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ROSEBURG REVIEW



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VOL. XI.

ROSEBURG, OREGON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 17, 1908.

NO. 93.

LOCAL NEWS.

W. A. Burr is in Eugene on business.
Dee Mathews returned this morning from a trip to Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mrs. H. H. Stapleton has returned from a trip to Portland, Albany and Eugene.
Mrs. S. R. Lane went to Drain this morning to attend commencement exercises at the Drain Normal school.
John R. Kennedy left this afternoon for Portland to visit with his daughter.
At Drain yesterday the Normal school baseball team defeated Willbur by the score of 12 to 4.
Miss Jennie Wharton left this morning for Grants Pass to visit with her brother, Joseph Wharton.
Miss Evelyn Cornutt passed through here this morning enroute home to Riddle from Portland.
Mr. and Mrs. John Sieber and the latter's son and nephew, E. A. Haines and J. E. Brazer, left this morning for Aberdeen, Wash., to locate.
Mrs. and Mrs. John Chatterton and two children, of Clinton, Ohio, are visiting here with Mrs. Smith and family.
W. B. Chance, of Albany, deputy labor commissioner and factory inspector of Oregon, is in Roseburg on business.
Miss Rose Embree arrived here from Marshfield Tuesday to visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Embree.
Mrs. Mary Melendon returned on Tuesday from Albany, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. A. M. Sanders, who will visit here.
S. I. Thornton left this morning for Portland in obedience to a summons calling him as a witness before the Federal Grand Jury.
The R. Troxel boot and shoe store near the S. P. depot has been discontinued, the stock of goods having been purchased by the Rostein, Greenbaum Co.
Hon. B. F. Mulkey, of Ashland, has been secured to deliver the oration at the celebration to be held at the fair grounds near the city on July 4th. Mulkey has a state-wide reputation as an eloquent speaker and the committee in charge of the celebration is fortunate in securing him.
The program for the eighth annual convention of the Oregon State Teachers' Association, which meets in Eugene June 25, 26 and 27, has reached our table. Its numbers include the following of interest locally. Discussion on stages of child development, A. C. Strange, school superintendent of The Dalles, and A. L. Briggs, president of the Drain Normal; debating team coaches, by A. M. Sanders, school superintendent of Albany; discussion on apportionment of school funds, by F. B. Hamlin, school superintendent of Douglas county.
Dropping his plan of engaging in the general merchandise business, Zopher N. Agee today bought out C. B. Cannon's book and stationery store in this city and assumed charge immediately, first relinquishing the office of county clerk in favor of his deputy and successor-elect, E. H. Lenox. Mr. Agee has acquired the best paying business of its kind in Southern Oregon and it goes without saying that he will enjoy the same splendid patronage that has been accorded Mr. Cannon. While undecided as to his plans for the future, Mr. Cannon will remain in Roseburg for the present at least to look after other business interests. Mr. Agee will be assisted in conducting his newly purchased business by LeNoir Ragsdale who has been employed as a deputy under Mr. Agee in the clerk's office. The vacancy thus created in the county clerk's office, will be filled permanently by Mr. Agee's brother, Roy, a well known school teacher of this county. There remains still another clerical vacancy in that office, but Mr. Lenox has not yet decided whom he will choose to fill it.

WEATHER FORECAST:
Cloudy, with probably showers to-night and Thursday; warmer Thursday.
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CHEERING LASTS FOR HALF HOUR

ROOSEVELT'S NAME INVOKES A BEDLAM OF JOY

Greatest Political Demonstration on Record-- Taft Sure of 700 on First Ballot --Senator Lodge's Speech

Special to the Evening Review. CHICAGO, Ill., June 17.—The most remarkable demonstration ever witnessed in a political convention occurred here today when Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who was chosen permanent chairman of the national Republican convention, referred to President Roosevelt as a much abused but very popular man. The great crowd in the Coliseum literally went wild for a solid half hour, during which time hats, canes and handkerchiefs were thrown in the air and the building fairly shook under deafening and prolonged cheering. So great was the din and confusion that Lodge lost control of himself and it was not until the hand had finished playing that he was able to resume.

Taft clinched his control of the convention this afternoon, when the credential committee ratified the decision of the national committee in every contest over seats. It is now certain that Taft will receive over 700 votes on the first ballot for the nomination for president. The boom of Cummins, of Iowa, for vice president was formally launched this afternoon. His candidacy is backed by the Taft-Roosevelt forces. The Fairbanks boomers are still as active as ever, however, and a warm fight for the second place nomination is sure to take place. Cummins is a pronounced tariff revisionist and is sure to be bitterly opposed by the standpatners, who are lined up to a man back of Fairbanks. The anti-injunction plank, proposed for the platform by the American Federation of Labor, is blocking the convention. The resolutions committee has recommended the adoption of the plank, but this is vigorously opposed by the delegations from several states, among them Oregon, Washington and California.

Senator Lodge's speech before the convention this afternoon follows in full:
Gentlemen of the Convention:
I thank you most sincerely for the great honor you have done me in choosing me to preside over your deliberations. For it is a great honor to be the presiding officer of the Republican National Convention. I can conceive of no other position where the honor of such a post as that now occupied by me is dubious, and where, if excitement is present, the speaker is conspicuous by its absence. But to be the presiding officer of a Republican convention is ever a high distinction to which no man can be inassible. Gentlemen of the convention, again I thank you.
I shall not delay or detain you with many words. Your resolutions will set forth the principles of the party and declare the policies upon which we shall ask for the support of the people of the United States. With fullness and with eloquence, your temporary chairman has already reviewed the history of the party, has given you account of what has been done, and has set forth

what we hope and mean to do. My duty is merely to aid you, so far as I can, in the orderly and prompt transaction of the business which has brought us together. That business is momentous—nothing less than, to name here the two men who, speaking with the simplicity of truth, will be the next President and Vice President of the United States. In order to win for them, and for our party, an assured as well as a merited victory, we must defeat our opponents, whose exclusion from power is desired by the country and deserved by them.
No political party in modern times can show such a record of achievement during the last fifty years as the Republican party. Upon that record we stand and challenge all comers to the lists. But it is well to remember that the test we have to meet is much less severe. This is a comparative world. We do not go forth to contest the great prize with an ideal party, which we sometimes see beautifully depicted by persons of self-confessed superiority and chronic discontent. The glittering abstraction which they present never existed yet on sea or land. It gloms upon us in printers' ink, but it has neither substance nor organization nor candidates, for organizations and candidates must be taken from the ranks of men and cannot be the floating phantoms of an uneasy dream. The American people must choose next November between us and the Democratic party. With the Democratic party, and with that alone, must the comparison be made. We differ from that party in some important particulars. We both, it is true, have a past and a history, but we treat those possessions very differently. They wish to keep their past a profound secret. We seek by all means to publish ours to the world. If we refer to their history they charge us with calumny. We regard ours, truthful and undistorted, as our greatest glory. To the youth of the country they say, "Judge us solely by our undiscovered future." We say, "Read our record, judge us by our past and our present, and from these, learn what we are—what we have been and what we mean to be." Recall the epics which have been sounded from the lips of these two parties during the last half century. On the one side—"Slavery; succession; repudiation of the public debt; fiat money; free trade; free silver; the overthrow of the courts and government ownership."

On the Republican side—"Free soil; free men; the Union; the payment of the debt; honest money; protection to American industry; the gold standard; the maintenance of law; of order and of the courts and the government regulation of great corporations."

The old shibboleths of the Democrats are today the epitaphs of policies which are real and damned. They serve only to remind us of dangers weaned or to warn us of evils to be shunned. The battle cries of

the Republicans have been the watchwords of great causes. They tell of victories won and triumphs tasted—their embodiment in the laws and mark the stepping-stones by which the Republic has risen to ever greater heights of power and prosperity.

As we thus call up the past and the echoes of these old conflicts again sound in our ears and touch the chords of memory, one great act stands forth, clear and shining. The Republican party has never failed except when it has faltered. Our long career of victory, so rarely broken, has been due to our meeting boldly each question as it arose; to our facing every danger as it crossed our path, with entire courage, which brought the party into existence and to the spirit which has inspired it from its birth. We faced secession, we took up the dread burden of civil war. But a few years ago we permitted thousands of Republicans to leave us, thereby imperiling our political power, rather than abandon the gold standard and plunge the country into disaster and dishonor.

In these latest years, as in the most remote, we have been true to our traditions. In the process of development a point was reached where the country was confronted by a situation more perilous than any it has ever faced except in the Civil war, and we Republicans were, therefore, obliged to deal with problems of the most complex and difficult character. To our honor, be it said, we have not shrunk from the task. Much has been done—much, no doubt, still remains to do—but the great underlying principles have been established and upon them we can build, as necessity arises, carefully and deliberately.

I have spoken of the seriousness of the situation with which the country was confronted. Its gravity can hardly be overestimated. It grew out of conditions and was the result of forces beyond the control of men. Science and invention, the two great factors in this situation, have not only altered radically human environment and our relations to nature, but, in their application they have revolutionized economic conditions. These changed economic conditions have, in turn, affected profoundly society and politics. They have led, among other things, to combinations of capital and labor on a scale and with a power never before witnessed. They have opened the way to accumulations of wealth in masses beyond the dreams of avarice and never before contemplated by men.

The social and political problems thus created are wholly new. It is a fallacy to suppose that because the elements are old the problem itself must, therefore, differ only in degree from those which have gone before. The elements may be old, but the problems presented by a change in the proportion of the elements may be, and in this case is, entirely new.
Great individual fortunes and rich men are, it is true, as old as recorded history. Nearly two thousand years ago the tax farmers of Rome formed a "trust" for their own benefit and protection; the English people, three centuries ago, revolted against the patents and monopolies granted by Elizabeth and James to their courtiers and monopolists, forestallers and speculators in the necessities of life were a curse in our revolution and bitterly denounced by Washington. Yet it none the less true that the same things today present questions different in kind as well as in degree from the predecessors.

It is the huge size of private fortunes, the vast extent and power of modern combinations of capital, made possible by present conditions, which have brought upon us, in these later years, problems portentous in their possibilities, and threatening not only our social and political welfare, but even our personal freedom, if they are not boldly met and wisely solved.
The great body of the American people, neither very rich nor very poor, the honest, the thrifty, the hard-working; the men and women who earn and save, have no base emotion, no fanatical hatred of wealth, whether individual or corporate. If it has been honestly gained and is wisely and generously employed with a sense of responsibility to the public. But this great body of our people, by habit and instinct alike, wisely conservative—these people, who are the bone and sinew of our country and upon whom its fortunes and its safety rest—began to observe, with deep alarm, the recent manifestations of the new economic conditions. More and more, they came to believe that these vast for-

tures and these huge combinations of capital were formed and built up by tortuous and dishonest means and through a cynical disregard of the very laws which the mass of the people were compelled to obey. They began to fear that political power was being reft from their hands and put into the possession of the money-holders; that their dearest rights were in danger; that their hopes of success and advancement were cut off by business systems which they could not understand, but by which the individual was sacrificed and held down.

To those who looked beneath the surface an ominous unrest was apparent. The violent counsels of a violent man, who aimed at the destruction of property and the overthrow of law, began to be heard and harkened to. The great order-loving, industrious masses of the American people turned away from those advocates of violence, but, at the same time, demanded that their government should give them, in lawful and reasonable ways, the protection to which they were entitled, against the dangers they justly apprehended.

The great duty of fulfilling these righteous demands, like all the great public services of the last half century, was imposed upon the Republican party and they have not flinched from the burden. Under the lead of the president, the Republican party has grappled with the new problems, born of the new conditions. It has been no light task. Dangerous extremes threatened on either hand. On the one side were the radicals of reaction, who resisted any change at all; on the other side were the radicals of destruction, who wished to change everything. These two forms of radicalism are as far apart at the outset as the poles; but, when carried out, they lead alike to revolution. Between these two extremes the Republican president and the Republican congress were compelled to steer, and, while they advanced steadily, soberly and effectively, they were obliged to repel the radical assaults on either hand.

The policy of the Republican party in dealing with these new and formidable questions which have taken concrete form in enormous combinations of capital and in great public-service corporations, has been formulated and determined. That policy is to use government regulation as a supervision for the control of corporations and combinations, so that these great and necessary instruments of commerce and business may be preserved as useful servants and not destroyed because they have threatened to become dangerous monsters.

This policy is the absolute opposite of government ownership and all like measures advocated by our opponents, which tend directly to Socialism and to all its attendant miseries and evils.
It is in pursuance of this policy, shaped and settled, during the past few years, that old laws have been enforced and new ones enacted. Nothing is more destructive to the respect for law—the chief bulwark of civilized society—than to place upon the statute book in order merely to still public clamor and satisfy the people, but which it is never intended to enforce. The worst law imaginable are those which are allowed to rust, unused, because, if enforced, they will interfere with vested abuses or curb the rich and powerful.

The president has enforced the laws as he found them on the statute book. For the performance of his sworn duty he has been bitterly attacked. It was to be expected. Vested abuses and profitable wrongs are carried out loyally when their entrenchments are carried, and some one is sure to be hurt when the bayonets of the law are pushed home. In the great American electorate, money has few votes, but it can command many voices and cause many birds to sing. The result is that the president is the best abused and the most popular man in the United States today. He has been more abused than any president except Washington, Lincoln and Grant. He possesses the love and confidence of the American people to a degree never equalled by Lincoln and Washington. May it not be said, in sober truth, that the fearless performance of a sworn duty it not without its bleeding great reward?

But the work has not ceased with the enforcement of existing laws. A Republican congress and a Republican president have placed new laws upon the statute books, designed to carry out the Republican policy of government regulation in a safe, reasonable and effective manner. The Elkins law, aimed at preferential rates, the railroad rate law, which made the supervision of railroads more effective, and the pure food law which has been, in the highest degree, beneficent to the masses of our people, are all monuments of the policy and the labors of the Republican party.

The president, who has led his party and the people in this great work, retires, by his own determination, from his high office on the 15th of March, next. His refusal of a re-nomination, dictated by the loftiest motives and by a noble loyalty to

American traditions, is final and irrevocable. Anyone who attempts to use his name as a candidate for the presidency impugns both his sincerity and his good faith, two of the president's greatest and most conspicuous qualities, upon which no shadow has ever been cast. That man is no friend of Theodore Roosevelt, and does not cherish his name and fame, who now, from any motive, seeks to urge him as a candidate for the great office which he has finally declined. The president has refused what his countrymen would gladly have given him; he says what he means and means what he says, and his party and his country will respect his wishes as they honor his high character and great public services.

But, although the president retires, he leaves his policies behind him. To those policies the Republican party stands pledged. We must carry them out as we have begun, regardless alike of the radicals of reaction and the radicals of revolution. We must hold fast to that which is good while we make the advances which times demand.

We ask for the confidence and the support of the American people because we have met the problems of the day and have tried patiently to solve them. We appeal for votes and for the power they confer because we uphold the president's policies and shall continue to sustain them. We make our appeal with confidence, because we have a well-defined policy, and are not, like our oppo-

nents, fumbling in the dark to find some opinion on something.
We believe in the maintenance of law and order and in the support of the courts in all their rights and dignity. We believe in equal rights for all men, and are opposed to special privileges for any man, or any class of men, high or low, rich or poor. We, who established the gold standard, are pledged to the cause of sound finance. We stand for protection to American industry and American labor, and we will resist all the assaults of free trade under what ever name it comes disguised. We will see to the defense of the country. We mean to have a navy worthy of the American name. We seek peace and friendship with all the nations, but alliance with none. Yet we have no intention of being a "hermit nation." The great services of the president to the world's peace will be continued by the party which he has led. We are a party fit to rule and govern—to legislate and administer—and not a fortuitous collection of atoms whose only form of thought or motion is to oppose. Above all, we are true to our traditions and to our past—true, now, as we were in the days of Lincoln.

In this spirit we must prevail—by this sign we must conquer.
Conductor and Mrs. George Peebler passed through here Tuesday afternoon, enroute to Portland from Arizona, where Mr. Peebler has been doing railroad work for several months.

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THE COUNCIL SAYS
The town must be kept under the lid all day Sunday; that is, stay home and be good. Well I can help you out. Listen! Buy a supply of ice, salt, cream and the other necessary articles Saturday and make your own Ice Cream by using a Peerless Freezer. The name is correct for it stands ahead of any other. Call and let us show you just why.
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