

BRYAN'S CAMPAIGN OPENED IN WEST AT KANSAS CITY

Kansas City, March 31.—Democracy from its parts of Missouri to the number of 2000 attended a banquet in convention hall in this city last night under the auspices of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Missouri, at which W. J. Bryan and other distinguished speakers, and the honor and principal speakers, and the most elaborate political platform ever attempted in the state.

Mr. Bryan's speech was the feature of the evening. He spoke on the boundary line between Missouri and the West, which in 1894, was counted as a Republican territory, we have met to begin the campaign of 1908 and to present those principles and policies which ought to appeal to progressive Republicans as well as to traditional Democrats. It is only a recognition of a fact which is becoming clear to all, to say that there is a Democratic element in the Republican party to which a successful appeal can be made. I might give several instances of this fact. In the first place what is known as the Roosevelt sentiment is strong in the valleys of the Mississippi and the Missouri and the Roosevelt sentiment is not so much attached to a person as devotion to an idea with which the person has identified himself. And what is this idea? It is the idea that conditions are not what they should be. Before a remedy can be applied the need of a remedy must be admitted. For years the Democratic party has been pointing out the abuses which have been growing under the Republican rule, but these abuses have been denied by Republican leaders and the country has been congratulated upon the possession of everything essential to its welfare. Republican platforms have been full of fulsome eulogy of the Republican party and barren of promises of reform. Even the platform of 1894 when which President Roosevelt was elected was silent in regard to the government evils, and gave no hope of relief. To the surprise of Democrats and to the surprise of Republicans as well, the president began to recommend remedial legislation, taking as his guide the platform declarations of the Democratic party. He did not follow in the footsteps of democracy out of any desire

to compel the Democrats or encourage them, but simply because the Democrats had prescribed all the ground in front and he could not go forward without trespassing upon their land. It is not strange that his suggestions were hailed with delight by Democrats and met with indignation by the Republicans. Whether the president cultivated a reform sentiment in the Republican party or only revealed a previously existing sentiment we shall never know, and the question is not material, any way. It is sufficient that it now exists, sufficient that it is so strong that the president is praised by the masses just in proportion as he assails the predatory corporations and pleads for reforms that look to the restoration of equity and fairness in the government. The president is not a Democrat for he leans toward Hamilton rather than Jefferson, and he favors a concentration of power in Washington and a centralization of government which the Democrats regard as distinctly hostile to the national welfare. It is proof that the reform sentiment in the Republican party is not large, but militant, that the corporate interests, powerful as they are, have not been able to coerce the Middle West into the support of any of the Republican candidates who are regarded as reactionary. This in itself is the most hopeful sign of a Democratic victory, for the president, having aroused the sentiment, the Republicans party must satisfy the expectations excited or lose the support of the rank and file of the party.

"If in the coming campaign the Republicans have an ambiguous platform filled with glittering generalities and fragrant with the bouquets thrown at the Republican party, a Republican president, elected upon it, would be powerless as the present president has been—I say powerless, for what has the president succeeded in doing?" "There are more trusts today than there were when he entered office and he has never succeeded in getting a law enacted to strengthen the present law. He has not succeeded in putting a trust magnate in the penitentiary, and the only large fine that has been imposed has aroused more criticism than commendation among the Republican leaders. He has not secured any traffic reforms and yet he has been in office for ever seven years. He has not secured the enactment of necessary labor legislation, he has not secured an income tax law and the Republican senators forced

him into a compromise on the railroad question. "But even a good platform would be worthless without a good candidate who embodied the spirit of the platform, and what candidate have they? If the president had picked out Senator LaFollette a real reformer; if the Republican party had rallied to Senator LaFollette's support it could have compelled the confidence of reform Republicans. Senator LaFollette has a record as a reformer—he has fought corporate domination in his own state for a decade.

"The president has picked out Secretary Taft and given him the support of the administration. Without the support of the administration the secretary would scarcely have a state in the country, and with the president's support he is having an uphill fight. He has no record as a reformer, and his speeches do not indicate a definite purpose or a course.



WILLIAM J. BRYAN. The man who hopes that a third nomination for the presidency will mean success.

agoous program. He may be the best man the president could find among his cabinet officers, but Secretary Taft's superiority over his colleagues is due not to his positive virtues, but to the fact that none of the rest of them has any reform tendencies. In fact, the widespread reform sentiment among the Republican masses is not reflected to any considerable extent among Republican leaders.

What does Secretary Taft stand for? What does he denounce as wrong? What does he propose to do as a remedy? What would he do with the trusts? He tells us that he would not exterminate them, but simply regulate them. "What does he propose on the tariff question—Revision, but not until after election. "What reform does Secretary Taft propose for the benefit of labor? The laboring men insist that they are en-

titled to trial by jury; but Secretary Taft went all the way to Oklahoma to find fault with a provision in the Oklahoma constitution securing this protection to the laboring man. "What is Secretary Taft going to do on the railroad question? In one speech he took occasion to explain that the president was not responsible for rate reductions. This would indicate that Secretary Taft does not favor rate reductions. He is in favor of authorizing the interstate commerce commission to ascertain the present value of railroads. What does he propose to do with watered stock? Does he urge reduction in freight and passenger rates wherever and whenever such reductions can be made without injustice to honest investment? "He has given no assurance on these questions, and we must judge what he would do by what he now says or fails to say. If when he is trying to secure the support of reform Republicans, he is so evasive on the subject, what could we expect of him if he were elected? "Does Secretary Taft favor the national incorporation of railroads as suggested by the president? Would he favor a law withdrawing from the states their control over railways and vesting exclusive control in the government? And if he favors national incorporation would he be in favor of giving the railroad a perpetual franchise and a perpetual guarantee of income? If not, will he explain why he will be more unjust to the Filipinos than to the people of his own country? What chance of reform is there at the hands of the Republican leaders who take the side of corporations against the people, and set on the theory that inducements must be held out to capital no matter how great the burdens imposed upon the producers of wealth? There is no doubt but that the masses of the people, Republican and Democrat, are in favor of reform. If we can only convince the voters that the Democratic party will be true to reform, victory is assured, and the only way in which we can convince the public that we honestly desire to administer the government in behalf of the people is to give them an honest platform, employ honest arguments and conduct a campaign by honest methods and through an honest organization."

JUDGE McALLISTER DIED OF OPERATION

San Rafael, March 31.—Judge Ward McAllister, son of the former society leader of New York, died today from the effects of an operation for appendicitis. He was born at Newport, R. I., in 1855, and was United States attorney for California from 1882 to 1884, when he was appointed district judge for Alaska. He retired from government service and was retained by the Pacific Mail Company. Jerry Atkinson has left on a trip to Washington points.

RHEUMATISM BODY RACKED WITH PAIN

No other disease causes such wide-spread suffering as Rheumatism. It is a nerve racking torture, and so thoroughly does it dominate the system, when it becomes entrenched in the blood, that its victims are usually complete slaves to pain. Rheumatism is due to an excess of uric acid in the blood brought on by stomach troubles, weak kidneys, indigestion, and a sluggish condition of the system. The natural refuse of the body, instead of passing off through the ordinary channels of waste, is left to sour and ferment in the system because of these irregularities, forming uric acid which is absorbed into the blood, and Rheumatism gets a foothold. As the blood circulates through the body it deposits the acid, irritating substances with which it is saturated, into the different muscles, nerves, tissues and bones. Sharp, biting pains commence, the flesh becomes feverish, swollen and tender, the muscles and joints throb and jerk, and the body is literally racked with pain. Plasters, blisters, liniments, etc., can never cure the disease; they relieve the pain, perhaps, temporarily, but do not reach the trouble, which is in the blood. S. S. S. is the proper treatment for Rheumatism. It goes down and attacks the disease at its head, and by driving out the poison and acid fluids which are causing the pain, and strengthening and enriching the blood, cures Rheumatism permanently. S. S. S. is the greatest of all blood purifiers, just what is needed in every case of Rheumatism. Book on Rheumatism, and any medical advice free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

S.S.S. PURELY VEGETABLE

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SCORE OF WOMEN RESCUED FROM FIRE

Chicago, March 31.—Firemen rescued nearly a score of women during a fire which destroyed a four-story brick apartment building on North Clark street today. Loss, \$50,000.

Notice for Publication, United States Land Office, Roseburg, Or., Feb. 11, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all public land states by act of August 4, 1892, Charles W. Scott, of Eugene, county of Lane, state of Oregon, has filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6676 for the purchase of the SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Section 15, E 1/4 NE 1/4, Section 23, and SW 1/4 NW 1/4 of Section No. 9 W., W. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before W. W. Calkins, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Eugene, Oregon, on Thursday, the 30th day of April, 1908. He names as witnesses: Ralph Hunt, of Eugene, Oregon; Merritt B. Huntay, of Eugene, Oregon; Fred Flisk, of Eugene, Oregon; Horace H. Flisk, of Mapleton, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 22d day of June, 1908. BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

FINNISH SENATE DECIDES TO QUIT

Helsingfors, March 31.—In consequence of a vote of lack of confidence in it the Finnish senate has decided to resign.

Notice for Publication, United States Land Office, Roseburg, Or., March 23, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Ralph C. Oglesby of Eugene, county of Lane, State of Oregon, did, on August 27, 1907, file in this office his sworn statement No. 9151, for the purchase of the N 1-2 of SE 1-4 of Section No. 8, in Township No. 16 south, Range No. 4, East W. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before W. W. Calkins, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Eugene, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 17th of June, 1908. He names as witnesses: Carl V. Oglesby of Eugene, Oregon; William T. Brabham of Eugene, Oregon; John T. Brabham of Eugene, Oregon; William S. Benner of Eugene, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the said 17th day of June, 1908. BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION, United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, March 23, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Selah W. B. Hayes of Eugene, county of Lane, State of Oregon, did, on September 3, 1907, file in this office his sworn statement No. 9155, for the purchase of the SW 1-4 SW 1-4 of Section No. 2, in Township No. 26 south, Range No. 9 west W. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before W. W. Calkins, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Eugene, Oregon, on Thursday the 18th day of June, 1908. He names as witnesses: Dave Murphy, Hal E. Wood and Martin L. Hammitt, all of Eugene, Oregon; Warren C. Smith of Crow, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the said 18th day of June, 1908. BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION, United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, March 21, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Ellen L. Clark of Eugene, county of Lane, State of Oregon, did, on August 16, 1907, file in this office her sworn statement No. 9132, for the purchase of the S 1-2 of SE 1-4 of Section No. 24, in Township No. 17 south, Range No. 7 West, W. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before W. W. Calkins, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Eugene, Oregon, on Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1908. She names as witnesses: George H. Hale of Hale, Oregon; Daniel Clark, Clark P. Devereaux, and Merritt Devereaux, all of Eugene, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the said 13th day of June, 1908. BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

Notice for Publication, United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, March 21, 1908.

J. C. McElroy has sold his herd of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle to Frank Hadley, of Crow, who will move them to his farm there. DeWitt's Little Early Risers, small, safe, sure little liver pills. Sold by all druggists.

This Is a Forced Sale

The I. O. O. F. are forcing us out of business so that they can erect a five-story brick building on our location, and not being able to find another suitable location we are going out of the Grocery Business.

Everything Must Go Regardless of Cost

Our fixtures consisting of Counters, Shelving, Safe, Cash Register, Coffee Mill, Ice Box, a McCloskey Acct. Register, Smith Premier Typewriter, Scales, self-measuring Oil Tank, etc. Hotels and Restaurants will find it to their advantage to call and get prices before buying anything in the Grocery line.

Housewife, You Can Save Money on Everything you Need during this Closing Out Sale

Sale Starts April 1

And EVERYTHING MUST BE CLOSED OUT BY MAY 1. This is no fake proposition, but AN ACTUAL FORCED OUT SALE For Prices, Call and Be Convinced

EUGENE GROCERY, 9th & OAK STS.