

In the mad rush for sordid gold.
The hearts of men are growing cold;
Wisdom ignored, it's now the rule
To defy the gilded fool.
As Truth, though crushed to earth, will rise,
So Right, twin offspring of the skies,
Though trampled and trampled in the dust,
Must, must prevail—for God is just.
—J. W. Dutton in San Francisco Star.

IS THE LAW SATISFACTORY.

A Baker county irrigator is the first farmer to give a public expression on the Bein irrigation law proposed for Oregon.

The legislature will soon meet. Eastern Oregon members will be at sea as to the wishes of the people on this law, and if the irrigation measure passed by the legislature does not suit the Oregon irrigator, he can blame no one but himself.

In the Baker City Herald an anonymous farmer who should have signed his name, points out the weak places in the Bein law and argues strongly against it. His chief objections may be classed under three divisions as follows:

I. The destruction of all private water rights and a redistribution by the state.

II. The addition of state offices and boards—costing about \$16,000 per year.

III. Endless litigation as a result of the seizure of private rights by the state.

The first objection to the law is utterly unfounded, for the reason that the law does not contemplate the absolute destruction of private rights; it provides that no man shall hold water in excess of his need; that every stream shall reclaim the largest possible area and that entire sections shall not be kept in disuse by the greed of the few.

The state will decide how much water certain classes of land require to keep them at the highest productive state; just enough water to accomplish this result will be apportioned to the land; none will be allowed to waste. Under the law no man can claim what he can't use.

The second objection as to the cost of maintaining the engineers and irrigation boards, is debatable. It has been suggested to place the entire administration of the law with the state land board. The state land board is not necessarily a board of irrigation experts, but it could be made such by a provision of the law.

Since irrigation is to be the chief industrial art of the future, the East Oregonian believes the irrigation machinery of the state should be built very much greater than the present needs, so the irrigation system and code of the state will invite and encourage healthy growth and expansion of the actual art of irrigation. It is better to build 10 years in advance of the present than to be one minute behind the present.

As the costly litigation to follow the adoption of the Bein law, this will be reduced to a minimum if the law has the hearty sanction of the people, who should be desirous of seeing the idle areas of the state reclaimed. If the law is made to conform to the broadest principles of justice and tends to the highest possible good for the greatest number, a few healthy decrees from the supreme court will stop litigation.

WALLA WALLA'S CHAGRIN.

Why should Walla Walla exhibit such a degree of anger because of Pendleton's enterprise? Why should Walla Walla fear to place herself on an equal footing with this city from the standpoint of trade facilities?

Must she hold the undue advantage over Pendleton in the matter of train service, in order to meet the trade inducements offered by this city?

A weekly excursion train from Walla Walla to this city and return, is yet only one seventh of the convenience that Walla Walla enjoys. She has a regular daily passenger train carrying Umatilla county people to her borders in the morning and returning them to their homes in good time in the evening!

What more advantage does she desire? Why should she show selfishness as to protect the Harrison officials against a weekly excursion train from Walla Walla to this city?

Such a train will be an accommodation to Walla Walla citizens who desire to make the trip to Portland. They can come to Pendleton in the morning, catch the west-bound train here and make a daylight run to the metropolis. It will encourage Walla Walla people to look upon Pendleton as their best friend in furnishing this outlet to a main line train.

For fifty years Walla Walla has grown fat from Oregon trade. The valley of the Walla Walla river in Umatilla county has made the fame of Walla Walla fruit although an Oregon product. Practically all the trade of Umatilla county north of Blue Mountain station has been sent to Walla Walla since the country was first settled. Walla Walla has held an undue advantage over Pendleton, in the way of train service since the branch line of the O. R. & N. first joined the two cities together.

In the natural growth and progress of the country, the logical trade of Pendleton must be directed to this city. The O. R. & N. company is not showing special favors to Pendleton and should not be censured by selfish Walla Walla. That company is simply responding to a public demand for improved facilities and as a common carrier and semi-public servant, must be ready to meet every advance step of the community. It is progress.

The Morning Oregonian says, in answer to the Albany Democrat that President Roosevelt will "bust" the trusts just as far as the law allows him to go, but that he cannot extend the law to reach them. If the law does not allow him to reach them, who is to blame? Who has had control of the government in all its branches for the past eight years? The Oregonian is already making excuses for the president, for the failure that it seems to know that he will make in fighting the trusts. Its excuse is, before the ballots are counted, that the law does not permit him to reach them. He has congress with him, his attorney general, his entire force of government machinery, why is not the law made to reach the trusts if it does not? Who can be held to blame, now? For eight years the president's party has held untrammelled sway in national affairs. In that time the combinations of capital have come to be more oppressive than ever and not one move against them has originated with the president or his attorney general or congress. Attempts have been made to check two trusts, the railway merger and the coal trust.

Governor Van Sant, of Minnesota, started the fight against the merger and W. R. Hearst against the coal trust and all the attorney generals of the United States under the Roosevelt administration has done has been to delay prosecution and balk the efforts of those fighting the trusts from principle. Who has made the prosecution of the trusts impossible? If the law does not now reach them, who is responsible for this limitation?

Lying in the heart of the business districts of every city and town in Oregon are hundreds of vacant lots owned by men and corporations who will neither sell nor improve their property. These vacant lots are constantly increasing in value because of the enterprise of men owning adjacent property. The vacant lot escapes its share of taxation because it is vacant, while the owner of land next to it is taxed on his improvements because he has enterprise enough to build up the town. The owner of the vacant land gets rich from the enterprise of others, pays but a pittance in taxes to support the government, and holds back the settlement of the community. The East Oregonian believes that Oregon assessors should start a concerted movement to tax these owners of idle lots until they will build or sell and allow the vacant land to be used for the upbuilding of the city. Idle city lots are like parasites, under the present system of taxation. They earn nothing by active use, they pay but a pittance of taxes and yet grow fat in values from the reflected wealth, absorbed from the activity, thrift and enterprise of others.

Since the supreme court of the United States, by a change of front of one of the judges, decided against the income tax law, in 1894, the sum of \$100,000,000 has been raised by taxation of the poor, which should have been raised from the gigantic incomes of the rich. In all this time the ability of the wealthy to pay increased taxes has been multiplied by the favoritism of laws and the control of industry by the few, while the narrowing opportunity and increased living expenses of the masses have diminished their ability to pay. Today the massive accumulations of wealth are able to hide behind law and escape taxation, while the substance of the great middle class and the consumer must bear the burden.

Bryan says there shall be no compromise with wrong, no trucking to the predatory trusts, no surrender to the monopolists, no matter what their politics. A clean, clear-cut, decisive fight for the absolute rights of the masses; an open, fair campaign for principle, above all intrigue with the government favorites, above all concession or association with the powers arrayed against the people. A party can afford to lose for years fighting for such principles, because they are right at least and will finally prevail.

Umatilla county has added another gem to her crown of natural advantages. Her climate proves to be a certain cure for asthma in certain early stages. It not only temporarily relieves, but it seems to effect a permanent cure, to live in life giving ozone that blesses the Umatilla county foothills. The altitude being but 1070 feet, the atmosphere dry, the climate mild and stimulating, all these advantages seem to combine for the relief of this dreaded disease. It may not relieve all sufferers, nor give breath to every tortured seeker after

health, but it has been demonstrated that certain stages or forms of the disease are completely cured by the simple act of living in Umatilla county. Add this to the school advantages of this city and county, to the opportunities for energetic poor men to lay quick foundations for future wealth, and to the certain crops, good prices and constant demand for farm and range products and a combination of vital advantages is formed which is found nowhere else on the Pacific coast.

The recent blizzard on the Atlantic coast means another trainload of homeseekers for Oregon.

The republicans claim gross frauds defeated Peabody for re-election in Colorado. Many ostensibly disinterested students of conditions in Colorado politics, declare the women vote in his own party "slumped" on Peabody.



WHERE THERE ARE COWS
DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR
The Laval Dairy Supply Co. 107 First St., Portland, Oregon

The Standard of Endurance
Our Guarantee Covers All Responsibility
PHOENIX PURE PAINT
TAKE NO ONE'S WORD—TRY IT YOURSELF
E. J. MURPHY 121 Court Street

STOCK MUST GO MUST HAVE MONEY

--- TREMENDOUS CUT ---
Our buyer has overstocked us with reasonable merchandise. Many bills are due. WE MUST PAY THEM.
That we may raise \$5,000.00 in the next 30 days we have decided to make a
on our already low prices. This will not be a 10 per cent reduction sale, but we will actually sell new good, reasonable goods at FIRST COST.

DON'T BUY A SUIT, DON'T BUY UNDERWEAR, DON'T BUY LADIES' CLOAKS, DON'T BUY SHOES, DON'T BUY anything in the dry goods line until you visit the
GOLDEN RULE STORE

This sale will open SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12 and continue for Thirty Days. No
CLOSING OUT SALE

or any other sale has equaled this one for low prices. We have CUT BELOW all profits and transportation charges and sell you goods cheaper than you or anybody else can buy them at the factory or wholesale houses. We only quote a few prices as an index to the BIG REDUCTION that affects every article in the store. We do not quote low prices on a few load ere as a bait and hold you up on other goods. Our goods have always been marked in plain figures so you cannot be deceived. You will find the BIG REDUCTION affects every thing in the store.

A Statement

TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS—

We wish to say this sale is not a deception. We have always tried to be free and frank and speak the truth. The plain truth is we must have money at once. To accomplish this we have inaugurated this sale. We pledge you our word that we have cut prices to the bottom. None can sell cheaper for none can buy cheaper. With many thanks for past favors and expressions of confidence, we are, very truly yours,
R. A. COPPLE,
J. H. GARRETT.

MEN'S SUITS

\$2.98 for a suit for a man; grey checked, medium weight, worth \$6.00; our former price, \$5.99; sale price only \$2.98

BOYS' SUITS

\$1.28—several styles boys' suits; former price \$1.98; sale price \$1.28
\$1.88, worth \$2.50; our former price \$2.25; sale price \$1.88
\$2.48—Boys' all wool suits worth \$4.00; former price \$3.25; sale price \$2.48
\$3.98—Youth's suit, long pants; former price \$4.75; sale price \$3.98
\$8.48—Young men's suits, worth \$12.00; our former price \$10.00; sale price \$8.48
These are the best men's and boys' suits ever offered for sale in Pendleton for the money. This is not an idle assertion. We are ready to prove it.

MEN'S OVERCOATS

\$3.98—Dark blue overcoats, worth \$4.50; former price \$5.50; sale price \$3.98
\$5.85—Dark gray overcoats, just the right length, cuff sleeves, stylish; worth \$8.00; former price \$7.25; sale price \$5.85
\$6.88—Black overcoat, worth \$10; former price \$8.45; sale price \$6.88

LADIES' JACKETS

New and Up-to-Date.
\$3.69—Ladies' jackets, collarless and trimmed with gun-metal buttons. Regular price \$4.90; sale price only \$3.69
\$4.98—Very pretty ziblene, worth \$7.25; regular price \$6.50; sale price \$4.98
\$6.49—Regular price \$7.75; sale price \$6.49

One Half Cost Price

We have a number of slightly out-of-style jackets for ladies and misses, which we will sell for
One Half Cost Price

SHOES

There are no better shoes carried in any store in any city for the money than the lines we have. During this sale you can buy our celebrated Dunn's ladies' shoes and the snappiest line of men's shoes at sensational

DRESS GOODS

The celebrated Broadhead dress goods are so well known it is only necessary to quote a few prices. During this sale we will cut prices as follows:
36-inch cashmere, regular 25c grade, sale price 19c
36-inch cashmere, regular 25c grade, sale price 19c
Blue mixed serge, 28 inches wide, regular \$6c, only \$4.8c
Brown granite, 75c grade, sale price only \$5c
Black granite, regular 75c grade, sale price \$5c
Black fancy brillantines, former price 75c, sale price \$5c
Gray mixed brillantines, 75c grade, sale price \$5c
Fancy brown and blue etamine, 44 inches wide; former price \$3c, only \$2.25c
The whole dress goods line goes at like prices.

Golden Rule Store

Main Street, Opp. P.O.

Keeps Out the Cold

The normal temperature of the body is 98.4 degrees. It is very essential to health and comfort that this temperature be maintained at all times. A chamolis vest or chest protector helps to do it.

Keeps in the Heat

and protects the body from cold winds and sudden weather changes. Guards the wearer from the dangers of pneumonia, coughs, colds, etc. Everyone should wear one. We have a complete stock of chamolis vests and chest protectors.

Tallman & Co.
LEADING DRUGGISTS