



ST. REGIS HOTEL.

J. J. Astor's \$4,000,000 Hotel is
Opened to the Public.

LOW RATE OF \$15 A DAY.

Clarence Mackey Engages a Suite
at \$35.00 Per Year.

New York, Sept. 12.—The first rush of trade at the new St. Regis, the highest priced hotel in the United States, appeared last night when 49 guests registered in John Jacob Astor's new \$4,000,000 hotel. Clarence H. Mackey, it is reported, has leased a suite of apartments at the hotel for \$35,000 a year. This is merely the price for the rooms and includes no meals. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould yesterday took a suite but at a lower price.

The famous \$10,000 bed has not been slept in yet. It is situated in the highest priced suite in the hotel, which rents for \$125 a day, without meals.

The first meal was served in the St. Regis September 4.

The great public went to the hotel in droves, gaped, wondered and then carefully snatched out into the street again, where the astonished men and women caught their breath and marveled at the Sybaritic luxury that has suddenly burst upon Fifth Avenue.

THE \$4,000,000 HOTEL.

The men stared and the women chattered. They knew the hotel cost John Jacob Astor \$4,000,000, and that Mrs. Astor devoted some time to aiding him in making it the most luxurious spot in the world—at \$8 a day to \$125, without meals.

Ten thousand applications had been made since New York realized what a stunner the new place was to be, but the proprietor, not being able to decide on any method of awarding the various tables that were asked for hundreds of times over, had declined to reserve any with the result that the \$65,000 dinner room was not crowded.

Early in the day the hotel was officially opened, a lone sightseer went to one of the dining rooms and sat at a table in lonesome state, while a waiter and two assistants brought his breakfast. His check was \$3.50.

Until last night, however, the population of the 18-story hotel consisted of only five families.

Many of the plain New Yorkers, who only looked timidly around the hotel and then went out, tried to figure just how long they would live at the St. Regis. They tried the problem in various ways. By rooming there and going out to their meals they found they could live as cheaply as \$8 a day and what they might spend in restaurants. By having a room in the neighborhood and dining at the St. Regis, taking care to avoid the higher-priced dishes, they found that three ordinary meals, without wine,

would approximate \$15 a day, plus the per diem of their furnished rooms.

Then the New Yorkers shook their heads sadly and wondered where all the money came from. It totaled something like \$4,000 a year by dining out, and \$5,500 a year by rooming out. And they never get any further than the living cost for one person.

Their one comfort was that occasionally they might drop in and have a well-selected excellent cooked and tastefully served meal for about \$7. If they wanted to get right down to bedrock for the sole purpose of having the satisfaction of eating in the finest hotel, they could, by avoiding a tip to the waiter, get off for 60 cents, the size of the smallest check paid yesterday morning for breakfast by a man who was satisfied with coffee and rolls.

A California Play.

"The Hills of California," which is to be presented at the Opera House on Tuesday Sept. 20th, is the most successful comedy of eating in the finest hotel, they could, by avoiding a tip to the waiter, get off for 60 cents, the size of the smallest check paid yesterday morning for breakfast by a man who was satisfied with coffee and rolls.

The play is a rural play, such as all playgoers like when well presented. There is no forced comedy in this drama, laughs come at frequent intervals and there is not a tear-drawing situation that is not followed by a laughable one. Realism is rampant in the farm scene, when the stage is made to look like a California farm. This is without doubt the greatest stage picture yet attempted, as Ray Danforth's "It is real" there is a horse, a cow, chickens, ducks, and two warrior roosters, whose jealousy for historic honors lead them into battle every night. Mr. Bacon as Uncle Amos Hill, has reached the triumph of his career and he has surrounded himself with a company of unusual excellence, including Mr. Wilfred L. Rogers and Bessie Smart Bacon.

This engagement is for one night only.

State Fair Opens.

STATE FAIR GROUNDS, Salem, Or., Sept. 12.—The 44th annual Oregon State Fair opened this morning under most favorable auspices and promises to be one of the successful events of the kind in the history of the state. From the moment that the gates were thrown open at 8 o'clock people began to pour in, and by noon the crowd was estimated at not less than 20,000, comparing most favorably with the attendance on the opening day last year. The smoky condition of the atmosphere has a tendency to shield the throng of people from the hot sun, and weather conditions could not have been better. If these conditions continue a record-breaking attendance is predicted for the week.

The ever popular "Sweet Clover" theatrical company with Otis B. Thayer, the versatile character actor, and Gertrude B. Hill in the leading roles, will appear in wholesome comedy at the Roseburg theatre early in October.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

He Speaks for the Republicans and Leaves No Doubt as to His Policy—He Also Shows up Democratic Misrepresentation.

ROOSEVELT STANDS FOR
A party with convictions, broad foreign policy, liberal pensions, gold standard, equal rights to capital and labor; enforcement of laws against trusts; honest civil service system; protection; sufficient army for times of need.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 12.—President Roosevelt's letter accepting the Republican nomination for the presidency has been made public. It is in part as follows:

It is difficult to find out from the utterances of our opponents what are the real issues upon which they propose to wage this campaign. It is not unfair to say that, having abandoned most of the principles upon which they have insisted during the last eight years, they now seek at a loss both as to what they really believe and as to how they shall assert their belief in anything. In fact, it is doubtful if they venture resolutely to press a single issue. As soon as they raise one they shrink from it and seek to explain it away.

The party now in control of the government are troubled by no such difficulties. We do not have to guess at our own convictions and then carried the guess if it seems unpopular. The principles which we profess are those in which we believe with heart and soul, and we are not afraid to stand for them. We are not afraid to stand for them. We are not afraid to stand for them.

Executive "Encroachments."

When an opponent speaks of "encroachments" by the executive upon the authority of congress or the judiciary, apparently the act they ordinarily have in view is pension order No. 78, issued under the authority of existing law. This order directed that hereafter any veteran of the civil war who had reached the age of sixty-two should be presumptively entitled to the pension of \$6 a month, given under the dependent pension law to those whose capacity to earn their livelihood by manual labor has been decreased 50 per cent and that by the time they are aged sixty-five they should be entitled to \$12 a month. The order also provided that the physical disability was complete, the age being treated as an evidential fact in each case. This order was made in the performance of a duty imposed upon the president by an act of congress which requires of him that he should see to it that the veterans of sixty-two to seventy are as well as they can be.

Panama.

Panama offers an instance in point. Our opponents can criticize what we did in Panama only on condition of stating what was done. The administration believed throughout not only with good faith, but with extraordinary patience and large generosity toward those with whom it dealt. It was also mindful of American interests. It acted in strict compliance with the law passed by congress. Had not Panama been promptly recognized and the transit across the isthmus kept open, our relations with that country would have been a series of complications, and possibly foreign complications, while all chance of building the canal would have been deferred certainly for years, perhaps for a generation or more.

Criticism of the action in this matter is simply criticism of the only possible action which could have secured the building of the canal as well as the peace and quiet which we were by treaty bound to preserve all the time of transit across the isthmus. The service rendered this country in securing the perpetual right to construct, maintain, operate and defend the canal was so great that our opponents do not venture to raise the issue in straightforward fashion, for if so raised there would be no issue.

The decisive action which brought about this beneficent result was the exercise by the president of the powers vested in him, and in him alone, by the constitution, the power to recognize foreign governments by entering into diplomatic relations with them and the power to make treaties which when ratified by the senate become under the constitution part of the supreme law of the land. Neither in this nor in any other matter has there been the slightest failure to live up to the constitution in letter and in spirit. But the constitution must be observed positively as well as negatively. The president's duty is to serve the country in accordance with the constitution, and I should be derelict in my duty if I used a false construction of the constitution as a shield for weakness and timidity or as an excuse for governmental inaction.

Foreign Policy.

Similar misrepresentation is the one weapon of our opponents in regard to our foreign policy and the way the navy has been made useful in carrying out this policy. Here again all that we are told is that they truthfully state what has been done and then say whether or not they object to it, for if continued in power we shall continue our foreign policy and our handling of the navy on exactly the same lines in the future as in the past. To what phase of our foreign policy do they object? Do they object to the way in which the Monroe doctrine has been strengthened and upheld? Do our opponents object to what was done in reference to the petition of American citizens against the Kishinev massacre, or to the protest against the treatment of the Jews in Roumania, or to the efforts that have been made in behalf of the Armenians in Turkey? No other administration in our history, no other government in the world, has more consistently stood for the broadest spirit of brotherhood in our common humanity or has held a more resolute attitude of protest against every wrong that outraged the civilization of the age at home or abroad. Do our opponents object to the fact that the international tribunal at The Hague was rescued from impotence and turned into a potent instrument for peace among the nations? Do our opponents object to the sel-

tlement of the Alaska boundary line? Do they object to the fact that after freeing Cuba we gave her reciprocal trade advantages with the United States, while the exacting terms of the naval stations in the island are providing against its sinking into chaos or being conquered by any foreign power? Do they object to the fact that our flag now flies over Porto Rico? Do they object to the acquisition of Hawaii? Do they object to the fact that we have insisted it again? Do they intend once more to haul it down? Do they object to the part we played in China? Do they not know that the voice of the United States would now count for nothing in the far east if we had abandoned the Philippines and refused to do what was done in China? Do they object to the fact that this government secured a peaceful settlement of the troubles in Venezuela two years ago?

The action of the attorney general in enforcing the antitrust and interstate commerce laws and the action of the last congress in enlarging the scope of the interstate commerce law and in creating the department of commerce and labor, with a bureau of corporations, have for the first time opened a chance for the national government to deal intelligently and effectively with the questions affecting society, whether for good or for evil, because of the accumulation of capital in great corporations and because of the new relations caused thereby. These laws are now being administered with entire efficiency and the necessary work is shown for amendment or addition to them, whether better to secure the proper publicity or better to guarantee the rights of shippers or in any other direction, this need will be met.

It is now asserted "that the common law as developed affords a complete legal remedy against monopolies." But there is no common law of the United States. Its rules are enforced only by the state courts and officers. No federal court or officer could take any action whatever under them. It is now asserted that the common law of the states to control trusts and monopolies, which led to the passage of the federal antitrust act and the interstate commerce act, and it is only through the exercise of the powers conferred by these acts and by the enactment of the last congress supplementing them that the national government acquires any jurisdiction over the subject. To say that action against trusts and monopolies should be limited to the application of the common law is equivalent to saying that the national government should make no action whatever to regulate them.

Undoubtedly the multiplication of trusts and their increase in power have been largely due to the failure of officials charged with the duty of enforcing the laws to take the necessary steps to suppress them. Such a failure on the part of the officials of the national government to do their duty in this matter is certainly not wholly undeserved as far as the administration presiding President McKinley is concerned, but it has no application to all Republicans. It is also undoubtedly true that what is most needed is officials having both the disposition and the courage to enforce existing law. This is precisely the need that has been met by the consistent and steadily continued action of the department of justice under the present administration.

Capital and Labor.

So far as the rights of the individual wage worker and the individual capitalist are concerned, both as regards one another, as regards the public and as regards organized capital and labor, the position of the administration has been clear that there is no excuse for misrepresentation and no ground for opposing it unless misrepresented. Within the limits defined by the national constitution the national administration has sought to secure to each man the full enjoyment of life, and to have him live and dispose of his property and his labor as he deems best so long as he wrongs no one else. It has shown in effective fashion that in endeavoring to make good this guarantee it treats all men, rich or poor, whatever their creed, their color, their birthplace, as standing alike before the law.

Under our form of government the sphere in which the nation as distinguished from the state can act is narrowly circumscribed, but within that sphere all that can be done has been done. I think men are aware of the restriction upon the power of action of the national government in such matters. Being ourselves mindful of them, we have been scrupulously careful in our promises and in the other things we have done to keep them in letter and in spirit. Our opponents have been hampered by no such considerations. They have promised and many of them now promise action which they could by no possibility take in the exercise of constitutional power, and which if attempted would bring business to a standstill. They have used and often now use language of wild invective and appeal to all the baser passions which tend to excite one set of Americans against their fellow Americans, and yet whenever they have been called upon to make good their promises by absolute unity in performance.

The Tariff.

When we take up the great question of the tariff we are at once confronted by the doubt as to whether our opponents do or do not mean what they say. They say that "protection is robbery" and promise to carry them out accordingly if they are given power. Yet prominent persons among them assert that they do not really mean this and that if they come into power they will adopt our policy as

of those responsible for their enactment and administration which must be fixed and unchangeable. It is idle to say that the monetary standard of the nation is irrevocably fixed so long as the party which at the last election cast approximately 46 per cent of the total vote refuses to put in its platform any statement that the question is settled. A determination to remain silent cannot be accepted as equivalent to a renunciation.

As for what our opponents say in reference to capital and labor, individual or corporate, here again all we need by way of answer is to point to what we have actually done and to say that if continued in power we shall continue to carry out the policy we have been pursuing and to execute the laws as resolutely and fearlessly in the future as we have executed them in the past.

The Tariff.

There is little for me to add to this. It is but ten years since the last attempt was made by means of lowering the tariff to prevent some people from prospering too much. The attempt was entirely successful. The tariff law of that year was among the causes which in that year and for some time afterward effectually prevented anybody from prospering too much and labor from prospering at all.

Reciprocity.

Our opponents assert that they believe in reciprocity. Their action on the most important reciprocity treaty recently negotiated, that with the Philippines, is a complete negation of this assertion. Moreover, there can be no reciprocity unless there is a substantial tariff. Free trade and reciprocity are not compatible. We are on record as favoring arrangements for reciprocal trade relations among the nations in this respect. The Republican party stands pledged to every wise and consistent method of increasing the foreign commerce of the country. That it has kept its pledge is proved by the fact that while the domestic trade of this country exceeds in volume the entire export and import trade of all the nations of the world, the United States has in addition secured more than an eighth of the export trade of the world, standing first among the nations in this respect.

It is a matter of regret that the protective tariff policy, which during the last forty odd years has become part of the very fiber of the country, is not now accepted as definitely established. These forty odd years have been the most prosperous years this nation has ever seen; more prosperous years than any other nation has ever seen. Beyond question this prosperity could not have come if the American people had not possessed the necessary thrift, energy and business intelligence to turn their vast material resources to account. But it is no less true that it is our economic policy as regards the tariff and finance which has enabled us as a nation to make such good use of the individual capacities of our citizens and the natural resources of our country. Every class of our people is benefited by the protective tariff.

The Farmer and the Tariff.

The future of American agriculture is bound up in the future of American industry. The two industries have become under the economic policy of our government so closely interwoven, so mutually interdependent, that neither can hope to maintain itself at the high water mark of progress without the other. Whatever makes the advantage of one is equally to the advantage of the other.

So it is as between the capitalist and the wage worker. Here and there there may be an unequal sharing as between the two in the benefits that have come by protection, but the benefits have come to both, and a reversal in policy would mean damage to both, and while the damage would be heavy to all it would be heaviest and it would fall soonest upon those who are paid in the form of wages each week or each month for that week's or that month's work.

Conditions change, and the laws must be modified from time to time to fit new exigencies. But the genuine underlying principle of protection as it has been embodied in all but one of the American tariff laws for the last forty years has worked out results so beneficial, so evenly and widely spread, so advantageous alike to farmers and capitalists and workmen, to

regards the tariff, while others seem anxious to prove that it is safe to give them partial power because the power would be only partial, and therefore they would not be able to do mischief. The last is certainly a curious plea to advance on behalf of a party seeking to obtain control of the government.

At the outset it is worth while to inquire as to the attempt to identify the question of tariff revision or tariff reduction with a solution of the trust question. This is always a sign of desire to avoid any real effort to deal adequately with the trust question. In speaking on this point at Minneapolis on April 4, 1903, I said: "The question of tariff revision, speaking broadly, stands wholly apart from the question of dealing with the trusts. No change in tariff duties can have any substantial effect in solving the so-called trust problem. Certain great trusts or great corporations are wholly unaffected by the tariff. Almost all the others that are of any importance have as a matter of fact numbers of smaller American competitors, and of course a change in the tariff which would work injury to the large corporation would work not merely injury but destruction to its smaller competitors, and equally of course such a change would mean disaster to all the wage workers connected with either the large or the small corporations."

The Wilson Tariff Law.

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Fairbanks Coming West.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Senator Fairbanks will go on a speaking tour to the Pacific Coast the latter part of September. He will go over the Northern Pacific by special train and return by a special over the Union Pacific, landing in Omaha not later than September 12. Rear platform speeches will mark the trip, through several stops will be made for large evening meetings. Senator Fairbanks will arrive in Chicago September 23, and that night will go to St. Paul. He will pass the following day as the guest of the Roosevelt Republican Club of the Twin Cities. That evening he will speak in Minneapolis or St. Paul. Departing that night, the Senator will go to North Dakota. Rear-platform speaking will mark the first day and the fore part of the second in Montana. He will then go through Idaho and Washington, stopping for an evening speech at Tacoma. Traveling southward through Oregon to Northern California, the people will have to rest content with addresses made from the train. Stopping only a day in San Francisco, the Eastern trip will be undertaken.

What the Farmers Say.

The past week was dry with the temperature slightly below the seasonal average. A light shower occurred in the lower portion of the Willamette valley and in the northern coast counties last week, but the amount was insufficient to do any good. Threshing is completed, except in the Grand Ronde valley and in the western Oregon counties. The yields in Western Oregon were light, while in the Columbia River valley they are excellent. It is picking up progressing rapidly and will be completed in about a week or ten days; the yield continues below the average, but the quality is good. Some fall plowing has been done in the Willamette valley, and several fields of fall grain have been sown. In the Columbia River valley work on summer fallow is progressing nicely.

Corn continues in fairly good condition, and some cutting, mostly for feeding purposes, has been done in Southern Oregon. Pastures are very dry and afford very little feed for stock. Apples continue to drop, but there is sufficient fruit still on the trees to insure abundant yields. Prunes are ripening and drying will commence this week; the yield will be below average. Peaches and blackberries are plentiful. Potatoes are doing poorly, and a light crop is indicated.

Shooting Affray at Ashland.

ASHLAND, Ore., Sept. 13.—A shooting affray at the St. Elmo hotel, near the depot, in this city, created considerable excitement late yesterday afternoon. The principals were Hotel Proprietor Guernell and Will Cottrell, a barber. The latter in the fight got Guernell down and was stamping him in the face when Guernell drew a pistol and began firing, hitting Cottrell twice in the legs. The wounds are not serious. This is the first shooting affray in Ashland in 18 years.

The other lad gave his name as Scanlon and said his home was in Portland. His father and mother, who were greatly agitated over his disappearance, telegraphed a ticket and ordered their boy sent home Tuesday morning also. Instead of sacrificing the fatted calf these parents should treat those youngsters to a hickory sprout dressing.

Somewhat protected by the law, elk are increasing quite rapidly in Southern Oregon, both quadrupled and biped.

THE CONTRACT LET

For the New Elks Temple to be Erected in Roseburg.

HUNTER LOWEST BIDDER

Work to Begin at Once—Contract Price is \$14,925.

Roseburg is soon to have another building to which she can point to with pardonable pride, the contract for the new Elks Temple having been opened and awarded Wednesday afternoon, on which work will commence at an early date.

The bids were as follows:
F. F. Patterson, Roseburg, \$15,785
H. Snook, Salem, 15,500
H. J. Clark, Grants Pass, 15,335
John Hunter, Roseburg, 14,925

The contract was awarded to Mr. Hunter and he will begin active work at once on this elegant new structure, which, when completed, will be one of the finest lodge buildings in the state. It will be a two story brick structure, the first floor to be fitted up for an armory, the palatial lodge room to occupy the second floor.

Mr. Hunter having a saw mill in operation at Wildwood on the new Bohemia railroad east of Cottage Grove enabled him to fill the order for lumber required in this fine new temple to better advantage than any of the other bidders. Roseburg Lodge No. 326, B. P. O. E. is to be heartily congratulated upon its enterprise and public spirit.

Runaway Boys Apprehended.

Monday Policeman Jarvis apprehended two lads in this city who, he suspected, had lately taken an unceremonious departure from the parental roof. Upon taking the lads into custody they admitted that they were out to see the world without their parents' knowledge of their whereabouts. Policeman Jarvis then "phoned" to their parents stating that he had the lads in custody. One lad aged about 14 gave his name as St. John and his home as Eugene. His mother, Mrs. A. E. St. John, who had been searching the Lane county book fields for the boy, came down on Tuesday morning from Eugene and took her wayward boy home with her, the meeting here being very effective.

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R. W. FENN
Civil Engineer

Lately with the government geological and geographical survey of Brazil, South America . . .

U. S. Deputy . .
Mineral Surveyor

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THE FURNITURE MAN

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