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STYLE, PATTERN, QUALITY AND PRICE

SUCCESSFUL CONVENTION IS HELD

Helmet Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Is Awarded First Place In Degree Team Work and Will Compete at Grand Lodge - Large Attendance at Last Night's Meeting

The district convention of the Knights of Pythias in the castle hall of Helmet lodge No. 33 last night was largely attended, the seating capacity of the hall being inadequate to accommodate those in attendance. Large delegations were there from Cottage Grove and Roseburg, and besides the many members of the local lodge Grand Chancellor Marion Davis, of Union, Grand Keeper of Records and Seal L. L. Stinson, of Salem, and Past Grand Chancellor L. M. Curl, of Albany, were in attendance.

A competition in the work of the third rank took place between the teams of Helmet lodge, of Eugene, and the lodges at Cottage Grove and Roseburg took place, Helmet lodge winning the decision of the judges for the best work. The team will go to the grand lodge at Portland to compete for the state trophy.

The visitors from the Roseburg lodge were: B. W. Strong, district deputy; C. H. Lake, R. Kidd, E. E. Wimberly, Frank Brown, M. F. Wright, B. W. Bates, J. R. Chapman, G. V. Wimberly, D. P. Fisher, J. V. Colt, Joe Micelli, V. R. Buckingham.

From Cottage Grove: C. J. Howard J. C. Johnson, H. K. Metcalf, T. W. Jenkins, A. L. Wynne, W. W. Oglesby, H. H. Veatch, J. I. Jones, C. H. VanDenberg, J. S. Medley, F. H. Rosenburg, Frank Woodruff, J. T. Callison, E. C. Lockwood, Jas. Ostrander.

An elaborate supper was served to the lodgemen after the work of the convention was completed. The committee who had charge of this excellent spread consisted of Dr. M. C. Harris and Professor W. B. Dillard.

Stanleys - 612 Willamette Street - Eugene, Oregon

EMBROIDERY SALE

Special for Saturday and Monday, April 27 and 29

10,520 yards of Embroidery, direct from New York city, received by express last Wednesday will be placed sale by Stanleys

AT PRICES THAT WILL ASTONISH EVERY LADY WITHIN THE REACH OF THIS STORE

Best quality Embroidery, worth up to 25c a yard, special at per yard 7½c

Best quality Embroidery, worth up to 60c a yard, special at per yard 15c

Best quality Embroidery, worth up to $1.00 a yard, special at per yard 25c

The Grandest Sale ever held. It will create a great excitement. It makes no difference how we got the goods, we are going *to sell them as we advertise.*

Cuticura Soap, 25c; special ..	19c
Cuticura Ointment, 50c; spl..	39c
Pear's Soap, scented, 25c; spl.	19c
Pears' Soap, unscented, 20, spl	15c
Liquid Veneer, 50c, special....	25c
Rubifoam, 25c, special	19c
Mennen's Tal. Powder, 25c, spl.	16c
William's Shaving Soap, 10c, spl	5c
Colgate's Shaving Soap, 10c, spl.	5c
Euthymol Tooth Paste, 25c, spl	19c
Lyon's Tooth Powder, 25, spl.	19c
Bromo Seltzer, 10c, special ..	7c
Bromo Seltzer, 25c, special..	19c
Bromo Seltzer, 50c, special..	39c
Allen's Foot Ease, 25c, special	19c
Allcock's Por. Plas., 25c, spec.	15c
Dandruff Pomade, 50c, spl...	39c
Carter's L. Liver Pills, 25c, spl.	19c
Diamond Dyes, 10c, special ..	7c
Woodbury's Facial Soap, 25c,.	19c
Packer's Tar Soap, 25c, spl...	19c
M. & L. Florida Water, 25c, spl	19c
Perfumes, 35c, special	25c
German Cologne, 10c, special..	7c
Blue Seal Vasaline, 10c, spl...	4c
Pozzoni's Face Powder, 50c, spl	39c
Robertine, 50c, special.....	39c
Camelline, 50c, special	39c
Pettit's Eye Salve, 25c, special	19c
Hanson's Corn Salve, 25c, spl.	19c
London Corn Plasters, 25c, spl.	19c
Round Corn Plasters, 15c, spl.	10c
Pkg. Court Plaster, 10c, special	3c
Sozodont, small, 25c, special..	19c
Barry's Tricopherous, 50c, spl.	39c
Buhach Insect Powder, 25c, spl	15c
Bellows' Powder Gun, 15c, spl	7c
Seidletz Powders, 25c, special	15c
New Skin Court Plaster, 10c, spl	7c
Herpicide, 50c, special	39c
Coke Dandruff Cure, 50c, spl.	39c
Fletcher's Castoria, 35c, spl.	25c
Cal. Syrup of Figs, 50c, spl...	39c

Mens 25c, 35c and 50c Four-in-Hand Ties special at, each	19c
Windsor Ties, 25c and 35c, special	19c
President Suspenders, a pair	35c
Ladies' 25c patent leather belts, each	10c
Ladies' 25c white linen belts, each	10c
Ladies' 25c plaid belts, each	10c

LADIES' STOCK COLLARS

One thousand of them value to 50c, your choice only 12½c

Ladies' Turn-Over Collars

Four gross to choose from, values to 25c, your choice only 7½c

RUSCHING

Six pieces to the box, all different, sells at 50c the United States over, special at only 25c

For these Three Days we will give *Special Prices* on *Shoes, Clothing, Furnishings, Underwear, Trunks, Suit Cases, Etc.* Every Price throughout the store will be reduced.

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CHRISMAN BLOCK **STANLEYS** NEAR 9TH STREET

612 Willamette Street, Eugene, Oregon

ROOSEVELT AT EXPOSITION OPENING

(Continued from Page 1.)

ducts of American ship and navy yards.

As representatives of the greatest naval power of the world, the British cruiser squadron commanded by Admiral Sir George Nelville and consisting of the armored cruisers Good Hope, Argyll, Hampshire, and Roxburg, attracted a large share of attention. The Good Hope, a vessel with the strength and striking power of a battleship, combined with a speed of 23 knots and of horsepower a score of thousands, serves as Admiral Neville's flagship.

Representing Germany was the Roon Hason, on board of which was Commodore Carlo von Neff, commanding the German South Atlantic squadron. Captain von Roebour Paswitch, adjutant of Emperor William, is also on board as special representative of the emperor. The flag officer of the Austrian squadron is Commodore Hermann P. Lescott. The Austrian flagship, Sankt George, is 2000 tons lighter than the Roon. Dark of hull and funnels, she and most of the other foreigners might have been considered today as one fleet, but for the variance of flags at truck and stern. The great assemblage of ships seemed to be divided into two classes, the immaculate white of the American vessels being in opposition to the murky, gloomy darkness of the visitors from across the seas.

President Roosevelt's Speech.

President Roosevelt said in part:

"At the outset I wish to say a word of special greeting to the representatives of the foreign governments here present. They have come to assist us in celebrating what was in very truth the birthday of this nation, for it was here that the colonists first settled, whose incoming, whose growth from their own loins and the addition of newcomers from abroad, was to make the people which one hundred and sixty-nine years later assumed the solemn responsibilities and weighty duties of complete independence.

"In welcoming all of you I must say a special word, first to the special representatives of the people of Great Britain and Ireland. The fact that so many of our people, of whom as it happens I myself am one, have but a very small portion of English blood in our veins, in no way alters the other fact that this nation was founded by Englishmen, by the cavalier and the Puritan. Their tongue, law, literature, the fund of their comon thought, made an inheritance which all of us share, and marked deep the lines along which we have developed. It was the men of English stock who did most in casting the mold into which our national character was run.

"Let me furthermore greet all of you, the representatives of the people of continental Europe. From almost every nation of Europe we have drawn some part of our blood, some part of our traits. This mixture of blood has gone on from the beginning, and with it has gone on a kind of development unexampled among peoples of the stocks from which we spring; and hence today we differ sharply from, and yet are in some ways fundamentally akin to, all the nations of Europe.

"Again let me bid you welcome, representatives of our sister republics of this continent. In the larger aspect your interests and ours are identical. Your problems and ours are in large part the same, and as we strive to settle them, I pledge you herewith on the part of this nation the heartiest friendship and good will."

* * *

"We cannot afford to forget the maxim upon which Washington insisted, that the surest way to avert war is to be prepared to meet it. Nevertheless the duties that most concern us of this generation are not military, but social and industrial. Each community must always dread the evils which spring up as attendant upon the very qualities which gives it success. We of this mighty Western republic have to grapple with the dangers that spring from popular self-government tried on a scale so incomparably vaster than ever before in the history of mankind, and from an abounding material prosperity greater also than anything which the world has hitherto seen.

"As regards the first set of dangers, it behooves us to remember that men can never escape being governed. Either they must govern themselves or they must submit to being governed by others. If from lawlessness or fickleness, from folly or self-indulgence, they refuse to govern themselves, then most assuredly in the end they will have to be governed from the outside. They can prevent the need of government from without only by showing that they possess the power of government from within. A sovereign cannot make excuses for his failures; a sovereign must accept the responsibility for the exercise of the power that inheres in him; and where, as is true in our republic, the people are sovereign, then the people must show a sober understanding and a sane and steadfast purpose if they are to preserve that orderly liberty upon which as a foundation every republic must rest.

"In industrial matters our enormous prosperity has brought with it certain grave evils. It is our duty to try to cut out these evils without at the same time destroying our well-being itself. This is an era of combination alike in the world of capital and the world of labor. Each kind of combination can do good, and yet each, however powerful, must be opposed when it does ill. At the moment the greatest problem before us is how to control the business use of vast wealth, individual, but especially corporate, as to insure its not being used against the interests of the public, while yet permitting such ample legitimate profits as will encourage individual initiative. It is our business to put a stop to abuses and prevent their recurrence, without showing a spirit of mere vindictiveness for what has been done in the past. In John Morley's brilliant sketch of Burke he lays especial stress upon the fact that Burke more than any other thinker or politician of his time, realized the profound lesson that in politics we are concerned not with barren rights but with duties; not with abstract truth, but with morality. He especially eulogizes the way in which his efforts for economic reform, Burke combined unshakable resolution in pressing the reform with a profound temperateness of spirit which made him, while bent on the extirpation of the evil system, refuse to cherish an unreasoning and vindictive ill will toward the men who had benefited by it. Said Burke, 'If I cannot reform with equity I will not reform at all. . . . (There is) a state to preserve as well as a state to reform.'

"This is the exact spirit in which this country should move to reform the abuses of corporate wealth. The wrongdoer, the man who swindles and cheats, whether on a big scale or a little one, shall receive at our hands mercy as scant as if he committed crimes of violence or brutality. We are unalterably determined to prevent wrongdoing in the future; we have no intention of trying to wreak such an indiscriminate vengeance for wrongs done in the past as would confound the innocent with the guilty. Our purpose is to build up rather than to tear down. We show ourselves the truest friends of property when we make it evident that we will not tolerate the abuses of property. We are steadily bent on preserving the institution of private property; we combat every tendency toward reducing the people to economic servitude; and we care not whether the tendency is due to a sinister agitation directed against all property, or whether it is due to the actions of those members of predatory classes whose anti-social power is immeasureably increased because of the very fact that they possess wealth.

"Above all, we insist that while facing changed conditions and new problems, we must face them in the spirit which our forefathers showed when they founded and preserved this republic. This corner-stone of the republic lies in treating each man on his worth as a man, paying no heed to his creed, his birthplace or his occupation, asking not whether he is rich or poor, whether he labors with head or hand; asking only whether he acts decently and honorably in the various relations of his life, whether he behaves well to his family, to his neighbor, to his state. We base our regard for each man upon the essentials and not the accidents. We judge him not by his profession, but by his deeds by his conduct, not by what he has accumulated of this world's goods. Other republics have fallen because the citizens gradually grew to consider the interests of a class before the interests of the whole; for when such was the case it mattered little whether it was the poor who plundered the rich or the rich who exploited the poor; in either event the end of the republic was at hand. We are resolute in our purpose not to fall into such a pit. This great republic of ours shall never become the government of the plutocracy, and it shall never become the government of a mob. God willing, it shall remain what our fathers who founded it meant it to be—a government in which each man stands on his worth as a man, where each is given the with securing the well-being of the largest personal liberty consistent whole, and where, as far as in us lies, we strive continually to secure for each man such equality of opportunity that in the strife of life he may have a fair chance to show the stuff that is in him. We are proud of our schools and of the trained intelligence they give our children the opportunity to acquire. But what we care for most is the character of the average man for we believe that if the average of character in the individual citizen is sufficiently high, if he possesses those qualities which make him worthy of respect in his family life and in his work outside, as well as the qualities which fit him for success in the hard struggle of actual existence—that if such is the character of our individual citizenship, there is literally no height of triumph unattainable in this vast experiment of government by, of and for a free people."

Address of Hon. St. George Tucker.

The president of the exposition said in part:

"Mr. President, our distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:—

Standing upon an eminence of three centuries of achievements, the American republic pauses today to celebrate, in fitting manner, the tercentennial of its birth on the banks of the tawny James. The steadiest head grows dizzy, the strongest nerve agitated, while the pulse of the lion-hearted assumes the motion of the trip-hammer in the retrospect of the marvelous progress of three hundred years. The origin of ancient Rome, of Greece, and of other countries that in their day have controlled the destinies of the world, are shrouded in mystery, or preserved in fable, by poetic fancy; and even more modern nations find it difficult to point with historic accuracy to the date of their birth. Even our own mother country, endeared to us by so many ties, finds it difficult, in the incursions of the Norsemen, the piratical invasions of the Angles and Saxons, and the misty origin of the ancient Briton, to determine either its paternity or the birthday of the kingdom. More fortunate than these, or any of them, is this American republic; not only in its knowledge of the date of its birth, but in the possession of the names and characters of those who first faced the dangers of the sea, and then the dangers of the savage and forest, in the founding of the greatest republic of modern times. And so we gather today in the presence of this distinguished company, representing not only our own country, but the mother country, and with few exceptions, every civilized nation of the world, to celebrate the tercentennial of the birth of America.

"This day brings with it a two-fold joy, in that it marks the tercentennial of the birth, not only of the American republic, but also the birth of Virginia, the oldest American colony, both co-incident and simultaneous. By divine prescience, the infant republic was first hidden in the bulrushes of our Virginia Nile, and nurtured by its mother, Virginia, the daughter of the king, whom Providence had placed in waiting on the banks of the river that she might be the first to give to her offspring those impressions of infancy so necessary to high and noble character in maturity.

"We greet you therefor this day, Mr. President, and honored representatives of the great powers of the earth, at the birthday party not only of the American republic, but of Virginia also—the first, the oldest of the American colonies."

"As we rejoice in the work before us, and congratulate each other that the long-looked-for day has come and our hopes are at last realized, we cannot forget that there is one vacant chair in our midst. Despite his years of leadership Moses, who led his people successfully through the wilderness, was never permitted to see the promised land; so Fitzhugh Lee, under whose stimulating leadership the foundations of this work were laid, and who for two years of arduous life led his people through the wilderness of doubt and distrust into the smiling valleys of hope and confidence, is denied by Providence the privilege of seeing with us the work of his hand finally and successfully completed.

"And this day, which to many of us is the realization of years of hope, is thus saddened by the fact that our first, our great president, is not allowed to share our joy with us. In this presence we lay the tribute of our obligation to him on his tomb this day, for his invaluable work for this cause, and with it the tribute of the sincere affection of all who shared his campanionship or claimed his friendship.

"His great zeal, his cheery nature, his greatness of soul and his charming personality contributed as much as any other cause to enlist the interest of the country in this great project. He possessed a zeal that accomplished something; a heart that loved something; a faith that believed in something; and a patriotism that was ready to die for something. Whether following the plow or the bugle or the serious work of this enterprise, he

"'Ever with a frolic welcome took
The thunder with the sunshine.'

"Honor beat with his pulse, and all things high came easy to him; he fetched his life from men of royal siege! The very government under which he lived was fashioned into shape and usefulness by his maternal ancestor, George Mason, whose brazen image in yonder city keeps watch over Virginia's great son. Upon the sire's side, what a pedigree! From the hour when our race first planted foot upon Virginia's soil, some Lee

Continued on Page Five.

Special Sale

BURDEN & GRAHAM
568 Willamette St

Boys' shoes, 2½ to 5½, $2.75 to $2.50 values for **$1.90 and $2.15**

Youths' Shoes 11 to 2½ $2.50 and $2.25 values for **$1.90 to $1.95**

Little Gents, 8 to 11 $1.50 and $2.00 values for **$1.20**

Children's, Misses' and Women's Strap Sandals **For Cost.**

Ladies' $3.00 Tan Oxfords **$1.55**

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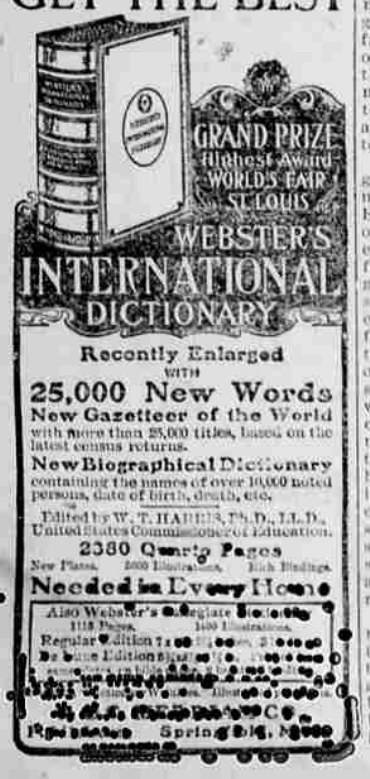

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