of
(Continued on page 7.)

Choose Your Druggist Carefully

A druggist can do more harm or good than most
people give him credit for.

There are different qualities in drugs just as there
are in dry goods, and to the outsider all qualities go by
the same name. The difference between pure high-
grade drugs and cheap, inferior drugs of the same
name, means the difference between keeping sick and
getting well.

When a doctor writes a prescription he means best
quality. When some druggists fill a prescription they
think only about big profits.

Every Drop of Medicine . . .

that goes in a prescription filled in this store is per-
fectly pure. Pure drugs mean a speedy recovery. Poor
drugs mean a relapse. You want the best. Let us
fill your prescriptions.

We are giving away free, while they last, a 25 cent
box of soap with a 25 cent pair of scissors for 25 cents.

HOWELL & JONES

Reliable Druggists.

Brunswick House
AND RESTAURANT.
Oysters Received Daily.

Main St. Opposite Suspension Bridge.

R. L. HOLMAN,
LEADING UNDERTAKER,
Phone 1041.
Next Door to Harris Grocery.

KNAPP & NOBEL
DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED WINES
AND LIQUORS

Total Liquor Store
Family Trade Solicited

714 Main St. bet. 7th and 8th.
Both Phones OREGON CITY

FRANK BUSCH
The Housefurnisher
CHRISTMAS GIVERS

TOYS Come to Oregon City Furniture and Holiday Headquarters

There is interest and profit for you in every inch of our establishment. No where will the
wholesale shopper find such grand assortment of furniture, carpets, toys, etc., especially
adapted to the needs of the Christmas giver as here. No where will you find prices based
on a level as uniformly low as here.

This house is strong in every feature which helps and protects our customers. It is
strong in character, strong in stocks, and has and will continue to make lowest prices
without exception.

3 piece Parlor Suit \$20.00.

Ladies' Writing Desks
from \$5 to \$20

Comb. Book Cases
from \$12.50 to \$40.

China Closets from
\$20 to \$35.

Coal oil Heaters
from
\$3.35
to
\$6.00

\$9.00

Extension Tables, round and square,
\$12.50; regular \$16.00 value.