

SEE OUR LINES

Of Winter Goods

Clothing
Overcoats
Underwear
Working Shirts
Lined Gloves
Hats, Caps and Shoes

Our Prices are the Lowest and the Same to All

BAER & DALEY

One Price Clothiers, Furnishers and Hatters, Pendleton.

(Continued from page 1.)

which we believe will more and more be hers. It is of the utmost importance that this position be not jeopardized, especially at a time when the overflowing abundance of our own natural resources and the skill, business energy and mechanical aptitude of our people make foreign markets essential. Under such conditions it would be most unwise to cramp or fetter the youthful strength of our nation.

Moreover, it cannot too often be pointed out that to strike with ignorant violence at the interests of one set of men almost inevitably endangers the interests of all. The fundamental rule in our national life—the rule which underlies all others—is that, on the whole and in the long run, we shall go up or down together.

The mechanism of modern business is so delicate that extreme care must be taken not to interfere with it in a spirit of rashness or ignorance. Many of those who have made it their vocation to denounce the great industrial combinations which are popularly, although with technical inaccuracy, known as "trusts," appeal especially to hatred and fear. These are precisely the two emotions, particularly when combined with ignorance, which unfit men for the exercise of cool and steady judgment. In facing new industrial conditions, the whole history of the world shows that legislation will generally be both unwise and ineffective unless undertaken after calm inquiry and with sober self-restraint. Much of the legislation directed at the trusts would have wrought harm, even though it had it not also been entirely ineffective.

Trusts.

All this is true, and it is also true that there are real and grave evils, one of the chief being over-capitalization because of its many harmful consequences; and a realistic and practical effort must be made to correct these evils.

There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the great corporations known as trusts are in certain of their features and tendencies harmful to the general welfare. This springs from no spirit of envy or uncharitableness, nor lack of pride in the great industrial achievements that have placed this country at the head of the nations struggling for commercial supremacy. It does not rest upon lack of intelligent appreciation of the necessity of meeting changing and changed conditions of trade with new methods nor upon ignorance of the fact that combination of capital in the effort to accomplish great things is necessary when the world's progress demands that great things be done. It is based upon sincere conviction that combination and concentration should be, not prohibited, but supervised and within reasonable limits controlled; and in my judgment this conviction is right.

It is no limitation upon property rights of freedom of contract to require that when men receive from government the privilege of doing business under corporate form, which frees them from individual responsibility and enables them to call into the enterprises the capital of the public, they shall do so upon absolutely truthful representations as to the value of the property in which the capital is to be invested. Corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be regulated if they are found to exercise a license working to the public injury.

The large corporations commonly called trusts, though organized in one state always do business in many states often doing very little business in the state in which they are incorporated. There is utter lack of uniformity in the state laws about them; and as no state has any effective interest in or power over their acts, it has in practice proved impossible to get adequate regulation through state action. Therefore, in the interest of the whole people, the nation should, without interfering with the power of the states in the matter itself, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business.

When the constitution was adopted at the end of the eighteenth century, no human wisdom could foretell the sweeping changes, alike in industrial

and political conditions, which were to take place by the beginning of the twentieth century. At that time it was accepted as a matter of course that the several states were the proper authorities to regulate, so far as was then necessary, the comparatively insignificant and strictly localized corporate bodies of the day. The conditions are now wholly different and wholly different action is called for. I believe that a law can be framed which will enable the national government to exercise control along the lines above indicated; profiting by the experience gained through the passage and administration of the Interstate-Commerce Act. If, however, the judgment of the congress is that it lacks the constitutional power to pass such an act then a constitutional amendment should be submitted to confer the power.

There should be created a cabinet officer, to be known as secretary of Commerce and Industries, as provided in the bill introduced at the last session of congress. It should be his province to deal with commerce in its broadest sense, including among other things whatever concerns labor and all matters affecting the great business corporations and our merchant marine.

STANDARD OF LIVING.

is Higher Than Ever Before in the United States.

With the sole exception of the farming interests, no one matter is of such vital moment to our whole people as the welfare of the wage-workers. If the farmer and the wage-worker are well off, it is absolutely certain that all others are well off too. It is therefore a matter of congratulation that the wages paid to labor are higher today in the United States than ever before in our history, and far higher than in any other country. The standard of living is also higher than ever before. Every effort of legislator and administrator should be bent to secure the permanency of this condition of things and its improvement wherever possible. Not only must our labor be protected by the tariff, but it should also be protected so far as possible from the presence in this country of any laborers brought over by contract, or of those who, coming freely, yet represent a standard of living so depressed that it can undersell our men in the labor market and drag them to a lower level. I regard it as necessary, with this end in view, to re-enact immediately the law excluding Chinese and also the making of its enforcement entirely effective.

American wage-workers work with their heads as well as with their hands. Moreover, they take a keen pride in what they are doing; so that, independent of the reward, they wish to turn out a perfect job. This is the great secret of our success in competition with the labor of foreign countries.

The most vital problem with which this country and for that matter the whole civilized world has to deal, is the problem which has for one side the betterment of social conditions, moral and physical, in large cities and for another side the efforts to deal with that tangle of far-reaching questions which we group together when we speak of "labor." The chief factor in the success of each man—wage-worker, farmer, and capitalist alike—must ever be the sum total of his own individual qualities and abilities. Second only to this comes the power of acting in combination or association with others. Very great good has been and will be accomplished by associations or unions of wage-workers, when managed with forethought, and when they combine in assistance upon their own rights with law-abiding respect for the rights of others.

Our present immigration laws are unsatisfactory. We need every honest and efficient immigrant fitted to become an American citizen, every immigrant who comes here to stay who brings here a strong body, a stout heart, a good head, and a resolute purpose to do his duty well in every way and to bring his children up as law-abiding and God-fearing members of the community. But there should be a comprehensive law enacted with the object of working a threefold improvement over our present system.

THE TARIFF SYSTEM

Must be Upheld. But he Also Wants Reciprocity.

There is a general acquiescence in our present tariff system as a national policy. The first requisite to our prosperity is the continuity and stability of this economic policy. Nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the community by general tariff change at this time. Doubt, apprehension, uncertainty are exactly what we most wish to avoid in the interest of our commercial and material well-being. Our experience in the past has shown that sweeping revisions of the tariff are apt to produce conditions closely approaching panic in the business world. Yet it is not only possible, but eminently desirable, to combine with the stability of our economic system a supplementary system of reciprocal benefit and obligation with other nations. Such reciprocity is an incident and result of the firm establishment and preservation of our present economic policy. It was specially provided for in the present tariff law.

Reciprocity must be treated as the handmaiden of protection. Our first duty is to see that protection granted by the tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained, and that reciprocity be sought so far as it can safely be done without injury to our home industries. Just how far this is must be determined according to the individual case, remembering always that every application of our tariff policy to meet the shifting national needs must be conditioned upon the cardinal fact that the duties must never be reduced below the point that will cover the labor cost here and abroad. The well-being of the wage-worker is a prime consideration of our entire policy of economic legislation.

Subject to this proviso of the proper protection necessary to our industrial well-being at home, the principle of reciprocity must command our hearty support. The phenomenal growth of our export trade emphasizes the urgency of the need of wider markets and for a liberal policy in dealing with foreign nations. Whatever is merely petty and vexatious in the way of trade restrictions should be avoided. The customers to whom we dispose of our surplus products in the long run, directly or indirectly, purchase those surplus products by giving us something in return. Their ability to purchase our products should as far as possible be secured by so arranging our tariff as to enable us to take from them those products which we can use without harm to our own industries and labor, or the use of which will be a marked benefit to us.

MERCHANT MARINE.

Needs Remedial Legislation, Says the President.

The condition of the American merchant marine is such as to call for immediate remedial action by the congress. It is discreditable to us as a nation that our merchant marine should be utterly insignificant in comparison with that of other nations which we overtop in other forms of

Grand Holiday Display of Toys, Games, Dolls, Sleds.

Frederick Nolf



Santa Claus Headquarters

Dolls, 25c. and upwards of tin and wood toys 5c. to 15c.; steam engines, 65c. to \$5.95; sleds and clippers, 35c. up; wagons, iron wagons, banks, trains, blocks, etc.

Hundreds of games, including many new ones, 5c. to \$5.95. Dolls and doll heads—immense line to select from.

Useful and Fancy Gifts

Manicure sets in celluloid and ebony wood, work boxes and baskets, all kinds, jewelry cases, collar and cuff boxes, leather goods, music rolls, fine mirrors, etc.

Special 4-in-1 Nolf's Ladies' and girls' 8 1/2" pumps, 25c. to \$1.95.

Eastman's Triple Perfumes, 10c., 25c., 50c. to \$1.95.

Free ornaments, 1c. up; juvenile books, in one syllable easy to read, at lowest prices.

Five Medallions

10c. to \$3.95 for attractive line of fine medallions, new subjects, new frames.

Christmas candies, nuts and treats at lowest prices.

The Boston Store

ABSOLUTELY CLOSING OUT

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS

This will be a Bona Fide Sale for purpose stated

SALE BEGINS MONDAY, DEC. 2

The big busy Store

The Products of

THE PENDLETON WOOLEN MILLS

are making Pendleton Famous.

These are the Pendleton Indian Robes, the Scotch Plaid Shawls, the wonderful Pendleton Blankets and the Indian Shawls.

They are all made from Eastern Oregon Fleece Wool, and the demand for them is equal to the present supply.

As a holiday present, these goods meet any heart's desire.

They can be had of all First Class Dealers. ASK FOR THEM. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

PENDLETON WOOLEN MILLS, PENDLETON, OREGON.

TRANSFER, TRUCKING, STORAGE.

..CARPETS..

The largest stock in the city. If you want a carpet call and line. We will give you estimates sewed and laid.

A Mammoth stock of Furniture.

BAKER & FOLSOM

Next door to Postoffice.

For Health, Strength and Pleasure Drink :::::

Polydore Moens, Proprietor.

CITY BREWERY