

JOHN W. KERN'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

Indianapolis, Aug. 25.—Following is the speech of John W. Kern, vice presidential nominee of the Democratic party, delivered here today in reply to the speech notifying him of his nomination:

Mr. Kern's Address.

Gentlemen of the notification committee:

For the kindly and courteous manner in which you have conveyed to me the official notification of my nomination as the democratic candidate for vice-president of the United States and for the eloquent words just spoken by your chairman in my behalf, I thank you one and all. I appreciate most highly this great honor conferred upon me by the unanimous vote of the representatives of my party in national convention assembled and I shall strive most earnestly to earn a continuation of the confidence and good will manifested by that action. I did not seek this nomination; indeed, if my own personal desires had been observed, another would have received the honor, but it having come to me without solicitation, I prize it all the more, and accept it with a full sense of the burdens and responsibilities. As a candidate I shall try to wear the honor worthily, and as faithful as I can discharge all the duties properly devolving on me as one of your standard bearers, and, if elected, I promise to serve all the people of the republic by the conscientious discharge of the duties of the office.

I have no thought that the men who made up that great convention in Denver nominated me as their candidate because they believed that I have ability or merits superior to those possessed by many distinguished gentlemen whose names were mentioned in the vice-presidential nomination. Many years of service on the part might have had some slight influence in determining their action, but I am persuaded that it was the chief purpose of the convention, in choosing a son of Indiana as a candidate to show its appreciation of the great democratic party of this splendid commonwealth made up as it is of more than a third of a million of men good and true—the very flower of the great democratic army of the republic. I prefer to accept this preferred honor in the name of these loyal democrats of Indiana for whom the honor was, I believe, really intended.

It was pleasing to me to be associated in this campaign with the distinguished gentleman to whom the standard of the party has been committed. For years we have been friends. I recognize in him a man of spotless character and high ideals, always actuated by patriotic motives and earnest desire to promote the welfare, the honor and glory of his country. He became your candidate because his nomination was demanded by the rank and file of the party, which demand was emphasized by a popular movement in his favor, which, as it proceeded, so grew in volume and force as to become irresistible. He entered on this campaign unpledged to any special interests, under no obligation to any unlawful or other combination of capital, looking to no corporation for free to serve the people by carrying out the pledges of his party's platform. While he is the foe to unlawful monopoly, and is prepared to lay a heavy hand upon the lawless, whether rich or poor, without fear or favor, and to combat the encroachments of greed upon honest endeavor, he is the friend of every legitimate individual or corporation, and will sympathize with the promotion of every movement which makes for the welfare and prosperity of the country.

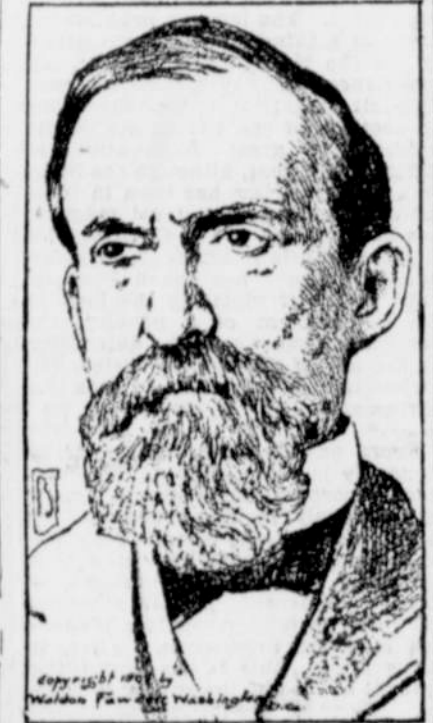
The republican nominee for vice-president in his recent speech of acceptance affected the belief that the question "Shall the people rule?" implied a charge of venality against the American electorate. He affirmed with great emphasis, that under recent republican administration the people have ruled without let or hindrance. It is passing strange that in a republic like this there should be occasion for the discussion of this question. It is a question of the people, and by the people. They presumably govern through their servants, whom they send to represent them in congress. Their will, when known, ought to be supreme, and should be given immediate effect.

And if the will of the people once known is not given effect, then the people do not rule. Will any intelligent man claim that there is or has been any substantial diversity of opinion in this country on the question as to whether the tariff duty on wood pulp should be reduced or removed? In this case the tariff tax operated for the benefit of the paper trust alone, allowing that combine to levy millions of tribute each year upon the newspapers of the country and their readers. The press of the country, without regard to party, united in demanding relief. The people of the republic unanimously seconded the demand. The president of the United States threw the influence of his great office in favor of the demand of the press, but without avail. The dominant forces within the republican party had established in the lower house of congress a parliamentary condition, in the interest of monopoly, under which the measure to determine whether a measure should be allowed to become a law or not was lodged in the speaker of that body and his committee on rules, and by the fiat of that one man the will of the press, the people and the president, was set at naught. Behold the spectacle. On one side eighty millions of free people demanding legislation to right; on the other side, on the other side,

a few men engaged in public plunder, aided by the dominating power within the republican party, represented by the presiding officer of the only popular branch of congress. Now, the plunderers and these unfaithful public servants prevail over the people of this great republic. In this instance did the people rule?

On February 4, 1902, Congressman Hancock, of Wisconsin, then chairman of the republican congressional committee, in speaking of a bill the farmers, laborers, builders and other classes would be concerned by the passage of the bill, said:

"I am going to push the bill to revise the tariff at every possible opportunity. If it goes before the house it will pass by three to one." But under the rules of the house, the friends of this bill were unable to get it before that body. Three-fourths of the representatives of the people in that branch of congress were even without power to free themselves from the "strangle hold" which, under the modernized system of popular government, devised by the present republican leadership, the speaker has upon the American public. This power to subvert the popular will is exerted by this republican leadership in many ways, notably in the appointment by the speaker of the house of committees, which are in many instances, so constituted as to quietly kill in the committee room measures designed for the relief of the people. To illustrate, word snags were fastened upon which permit me to quote labor leaders of



JOHN W. KERN.

this country, constituting the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

"The committee on labor of the house of representatives was instituted at the demand of labor to voice its sentiments, to advance its rights, and to protect its interests." "In the past two congresses this committee has been so organized as to make ineffectual any attempt labor has made for redress. This being the fact, in the last congress labor requested the speaker to appoint on the committee of labor, members who from their experience, knowledge and sympathy would render in this congress such service as the committee was originally designed to perform. Not only was labor's request ignored, but the hostile makeup of the committee was accentuated.

Measure after measure—scores of them—favored by the people of all parties—in many instances advocated strenuously by the president, either failed of passage, or were so emasculated by amendment as to utterly fail to register the popular will. The question "Shall the people rule?" is one which demands the serious and earnest consideration of all men who are interested in the perpetuation of our institutions. It must be apparent to all who have followed the course of legislation during the past four years that there is a power within the republican party determined that the people shall not rule. That power has manifested itself whenever effort has been made to check the destructive work of unlawful combinations, reduce the oppressive tariff tax, or enact any legislation looking toward the equalization or lightening of the burdens resting upon the people.

That dominant power which now directs the republican party has on many occasions defied the demand in cases where he has, on the demand of the masses, made sporadic efforts in their behalf. In some instances he has persuaded this handful of leaders to compromise on their own terms with the eighty millions of people whom he assumed to represent, but in most cases he has been absolutely powerless. The republican candidate for vice-president in his recent speech of acceptance, lauded the Dingley bill and declared that when enacted it was well adapted to existing conditions, but proceeded to add: "That the developments of industrial prosperity in a decade which in volume and degree have surpassed our most rosy expectations, have so altered conditions that in certain details of schedules they no longer in every particular meet out justice to all." For these reasons, he declared in favor of a readjustment. Based on the broad principles of protection for all American industries, alike for labor and capital, for producers and consumers." The hundreds of thousands of American workmen who

are now vainly seeking employment, were doubtless delighted when they read about that "industrial prosperity," which so "surpassed our most rosy expectations." In thousands of American homes, families will gather about dinner tables which for many months have not been encumbered with a beefsteak and indulge in "rosy expectations" of their own.

American manufacturers, whose factories are idle by reason of a restricted market, and whose business has been crippled by reason of a high tariff tax on raw materials, will read this speech with peculiar satisfaction. If by reason of the high tariff tax provided for in the Dingley bill, factories were opened and labor given employment at remunerative wages, and our "rosy expectations" realized, why should we now, when factories are closed and an army of men unemployed, seek to revise the beneficent measure at all. If the wages of labor depend upon a high tariff, why should any man favor reduction of the tariff? If, after eleven years of surpassing prosperity brought about by the Dingley bill, business conditions and labor suffers why not excite some more "rosy expectations," by raising the tariff rate to the end that there may be a much needed revival of business and that labor may again find employment?

The voters of America are not likely to be deceived as to the tariff by the stock arguments of the opposition. The average voter understands that the tariff is a tax to be paid by the consumer of the article taxed. He knows that taxes in excess of the needs of the government are unjust and oppressive and that extravagance is government administration indulged in for the mere purpose of creating a necessity for additional taxation, is profligacy.

Thinking people of all classes are becoming interested in the most vexed question of the day. The president pointed out the evils which have grown out of the existence of "swollen fortunes" the most of which have been amassed by the beneficiaries of this system. Senator La Follette, in a speech delivered in the senate last March exhibited a list of less than one hundred men who, he declared controlled the industrial life of the nation and held in their hands the business of the country. A casual reading of the list shows that it is made up of men who have been the beneficiaries of legislation or favors in the administration of the last president. The president rails against swollen fortunes as a menace to the public welfare and as promotive of evils which eat at the very heart of society.

As remedies, he has suggested an income tax and an inheritance tax, that their growth may be to some extent checked. The national convention of his party is silent upon the question of these reforms, while the possessors of most of these swollen fortunes, aided as they are by the dominant force of the republican party, are giving generous support to the republican ticket.

The democratic party, while favoring the reform measures repudiated by the republican national convention, has another remedy. It would by legislation, in a large degree, cut off the streams of money which, in the present system, flow from every home in the land and emptying into the coffers of the trusts.

It has no war to wage on capital. It has no quarrel with corporations, honestly capitalized, which carry on a legitimate business, according to law. It will encourage the investment of capital in the development of the country and protect it when invested.

It will draw a sharp line between lawful business lawfully conducted, and unlawful business or lawlessness, carried on in defiance of law and the rights of the public, protecting the one, and protecting society from the other.

It calls upon men and corporations lawfully engaged in legitimate business, not to ally themselves with men or corporations engaged in lawless ventures but to take a stand with the democratic party in favor of such reforms as will purge the business world of lawlessness, and legalized extortion, to the end that honest capital and honest labor may go forward, hand in hand in the development of the country, each yielding to each its just due in a spirit of fairness, and all striving for the time when the doors of opportunity shall be open to all who desire and deserve to enter.

There is a movement among the people for a better government, which is growing in force day by day. It is confined to no one party, but men of all parties, all trades and occupations are coming together and making common cause in behalf of a restoration of a government of the people, for the people and by the people.

We must and will win this battle without the use of money or the aid of corporate power. If our adversaries so desire, let them pursue that course.

But there are times in the life of a nation like this when money and coercive influences are of no avail. There comes a time when the quickened consciences of an enlightened people impel action, which neither money nor influence can check. That time, in my judgment, is here. Let every man from this hour forward perform his duty in a manly and honorable way.

Let this be a campaign of education and argument. Let our appeals be to reason and patriotism of the American people. Let us be vigilant and unceasing in honest work for a righteous cause, and a glorious victory in November will crown our efforts.

She Likes Good Things.

Mrs. Chas. E. Smith, of West Franklin, Maine, says: "I like good things and have adopted Dr. King's New Life Pills as our family laxative medicine, because they are good and do their work without making a fuss about it." These patent purifiers sold at W.A. Kuyken's drug store, 25c.

KERN NOTIFIED AT INDIANAPOLIS THIS AFTERNOON

(Continued from page 2)

saved by the elimination of competition.

In my notification speech I called attention to the three demands made by our party. It asks, first, that the government shall be taken out of the hands of special interests, and restored to the people as a whole; it asks, second, for honesty in elections and publicity in regard to campaign funds, that the people may freely choose representatives in sympathy with them and pledged to guard their interests; it asks, third, for such a modification of our governmental methods as will make the control of the house in the hands of a majority of its members. A few days ago, in discussing the tariff question, I dwelt upon the fourth demand made by our party, namely, that taxation be just, that the revenue laws be made for the purpose of raising revenue and not for the enrichment of a few at the expense of the many, and that the tariff law be supplemented by an income tax law which will more nearly equalize the government's burdens. Today I present another demand made in our party platform—the demand that the grip of the trusts be broken, that competition be restored and that the door of opportunity be opened to the business men and the toilers of the land.

Industrial independence is necessary to political independence. The free exercise of the rights of citizenship is impossible when a few men control the industries in which millions are employed. God forbid that we should compel the wage-earners of the nation to address their petitions to the trust magnates, and ask for their daily bread. Already we have seen how prone the monopolist is to make employment depend upon the willingness of the employe to prostitute his ballot to the service of his corporate master.

This question should be settled now. We cannot afford to bequeath it as a legacy of woe to a succeeding generation. The conscience of the people is already awakened, and the conscience if the most potent force of which man is capable. Where law makes one righteous, rest, and controls an hundred; where one is kept from wrong-doing by fear of prison doors, a thousand are restrained by the invisible bars which conscience rears about us—bars which are stronger than walls of iron. It is upon the conscience that human institutions rest, and without a stirring of the conscience no great reform is possible. To a national conscience already aroused we appeal, with the pledge that a Democratic victory will mean the ringing out of industrial despotism and the rise of a new era of business which will be built upon its merits, and in which men will succeed, not in proportion to their coercion, but in proportion to their industry, their fidelity and their ability.

EMMONS OF SPRINGFIELD GETS \$10,000 CONTRACT

The contract for the construction of the Odd Fellows building on the corner of Main street and Spaulding avenue, says the Brownsville Times, has been let to Contractor E. J. Emmons of Springfield, who will commence work at once, probably Monday. The structure will cost over \$10,000. The bid of Mr. Emmons was \$9500, but that did not include the excavating, which was done by the Odd Fellows.

The building is to be 45x95 feet, two stories and basement. The lower story will contain two store rooms facing on Spaulding avenue, the corner room already being leased for a term of years to the Brownsville Hardware Company, the new firm which bought out David Sterling. The second story will be used exclusively by the Odd Fellows for lodge purposes, making them a very time home.

ADDITIONAL SCHOOL BONDS ARE VOTED

Junction City, Aug. 21.—With only two dissenting votes Junction City school district voted \$3400 additional school bonds. The money will be used to install steam heaters and other improvements in both the public and high school. The new \$8000 high school building will be finished in time for the reception of pupils at the September term. The structure is modern throughout, and is surrounded by yard which will be beautified with trees and flowers. It is the intention to have a 12-grade high school.

S. S. SUPERINTENDENT TO SPEAK IN LANE

Rev. C. A. Phipps, state secretary of Sunday school work for Oregon, will spend the first week in September in Lane county in the interest of the schools. He will speak at Irving September 1, Oak Hill September 2, Coburg September 3, Springfield September 4, and at Thurston Saturday evening, September 5th, and Sunday morning, the 6th, also; at Pleasant Hill Sunday afternoon, and at Creswell Monday evening, September 7. It is very earnestly hoped that those interested in this very important work will do their part to make Mr. Phipps coming to Lane county a success. MRS. M. D. MITCHELL, Pres. Lane County Sunday School Association.

THE PEER OF CHILDREN'S COMBINATION SUITS.

INCLUDES TWO PAIR PANTS ONE KNICKERBOCKER, ONE PLAIN.

THIS stylish Combination suit, with two pairs of knee pants, is guaranteed to stand the hardest wear without ripping or tearing. The Pants are taped and sewed twice. The Plain Pants are made with Double Seat and Knees from seam to seam.



Riveted buttons that can't pull off. All edges are double stitched; cloth scientifically shrunk—and sanitarily camphorated to protect it from moths and germs. Wearbetter Combination suits give the best value for the least money—\$5.00 for the suit with extra pants.

ALL PATTERNS—ALL STYLES—ALL SIZES. FOR SALE BY

STANLEYS

612 Willamette Street, Eugene, Oregon

DeWITT'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER PILLS FOR BACKACHE

Weak Kidneys, Lame Back and Inflammation of the Bladder. A WEEK'S TRIAL 25c

SPRINGFIELD LOCAL NOTES

CLIPPED FROM THE NEWS

Dr. A. K. Turner was in Springfield a few hours Tuesday, having recently returned from Tillamook, where he has been working on the government survey. He says he expects to be away for about two months longer.

Mrs. L. M. Beebe and sons Earl and Frank took their departure on the early train this morning for Portland, and this evening will leave on the O. R. & N. through train for Lyons, Neb., via Omaha, where she will visit her parents for several months. Mr. Beebe accompanied them as far as Portland to see them safely on their journey.

Judge Bryan and wife, brother of our townsman, J. J., are visiting in the city from Caldwell, Idaho. Mr. Bryan's district judge, having been elected to that office two years ago, and while he resides in Caldwell his official duties are in Boise. He is now enjoying a month's vacation and will spend his time here with his brother Joe and at Philomath with his parents.

Kennedy & Son's business college and academy will start September 7, and from all indications looks as though a bright future was before it. Melvin Fenwick, who came here about a month ago for the purpose of residing for the winter, has left and gone back to Harney county, where his presence is needed in a large merchandise store at Burns. Mr. Fenwick owns considerable property here and has recently purchased

more. He has great faith in the future of Springfield.

A camping party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Shaw and little daughter, Mrs. McElroy and son Earle and Walter and Cecil Wilmore started at 5 o'clock yesterday morning for Hazel Dell, where they will spend a couple of weeks camping on the North Fork of the Willamette. During the absence of Mr. Shaw, Merritt Tuer will have charge of his confectionery and ice cream business.

J. V. Machen shipped two cars of stock to the Portland market Wednesday, and says he finds the stock yards at Springfield a great convenience, inasmuch as it has always been necessary for him to drive the stock to Eugene for shipment before the building of the yards here.

Mrs. Mabel Watson, sister of Mrs. R. A. Jayne, whose home is in Detroit, Mich., is in the city making quite an extended visit. She arrived from California last week after being with her mother through sickness and death. She will visit here till the doctor and his family take their departure for Hood River and will then visit another sister in Portland for a time before returning East.

Marriage licenses were issued last evening by the county clerk to the following: Everett J. Morton and Miss Clara B. Wilson; Andrew J. Sheridan and Mrs. Mattie Lee. A license was issued this forenoon to Vin B. Bodson and Miss Minnie Barker.

Best quality tests—all sizes. CHAMBERS' HARDWARE CO.

UARDAS

LUXURY
A DELIGHTFUL LIQUID FACE POWDER

Imparts a pleasing softness and delicacy to the skin and restrains the ravages of sun, wind and time.

Its continued application eliminates sunburn, tan and freckles and renders imperceptible annoying minor blemishes and sallowness. It possesses a dainty, clinging odor exclusively its own and is in every way a perfect toilet luxury. Price 50 cents. Ask your druggist for it.

HOYT CHEMICAL CO., 1211 1/2

A 13-year-old girl, Leota Young, of Willamette Falls, swam across the Willamette Saturday afternoon in 28 minutes. She selected a point about two miles above Oregon City, and accompanied by her father in a boat, swam it without any difficulty. The river at this point is about half a mile wide.

..What One Cent Will Buy..

Clothes Pins 1 doz for..... 1c	Baby Ribbon per yard..... 1c	Coat and Hat Hooks..... 1c
Hooks and Eyes 1 doz for..... 1c	Corset Laces each..... 1c	Brass Cup Hooks each..... 1c
Safety Pins 1 doz for..... 1c	Lead Pencils each..... 1c	Wire Brackets for extension rods each..... 1c
Wire Hair Pins per paper..... 1c	Ink Erasers each..... 1c	Brass Picture Hooks, extra finish, each..... 1c
Aluminum Hair Pins, each..... 1c	Post Cards, comics, views and senti- mental cards each..... 1c	Mustard Spoons imported boxwood each..... 1c
Horn Hair Pins 3-in, each..... 1c	Tin Tea Spoons each..... 1c 10c a dozen	

AT MURPHEY'S RACKET STORE

35 East 9th Street