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VOL. XI.

ROSEBURG, OREGON, THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 18, 1908.

NO. 90.

W. H. TAFT NOMINATED ON FIRST BALLOT

Receives Almost Three Fourths of Votes

Hughes, Cannon, Fairbanks, La Follette, Foraker, Roosevelt, Next in Order

Special to the Evening Review.

Chicago, Ill., June 18.—Taft was nominated on the first ballot for president, receiving 702 votes, 211 more than necessary.

Amid a tremendous ovation, lasting nearly an hour, Taft's nomination was made unanimous.

CAREER OF WILLIAM H. TAFT.

- 1857—Born, Cincinnati, O. September 15, son of Alphonso Taft, attorney-general of the United States. 1876-7, and Louise M. (Torrey) Taft. 1878—Graduated from Woodward High School, Cincinnati, and entered Yale. 1881—Graduated from Yale with degree of B. A., second in class of twenty-one, salutatorian and class orator. 1880—Graduated from Law School of Cincinnati College with degree of LL. B., dividing first prize, and admitted to Ohio bar. 1881—Law reporter on Cincinnati Times, and later on Cincinnati Commercial. 1882—Assistant prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county, Ohio. 1883—Collector of Internal Revenue, First District of Ohio. 1884—Engaged in practice of law in Cincinnati. 1885—Assistant county solicitor of Hamilton County, Ohio. 1886—Married Helen Herron in Cincinnati. 1887—Became judge of Superior Court of Ohio. 1889—Solicitor General of the United States. 1892—Became United States circuit court judge, Sixth circuit. 1896—Became dean and professor in law department, University of Cincinnati. 1900—Became president of United States Philippine Commission. 1901—Appointed first civil governor of Philippine Islands. 1902—Sent to Rome to confer with Pope Pius in regard to Philippines. 1904—Became Secretary of War in President Roosevelt's cabinet. 1905—Made visit to Philippines and was given big reception in Japan. 1906—Proclaimed United States intervention in Cuba. 1907—Made tour of world, opened Philippine assembly and visited Emperor Nicholas of Russia. 1908—Nominated by Republican party, at national convention in Chicago, as its candidate for president of the United States.

of Indiana. The nomination of Cannon was seconded by Hon. J. W. Fordney, of Michigan. At 1:20 o'clock this afternoon balloting on the nominees had not begun. The convention adopted the majority report on the platform, which advocates tariff revision, a permanent readjustment of the currency system, strengthening of the Sherman anti-trust law, enforcement of the railroad rebate law, extension of the rural delivery system, construction of highways at public expense, equal rights for negroes, conservation of the natural resources of the country and the establishment of a national mining bureau. The platform also contains a compromise plank on anti-injunction, asking the courts to give labor bodies a thorough hearing before issuing writs. The immediate admission of Arizona and New Mexico as separate states is also favored. The platform is concluded with an endorsement of the Roosevelt policies. It reviews the history of legislation during the past four years of the republican regime, declaring that the administration has been fearless and praising the president for curbing the rapacity of the trusts. John Mitchell and Samuel Gompers, representing the American Federation of Labor, express themselves as greatly dissatisfied over the compromised anti-injunction plank. Burton Names Taft. In nominating Taft for president, Congressman Burton spoke as follows: "Mr. Taft presents a candidate to the National Republican convention. In seven stubbornly contested presidential campaigns, sons of her aged soil have led the embattled Republican hosts to victory. The Jockey state has assuredly contributed her share of statesmen and generals for the upbuilding of the nation. But that of which we are prouder still is her stalwart citizenship—the mightiest bulwark of the Republic in every commonwealth—made up of America's free yeomen, ever ready to respond to the tocsin of alarm in days of peril, or to crush corruption whenever it raises its menacing head. From this citizenship, Ohio, in the supreme emergency of the Civil War, sent forth more than two hundred thousand soldiers for our country's defense, a formidable army easily surpassing in numbers the world-conquering legions of Caesar, and even larger than any army ever mustered by Britain for the tented field. But transcendent above all is the fact that Ohio is one of a matchless union of states linked together in everlasting bonds of amity and constituting an empire wonderful in power and almost immeasurable in extent. The most perplexing questions of today arise from the beautiful development of our material wealth. Monopoly, dishonesty and fraud have assumed a prominence which calls for the earnest attention and condemnation of every man who truly loves the Republic. Against all these abuses and in the work for restoring old ideals of honesty and equality, as well as for higher standards of civic duty, one man has stood pre-eminent, and that man is Theodore Roosevelt. Against corruption in every form he has set his face with grim determination, prompt and fearless in action and with that intelligent leadership

which has assured the establishment of a better era in which the strong and the weak alike must submit themselves to the impartial execution of the law. There was need of a strong, courageous spirit to restrain those destructive forces which have asserted themselves in this time of growth and plenty. The story of his achievements will make up one of the brightest pages in the history of this or any age and will prove that today, as in any critical hour of social unrest or of danger, the man will appear who can grapple with the emergency.

Who so fit to take up the tasks which this wondrous generation demands should be wisely and impartially performed as his great War Secretary? Since the day when, in Benjamin Harrison's administration, these two first met—the one as Solicitor General, the other as a member of the Civil Service Commission—they have been bound together by like ideals and aims, by close ties of friendship, and by the exchange of mutual counsel, each with his own individuality and characteristics keeping constantly in view the ennobling vision of a better and a greater America. They have not been satisfied that the Temple of Prosperity should be decked alone by the jewels of the fortunate and the opulent, but have insisted that it should still more abound in trophies which even-handed justice and the maintenance of that equal opportunity which spreads hope and blessing even to the humblest home. Since the day when, less than thirty years ago, Mr. Taft denounced, with burning words, a member of his profession who had been guilty of flagrantly vicious practices and had been associated with the cause of true reform—with that reform which will not content itself with academic dissertation or hollow words. He has been imbued with the spirit of action. His advocacy of sounder conditions has never arisen from a desire for the exploitation of himself. It has always been based upon answering integrity and the courage to speak the truth, as he understands it, on all occasions, no matter how influential or powerful the evils which he may attack.

No one has ever yet assumed the presidential chair who had received a more ideal preparation for the duties of that great office. As judge in the state and federal courts, as solicitor general, as governor of the Philippines, as secretary of war, which has included the work of Colonial Secretary and director of National Public Works, he has received his training and has always shown himself master of the situation and competent to make more honorable and beloved the American name. There have been no years of inaction in his career. He has been continuously engaged in weighty tasks and each successive service has been characterized by an increasing influence upon most vital questions.

In our domestic affairs, in whatever position he has held he has displayed the rare union of a judicial temperament with an unsurpassed gift for administrative management. To him belongs the extremely valuable faculty of eliminating the non-essential from complicated problems and going directly to their substance. His capacity for work is enormous, yet quite as helpful in his equitable temperament, which will not allow the annoyances of life to distract or hamper him. Although of an aggressive personality, he possesses an infinite good nature, a charm of manner and a poise which have made him a model for exalted station. In the final analysis even the highest officials must be judged as men, and

under this criterion Secretary Taft is now and will ever be known for his broad sympathies with every grade of humanity and as one invariably actuated by that democratic spirit which should characterize a progressive American. And yet no one can for a moment hesitate to recognize his severity in dealing with wrong-doing. While no dishonest scheme could hope to hide its face from the light or to escape punishment.

More than any other of our public men he had had to do with our outlying dependencies and colonial relations. It was he who took in charge the prosecution of that colossal enterprise on the Isthmus, the canal uniting the lesser and the greater oceans, and under his directing hand the completion of this most stupendous of public works is no longer a vague and distant hope, but an imminent reality. With his over-ready skill as a pacificator, his serene tranquility in the fertile island of Cuba, so often distracted by civil strife. In the far-off Philippines, under the blazing tropical sky, he found a people of many races and tribes, degraded by centuries of misrule and oppression; and there too he not only established the rule of law and local control in place of confusion and bloody strife, but showed the way to self government, and a new recognition of the rights of man. For peoples and races, like individuals, under the inspiration of a friendly guide, may lift their faces heavenward and seek to climb the great world's altar stairs to nobler heights of liberty and opportunity. It is to his lasting honor that his desire was not to be known as "Taft, the Pro-Consul," but as "Taft, the Father of the Philippines," who brought them to the light of modern civilization.

In the large sphere of world's politics, we are entering into new and closer bonds with all the nations of the earth. Who is better qualified than he to lead America to her true position in this later day when the boundaries established in the centuries past are becoming less distinct and kingdoms and races are beginning to realize that they have all one common destiny? Secretary Taft has exceptional familiarity with conditions in the distant Orient—in Japan and in China. We may rest assured that our traditional friendship with Japan will continue. Moreover, the future promises that the numbering millions of China will awake from the lethargy of ages, and she then will realize that the morning dawn of freer life and wider outlook comes to her across the broad Pacific from free America, her truest friend and helper. We covet no portion of her territory. We desire from her as from all nations, increased good will and that mutual respect which knows neither bluster nor cringing on either side. Thus in this new era of large relations, Secretary Taft, with his comprehension of national and world-wide prestige, under him, at home and everywhere, this mighty people would have an assured confidence in the secure development and progress of the country that a chief executive of the nation would rest safe in the reliance that a chief executive was at the helm who, in peace or in war, would guide the destinies of the nation with a strong hand and with a gentle, patriotic heart.

And so, today, in the presence of more than ten thousand, and with the inspiring thought of the well-nigh ten thousand times ten thousand who dwell within our borders, I nominate for the presidency that perfect type of American manhood, that peerless representative of the noblest

ideals in our national life, William H. Taft, of Ohio.

Illinois' Favorite Son. Representative Boutell spoke as follows in placing Cannon's name before the convention:

Mr. President and Members of the Fourteenth Republican National Convention: In the name of half a century of Republican triumphs, Illinois bids you welcome to prepare for still further triumphs. These are the scenes of the first conflicts and the earliest victories of our party. Fifty years ago men were listening for the words of the great debate that guided the destiny of the nation. In this city, eight and forty years ago, our predecessors, as ministers and stewards of the Republican faith, chose their first victorious leader. Then the hopes and yearnings of the people found expression in their call to him who had spoken as never man spoke when he stirred the conscience of the Nation, Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.

And here it was, two score years ago, that we gave our colors into the keeping of the Great Commander, great alike in peace and in war, without fear and without reproach, who never knew defeat. For the Nation, seeking a man to carry on the work that Lincoln had begun, turned her face again to Illinois and called for Grant.

Today Illinois once more offers to the party of Lincoln and Grant a leader under whom defeat will be impossible and victory will be complete and glorious all along the line. And nothing less than complete victory should be our aim in these deliberations.

The candidate whom Illinois presents has risen through native ability and long years of faithful service to the highest position in our national legislature, the second place in the government in dignity and power. His long service in congress has given him a thorough knowledge of all parts of the country, perfect familiarity with the needs of the people, and a keen insight into the business of the government in all its branches. He is the greatest government expert on revenues and appropriations, currency and the national debt. For a generation, he has been intimate with the best men in both parties, and he has that experience in public life, innumerable conflicts that left no trace of bitterness, and constant contact with the great minds of his age. We have had many illustrious speakers, Clay, Calhoun, Carlisle, Reed, any one of whom would have adorned the presidential chair, but in practical wisdom, knowledge of the needs of the government, and influence with his associates, no one of them equalled Speaker Cannon, Illinois' candidate for the presidency.

The reasons given by his opponents why Speaker Cannon should not be president are the very reasons which commend him for the office. Unthinking critics lightly condemn him and his associates in the national legislature for what they have not done. While it is the privilege of all citizens to suggest what congress should do, it is the stern duty of that body to appropriate the money for revenues and legislate according to the constitution. Speaker Cannon has been censured and abused almost as severely as were Washington, Lincoln and McKinley. And for what? For doing his duty. In the face of censure and abuse, he has gone on with unflinching courage and unwavering sincerity to see the right, using his influence to stem the tide of wasteful appropriations and to prevent the doubtful constitutionality. History will do full justice to Speaker Cannon's wisdom and courage, and posterity will extol his virtues. But why should we leave this pleasant task to posterity? Why not be just and fair ourselves, and for the magnanimity of the historians? Why not give to Speaker Cannon, now in well-earned reward, so that he, as well as posterity, can enjoy it?

Again, the fierce light that beats upon a presidential candidate will disclose in Speaker Cannon's entire official record the dominating influence of honesty and sincerity, those rugged traits of character that the American people demand in their public servants. It will also show that his private life is ennobled by the same high qualities. Speaker Cannon is a great statesman to all good men and women of our land. The next president will appoint many United States judges, and, in all probability, a majority of the Supreme Court, the last bulwark of our national institutions. Speaker Cannon's legal training and high regard for the judiciary as an independent, co-ordinate branch of the government give assurance that those appointments will continue to be

made with an eye single to the maintenance of the lofty standard of learning and purity of character that has distinguished our federal judges in the past.

Legislation of the highest importance will demand the attention of all branches of the government in the next administration. During recent years, the people have given their approval to a wide extension of the scope of national legislation. The Republican party has promptly met the wishes of the people. The president has recommended and congress laws of far-reaching importance designed to meet with new remedies conditions that have arisen from our rapid industrial development. Each of these laws bears the signature of the Speaker, and many of them have the special imprint of his wisdom and experience.

Speaker Cannon knows the people and sympathizes with them in their struggles because his own life has been a constant struggle crowned by success. His sympathy for the suffering and oppressed came to him naturally by inheritance and early associations. His father, Dr. Cannon, was a pious Quaker who bore testimony against slavery. He was an early director in that railroad from which the Republican party took all the passengers, the road on which men journeyed only one way, from the dark underworld of bondage up into the joyous light of freedom. It is little wonder that with such a father the son's first campaign work and first vote should have been for the Great Emancipator.

Not only does Speaker Cannon know the people, but what is of more importance in a presidential candidate, the people know him, and those who know him best love him best. His personality is made up of those many traits that attract the admiration of his fellow men. He is met in the lists the bravest champions of his day. Sometimes he has been the victor; often the vanquished; but always he has been cheerful and stout-hearted, remembering the past and its defeats without resentment, and facing the future ever with undimmed hope and courage undimmed.

His opponents dwell upon his years as a handicap, but with him years have brought no signs of age, but only the wisdom of experience and its serene philosophy. If he should be elected president next November and re-elected in 1912, he would at the end of his second term be four years younger than was Gladstone when he made his farewell speech as Prime Minister in the House of Commons. Why should not the United States have her Grand Old Man?

No one of this generation has demonstrated so often or so successfully his capacity for attracting the confidence and the affections of his fellow citizens. Nineteen times he has been elected to high office by the voters of a district that has no superior in the United States for intelligence and patriotism. Nine times the seal of approval has been placed upon his character, and his record, by those who know him best. Thrice he has been chosen by the representatives of all the people to fill the highest legislative office in the land. What living man can give like promise of retaining, as presidential candidate, the supports of the Republicans and attracting the suffrages of the three million first voters of the country who can control the coming election?

Posterity will reverse forever the name of Abraham Lincoln, not alone because he freed the slaves, but rather because he emancipated his countrymen from thralldom to ignoble ideals in our civil and political life. And posterity will honor all who carry the name of Theodore Roosevelt, not alone because more than any living man he has lightened the burdens of the weak, but rather because he has emancipated his countrymen from thralldom to unworthy ideals in the world of business and finance. And the name of Cannon will always be linked with that of Roosevelt as the Speaker who stood by the president and helped the crystallize his policies into law. To whom could we entrust with greater confidence the perfection and extension of these policies in execution of the people's will?

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention, I nominate as the Republican candidate for President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who has been elected to Lincoln, United States Congress under Grant and crowned a generation of service as Roosevelt's strongest and bravest ally, Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois.

"Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is the best remedy for that often fatal disease—croup. Has been used with success in our family for eight years."—Mrs. L. Whiteacre, Buffalo, N. Y.

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SPLENDID PROGRAM

Ushers Drain Normal Class Into the World

WEEK OF COMMENCEMENT

E. Hofer, of Salem, Delivers Address to Graduates—Orations Were Exceptionally Good

DRAIN, Or., June 17.—On Monday evening one of the best programs of entire commencement week of the Normal houses witnessed the exercises. This program was a combination of the class day and musical exercises and proved a most agreeable union program. Each number was a gem in itself and deserves special mention but time and space forbids, except a few. The class poem by Miss Ruth Mires, class prophesy by Miss Ruth Mires and class history by Miss Ione Applegate were especially good productions and the musical numbers, which were all instrumental, were very good, especially those of the little Misses Irene Rode, Rose Hoffman and Julia Kirkland.

On Tuesday evening a lecture was given by Prof. Howe of the state university. This address, by one of the eminent educators of the highest educational institutions of our great state, was an exemplification of a depth of cultivation of the human mind reached by but few and his theme was almost beyond the ken of many of his hearers being mainly long lines of imagination concerning conditions many hundreds of years into the future.

As it to emphasize more strongly than ever before, their good will and appreciation of the Drain Normal, the people of the town and surrounding country and many from a distance came in Wednesday evening and after the ushers had indulged in the proverbial sardine packing act or about an hour many were counselled to stand during the program, which lasted from eight to eleven o'clock. We will only say that each and every one of the orations of the fourteen graduates would be worthy of production of old heads of large experience. Space forbids the special mention that each one deserves. The program follows.

- Invocation, Rev. J. L. Stratford. Salutation, O. C. Beak. Oration, "The Old Oregon Trail," Alta Drain. Vocal Solo, Miss Nina Johnson. Oration, "Success in Failure," Marion Ramsey. Oration, "For What We are Indebted to the Puritans," Mary Mires. Oration, "Election of U. S. Senators by the People," Chas. Chadbourn. Violin Solo, C. K. Lyans. Oration, "The Pacific—Past, Present and Future," Ruth H. Brown. Oration, "The Chinese Jews," Meda L. Tracy. Oration, "Time and Opportunity," Belle Toagay. Vocal Solo, Miss Nina Johnson. Oration, "Not For Thyself Alone," Iona L. Applegate. Oration, "The Development of Woman's Education," Gertrude A. Moon. Oration, "Patriotism," Maude E. Ashworth. Violin Solo, C. K. Lyans. Oration, "True Nobility," Mabel F. Woodruff. Oration, "A Lesser Life of the Revolution," Rollien Dickerson. Vocal Solo, Lillian Ramsey. Vocal Solo, Miss Nina Johnson. Class Address, Col. E. Hofer. Presentation of Diplomas, Pres. A. L. Riggs.

The grateful thanks of our people are due to Miss Nina Johnson, of Salem, for the splendid vocal solos rendered by her, to Prof. C. K. Lyans, of Eugene, for his violin work and to Miss Richmond, of Cottage Grove, for her services at the piano, the latter having assisted through all the commencement week exercises. Col. E. Hofer, of Salem, delivered the address to the class, in the course of which he took occasion to congratulate the people of Drain on their pluck in carrying on their school in the face of such trying conditions as going down into their own pockets for a good share of the means for its support during the hard times that have prevailed. All things considered a better commencement has never been witnessed here.

Patronize Review advertisers. George Day left this afternoon for his home in Portland.

The Douglas County Bank today received from the east a manganese steel safe, absolutely burglar-proof.

THE ROSEBURG NATIONAL BANK. CAPITAL, \$50,000.00. OFFICERS: J. W. Hamilton, President. A. C. Marsters, Cashier. J. F. Barker, Vice President. W. T. Wright, Asst. Cashier. DIRECTORS: D. R. Shambrook, J. O. Newland, I. Abraham, Chas. W. Parks, A. C. Marsters. THE ROSEBURG NATIONAL BANK. Established 1908. CAPITAL, \$50,000.00. Safety deposit boxes for rent. By the year \$2.00, or will rent by the month. Our conservative management offers substantial advantages to present and prospective patrons. We are prepared to handle all business entrusted to us accurately and expeditiously.