

HELPFUL HINTS FOR HOLIDAY BUYERS

Try This Plan:

Make a list of all you wish to make a present to and when looking over the following items note opposite the names anything that seems suitable, then come and see the goods. In this way you can do a good share of your holiday shopping in the quiet of your home and avoid much of the worry of choosing holiday gifts.

Fancy China Ware:

I have a very large line of Imported Fancy China, as Havelin, Japanese, etc. There are very few things that a lady appreciates more for a present than a nice piece of China.

Brushes:

A Brush is a very nice present, especially between members of the same family. We have them in Sterling, Ebony, Stag Horn, Rosewood and a variety of Natural Wood Back. Military Brushes—Hair and Cloth Brushes—from 25c up.

Shaving Sets:

If he doesn't shave himself make it an object for him to do so by giving him a good outfit. We have the kind of equipments that make shaving both easy and pleasant. The best Strops, Mugs, Lather Brush, etc.

Toys:

We were fitted out by one of the best toy factories in the middle west and can guarantee you will purchase when you see our fine display in Iron, Mechanical and Stationary Toys, Air Guns.

Toilet Cases:

A large variety in every desirable combination; also a nice lot of traveling cases that a man will appreciate whether he travels or not. This is one line we can't be beaten on, either as to price or quality.

Books:

Our store is especially strong in picture books. We have them from A. B. C. for the little tots to the history and travels for the larger children.

Other Gift Lines:

It is out of the question to do more than outline our stock in this space. Each of these lines stand for scores of gifts that you should know about. Come and see them.

Fancy goods in celluloid, plush, wood leather and medallions, games, toys, dolls, fine china, box candy, stationary, perfumes, leather goods, mirrors, etc.

By paying a small amount on purchase we will lay goods aside for you until Xmas.

S. R. LEE

"THE BUSY DRUGGIST."

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Continued from Page 1)

wrongdoers of great wealth, and the men who are championing popular rights have most to fear from the demagogues who in the name of popular rights would do wrong to and oppress honest business men, honest men of wealth, for the success of either type of wrongdoer necessarily invites a violent reaction against the cause the wrongdoer nominally upholds.

The opposition to government control of these great corporations makes

its most effective effort in the shape of an appeal to the old doctrine of states' rights.

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 centralization.

I believe that the more farsighted corporations are themselves coming to recognize the unwisdom of the violent hostility they have displayed during the last few years to regulation and control by the national government of combinations engaged in interstate business.

Labor.

There are many matters affecting labor and the status of the wageworker to which I should like to draw your attention. 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 wageworker of 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 yet so small that the farmer becomes like a European peasant.

The depositors in our savings banks now number over one-tenth of our entire population. These are all capitalists who through the savings banks loan their money to the workers—that is, in many cases to themselves—to carry on their various industries. 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 me-

chanical labor. Stock watering should be prohibited, and stock gambling, so far as is possible, discouraged. There should be a progressive inheritance tax on large fortunes. Industrial education should be encouraged.

Protection For Wageworkers.

There is one matter with which the congress should deal at this session. There should no longer be any paltering with the question of taking care of the wageworkers who, under our present industrial system, become killed, crippled or worn out as part of the regular incidents of a given business. The object sought for could be achieved to a measurable degree, as far as those killed or crippled are concerned, by proper employers' liability laws. As far as concerns those who have been worn out, I call your attention to the fact that definite steps toward providing old age pensions have been taken in many of our private industries.

Pending a thoroughgoing investigation and action, there is certain legislation which should be enacted at once. The law passed at the last session of the congress granting compensation to certain classes of employees of the government should be extended to include all employees of the government and should be made more liberal in its terms. In this respect the generosity of the United States toward its employees compares most unfavorably with that of every country in Europe—even the poorest.

The terms of the act are also a hardship in prohibiting payment in cases where the accident is in any way due to the negligence of the employee. It is inevitable that daily familiarity with danger will lead men to take chances that can be construed into negligence.

I renew my recommendation made in a previous message that half holidays be granted during the summer to all wageworkers in government employ.

I also renew my recommendation that the principle of the eight hour day should be rapidly and as far as practicable be extended to the entire work being carried on by the government.

The Courts.

I most earnestly urge upon the congress the duty of increasing the totally inadequate salaries now given to our judges. On the whole, there is no body of public servants who do as valuable work nor whose moneyed reward is so inadequate compared to their work. Beginning with the supreme court, the judges should have their salaries doubled.

It is earnestly to be desired that some method should be devised for doing away with the long delays which now obtain in the administration of justice and which operate with peculiar severity against persons of small means and favor only the very criminals whom it is most desirable to pun-

ish.

At the last election certain leaders of organized labor made a violent and sweeping attack upon the entire judiciary of the country, an attack couched in such terms as to include the most upright, honest and broad minded judges no less than those of narrower mind and more restricted outlook. Last year before the house committee on the judiciary these same labor leaders formulated their demands, specifying the bill that contained them, refusing all compromise, stating they wished the principle of that bill or nothing. They insisted on a provision that in a labor dispute no injunction should issue except to protect a property right and specifically provided that the right to carry on business should not be construed as a property right, and in a second provision their bill made legal in a labor dispute any act or agreement by or between two or more persons that would not have been unlawful if done by a single person. In other words, this bill legalized blacklisting and boycotting in every form. The demand was made that there should be trial by jury in contempt cases, thereby most seriously impairing the authority of the courts. All this represented a course of policy which, if carried out, would mean the enthronement of class privilege in its crudest and most brutal form and the destruction of one of the most essential functions of the judiciary in all civilized lands.

The wageworkers, the workingmen, the laboring men of the country, by the way in which they repudiated the effort to get them to cast their votes in response to an appeal to class hatred have emphasized their sound patriotism and Americanism.

Courts Imperiled by Judges.

But the extreme reactionaries, the persons who blind themselves to the wrongs now and then committed by the courts on laboring men, should also think seriously as to what such a movement as this portends. The courts are jeopardized primarily by the action of these federal and state judges who show inability or unwillingness to put a stop to the wrongdoing of very rich men under modern industrial conditions.

There are certain decisions by various courts which have been exceedingly detrimental to the rights of wageworkers. This is true of all the decisions that decide that men and women are by the constitution "guaranteed their liberty" to contract to enter a dangerous occupation, or to work an undesirable or improper number of hours, or to work in unhealthy surroundings, and therefore cannot recover damages when injured in that occupation and cannot be forbidden to work what the legislature decides is an excessive number of hours, or to carry on the work under conditions which the legislature decides to be unhealthy.

There is also, I think, ground for

the belief that substantial injustice is often suffered by employees in consequence of the custom of courts issuing temporary injunctions without notice to them and punishing them for contempt of court in instances where, as a matter of fact, they have no knowledge of any proceedings. Provision should be made that no injunction or temporary restraining order issue otherwise than on notice, except where irreparable injury would otherwise result, and in such case a hearing on the merits of the order should be had within a short fixed period, and if not then continued after hearing it should forthwith lapse. Decisions should be rendered immediately and the chance of delay minimized in every way.

The courts are to be highly commended and solemnly upheld when they set their faces against wrongdoing or tyranny by a majority, but they are to be blamed when they fail to recognize under a government like ours the deliberate judgment of the majority as to a matter of legitimate policy when duly expressed by the legislature. The people should not be permitted to complain and express their indignation on the theory that the court will set it right. They should be taught that the right way to get rid of a bad law is to have the legislature repeal it and not to have the courts by ingenious legal splitting justify it.

People Themselves to Blame.

For many of the shortcomings of justice in our country our people as a whole are themselves to blame, and the judges and juries merely bear their share together with the public as a whole. It is discreditable to us as a people that there should be difficulty in convicting murderers or in bringing to justice men who as public servants have been guilty of corruption or who have been guilty of the corruption of public servants.

The huge wealth that has been accumulated by a few individuals of recent years, in what has amounted to a social and industrial revolution, has been as regards some of these individuals made possible only by the improper use of the modern corporation. Corporations are necessary instruments of modern business. They have been permitted to become a menace largely because the governmental representatives of the people have worked slowly in providing for adequate control over them.

Real damage has been done by the manifold and conflicting interpretations of the interstate commerce law. Control over the great corporations doing interstate business can be effective only if it is vested with full power in an administrative department, a branch of the federal executive, carrying out a federal law. It can never be effective if a divided responsibility is left in both the states and the nation. It can never be effective if left in the hands of the courts to be decided by lawsuits.

The courts hold a place of peculiar

and deserved dignity under our form of government. Respect for the law is essential to the permanence of our institutions, and respect for the law is largely conditioned upon respect for the courts. But we must face the fact that there are wise and unwise judges, just as there are wise and unwise executives and legislators. When a president or governor behaves improperly or unwisely the remedy is easy, for his term is short. The same is true with the legislator, although not to the same degree. With a judge who, being human, is also likely to err, but whose tenure is for life, there is no similar way of holding him to responsibility. Under ordinary conditions the only forum of pressure to which he is in any way amenable are public opinion and the action of his fellow judges. It is the last which is most immediately effective and to which we should look for the reform of abuses.

Forests.

If there is any one duty which more than another we owe it to our children and our children's children to perform at once it is to save the forests of this country, for they constitute the first and most important element in the conservation of the natural resources of the country.

Shortsighted persons, or persons blinded to the future by desire to make money in every way out of the present, sometimes speak as if no great damage would be done by the reckless destruction of our forests. It is difficult to have patience with the arguments of these persons. Thanks to our own recklessness in the use of our splendid forests, we have already crossed the verge of a timber famine in this country, and no measures that we now take can, at least for many years, undo the mischief that has already been done. But we can prevent further mischief being done, and it would be in the highest degree reprehensible to let any consideration of temporary convenience or temporary cost interfere with such action, especially as regards the national forests, which the nation can now at this very moment control.

[The president here cites in support of his contentions the great destruction wrought in China by the denudation of the forest areas.]

What has thus happened in northern China, what has happened in central Asia, in Palestine, in north Africa, in parts of the Mediterranean countries of Europe, will surely happen in our country if we do not exercise that wise forethought which should be one of the chief marks of any people calling itself civilized. Nothing should be permitted to stand in the way of the preservation of the forests, and it is criminal to permit individuals to purchase a little gain for themselves through the destruction of forests when this destruction is fatal to the well being of the whole country in the future.

Inland Waterways.

Action should be begun forthwith, during the present session of congress, for the improvement of our inland waterways—action which will result in giving us not only navigable but navigated rivers. We have spent hundreds of millions of dollars upon these waterways, yet the traffic on nearly all of them is steadily declining. This condition is the direct result of the absence of any comprehensive and far-seeing plan of waterway improvement. Obviously we cannot continue thus to expend the revenues of the government without return. It is poor business to spend money for inland navigation unless we get it.

Such shortsighted, vacillating and futile methods are accompanied by decreasing water borne commerce and increasing traffic congestion on land, by increasing floods and by the waste of public money. The remedy lies in abandoning the methods which have so signally failed and adopting new ones in keeping with the needs and demands of our people.

In a report on a measure introduced at the first session of the present congress the secretary of war said, "The chief defect in the methods hitherto pursued lies in the absence of executive authority for originating comprehensive plans covering the country or natural divisions thereof." In this opinion I heartily concur.

Until the work of river improvement is undertaken in a modern way it cannot have results that will meet the needs of this modern nation. These needs should be met without further delay or delay. The plan which promises the best and quickest results is that of a permanent commission authorized to co-ordinate the work of all the government departments relating to waterways and to frame and supervise the execution of a comprehensive plan. The time for playing with our waterways is past. The country demands results.

National Parks.

I urge that all our national parks adjacent to national forests be placed completely under the control of the forest service of the agricultural department, instead of leaving them, as they are now, under the interior department and policed by the army.

Pure Food.

The pure food legislation has already worked a benefit difficult to overestimate.

Secret Service.

Last year an amendment was incorporated in the measure providing for the secret service which provided that there should be no detail from the secret service and no transfer therefrom. It is not too much to say that this amendment has been of benefit only, and could be of benefit only, to the criminal classes. The amendment in question was of benefit to no one excepting to criminals, and it seriously

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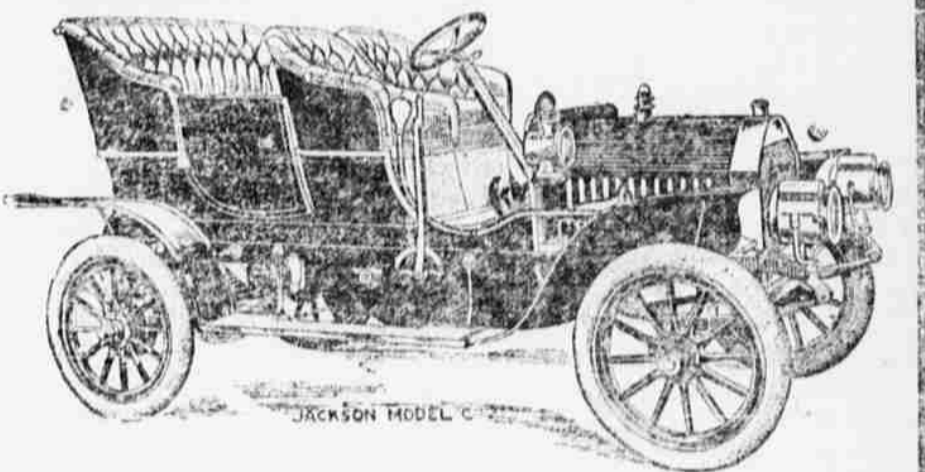
"No Sand too Deep"

"No Hill too Steep"

ARE THE CLAIMS SUSTAINED by THE

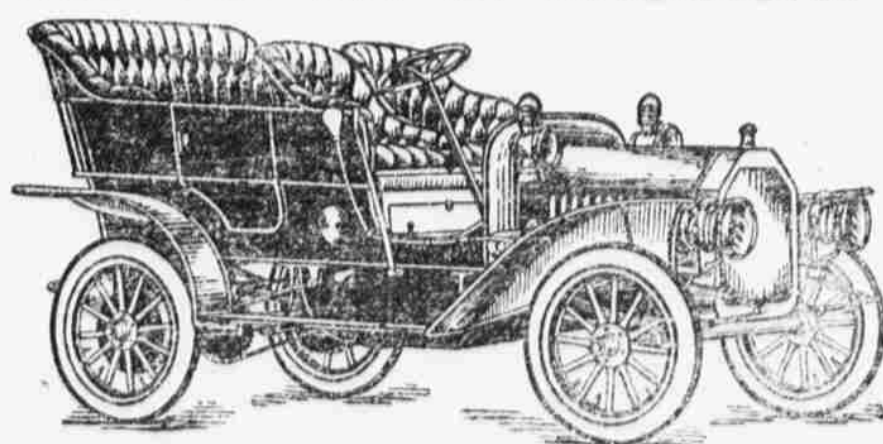
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J. S. McCRAW, Agent.

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