

More to Be Given Away

TEACH YOUR CHILDREN TO SAVE

A boy with a bank account, and that bank account drawing interest and getting bigger all of the time, feels more like a man than the boy who spends every nickel he gets as soon as it comes to him. The boy who can save his money when other boys are spending theirs in strengthening that will power which will enable him as a man to be a sober, steady business man while others become drunkards and spendthrifts.

Here Is an Effort Which the GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK OF PORTLAND

Is making to advertise itself and at the same time stimulate habits of thrift and economy among the people of Portland and vicinity

Your kilted son aspires to trousers.
Your trousered son aspires to manhood.
Your manly son aspires to wealth.
Lay the foundation for it in the kilted youngster.
Open a bank account for him and urge him to add to it.
There's more than wealth to be gained by it.

Every Man, Woman and Child Can Participate

Full Page Announcement of Plan in Sunday Oregonian, August 25

ANSWERS WALL STREET'S HOWL

(Continued from First Page.)

does it honestly and fairly, if he gets it as the result of special skill and enterprise, as a reward of ability, or as a result of a great fortune, but there is a growing determination that no man shall amass a great fortune by special privilege, by chicanery and wrongdoing, so far as it is in the power of legislation to prevent; and that the fortune when amassed shall not have a business use that is anti-social. Most large corporations do a business that is not confined to any one state.

Favors National Incorporation Law.

I believe in a National incorporation law for corporations engaged in interstate commerce. I believe, furthermore, that the need for action is most pressing as regards those corporations which, by the exercise of their common carriers, exercise a quasi-public function, and which can be completely controlled, in all respects by the Federal Government, by the exercise of the power conferred under the interstate commerce clause, and, if necessary, under the post-road clause, of the Constitution. During the last few years we have taken marked strides in advance along the road of proper regulation of these railroad corporations; but we must not stop in the work. The National Government should exercise over them a similar supervision and control to that which it exercises over National banks, and do this only by proceeding farther along the lines marked out by the recent National legislation.

In dealing with any totally new set of conditions there must at the outset be hesitation and experiment. The Federal Government, in its experience in dealing with the enormous concentration of capital employed in interstate business, has been obliged to proceed, but the courts and the people need gradually to be educated so that they may accept the real progress and the real remedies.

Almost every big business concern is engaged in interstate commerce, and such a concern must not be allowed by a dexterous shifting of position to escape thereby all responsibility either to state or to nation. The American people are entitled to the control of the need of control over these great aggregations of capital, especially where they have a monopolistic tendency, before they become quite clear as to the proper way of achieving it.

Trusts Which Are Legitimate.

Through their representatives in Congress they tried two remedies, which were to a large degree, at least as intended, successful. On the one hand, under the anti-trust law, the effort was made to prohibit all combinations, if it was or was not hurtful or beneficial to the public. On the other hand, through the interstate commerce law, a beginning was made in exercising such supervision and control over combinations as to prevent their doing anything harmful to the body politic. The first law, the so-called Sherman law, has little or no effect as a bridge over the transition period until the American people shall definitely make up its mind that it will exercise over the great corporations that thoroughgoing and radical control which it is certain ultimately to find necessary. The principle of the Sherman law so far as it prohibits combinations which, whether because of their extent or of their character, are harmful to the public, must always be preserved. Ultimate success, however, with reasonable speed, the National Government must pass laws which, while increasing the supervisory and regulatory power of the Government, also permits such useful combinations as are made with absolute openness and as the representatives of the Government may previously approve.

It is advisable that there should be a clause in these (anti-trust) laws providing for criminal action, and for punishment by imprisonment as well as by fine.

When in addition to moral responsibility these (rich violators of the law) men have a legal responsibility which can be proved so as to impress a judge and jury, then the department will strain every nerve to reach them criminally.

whether applied to capitalist or labor leader, to rich man or poor man, and all that I've said as to desirable and undesirable citizens remains true. But we have to take this feeling into account when we are debating whether it is possible to get conviction in a criminal proceeding against some rich trust magnate, many of whose actions are severely to be condemned from the moral and social standpoint, but no one of whose actions seems clearly to establish such technical guilt as will insure a conviction.

As a matter of expediency in enforcing the law against a great corporation, we have continually to weigh the arguments pro and con as to whether a prosecution can successfully be entered, and as to whether we can be successful in a criminal action against the chief individuals in the corporation, and if not whether we can at least be successful in a civil action against the corporation itself. Any effective action on the part of the Government is always objected to, as a matter of course, by the wrongdoers, by the beneficiaries of the wrongdoers and by their champions; and often one of the most effective ways of attacking the action of the Government is by objecting to practical action upon the ground that it does not go far enough.

Juries Are Too Sentimental.

An instance of this is the demand often made for criminal prosecutions where such prosecutions would be certain to fail. We have found by actual experience that a jury which will gladly punish a corporation by fine, for instance, will acquit the individual members of that corporation if we proceed against them criminally, because of those very things which the corporation which they direct and control has done.

In a recent case against the Licorice

Trust we indicted and tried the two corporations and their respective presidents. The contracts and other transactions establishing the guilt of the corporations were made through, and so far as they were in writing, were signed by, the two presidents. Yet the jury convicted the two corporations and acquitted the two men. Both verdicts could not possibly have been correct; but apparently the average jurymen wishes to see trusts broken up, and is quite ready to fine the corporation itself; but is very reluctant to find the facts "proven beyond a reasonable doubt" when it comes to sending to jail a reputable member of the business community for doing what the business community has unhappily grown to recognize as well-nigh normal in business. Moreover, under the necessary technicalities of criminal proceedings, often the only man who can be reached criminally will be some subordinate who is not the real guilty party at all.

Many men of large wealth have been guilty of conduct which from the moral standpoint is criminal, and their misdeeds are to a peculiar degree reprehensible, because those committing them have no excuse of want, poverty, of weakness and ignorance to offer as partial atonement. When in addition to moral responsibility, these men have a legal responsibility which can be proved so as to impress a judge and jury, then the Department will strain every nerve to reach them criminally. Where this is impossible, then whatever action will be most effective under the actual conditions.

In the last six years we have shown that there is no individual and no corporation so powerful that he or it stands above the possibility of punishment under the law. During the present trouble with the stock market, I, of course, received countless requests and suggestions that I should do something to ease the situation. There is a general feeling that the situation in the bourses in Paris and Berlin, and British consols are lower. Our New York

Stock Exchange disturbance has been particularly severe, but it is believed to be due to matters not particularly confined to the United States and to matters wholly unconnected with any Government action. It may all be that the Government's determination, in which, gentlemen, it will not waver, to punish certain malefactors of great wealth, has been responsible for something of the trouble; at least to the extent of having caused these men to combine to bring about as much financial stress as they possibly can, in order to discredit the Government's policy, and thereby secure a reversal of that policy so that they may enjoy the fruits of their evildoings. That they have misled a great many people into believing there should such a reversal is possible. If so, I am sorry, but it will not alter my attitude. Once, for all time, let me say, so far as I am concerned, for the 18 months of my administration that remain, there will be no changes in the policy we have steadily pursued, nor let-up in our efforts to secure an honest observance of the law. For I regard this contest as one to determine who shall rule this Government—the people through their Governmental agents or a few ruthless, determined men whose wealth makes them particularly formidable, because they are behind the breastworks of corporate organization.

I wish there to be no mistake on this point. It is idle to ask me not to prosecute criminals, rich or poor. But I desire, less emphatically, to have it understood that we have undertaken and will undertake no action of vindictive type and above all, none which shall inflict great or unmerited suffering upon innocent stockholders and upon the public as a whole.

Our purpose is to act with a minimum of harshness compatible with obtaining our ends. In the man of great wealth who has earned his money honestly we recognize a business man, and we desire to help him. Business can only be done, under modern conditions, through corporations and our purpose is heartily to favor corporations that do well. The administration appreciates that liberal but honest profit for legitimate promoters and generous dividends for capital employed either in founding or conducting an honest business venture are the factors necessary for successful corporate activity and, therefore, for generally prosperous business conditions.

No Mercy for Lawbreakers.

I very earnestly hope that the legislation which deals with the regulation of corporations engaged in interstate business will also deal with the rights and interests of the workmen employed by those corporations. Action was taken by the Congress last year limiting the number of hours that railway employees should be employed. That is a good one, but if in practice it proves necessary to strengthen it, it must be strengthened. We have now secured a National employer's liability law, but ultimately a more far-reaching and thorough-going law must be passed. It is monstrous that a man or woman who is crippled in an industry, even as the result of taking what are the necessary risks of the occupation, should be distributed, and not placed solely upon the shoulders of the individual, the one least able to carry it. By making the employer responsible among all the beneficiaries of the business.

I also hope that there will be legislation

increasing the power of the National Government to deal with certain matters concerning the health of our people everywhere; the Federal authorities, for instance, should join with all the state authorities in warring against the dreadful scourge of tuberculosis. Your own state government, here in Massachusetts, deserves high praise for the action it has taken in these public health matters during the last few years; and in this, as in some other matters, I hope to see the National Government stand abreast of the foremost state governments.

Legislation Not All Sufficient.

But while we can accomplish something by legislation, legislation can never be more than a part, and often no more than a small part, in the general scheme of moral progress; and crude or vindictive legislation may at any time bring such progress to a halt. Certain socialistic leaders propose to redistribute the world's goods by refusing to thrift and energy and industry their proper superiority over folly and idleness and sullen envy. Such legislation would merely, in the words of the president of Columbia University, "wreck the world's efficiency for the purpose of redistributing the world's discontent." We should all of us work heart and soul for the real and permanent betterment which will lift our democratic civilization to a higher level of safety and usefulness. Such betterment can come only by the slow, steady growth of the spirit which meets a

Least the Radicals Sway Us.

It will be highly disastrous if we permit ourselves to be misled by the pleas of those who see in an unrestricted individualism the all-sufficient panacea for social evils; but it will be even more disastrous to adopt the opposite panacea of any socialistic system which would destroy all individualism, which would root out the fiber of our whole citizenship. In any great movement, such as that in which we are engaged, nothing is more necessary than equity, that the refusal to be led into extremes by the advocates of the ultra cause on either side. These professed friends of liberty who champion license are the worst foes of liberty and tend by the reaction their violence causes to throw the Government back into the hands of the men who champion corruption and tyranny in the name of order. So it is with this movement for securing justice toward all men and equality of opportunity so far as it can be secured by governmental action. The rich man who with hard arrogance declines to consider the rights and needs of those who are less well off, and the poor man who excites or indulges in envy and hatred for those who are better off, are alike alien to the spirit of our National life. Each of them should learn to appreciate the baseness and degradation of his point of view, as evil in the one case as in the other. There exists no more moral and unenviable type of social development than plutocracy, for there is a peculiar unwholeness in a social and governmental ideal where wealth by and of itself is held up as the greatest good. The materialism of such a view, whether it finds its expression in justice toward all men or in the accumulation of vast fortunes in ways that are repugnant to every instinct of generosity and of fair dealing, or whether it finds its expression in the rapidly useless and self-indulgent life of the interior of that fortune, is contemptible in the eyes of all men capable of a thrill of lofty feeling. Where the power of the law can be wisely used to prevent or to minimize the acquisition or business employment of such wealth and to make it pay by income or inheritance tax its proper share of the

burden of government, I would invoke that power without a moment's hesitation.

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generous but not a sentimental justice to each man on his merits as a man, and which recognizes the fact that the highest and deepest happiness for the individual lies not in selfishness but in service.

ISLAND YET ABOVE WATER

Report of Disappearance of Laysan Disproved.

HONOLULU, Aug. 20.—The island of Laysan has not disappeared, as was reported recently by the captain of the schooner Olsen. The island was visited on the 15th of this month by the United States Government tug Itouhoou, which was returning here from Guam.

SOME SOCIAL AND ECONOMICAL VIEWS EXPRESSED BY ROOSEVELT

The man is but a poor father who teaches his sons that ease and pleasure should be their chief objects in life; the woman who is a mere petted toy, incapable of serious purpose, shrinking from effort and duty, is more pitiable than the veriest overworked drudge.

Our ideals should be high, and yet they should be capable of achievement in practical fashion. Such questions as National sovereignty and state's rights need to be treated not empirically or academically, but from the standpoint of the interests of the people as a whole.

When the Constitution was created none of the conditions of modern business existed. I believe in a National incorporation law for corporations engaged in interstate business.

Ultimately, and I hope with reasonable speed, the National Government must pass laws which, while increasing the supervisory and regulatory power of the Government, also permits such useful combinations as are made with absolute openness and as the representatives of the Government may previously approve.

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I also hope that there will be legislation increasing the power of the National Government to deal with certain matters concerning the health of our people everywhere; the Federal authorities, for instance, should join with all the state authorities in warring against the dreadful scourge of tuberculosis.

There is, unfortunately, a certain number of our fellow-countrymen who seem to accept the view that unless a man can be proved guilty of some particular crime he shall be counted a good citizen, no matter how infamous the life he has led, no matter how pernicious his doctrines or his practices. This is the view announced from time to time with clamorous insistence, now by a group of predatory capitalists, now by a group of sinister anarchistic leaders and agitators. Such a view is wicked when applied to capitalist or labor leader, to rich man or poor man, and all that I've said as to desirable and undesirable citizens remains true.

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"The sports of children satisfy the child." But the wear and tear of the child's clothes don't always satisfy the mother. We make a special effort to satisfy her by having the strongest suits it's possible to get. No matter how small the suit or how small the price, the cloth must be good or we don't have it. Boys' Summer Clothing at Clearance Sale Prices. LION Clothing Co. Gus Kuhn Prop. 105 and 108 Third St. Mohawk Building.

Perfect Womanhood



The greatest menace to woman's permanent happiness in life is the suffering that comes from some derangement of the feminine organs. Many thousands of women have realized this too late to save their health, barely in time to save their lives. To be a successful wife, to retain the love and admiration of her husband, should be a woman's constant study. If a woman finds that her energies are flagging, that she gets easily tired, dark shadows appear under her eyes, she has backache, headache, bearing-down sensations, nervousness, irregularities or the "blues," she should start at once to build up her system by a tonic with specific powers, such as

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

the great woman's remedy for woman's ills, made only of roots and herbs. It cures Female Complaints, such as Dragging Sensations, Weak Back, Falling and Displacements, Inflammation and Ulceration, and all Organic Diseases, and is invaluable in the Change of Life. It dissolves and Expels Tumors at an early stage. Subdues Faintness, Nervous Prostration, Exhaustion, and strengthens and tones the Stomach. Cures Headache, General Debility, Indigestion, and invigorates the whole female system. It is an excellent remedy for derangements of the Kidneys in either sex.

TURKISH TROPHIES

CIGARETTES

Their quality is equaled *only* in cigarettes costing twice as much. It's only because of their sales—the largest in the world—that such high quality can be sold at 10c for 10. Why Pay More? S. ANARGYROS, Manufacturer New York