

BURROWS' KEY NOTE CONVENTION ADDRESS

(Continued from Page 1.)

and far-reaching consequences, involving the States and the nation.

Four years ago the Republican party in national convention submitted the record of its achievements to the American people, announced its policies for the future, and invoking continuance of public favor, placed in nomination for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt and Charles W. Fairbanks, who were elected and the platform approved by a popular vote of 7,623,485, a record unexampled in the history of political parties since the foundation of the Government, receiving the endorsement of 32 states out of the 45, with but 13 in opposition.

Republican Achievements.
In view of this endorsement, it became pertinent and opportune to inquire, What has the Republican party done in the last four years of governmental control—in many respects the most remarkable and brilliant in the history of the party and country—to forfeit public confidence or create distrust in its capacity for future administration? Although some untoward and unforeseen conditions have beset the Republic during the last four years, yet these have been met and overcome with alacrity and courage, and the country has marched steadily onward in its matchless course of industrial triumphs. The wise and beneficent legislation of the Republican party during the long years of its ascendancy and administration of national affairs laid the foundation for the public weal so securely that no disquieting condition, not even a temporary panic, which necessarily touches the main-spring of all industrial life, could arrest the country's restlessness advance.

Since the last national Republican convention, four years ago, our population has increased from 81,182 millions to 87,122 millions, while 4 millions of immigrants from every quarter of the globe have found welcome to our shores and protection under our flag.

During the last four years our flocks and herds have increased in value from 2,998 million dollars to 4,331 millions.

The value of our farm products from 5,917 millions to 7,412 millions.

The output of coal from 314 million tons to 420 millions.

Our products of gold from 74 millions of dollars to 90 millions.

The accumulation in savings banks of 2,815 million dollars in 1903 was augmented to 3,495 millions in 1907.

The deposits in all banks in 1903, aggregating 9,553 million dollars, reached the fabulous sum of 13 billion dollars in 1907, an increase of 3,564 million dollars in four years.

Two millions of spindles in our cotton mills were added and the domestic cotton used in our factories in 1907 amounted to over 5 million bales, as against 3,224 million bales in 1903.

The importations of raw silk to supply our mills increased from a little over 15 million pounds in 1903 to nearly 19 million pounds in 1907.

In spite of the disquieting conditions incident to the regulation of rates on interstate railroads, 20 thousand miles of new track have been added in the past four years. The tonnage of vessels passing through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal has increased from 28 millions in 1903 to 44 millions in 1907.

The output of pig iron, the barometer of trade, in 1907, was 25,781,000 tons, as against a little over 18 millions tons in 1903, and our exports of iron and steel increased from \$96,642,000 in 1903 to \$181,531,000 in 1907.

The cotton fabrics wrought in American mills from our domestic fiber consumed in 1907, 3,924 million bales, while in 1903, they required more than 4 million.

Our exports of manufacturers advanced from 468 million dollars in 1903 to 740 millions in 1907.

Our imports of raw material for use in domestic manufacture increased from 330 million dollars in 1903 to 477 millions in 1907, while our exports in the calendar year of 1907 were nearly two million dollars, an increase of 30 per cent over those of four years ago.

The mills and factories temporarily closed by reason of financial disturbances are rapidly resuming operations, calling labor back to profitable employment.

The record of material activity in field and forest, factory and farm, mines and mills, during the last four years might be indefinitely extended, but this is quite sufficient to show the development and robust condition of our industrial life.

Executive Work.
The nine great Executive Departments of the government, through which the head of the nation speaks and acts, have advanced with steady and resolute steps within the sphere of their activities, presenting a record of achievements during the last four years of intelligent and progressive administration unexampled in the history of Government.

The Agriculture Department has continued its work in promoting the interest of farmers by diversifying their products; supplying new and valuable seeds and plants especially adapted to our climate and soil; eradicating diseases which infest and destroy animal and vegetable life; developing the best sugar industry from 40,000 to 150,000 tons, valued at 43 million dollars; enforcing the pure food law, enhancing the value of farm products; conserving the health of all our people; distributed during the year 1907 nearly 17 million bulletins, provided for over 2000 scientists to gather information for the benefit of agriculture; protected our forest reserves from the ravages of fire; converted the arid lands and waste places into fertile fields and blossoming gardens; extended our producing area for grains westward into the dry regions, so that nearly 50

million bushels a year are being grown in regions which have heretofore been unproductive, and in every way possible conserving the natural resources of the country for ourselves and the generations to come after us.

The Department of Commerce and Labor, organized in 1903, has been active and potential in extending our commerce and protecting our labor. It has dispatched messengers to foreign countries, particularly to South America and the Orient, to learn the needs and tastes of the people with a view of increasing our trade. The exports, which in 1903 aggregated 1,392 million dollars, will, it is estimated, in 1908, aggregate about 1,900 millions, showing an increase practically to every country. Its Bureau of Statistics has established a system of recording the internal commerce of the country, the Great Lakes and all important interior centers. Its Bureau of Manufacturers has brought about more intimate relations between the manufacturers of the United States and buyers abroad and, by bringing purchasers into closer touch with dealers, aided in the extension of foreign markets for our manufacturers.

It has co-operated in the beneficent work of arbitration to avert or terminate strikes and promote the interests of our laboring people. Congress has wisely co-operated with and supplemented the work of this Department by enacting a law for the better protection of seamen and to prevent their being induced to ship through false representations. It has provided for an investigation into the conditions of working women and children; it has amended and strengthened the law to prevent the importation of contract labor, and provided a plan for the further exclusion of that class of Asiatic immigration which enters into competition with American workmen. It has enacted a law limiting the hours of labor of employees engaged in railway train service and of railway telegraphers.

Work of Congress.
The Congress just closed re-enacted the law passed by the Fifty-ninth Congress to conform to the opinion of the Supreme Court, making common carriers liable for accidents to their employees engaged in interstate commerce. It has enacted a law for the further protection of the life of railroad employees in their hazardous employment. It has provided compensation for laborers and mechanics who may be injured in the service of the government, and making a provision for their families in the event of their being killed in the course of their employment. It has enacted a model child-labor law for the District of Columbia. It has directed a thorough investigation into the working conditions of the employees of the telegraph and telephone companies doing interstate business; and, in response to the urgent appeal from both capital and labor, Congress, before its adjournment, appropriated \$150,000 for an investigation into the cause of mine accidents, with a view of promoting the safety of workers in our mines.

It is within bounds to say that no previous sessions of Congress have displayed a more active or intelligent interest in the needs of the workers than the past three sessions. There has been heretofore in the same length of time been as much important and progressive legislation in the interests of this class of our fellow-citizens.

As to Land Frauds.
The work of the Department of the Interior has been prosecuted under the present administration with intelligence and vigor. During the past year over two million acres of coal lands have been restored to the public domain. During the last five years fences unlawfully closing public lands have been removed from 3,518,533 acres, and steps are now being taken to remove from such inclosures 7,470,000 other acres.

During the past five years \$516,501 have been collected for timber trespasses upon the public land, and judgments have been collected on claims compromised, yielding \$510,681.

During the last five years 782 fraudulent land entries have been canceled, restoring to the public domain 1,259,840 acres. From July 6, 1902, to May 1, 1908, deeds for 150 acres each have been granted to 275,333 homestead settlers on the public domain, covering 41,032,280 acres.

Reclamation Progress.
Since July 1, 1906, 171,947 original homestead and desert-land entries have been made, embracing 28,371,400 acres, carrying out the avowed policy of the President to prevent the monopoly of our public lands and place a family on every 160 acres. It is estimated by conservative engineers that the reclamation act will bring into cultivation and occupancy a quarter million acres of land now desert and uninhabitable, to be fashioned into farms for our people; and this vast area will be brought into cultivation without entailing the loss of a single dollar to the National Treasury, as the land reclaimed is assessed and the owner must return to the Treasury cost of reclamation.

Under this act the Government has constructed 1,881 miles of canals, 56 tunnels, and 611 miles of wagon roads into heretofore inaccessible regions, the expenditures in this work aggregating nearly \$1,000,000 per month. As a result of the operations of the Reclamation Service eight new towns have been established, 100 miles of branch railroads have been constructed, and 14,000 people have already taken up their residence in the desert.

Pension Bureau.
The work of a pension bureau has been brought up-to-date. The labor has increased, but the expense of administration during the last four years has decreased nearly \$70,000. The force has been reduced from 2,000 to 1,400 and yet the number

of certificates issued during the last twelve months has been greater than any previous twelve months since the Bureau was established nearly 400,000 having been issued during the past year.

The act of June 27, 1890, was the first disability law in the history of the world, granting a pension to soldiers and sailors because of their need of help, without requiring proof of disability incurred in service in the line of duty, and the act of February 6, 1907, granting pensions to all soldiers and sailors who served in the Civil War and in the Mexican War, are measures of justice and generosity unexampled in the annals of a grateful people. The total number of pensioners on the rolls is now slightly in excess of 950,000, and the average monthly paid out in pensions in a month is nearly a million dollars, and in 1907, \$138,155,412 were paid to pensioners.

Postal Affairs.
During the past four years the Post-Office Department has continued its beneficent work in the interest of all the people, until on the 1st of April, 1908, free rural delivery was in operation on 39,037 routes from 16,303 post-offices; complete rural service has been established in 793 counties, saving \$9,500,000 in the discontinuance of post-offices; and in carrying the blessings of the free delivery service to our rural population, and thus promoting our happiness and contentment of the people.

A measure providing for postal savings banks, recommended by the Postmaster-General, has secured the favorable action of the Senate Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, and will undoubtedly receive the favorable action of Congress at its next session. It is to be regretted that a measure to provide for the carrying of our mails to the Orient and the South American countries in American ships should have failed, but its passage in the near future is confidently expected. The confession of Secretary Root upon his return from the South American countries that "During the past summer I entered all the great ports of the southern continent and I saw only one ship, besides the cruiser that carried me, flying the American flag."

Further saying: "The best way to travel between the United States and South America is to go by way of Europe, crossing the Atlantic twice."

In the year ending June 30, 1905, there entered the port of Rio de Janeiro steamers and sailing vessels, 120 flying the flag of Austro-Hungary, 142 of Norway, 165 of Italy, 264 of Argentina, 349 of France, 657 of Germany, 1,785 of Great Britain, and only two steamers and seven sailing vessels from the United States, two of which were in distress. Not one American steamship runs to a South American port beyond the Caribbean.

Secretary Root concludes: "This woeful deficiency in the means to carry on and enlarge our South American trade is but a part of the general decline and feebleness of the American merchant marine, which has reduced us from carrying over 90 per cent of our export trade in our own ships to the carriage of 9 per cent of that trade and dependence upon foreign ship-owners for the carriage of 91 per cent."

This humiliating condition should stimulate the American people to renewed and determined effort to re-establish a merchant marine, until we are able to carry American mails and American merchandise under the American flag to every port of trade.

Army Reorganization.
The work of re-organizing and promoting the efficiency of the army has gone steadily forward until we have a military force not only sufficient to maintain peace within our borders, but capable of resisting any possible force that could be sent against us. The establishment of a General Staff of the army has made action by it more prompt and effective than ever before, and has served to give to the policy of improvement in the Army a prominent character.

The educational training of officers of the Army after graduation gives to our officers a higher training in military science and the practical needs of actual war, than the officers of any other army. By the division of the Army Corps into the Field and Coast Artillery the Army has been separated into two branches—the mobile army and that part needed for the maintenance of the coast defenses. Work upon the coast defenses has proceeded both upon the mainland and in the dependencies upon a well-devised scheme for their completion. The time is near at hand when we can rest secure that both our mainland coast and our dependencies will be proof against the sudden capture of any seaport in which the nation's flag is flying.

Most important progress has been made in the development of the National militia as an aid to the Regular Army of the United States. By well-directed legislation and by the activity of the proper bureaus of the War Department, for the first time in the history of the country adequate steps are being taken to bring about an approximation of armament, equipment, and discipline of the Militia to those of the Regular Army. The importance of this development for national defense can not be over-estimated.

The Medical Department has rendered most valuable service in stamping out yellow fever, without which it would have been impossible to construct the Panama canal. The Army has aided the stricken people of San Francisco, saving them from starvation and death due to the earthquake and fire, with which that city was visited.

Another and most remarkable instance of the efficiency of the army has been the work done by it during the year of its stay in Cuba as a force for the maintenance of the tranquillity of that island. Not a single report of any abuse by officer or man has reached the department during the entire time.

Colonial Possessions.
The management of our occupying possessions under Republican administration has been attended with remarkable success. Under American occupation and control the commerce of the island of Porto Rico, which in the most prosperous days of Spanish

rule aggregated but \$2,000,000, was, in 1907, \$56,000,000. The production of sugar has advanced from 109,000 tons to 204,000 tons, valued at \$15,000,000.

When we took possession of the island there was but one school building owned by the government. Now there are over 80, built and under construction, and the number of pupils in the public schools is 70,000. Peace and order prevail throughout the island, and a representative is accorded to the United States.

In the Philippine Islands the people have been given a legislative body, the full power of conducting their own municipal and provincial affairs, the establishment of their own tariff system, the direction of the postal service, and indeed, greater rights and powers than those possessed by any people subject to our sovereignty. A sound and reliable currency system has been established, schools so enlarged that the number of primary schools now aggregate between 3000 and 4000, with a total enrollment in March last of 479,978. Post-offices have been established throughout the archipelago, a free delivery service in the city of Manila, practically 10,000 miles of telegraph and cable lines are in operation, and several hundred miles of new railway are under construction or contract; while less than 10 per cent of the government employes and municipal officers are Americans, and of the police and constabulary force 93 per cent are Filipinos.

The work of civilizing and uplifting the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands has gone forward with remarkable progress. The president of the United States aptly summarizes the whole matter as follows:

"No great civilized power has ever managed with such wisdom and disinterestedness the affairs of a people committed by the accident of war to its hands. If we had followed the advice of the misguided persons who wished to turn the islands loose and let them suffer whatever fate might befall them, they would have already passed through a period of complete and bloody chaos, and would now undoubtedly be the possession of some other power which there is every reason to believe would not have done as we have done—that is, would not have striven to teach them how to govern themselves or to have developed them, as we have developed them, primarily in their own interests."

The Panama Canal.
The building of the Panama canal, the most colossal undertaking of the century, the successful completion of which is now assured, makes it more important to the United States than ever before that there shall be no hostile control of the route between either our great Atlantic and Pacific ports and the Isthmus. For that reason, it is of especial importance that the people inhabiting the islands and shores of the Caribbean sea shall maintain independent, peaceful and prosperous governments. The policy of the United States to aid them in maintaining such governments has been prosecuted with special success during the last four years.

Foreign Affairs.
The frightful disorder and bloodshed which had marked the annals of San Domingo for many years have been ended by an agreement with the United States taking the form of a treaty entered into with the approval of the senate, under which, by the simple appointment of an American agent to collect the Dominican customs revenues, and apply the surplus toward the payment of the Dominican debts, without landing a soldier or firing a shot, complete peace has been maintained for four years past, the commerce and industry of the island have revived, the revenues have doubled, and the nominal indebtedness of over \$4,000,000, which hung like a pall over the people, who had given up all attempts to pay either principal or interest, has been adjusted and settled at less than \$2,000,000, for which interest and sinking fund payments are completely assured by the revenues resulting from the new prosperity.

As a result of this policy, severely criticized at the time of its inauguration, but now generally commended, revolutions on the island have been impartially enforced, resulting in an increase of customs collected from \$1,842,200 in 1904 to \$3,428,612 for 1907, ending March 31, 1908. Out of \$9,793,923 collected in the last three years \$4,000,000 over and above the expenses of the government have been saved for the benefit of creditors.

Peace Conference.
With the active participation of the delegates of the United States, the second international peace conference at The Hague, in the summer of 1907, entered into agreements which, taken altogether, have been declared by high authority to constitute one of the greatest advances ever made toward the reasonable and peaceable regulation of international conduct. Twelve treaties agreed upon at that conference, all designed for reducing the probability or mitigating the horrors of war, have been approved by the senate and ratified by the president of the United States.

Important among these treaties was the agreement proposed and urged upon the conference by the United States under which all civilized powers agree not to use force for the collection of contract debts claimed by their citizens against other countries, so long as the alleged debtor seeks the protection of arbitration as to the justice and amount of the debt, or time and mode in which it ought to be paid. This agreement is a long step toward putting an end to that speculation on the necessity of weak and disordered countries, which relies for the enforcement of exorbitant and fraudulent claims upon the bullying and gunboats of the greater powers.

Relations With China.
The unriendly feelings among the people of China which grew out of the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law and led to the boycott of American goods have disappeared, and American trade in China has been restored to its natural course. The United States has secured the assent of all the nations having possessions in the Orient to a united effort with China to put an end to the

of opium in the Orient, and an international conference, under the leadership of the United States, has been agreed upon, to meet at Shanghai on the 1st of next January for the purpose of discussing and formulating an international agreement to prevent its production, sale and use.

Tariff Wars Averted.
Threatened tariff wars between the United States and Germany, and between the United States and France, have been averted by commercial agreements between the United States and each of those countries, made under the authority given to the president in the third section of the Dingley tariff act.

But the crowning act in this drama was that in which the president himself took the initiative, halted the armies of Russia and Japan, bringing about an honorable, and, it is to be hoped, an enduring peace.

Yet nothing has added so much to his just fame as his persistent and irrevocable refusal to break the unwritten law of the republic by refusing to accept a nomination for a third term. By this act of self-abnegation he places his name and fame in the secure keeping of history beside that of the immortal Washington. The work of this convention will soon be concluded. The platform will voice the dominant thought of the people, and the candidates nominated must stand upon it firm and erect. They must have the patriotism and sagacity of a Lincoln, the tenacity of a Grant, the wisdom and moderation of a McKinley and the courage of a Roosevelt. With such a platform and such candidates the issue cannot be in doubt. The Republican party confidently submits its record to the approving judgment of the American people, and upon its renewed declaration of faith, invokes continuance of public favor.

AT THE GRAND
Another sensational picture at the Grand tonight is "When Knights Were Bold," and it is 1000 feet long. As this is one of the latest pictures out it is sure to draw large crowds. The entire program will be found on another page. The 8-day clock will be given away on June 26th, and will be on exhibition tomorrow in Roberts Bros.' window, corner Eighth and Willamette streets. Performances are given each evening at 7:45 and 9 p. m., and all seats are 10 cents.

A Grand Family Medicine.
"It gives me pleasure to speak a good word for Electric Bitters," writes Frank Conlan of 436 Houston street, New York. "It's a grand family medicine for dyspepsia and liver complications, while for lame back and weak kidneys it cannot be too highly recommended." Electric Bitters regulate the digestive functions, purify the blood and impart renewed vigor and vitality to the weak and debilitated of both sexes. Sold under guarantee at W. A. Kuykendall's drug store, 50 cents.

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To Oregon Land Company, 412 Willamette street, does not employ hotel, restaurant or boarding house keepers to steer people into their office. Neither are they connected in any way with curbstone "workers" that disgust total strangers by approaching them on the streets. If you do not wish to pay two or three commissions, go to their office, where you will be treated on the square. If

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I hereby notify the public that I will not be held responsible for any bills not contracted by myself.
GEO. L. BEEBE.
1-19

WOOD SAWING
John M. F. Dixon, successor to W. E. Boddy. All wood sawed to gauge. For prompt service, phone Black 2312. Residence 324 High street, if Gasoline woodsaw

BILLMIRE BROTHERS
For all kinds of draying and express. House phone Red 2742; office, Black 6411.

COAL COAL!
Place your order for first class coal now. Williams Transfer Co., Phone Black 1141.

COW FEED.
Alfalfa meal, at Bailey's, Tenth and Willamette streets. Phone Red 1521.

Tying her bonnet under her chin, She tied her raven ringlets in; Then to the store she went with gloe, For Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. Linn Drug Company.

STERNBERG & HAIGHT.
Photos, stamps and post cards. General view work. Sixth street, between Willamette and Olive. If

FRESH CEMENT.
Fresh car best grade Portland cement just arrived. Price \$3.75 per barrel. Chambers Hdq Co.

If you can buy your watches, jewelry and optical goods of Watts just as cheap as at any other place, and get chances to draw one or more of those fine prizes, why not invest your money there?

Rogers Bros. 1847, silverware is sold cheapest at Watts.

Cocoanut meal, 2c per lb.

MOON & TINGLEY.
Cures dizzy spells, tired feelings, stomach and liver troubles. Keep you well all summer. That's what Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will do. Try it and you will always buy it. 35 cents, tea or tablets. Linn Drug Company.

Complete line of flags and hunting at Hill's Gun Store.
Phone Red 1421. McVay's Transfer.

Warner tuning piano. Leave orders at Morris' Music Store.

"Och Louie"

Meet me in Eugene, Oregon on

Saturday, June 20th 1908

and don't forget the Day and Date

Everybody is coming to

Eugenes

First Monthly

MARKET DAY

Horse Show Parade
Public Wedding (sure thing)
Band Concerts and
Grand Merchant's Bargain Day
Carnival

Bring in the whole family, all the kids and the hired girl.

WANTED

All the kids in Lane county to join in the Ragmuffin Brigade. A feature of the parade. \$5.00 in gold to the most comically dressed kid.

Come to town early, it's 10 times better than a circus.

Band Concerts in the morning.

The merchants who display Red Booster Cards will give the most amazing, the most astonishing, the most surprising BARGAINS ever heard of in the state of Oregon.

The one that shouts the loudest sells the most goods. It's fun from the start to the finish, and Dollars in your pockets. Help Boost and inaugurate the first Market Day.

No One Stay at Home
Come to Town Everybody

Saturday, June 20th

EUGENE, ORE.