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CAKE ADDRESSES LARGE AUDIENCE IN EUGENE

H. M. Cake, of Portland, Republican candidate for United States senator, delivered a good address to the voters of Eugene and vicinity at the Eugene theatre last night in the interest of his candidacy. Immediate attention to the conclusion of the range reception at the armory the Eugene Military band began playing in front of the theatre and soon there was a large crowd assembled. By the time of the beginning of the meeting the lower floor was well filled and there were quite a number on the upper floor.

Seated upon the platform were a number of prominent citizens of this community. Dr. D. A. Paine introduced Mr. Cake, and in doing so said:

"There are many who call themselves Roosevelt Republicans, but there is no such thing, for Roosevelt is a Republican, and the best kind of one. I want to introduce to you a Roosevelt Republican, the kind of man we want in the United States senate. I take pleasure in introducing Hon. H. M. Cake, of Portland."

Almost simultaneously with the closing of his remarks a little girl stepped from behind the curtains, bearing a huge cake, on which were inscribed the words "Our Cake" and "Mr. Cake". Mr. Cake accepted the present, though it took him completely by surprise, and thanked the little girl.

Mr. Cake was greeted with applause on his appearance and the audience was evidently in hearty sympathy and accord with him from the opening of his remarks. He indulged in no personalities nor did he attempt to dodge any of the issues of the campaign. He is apparently not the kind of a man to retreat from a position once taken.

A feature of his speech that is decidedly worth considering was the emphasis he placed on "Why should this Republican state send a Democrat back to the United States senate, a strictly political position? It is claimed by those seeking the election of a Democrat that there is no difference between the Republican and Democratic parties today; therefore vote for the man. It is a fallacy, a sobriety sought for the purpose of putting the Democratic party in power instead of the Republicans."

Mr. Cake outlined the history of the two parties, and in speaking of those who believe that the man himself should be considered showed no hesitancy to let himself be compared with his opponent. He showed no bitterness to his opponent, nor did he utter a word that might be construed as an attack upon him.

was illustrated with lantern slides and was very interesting. At the close of his address it was announced that the theatres had extended an invitation to the delegates to visit the shows free of charge, their badges being equivalent to the price of admission.

At the close of the meeting the grange voted to send to President Roosevelt a message of commendation for his address and commending the forests of the country.

Equal Suffrage Resolution.

Following is the resolution adopted at yesterday's session on equal suffrage, this being the first resolution passed by the 35th annual session of the grange:

Whereas, The Patrons of Husbandry recognized the natural equality rights as existing between the sexes when placing its members, men and women, on terms of equality in every position of honor and trust within its jurisdiction; and

Whereas, The National Grange has placed on record a resolution affirming and reaffirming its belief in the enfranchisement of women; and

Whereas, The state of Oregon has an equal rights constitutional amendment now pending, which, being non-political, non-partisan and non-sectarian, comes properly within the jurisdiction of this body; therefore be it resolved that this body; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in annual convention assembled, reaffirm our allegiance to the principle involved in said amendment, and are proud to reiterate our former declaration in favor of its adoption.

GREAT GATHERING AT WHITE HOUSE

(Continued from Page 1.)

Court, the Cabinet, and the Inland Waterways Commission have likewise been invited to the conference, which is therefore national in a peculiar sense.

This conference on the conservation of natural resources is in effect a meeting of the representatives of all the people of the United States, called to consider the weightiest problem now before the nation; and the occasion for the meeting lies in the fact that the natural resources of our country are in danger of exhaustion if we permit the old wasteful methods of exploiting them longer to continue.

With the rise of people from savagery to civilization, and with the consequent growth in the extent and variety of the needs of the average man, there comes a steadily increasing growth of the amount demanded by this average man from the actual resources of the country. At the same time the average man is apt to lose his realization of this dependence upon nature.

Savages, and very primitive peoples generally, concern themselves only with the superficial natural resources; with those which they obtain from the actual surface of the earth. As peoples become a little less primitive, their industries, although in a rude manner, are extended to resources below the surface; then, with what we call civilization and the extension of knowledge, more resources come to use, industries are multiplied, and foresight becomes a factor in life. Crops are cultivated; animals are domesticated; and metals are mastered.

Every step of the progress of mankind is marked by the discovery and use of natural resources previously unknown, and the utilization of natural resources population could not grow. Industries multiply, nor the hidden wealth of the earth be developed for the benefit of mankind.

From the first beginnings of civilization on the banks of the Nile and the Euphrates, the industrial progress of the world has gone on slowly, with occasional setbacks, but on the whole steadily, though tens of centuries to the present day. But of late the rapidity of the process has increased at such a rate that more space has been actually covered during the century and a quarter occupied by our national life than during the preceding six thousand years that take us back to the earliest monuments of Egypt, to the earliest cities of the Babylonian plain.

Yet our fathers, though they knew so little of the resources of the earth, exercised a wise forethought in reference thereto. Washington clearly saw that the perpetuity of the States could only be secured by union, and that the only feasible basis of union was an economic one; in other words, that it must be based on the development and use of their natural resources. Accordingly, he helped to outline a scheme of commercial development, and by his influence an interstate waterways commission was appointed by Virginia and Maryland.

It met near where we are now meeting, in Alexandria, adjourned to Mount Vernon, and took up the consideration of interstate commerce by the only means then available, that of water. Further conferences were arranged, first at Annapolis and then at Philadelphia. It was in Philadelphia that the representatives of all the States met for what was its original conception merely a waterways conference; but when they had closed their deliberations the outcome was the Constitution which made the States into a Nation.

The Constitution of the United States thus grew in large part out of the wise use of all of our natural resources, which are our national resources as well, is the great material question of today. I have asked you to come together now because the enormous consumption of these resources, and the threat of imminent exhaustion of some of them, due to reckless and wasteful use, now more calls for common effort, common action.

Since the days when the Constitution was adopted, steam and electricity have revolutionized the industrial world. Nowhere has the revolution been so great as in our own country. The discovery and utilization of mineral fuels and all other things in the production of steel. The discovery and utilization of coal and iron have given us our railways, and have led to such industrial development as has never before been seen. The vast wealth of lumber in our forests, the riches of our soils and mines, the discovery of gold and mineral oils, combined with the efficiency of our transportation, have made the conditions of our life unparalleled in comfort and convenience.

The steadily increasing drain on these natural resources has promoted to an extraordinary degree the complexity of our industrial and social life. Moreover, this unexampled development has had a determining effect upon the character and opinions of our people. The demand for efficiency in the great task has given us vigor, effectiveness, decision, and power, and a capacity for achievement which in its own lines has never yet been matched. So great and so rapid has been our material growth that there has been a tendency to lag behind in spiritual and moral growth; but that is not the subject upon which I speak to you today.

Neither the primitive man nor the pioneer was aware of any duty to posterity in dealing with the renewable resources. When the American settler felled the forests, he felt that there was plenty of forest left for the sons who came after him. When he exhausted the soil of his farm he felt that his son could go West and take up another. So it was with his immediate successors. When the soil was exhausted the farmer's field choked the neighboring river he thought only of using the railway rather than boats for moving his produce and supplies.

Now all this is changed. On the average the son of the farmer of today must make his living on his father's farm. There is no difficulty in finding this if the father will exercise wisdom. No wise use of a farm exhausts its fertility. So with the forests. We are on the verge of a timber famine in this country, and it is unpardonable for the nation or the states to permit any further cutting of our timber save in accordance with a system which will provide that the next generation shall see the timber increased instead of diminished. Moreover, we can add enormous tracts of the most valuable possible agricultural land to the national domain by irrigation in the arid and semi-arid regions by drainage of great tracts of swamp lands in the humid regions. We can enormously increase our transportation facilities by the canalization of our rivers so as to complete a great system of waterways on the Pacific, Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and in the Mississippi valley, from the Great Plains to the Alleghenies, and from the mighty Father of Waters. But all these various uses of our national resources are so closely connected that they should be co-ordinated, and should be treated as a part of one coherent plan and not in haphazard and piecemeal fashion.

It is largely because of this that I appointed the waterways commission last year, and that I have sought to perpetuate its work. I wish to take this opportunity to express in heartfelt fashion my acknowledgment to all the members of the commission. And effort they have rendered a service to the public for which we can never be too grateful. Especial credit is due to the initiative, the energy, the devotion to duty and far-sightedness of Miss Gifford Pinchot, to whom we owe so much of the progress we have made in handling this matter of the co-ordination and conservation of natural resources. If it had not been for him this convention neither would nor could have been called.

The opinion of the Maine supreme bench sets forth unequivocally the principle that the property rights of the individual are subordinate to the

Friday and Saturday Bargain News

1500 Men's Fine Dress Golf Shirts, with and without cuffs, in all sizes and colors, reg. val. up to \$2, Friday and Saturday 89c

Men's Oxfords \$3.75

Men's patent kid and tan vel Oxfords, in all sizes and styles; solid oak soles, single counters, full vamp, perfect in fit; a regular \$5 shoe; while they last, Friday and Saturday, only, pr. \$3.75

Boys' \$10 Suits \$5.85

Boys' suits, long pants, in black, brown and gray; long coat, a well-made, perfect-fitting suit, made by best of tailors, a suit worth up to \$10; they can't last long; Friday and Saturday, \$5.85

50c Underwear

A line of men's summer underwear, in all sizes; the lines are broken, so to close them out at less than the manufacturer's cost we will offer them; value up to 50c, Friday & Saturday, 35c

1000 Men's Negligee and Golf Shirts, in all sizes and colors, made full and large value up to \$1.00, Friday and Saturday each 49c

\$1.50 Linen Napkins 63c

Pure linen napkins, in regular table size; guaranteed pure linen; in white only. We have a full case and to close out the most of them, we offer values up to \$1.50 dozen, Friday and Saturday 63c

Embroidery Sale 59c

1000 yards fine Swiss and Nainsook embroideries and insertions in widths up to 24 inches. A well finished edge-embroidery and insertion to the match—worth up to \$1.50 the yard; Friday and Saturday, the yard 59c

Women's Millinery 1/2

A line of women's trimmed hats in all shapes and styles, in all the late colors, bought of the New York milliner; only one of a kind; Friday and Saturday only, one-half price.

1000 Women's Lingerie Waists, in all sizes, long and short sleeves, perfect fitting regular value \$2.50, Friday and Saturday, only \$1.75

The BON MARCHE A Place to Save Money

MARTIN WORE WOLFF'S COAT WHEN HE WAS ARRESTED

Portland, May 13.—When arrested a week ago today Edward H. Martin wore an Oxford gray cravenette raincoat which has been identified as apparel worn by Nathan Wolff when he left home the day he was murdered. By far this is the best evidence held by the state in its prosecution of Martin for the murder of the money lender, and its importance overshadows the bloody shirt, which until last night was regarded as the most clinching evidence against the soldier, lawyer, drug-fiend prisoner. After traversing the entire city Detective Tichenor and Howell secured positive identification of the raincoat last evening, a clerk with Ben Selling pointing to the garment as apparel bought from him by Wolff last February. Later the widow of the murdered man identified the coat as having been worn by her husband either the day before or the day of his murder, and the oldest child of the Wolff family said, when shown the garment:

"That's papa's coat."

The hanging band and the tags of the manufacturer and haberdasher being torn from the coat, its identification was at first regarded as a task which would take many days to complete, but when the coat reached the store of Ben Selling, at Fourth and Morrison streets, its identification was prompt. Selling happens to be the only haberdasher in Portland who handles cravenettes of the texture of the incriminating coat, and Edward U. Eubanks, a salesman with Selling, remembered the purchase of the coat by Wolff on February 1. This date and purchase is corroborated by Wolff's diary, wherein mention is made of the purchase of the apparel.

FINE FARM OF GEORGE A. DORRIS

Last Wednesday the editor of the News strolled across the hill south of Springfield and by chance visited the ranch of Geo. Dorris, which until recently had the distinction of being the banner hop ranch in the world. To our surprise Mr. Dorris has dug up his hop yard entirely and has converted his ranch into fruit and vegetable raising of a less common nature. The first asparagus bed that we have ever seen of

any size we saw on this ranch. Mr Dorris now has in different beds, over 25 acres, but at the present time he is only cutting about 12 acres, the other not being old enough. Off the 12 acres he is now getting from 700 to 1000 pounds daily, and finds a ready market at the very top price, it bringing him 19 cents a pound in Portland. Next year he expects to cut about 2000 pounds daily from his different beds. He also has 7 acres of strawberries that promise an enormous yield. His crops are so arranged that, one harvest follows another, and as soon as the asparagus crop is out of the way which lasts through April and May, the berries are ready to pick. Then comes his cherries of which he has 20 acres. After this crop is off the peaches are next, of which he has about 25 acres. Then comes his grape harvest, followed by a 25 acre crop of walnuts. Mr. Dorris has his different crops arranged so that one follows the other with a short intermission between, just long enough to get in readiness. His is a typical ranch for diversified farming and is one of the largest for its size in Lane county. Mr. Dorris is now having his employ fifteen men. When his fruit comes on it will require much more help to take care of it. The crops are so arranged that he will have a harvest on eight months in the year and the products of each crop will find a ready market in Portland and Seattle.—Springfield News.

SUPERINTENDENT SAYS THAW IS INSANE

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 5.—Dr. Amos T. Baker, acting superintendent of the Matteawan State Hospital, on his return today to the writ of habeas corpus obtained by the counsel for Harry K. Thaw, denied allegations in the petition of counsel that Thaw is now sane, and alleged on the contrary, that Thaw is insane. Dr. Baker has had Thaw under observation during his confinement in Matteawan, following the trial for the slaying of Stanford White.

District Attorney Mack of Dutchess County, informed the Associated Press tonight that he had been advised by Justice Morschauer that the number of state witnesses to be called in the proceeding would be limited to five on each side.

A. T. BUXTON RE-ELECTED MASTER OF GRANGE

bill should be initiated unless it first goes to the legislature in order that publicity can be given it, so that the people will have a better understanding of it; no remuneration should be allowed for securing names for the initiative petitions; a majority vote should be necessary to make an amendment. He recommended state control of water rights, a subject of importance to the grangers. State Engineer Lewis is expected here during the week to speak on that subject. He also favored the accounting system for all public officials and education on denatured alcohol. In his report Master Buxton stated that there are in round numbers 8000 members of the 123 granges in the state and 123 granges. The two largest granges are Evening Star and the one at Russellville, both in Multnomah county, with a membership of 301 and 175 respectively.

H. Hirschberg, treasurer of the state grange, in his annual report, showed the condition of funds to be as follows on May 5, 1908: May 23, 1907, balance on hand, \$6374.48; received during year, \$4685.55; total receipts, \$11,060.03; disbursed during the year, \$5642.70; balance on hand, \$5417.33.

At yesterday's session resolutions as follows were introduced and referred to committees: Opposing the single tax; favoring the right of recall; favoring a national highway commission; favoring state control of water rights and opposing the Reddy bill, which would give municipalities the right to make their own charters.

Yesterday afternoon a temperance program was rendered, the principal feature being a stirring address on the workings of local option by Mr. Rutherford, of Portland, who declared that it is the best law of its kind in existence in the United States at the present time. Miss Eulu Lilwall favored the convention with a well-rendered recitation and Miss Daisy Gilbert rendered a beautiful vocal solo.

Public Reception.

Last night's public reception at the armory was largely attended and was an unqualified success. The band played a few selections and there were a number of little girls distributed bouquets of roses to the delegates, this being a beautiful and most pleasing feature of the evening. Dr. D. A. Paine presided at the meeting and introduced Mayor J. D. Matlock and Judge L. T. Harris, who delivered the addresses of welcome. The University Glee Club then sang and Grand Master Buxton, of Forest Grove, spoke in response to the welcome extended by Mayor Matlock and Judge Harris. Mrs. Clara B. Waldo, state lecturer, gave the address, delivered a short address and who was followed by Professor L. R. Alderman, superintendent of Eugene's public schools, on "How to Make Country Life All that It Should Be." This

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Ask for and try once BLUE BELL Cough Syrup, Pile Remedy, Man's Pain Liniment, or BLUE BELL Stomach Tablets, Diarrhoea, Croup, Nerve, Cough, Hay Fever and Catarrh, Blood, General Tonic, Bright Sunshine, Heart, Worms, Kidney, Headache, Summer Complaint, Soothing Tablets for Children, Liver, Female Regulator or Quinny Tablets.

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400 pages, leather bound. Best thing in the market. Price \$2.00. Sent by mail for \$2.50. Includes: Trappers' Secrets, Traps, Game Laws, How and where to trap, and how to become a successful trapper. It is a complete encyclopedia. Price \$2.50. Sent by mail for \$3.00. Includes: How to trap, How to make a trap, How to make a snare, How to make a trap, How to make a snare, How to make a trap, How to make a snare.

rights of the community, and especially that the waste of wild timber land derived originally from the state, involving as it would the impoverishing of the state and its people and thereby defeating the one great purpose of the government, may properly be prevented by state restriction.

The court says that there are two reasons why the right of the public to control and limit the use of private property is peculiarly applicable to property in land: "First, such property is not the result of productive labor, but is derived solely from the state itself; the original owner, second, the amount of land being incapable of increase, if the owners of large tracts can waste them at will without state restriction, the state and its people may be helplessly impoverished and one great purpose of government defeated. We do not think that the proposed legislation would operate to 'take' private property within the inhibition of the constitution. While it might restrict the owner of wild and unoccupied lands in his use of them, might delay his taking some of the product, might delay his anticipated profits and even thereby might cause him some loss of profit, it would nevertheless leave him his lands, their product and increase, untouched, and without diminution of title, estate, or quantity. He would still have large measures of control and large opportunities to realize values. He might suffer delay but not privation. . . . The proposed legislation . . . would be within the legislative power and would not operate as a taking of private property for which compensation must be made."

The court of errors and appeals of New Jersey has adopted a similar view, which has recently been sustained by the supreme court of the United States. In delivering the opinion of the court on April 6, 1908, Mr. Justice Holmes said:

"The state as quasi sovereign and representative of the interests of the public, has a standing in court to protect the atmosphere, the water, and the forests within its territory, irrespective of the assent or dissent of the private owners of the land most immediately concerned."

These decisions reach the root of the idea of conservatism of our resources in the interests of the people.

Finally, let us remember that the conservation of our natural resources, though the gravest problem of today, is yet but part of another and greater problem to which this nation is not yet awake, to which it must awake in time, and with which it must hereafter grapple if it is to live—the problem of national efficiency, the patriotic duty of insuring the safety and continuance of the nation. When the people of the United States consciously undertake to raise themselves as citizens and the nation and the state to the highest spheres, to the highest pitch of excellence in private, state and national life, and to do this because it is the first of all the duties of true patriotism, then and not till then the future of this nation, in quality and in time, will be assured.

IMPOSING CEREMONIES MARKS OCCASION OF DEDICATION

Washington, May 11.—In the presence of the President of the United States, and representatives of every other American Republic as well as other branches of the National government, and of the state governments, the cornerstone of the proposed new home of the International Bureau of American Republics was laid today. Addresses fitting to the occasion and expressing the great benefits to be derived from the formation of the Bureau of American Republics in many ways were made by President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, Mr. Nabuco, the Brazilian ambassador, and Andrew Carnegie, while messages of congratulations and wishes for success in the work about to be undertaken were read from the

Presidents of nearly all of the American Republics. A very large audience listened to the speeches and witnessed the laying of the cornerstone. The invited guests in addition to those actively participating in the exercises were Vice-President Fairbanks, members of the Cabinet, the Diplomatic corps, both Houses of Congress, the Governors of the states and prominent citizens of Washington and elsewhere. Music for the occasion was furnished by the Marine band while the decorations for the grand stands and smaller stands erected to accommodate the guests were made up largely of the flags of the twenty-one American Republics.

Director John Barrett, of the Bureau, in a very brief talk in which he referred to the great assistance given by Secretary Root toward the accomplishment of the work and his effort in behalf of the advance of the Bureau's work, introduced the Secretary of State, who is chairman of the governing board of the Bureau as the presiding officer. Cardinal Gibbons delivered the invocation, which was followed in turn by an address by Mr. Root; the reading of congratulations from American Presidents and addresses by President Roosevelt, Ambassador Nabuco, Secretary of State, who is chairman of the governing board of the Bureau as the presiding officer. Cardinal Gibbons delivered the invocation, which was followed in turn by an address by Mr. Root; the reading of congratulations from American Presidents and addresses by President Roosevelt, Ambassador Nabuco, Secretary of State, who is chairman of the governing board of the Bureau as the presiding officer. Cardinal Gibbons delivered the invocation, which was followed in turn by an address by Mr. Root; the reading of congratulations from American Presidents and addresses by President Roosevelt, Ambassador Nabuco, Secretary of State, who is chairman of the governing board of the Bureau as the presiding officer.

"Building of the American Republics. Erected through the public spirited gifts of Andrew Carnegie and the contributions of all the Republics upon the land provided by the Government of the United States, May 11, 1908."

The imposing international building will stand on an attractive site covering about five acres in the south of and in close proximity to the White House, the State, War and Navy Department buildings, the Corcoran art gallery, and that of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is also near the Washington monument. The dimensions of the building will be approximately 165x160 feet, its main portion standing two stories above a high sub-basement and being in turn supported by dignified ballustrades. The rear portion in order to cover a capacious Assembly Hall will rise still higher. The general architecture will suggest Latin-American treatment out of respect to the Latin origin, at the same time possessing such monumental characteristics as will make it harmonize with the general scheme for the improvement of Washington. It will be constructed throughout of steel and concrete, with the effect of a Spanish stucco finish and with white marble steps, foundations and trimmings. A large reading room will be a feature where can be seen all the South as well as the North American publications besides important historical data. A beautiful Assembly Chamber for present purposes, and which is called the "Hall of the American Ambassadors" will provide the room of its kind in the United States especially designed for international conventions, receptions to distinguished foreigners, and for diplomatic and social events of a kindred nature. The Bureau is strictly an international and independent organization maintained by the joint contributions, based on population, of the twenty-one American governments.

Nearly \$1,000,000 will be spent in construction and fitting up the building of which Andrew Carnegie contributed \$750,000. It will be under \$1,000,000 for Washington, but it is the world, serving as an international headquarters or office in one national capital of twenty-one American nations, the nearest approach to it being the new Temple of Peace now being erected at The Hague.

BORN

At 131 West Fourth street, Eugene, May 12, 1908, to Charles Henderson and wife, a daughter.

Fresh garden seed in bulk. Chambers Hardware Co.