

# HEAT

In the Right Place  
At the Right Time

That's it—where you want it—when you want it—and if you only knew how easy it is to carry from room to room—and how much cheery comfort you can have with a

## PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

You would no longer be without one. "No smoke—no smell"—this is the Perfection maxim. Because the smokeless device is smokeless you can have direct, glowing heat from every ounce of oil. Brass font holds 4 quarts—burns 9 hours. An ornate anywhere—finished in Japan and nickel. Every heater warranted.



### The Rayo Lamp

will give added pleasure to your magazine or paper—it gives a brilliant, steady light. Equipped with the latest improved central draft burner. Made of brass, nickel plated. Every lamp warranted. Write our nearest agency for descriptive circular if you don't find the Perfection Oil Heater or Rayo Lamp at your dealer's.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)



# LAST ANNUAL MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 8.—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's last annual message to congress, read in both houses today:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:—The financial standing of the nation at the present time is excellent, and the financial management of the nation's interests by the government during the last seven years has shown the most satisfactory results. But our currency system is imperfect, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the Currency Commission may be able to propose a thoroughly good system which will do away with the existing defects.

During the period from July 1, 1901, to September 30, 1908, there was an increase in the amount of money in circulation of \$902,991,399. This increase per capita during this period was \$7.06.

Within this time there were several occasions when it was necessary for the Treasury Department to come to the aid of the money market by purchasing United States bonds.

By increasing deposits in National banks, by stimulating additional issues of National bank notes, and by facilitating the importation of gold from abroad.

Our imperfect currency system has made these proceedings necessary, and they were effective until the monetary disturbances of 1907.

Immensely increasing the difficulty of our currency methods of relief. By the middle of November the available working balance in the treasury had been reduced to approximately \$5,000,000.

Clearing house associations throughout the country had been obliged to resort to the expediency of issuing clearing house certificates, to wit: \$100,000,000 of Panama canal bonds, and \$100,000,000 three per cent certificates of indebtedness authorized by the act of June 13, 1908.

It was proposed to redeposit in the National banks the proceeds of these securities, to wit: \$24,521,380 of the Panama canal bonds, and \$15,438,500 of the certificates of indebtedness.

During the period from July 1, 1901, to September 30, 1908, the balance between the net ordinary receipts and the net ordinary expenses of the government showed a surplus in the treasury of \$1,902,190,646 and a deficit in the years 1904, 1905, 1908 and a fractional part of the fiscal year 1909.

In short, for the seven years and three months there has been a net surplus of nearly one hundred millions of receipts over expenditures, a reduction of the interest on the debt by nearly \$100,000,000 in spite of the extraordinary expense of the Panama canal, and a saving of nearly nine millions on the annual interest charge.

This is an exceedingly satisfactory showing, especially in view of the fact that during this period the nation has never hesitated to undertake any expenditure that it regarded as necessary. There has been no new taxes and no increase of taxes, but on the contrary some taxes have been taken off and there has been a reduction of taxation.

As regards the great corporations engaged in interstate business, and especially the railroads, I can only repeat what I have already said, again and again in my messages to the congress. I believe that under the interstate clause of the constitution, the United States has complete and paramount right to control all agencies of interstate commerce, and I believe that the National government alone can exercise this right with wisdom and effectiveness so as both to secure justice from, and to do justice to, the great corporations which are the most important factors to modern business. I believe that it is worse than folly to attempt to prohibit all combinations as is done by the Sherman anti-trust law, because such a law can be enforced only imperfectly and unequally, and its enforcement works almost as much hardship as good. I strongly advocate that instead of an unwise effort to prohibit combinations there should be substituted a law which shall expressly prohibit combinations which are in the interest of the public, but shall at the same time give to the congress and the National government full power of control and supervision over them. One of the chief features of this control should be the securing of entire publicity of all matters which the public has a right to know, and furthermore, the power, not by judicial but by executive action, to put a stop to every form of favoritism or other wrong-doing.

The railroads of the country should be put completely under the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and removed from the domain of the anti-trust law. The power of the commission should be made complete, so that it could exercise complete supervision and control over the issue of securities as well as the raising and lowering of rates. It is necessary, at least, this power should be summary. The power to investigate the financial operations and accounts of the railroads has been one of the most valuable features in recent legislation. Power to make combinations and traffic agreements should be explicitly conferred on the Interstate Commerce Commission being first gained and the combination or agreement being published in all its details. In the interest of the public the representatives of the public should have complete power to see that the railroads do their duty by the public, and as a matter of course so as to see that no injustice is done to the railroads. The shareholders, the employees and the shippers all have interests that must be guarded. It is to the interest of the public that no swindling stock speculation should be allowed and that there should be no improper issuance of securities. The intelligent supervision necessary for the successful building and successful man-

agement of railroads should receive ample remuneration, but no man should be allowed to take money in connection with railroads out of fraudulent over-capitalization and kindred stock-gaming performances; there must be no dealing of investors, oppression of the farmers and business men who ship freight, or callous disregard of the rights and needs of the interests of the shareholders, of the employees and of the shippers should all be guarded against one another. To give any one of them undue or improper consideration would be to do injustice to the others. Rates must be made as low as is compatible with giving proper returns to all the employees of the railroad, from the lowest, and proper returns to the shareholders; but they must not, for instance, be reduced in such fashion as to deprive the employees of the proper and legitimate profits of honest shareholders.

Telegraph and telephone companies engaged in interstate business should be put under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

It is very earnestly to be wished that every people through their representatives should lay in this matter. It is hard to say whether most damage to the country at large would come from the entire failure of the railroads, or from the control of the actions of the great corporations, or from the exercise of the necessary governmental and wrong of the railroads. Both the preachers of an unrestricted individualism and the preachers of an oppression which would deny to able men of their initiative and business sagacity, are advocating policies that would be fraught with the gravest harm to the nation.

To every man who is a capitalist, every law-defying corporation, to take any action, no matter how iniquitous, in the effort to secure an improper profit and to build up privilege, would be ruinous to the republic and would mark the abandonment of the effort to secure the industrial world of the future.

On the other hand, to attack these wrongs in the spirit of demagoguery which can see wrong only when committed by men of property, or by men of no property, is exactly as evil as corruptly to defend the wrongdoings of men of wealth. The war we wage against the great corporations is a war against wrongdoings wherever it is found; and we must stand heartily for the rights of every decent man, whether he be a capitalist or a wage-worker or a tiller of the soil.

It is to the interest of all that there should be a premium put upon individual initiative and capacity, and an ample reward for the great directing intelligences alone competent to manage the great business operations of today. It is well to keep in mind that exactly as the anarchist is the worst enemy of liberty and the reactionary the worst enemy of progress, so the man who defends the rights of property have most to fear from the wrongdoers of great wealth than the man who are charged with the duty of maintaining the rights of the propertyless.

It is to the interest of the nation that the success of either type of wrongdoer necessarily invites a violent reaction against the cause of the wrongdoer. In the present point of danger, the nation should choose between the bribe-taker, the bribe-giver, the man who employs his power on a large scale, and, on the other hand, the preacher of class hatred, the man who, whether from ignorance or ill-will, seeks to excite the passions of his countrymen, persuades well-meaning but wrong-headed men to try to destroy the instruments upon which our prosperity mainly rests, or a group of men who are bent upon the destruction of the rights of property and guard themselves against the shortcomings to which their group is itself most liable. Too often we see the business community in a spirit of healthy class consciousness deplore the effort to hold to account under the law the wealthy men who in their management of great corporations, whether railroads, street railways, or other industrial enterprises, have believed in a way that revolts the conscience of the plain, decent people. Such an attitude of mind is not only wrong, but it is a danger to the nation.

Men of property should recognize that they jeopardize the rights of property when they fail heartily to join in the effort to do away with the abuses of wealth. On the other hand, those who advocate proper control on behalf of the public, through the state, of these great corporations, must ever keep in mind that unless they do so scrupulously justice to the corporation, unless they permit and profit and cordially encourage men of business so long as they act with honesty, they are striking at the root of the nation's well-being. For in the long run, under the mere pressure of material distress, the people as a whole would probably go back to the reign of those days when the waterways, controlled by a few individuals, rather than submit to a control by the state so drastic and so foolish, conceived in a spirit of such unreasonable and narrow hostility to wealth, as to prevent business operations from being profitable, and therefore to bring to ruin the entire business community, and ultimately the entire body of citizens.

The effort to position to government control of these great corporations makes its most effective effort in the shape of an appeal to the old doctrine of state's rights, and to the rights of the states. It is not at all infrequent to read in some speech a denunciation of predatory wealth fostered by the public welfare and the law of the land, and a denunciation of centralization in the central government of the country, and to see the speaker at the same time set forth in such twin denunciations amounts to absolutely nothing. The first is nullified by the second. The chief reason, among the many sound and compelling reasons that led to the formation of the national government, was the absolute need that the acknowledged and recognized states, should deal with interstate and foreign commerce, and the power to deal with interstate commerce was given to the national government, and the central government was exercised completely as regards the only instruments of interstate commerce known in those days—the waterways, the railroads, as well as the partnerships of individuals who then conducted all of what business there was. Interstate commerce was chiefly conducted by railroads, and the great corporations had supplanted the mass of smaller partnerships or individuals. The proposal to make the national government supreme over, and therefore to give it complete control over the railroads and other instruments of interstate commerce, is merely a proposal to carry out to the letter one of the prime purposes, if not the prime purpose, for which the constitution was founded. It does not represent the acknowledgment of the fact that centralization has already come in business. If this irresponsible outside business power is to be con-

trolled in the interest of the general public it can only be controlled in one way—by giving adequate power of control to the one sovereignty capable of exercising such power—the national government. Forty or fifty separate state governments cannot exercise that power over corporations doing business in most of all of them, first, because they absolutely lack the authority to deal with interstate business in any form, and second, because of the inevitable conflict of authority to arise from the effort to enforce different kinds of state regulation, often inconsistent with one another, and sometimes oppressive in themselves. Such a state authority cannot regulate commerce with wisdom and effect. The central government is the only power which, without oppression, can nevertheless thoroughly and adequately control and supervise the large corporations. To abandon the effort for national control means to abandon the effort for an adequate control and yet to retaliate by continual bursts of action by state legislatures which cannot achieve the purpose sought for, but which can do a great deal of damage to the national interest by conferring any real benefit on the public.

I believe that the more far-sighted corporations are themselves coming to recognize the wisdom of the national government in the violent hostility they have displayed during the last few years to regulation and control by the national government.

The truth is that we who believe in this movement of asserting and exercising a genuine control, in the public interest, over the great corporations have to contend with two sets of enemies, who, though nominally opposed to one another, are really allies in their effort to prevent any such control. There are, first, the big corporation men, and the extreme individualists among business men, who generally believe in utterly unregulated business—that is, the reign of plutocracy, and second, the men who, being blind to the economic movements of the day, believe in a movement of government rather than of regulation of corporations, and who denounce both the power of the railroads and the exercise of federal power which alone can really control the railroads. These men believe in efficient national control, on the other hand, do not in the least object to combinations, do not in the least object to concentration in business administration. On the contrary, they favor both, with the all important provision that there shall be such publicity about their workings, and their enough-going control over them as to insure their being in the interest, and not against the interest, of the general public. We do not object to a concentration of control in business administration, but we do believe in the distribution of the wealth in profits to the real owners, and in securing to the public the full benefit of concentrated administration. We believe that with concentration in administration there can come both the advantage of a large scale and a more equitable distribution of the profits, and at the same time a better service to the commonwealth. We believe that the administration should be for the benefit of the many, that greed and rapacity practiced on a large scale, should be punished as relentlessly as if it were practiced on a small scale.

There are many matters affecting labor and the status of the wage-worker to which I should like to draw your attention, but an exhaustive discussion of the problem in all its aspects is not now necessary. This administration is now nearing its end, and, moreover, under our form of government the action of the states as such as upon the action of the nation. Nevertheless, there are certain things which I wish to set before you, because I hope that our people will be more and more kept in mind. A blind and ignorant resistance to every effort for the reform of abuses, and the improvement of society to modern industrial conditions represents not true conservatism, but an incitement to the worst radicalism. Wise, radicalism and wise conservatism go hand in hand, and bent on progress, the other bent on seeing that no change is made unless in the right direction. I believe in a steady effort, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say in steady efforts in many different directions, to bring about such a condition of affairs under which the men who work with hand or brain, the laborers, the superintendents, the men who produce for the market and the men who find a market for the articles produced, shall own a fair greater share than at present of the wealth they produce, and be enabled to invest it in the tools and instruments by which all work is carried on. As far as possible I hope to see a frank recognition of the advantages conferred by machinery, organization, and division of labor, accompanied by an effort to bring about a larger share in the ownership by wage-workers of the railway, mill and factory. In farming, this simply means that we wish to see the farmer own his own land; we do not wish to see the farms so large that they become the property of absentee landlords, who farm them by tenants, nor so small that the farmer becomes like a European peasant. Again, the depositors in our savings banks now number over one-tenth of our entire population. These are all capitalists, and through the savings banks loan their money to the workers—that is, in many cases to themselves—to carry on their various industries. The more we increase the number of men who introduce the principles of co-operation into our industry, every increase in the number of small stockholders in corporations is a good thing, for the same reasons, and where the stockholders are the stockholders the result is particularly good. Very much of this movement must be outside of anything that can be accomplished by legislation, but legislation can do a great deal. Postal savings banks will make it easy for the poorest to keep their savings in absolute safety. The regulation of the national highways must be such that they shall serve all people with equal justice. Corporate finances must be supervised so as to make it far safer than at present for the man of small means to invest his money in stocks. There must be prohibition of child labor, diminution of woman labor, shortening of hours of all mechanical labor; stock watering should be prohibited and stock gambling should be discouraged as far as possible. There should be a progressive inheritance tax on large fortunes. Industrial education should be encouraged. As far as possible we should lighten the burden of taxation on the small man. We should put a premium upon hard work, thrift, and business energy; but these qualities cease to be the main factors in accumulating a fortune long before that fortune reaches a point where it would be affected by any inheritance tax such as I propose. It is eminently right that the nation should fix the terms upon which the great fortunes are inherited. They rarely do good when they are given to those who inherit them in their entirety.

Protection for Wage Workers  
The above is the merest sketch, hardly even a sketch in outline, of the reforms for which we should work. But there is one matter with which the

(Continued on Page Six)

### Facts for Weak Women

Nine-tenths of all the sickness of women is due to some derangement of the organs distinctly feminine. Such sickness can be cured every day by

### Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

It Makes Weak Women Strong Sick Women Well

It acts directly on the organs affected and is at the same time a general tonic for the whole system. It cures female complaint of every kind. It makes unnecessary the disagreeable questioning, and local treatment so universally insisted upon by doctors, and in every modest woman.

We shall not particularize here as to the symptoms of those peculiar affections incident to women, but those wanting full information as to their symptoms and means of positive cure are referred to the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser—1008 pages, newly revised and up-to-date Edition, sent free on receipt of 21 cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, or in closed reading for 31 stamps.

Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

## Black Motor Vehicle

### A Practical Car for Business or Pleasure

Inexpensive, cost less than half as much as the average automobile, low speed 2 to 6 miles an hour; high speed 6 to 26 miles an hour.

Neat in appearance  
Travels any Road  
Made any style  
Prices \$375 to \$750

These cars are made to go any season of the year, good or bad roads, are built like a surrey, high solid rubber tire, easy springs, motive power substantially built. For demonstrations and literature

HEADQUARTERS AT BODDY & KUTNER

## RANDLE & HOWE

AGENTS  
570 WILLAMETTE STREET  
P. O. BOX 455  
EUGENE, OREGON

## CHRISTMAS GIFTS

SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR ALL

Rings, Bracelets, Hat Pins, Lockets, Back Combs, Scarf Pins, Cuff Buttons, a big Assortment of Chains of various designs. Just received a new and up-to-date line of ROGERS QUADRUPLE SILVER WARE.

H. D. SMART  
Jeweler, at Marks' Drug Store, Hotel Street

## Steam and Gas Fitters

Pipe threaded from 1/4 inch to 6 inch  
Price from 10c to 50c  
All size nipples cut from 1 inch to 6 inch  
All work guaranteed

MARTIN & BRIGGS, Phone Main 417

## The EUGENE POULTRY STORE

Keeps on hand  
GUARANTEED EGGS,  
LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY,  
RUSSIAN POULTRY FOOD,  
(The great egg producer)  
"SMITH SEALED LEG BANDS"  
(For your chickens and turkeys)  
and all kinds of supplies, including  
"SCOFFIELD" BEEF SCRAP, GROUND BONE AND  
102 EAST STREET  
PHONE MAIN 645

## T. H. ELLIS

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTOR  
Cement Blocks and Pressed Brick  
ORDERS FOR SIDEWALKS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION  
Residence, 854 High St.  
Phone Black 5521.

## The LENOX HOTEL

Portland's New and Most Modernly Furnished

Third and Main Streets  
PORTLAND, OREGON

Possessing every convenience and an ideal location—fronting on the beautiful city plaza. Adjacent to business center. Up-to-date grill. Telephone in every room. Private baths. Bus to and from all trains

Rates European Plan \$1.00 and \$1.50 per day, \$2.00 and \$2.50 with bath.  
Rates American Plan \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day, \$3.50 and \$4.00 with bath.

Eugene Guard on File  
O. H. SPENCE, Manager

## Misses' and Children's High Top, Box Calf SHOES

\$2.00, \$2.25 and \$2.50

The exact shoe for protection against the wet and disagreeable weather

## BURDEN & GRAHAM

568 Willamette St.

## CHOICE CUTS OF ROAST BEEF

Many people say they are hard to find—hard if you don't know—easy if you do. To make it easy, note the address below when in search of tender, juicy, altogether satisfying cuts for roasts and steaks.

## Broders Bros

Phone Main 40 - West 8th St.

## Dressmaking School

Pupils bring own material and make any garment desired under competent instructors; classes to fill all needs. Advancement according to capability. The latest up-to-date system of cutting and fitting taught thoroughly. Terms reasonable. For further particulars address MISS RECKERD, Room 1, Schneider Bldg.

## Phoenix Lime and Sulphur Liquid Spray

The Kind that pays. We have just received our first car for this season

## Griffin Hardware Company

Agents for the Genuine "Phoenix Spray."