

T REPLIES TO BRYAN'S LATE SPEECH

expressed the will of the people." "It is true," said Judge Taft, "that additional legislation is needed to perfect the machinery for enforcing the principles laid down by Mr. Roosevelt and declared in the remedial statutes already passed.

"The present congress," he added, "has re-enacted the employers' liability act, has strengthened the safety appliances act; has passed the government employees compensation act; has directed investigations into mine districts and has passed a model child labor bill. It has not amended the interstate commerce law so as to prevent over issue of stocks and bonds on interstate railroads, and it has not amended the anti-trust law as suggested by Mr. Roosevelt."

Great care, he said, would be required in the enactment of additional legislation, and the fact that the Democratic party has had but little recent experience in the responsibilities of power and but little training in actual legislation makes the party and its distinguished leader utterly oblivious of the necessity for care and caution in the enactment of statutes which are to accomplish changes in our social and business relations.

Mr. Taft reviewed the record of the Democratic party from the time of the last Democratic administration in 1903.

During this administration," he said, "it repealed the McKinley tariff bill passed in 1890 and enacted the Gorman-Wilson tariff bill of 1893. With the prospect of a Democratic tariff for revenue and under the operation of the Gorman-Wilson bill subsequently passed, a period of industrial depression set in which continued during the next presidential campaign of 1896.

"As soon as the Republican party came into power in 1897," he said, "it repealed the Gorman-Wilson tariff bill and enacted the present Dingley tariff bill and with the assurance of an honest monetary standard confidence was restored and a period of business expansion and prosperity followed to an extent never before known in the history of the world."

Preceding Taft, Congressman Stump said in answer to the same question that in Virginia, under the existing laws, sixty per cent of the white and ninety per cent of the colored population were disfranchised from voting, having no voice in the government of the state and nation, and inquired, referring to Bryan, "Can he call this the rule of the people?"

Taft was surrounded by thousands of people during his address, which was delivered at the ball park.

EUGENE CHAFIN TO MAKE SPEECHES IN OREGON

Portland, Aug. 21.—It was announced today that Eugene Chafin, prohibition candidate for president, will speak in Oregon as follows:

On the morning of September 4, Newberg; afternoon, McMinnville, evening at Portland.

September 5 at Woodburn in the morning; Salem in the afternoon; Albany in the evening.

September 6, Eugene in the morning; Hesseburg in the evening.

September 7, Medford in the morning; Ashland in the afternoon, leaving at 4:45 o'clock for California.

GIRL STRUCK BY LARGE STONE

Los Angeles, Aug. 21.—Joseph Bobbs, chauffeur, was killed, Mrs. Francis Wilson, Mrs. Gladys Pierce, L. M. Ford and Charles Keene injured, when the wheel of an automobile in which they were riding collapsed. Explosion and fire followed the breaking down of the machine.

GOVERNMENT'S PETITION FOR REHEARING IN STANDARD OIL CASE FILED IN COURT TODAY

Chicago, Aug. 21.—The government's petition for a re-hearing by the United States court of appeals of the case against the Standard Oil Company, of Indiana, was filed today, and represents, it is authoritatively stated, the administration's attempt to save the Elkins act and the interstate commerce law from becoming futile.

The filing of the petition was marked by the appearance of Attorney-General Bonaparte in the case as well as of Frank B. Kellogg, who is special assistant to the attorney-general. The petition is also signed by Edwin W. Sims, United States district attorney at Chicago, and Special Assistant James H. Wilkerson, both of whom presented the government's side in the original hearing before Judge Landis, who administered the famous fine of \$29,240,000 against the defendants.

Synopsis of Petition

The government presents its petition in accordance with the rule of the court.

The indictment in the case was for a violation of the Elkins Act of February 19th, 1903, making it a crime to accept a concession whereby any property is transported in interstate commerce at less than the published and filed rate.

It was proved at the trial that the Chicago & Alton Railway Company transported to East St. Louis, Illinois, and St. Louis, Missouri, 1492 carloads of oil.

In all dealings between shipper and distinct transaction, and handled as a distinct transaction, and handled as a distinct piece of business.

The published and filed rates of this business were eighteen cents per one hundred pounds to East St. Louis and nineteen and one-half cents to St. Louis. The Standard Oil Company actually settled on the basis of 14 cents to East St. Louis and seven and a half cents to St. Louis.

These facts are admitted.

The Standard Oil Company interposed the claim in defense that the Elkins act was unconstitutional, that the tariffs had not been posted in two public places at the stations and interposed many technical defenses.

On but a single point involved in the trial up to the return of the verdict of guilty are the rulings of the trial judge criticized by the court of appeals. In all other particulars his rulings are sustained.

The point on which the trial judge is reversed by the court of appeals relates to his rulings on evidence and his charge to the jury with reference



CHARLES J. BONAPARTE.

Attorney-General of the United States who appeared in court on behalf of the petition for rehearing of the Standard Oil case.

the shipper actually knew what the lawful published and filed rate was.

The government contends that this is an impossible rule, that it is contrary to the purpose of the Elkins act; that it is contrary to the general rule applicable in criminal cases; that put into effect it would make of the interstate commerce act "a mere will of the wisp of legislation, a phantom statute, destitute of strength or substance."

The government contends that in the petition the court of appeals has misstated not only the record as to what evidence was admitted, but has also misstated the construction which the trial judge placed upon the statute, and that for this reason there should be a thorough re-argument upon the only proposition as to which the ruling of the trial judge up to the verdict of guilty, is reversed.

The government contends that an examination of the record will show that the court did not rule out the testimony tending to show want of knowledge, but that on the contrary all proper evidence tending to show that the defendant was ignorant of the facts with reference to the legal rate was admitted for the consideration of the jury, and that there was ample evidence to show that the defendant did know what the legal rate was.

In other words, the government contends vigorously and with references to the record that the reversal of the case, so far as the ruling of the trial judge with reference to ignorance on the part of the shipper as a defense is concerned, is based upon a misstatement by the court of the record in the case as to the admission of evidence and how he really charged the jury.

The government strenuously contends that the effect of the construction of the statute announced by the court of appeals is to nullify the interstate commerce act so far as shippers are concerned; to make its enforcement impossible, and to plunge the country again into the deplorable condition of railroad discriminations and favoritism which existed prior to its passage.

The government contends that the court of appeals has no right to place this construction upon the statute in the face of the fact that the very question involved in this case has been expressly left open by the Supreme court in the Armour Packing Company case, recently decided by that court. The precise question involved in this case was stated by the Supreme court in that

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Eugene's Busiest Store The Mail Order House of Lane County

1908-09 Suit Styles

Suit Department is like every other department of our store, which in magnitude and variety of goods displayed has no counterpart in Eugene. We are bringing new fall 1908 suits that are distinctive, beautiful as well as practical. We were never so confident concerning a fall assemblage of ready to wear suits. We never opened the season with such a large stock and never so RICH IN STYLE AND VALUE FOR THE PRICE. We have always been leaders and this season places us much farther in advance. The high quality of our merchandise, the low CASH PRICES which always "beats credit" explains our success. Suits arriving daily by express ranging in price from \$16 to \$60

Dress Goods Nearly all Sold at our lawns, batistes and all other materials closed out at 1/2-price	Long or Short Kimonos At a Make-Room Price Every garment reduced.	Wash Dresses Closing Out at 1/2 Jacket suits and shirt waist suits, some pique, others of India Linon, all at 1/2-price
10c lawn 5c 20c lawn 10c	\$1.25 long or short kimonos, make-room price, each 85c	\$10.00 suits \$5.00 \$3.75 suits \$1.88
Upper Sale Contin'd	Mercerized Gingham	Pure Linen Suiting
Upper dresses of black and white, blue, and white calico and percale, all now.	25c mercerized gingham, blue, brown and light checks. Make-room price	35c 36-inches wide linen suiting, blue or lavender.
Quality now \$1 \$1.50 quality \$1.25 \$1.75 quality now \$1.50	18 cents	The yard 27c
Zepphr Gingham	Linen Finished Suiting	Lisle Gloves
Zepphr gingham, all colors. (See window)	36 inches wide, white only	75c long lisle gloves, 12-button length, 55c \$1 long lisle gloves, 16-button length, 85c \$1.35 long lisle gloves, 16-button length, \$1
The yard 12 1/2c	The yard 15c	

New Fall Dress Goods Are Now Ready New weaves, new colorings, plain, fancy and the invisible which Dame Fashion has decreed the most popular, are here ready for your selection. The best are sure to be first. The assortment is complete.

Seen in the Clothing Department

Two-piece suits for men, light-weight warm days, dark or light colors. Prices \$4.50 to \$15.00. They are \$7.50 for one-half \$2.25 to \$3.50

Men's Work Shirts and Sox

50c
25c

Latest of the Latest Newest of the New

We call your attention to the full line of "Dutchess Trousers" now on display. Fresh from the factory. No used-to-be or has-beens.

New, snappy up-to-date stylish goods and every pair backed by the guaranteed guarantee.

10c a Button; \$1 a Zip



BEST HATS

35 and 45c

Prices 25 Cents

Hampton Bros.

538-564 Willamette St.

WHERE CASH BEATS CREDIT

BRUTAL DEED OF RUSSIAN TERRORIST GANG

St. Petersburg, Aug. 21.—The revolutionists at Yurlovka, in revenge on a Jewish family named Edelstein, threw two bombs through the window and opened fire with revolvers, killing the father, daughter, a woman guest and her child. The mother, son and two grandsons and a son-in-law were wounded. The bodies then summoned aid and had the wounded taken to the hospital.

After a couple of hours the revolutionists marched to the hospital, overpowered the nurses and guards and shot the mother and son to death.

PRESIDENT OF STATE UNIVERSITY WEDS MRS. CHURCH

St. Paul, Aug. 21.—Otto Sorenson, president of the Western Express Company, was killed yesterday in his car at Buderlin, N. D., probably by trample, after a terrific struggle. The string box was not touched.

Later it was ascertained that Sorenson had fallen from the train and was killed.

ALLEGED RIOTER INDICTED UPON SEVERAL COUNTS

Springfield, Aug. 21.—Military rule ceased in Springfield today. The military force being reduced to one regiment, and the task of preserving order was turned over to the civil authorities. The sheriff increased the number of his deputies and the police force is reinforced by special policemen.

The grand jury challenges its inquiry, Abraham Bayler being indicted yesterday on six counts. He stands formally accused of murder, mail-carrying, assault and riot.

The city was again inflamed last night by the report that Rella Keyes, the 17-year-old boy who testified before the grand jury in the case of the assault on Mrs. Hallum, had been shot by friends of George Richardson, the accused negro. Before the rumor had time to spread far, however, it was learned that the shooting was accidental, the wound having been inflicted by a friend of Keyes. The boy may not live, because of the excitement caused by the rumor, extra precautions were taken by the military to prevent the gathering of crowds.

SYDNEY ENTERTAINS AMERICAN SAILORS

Sydney, Aug. 21.—Following the official landing of the American visitors today and public reception by the city, the harbor and shipping are brilliantly illuminated this evening. The governor of New South Wales, Sir Henry Hawson, gave an official dinner in honor of the 4500 men of the fleet, and the entertainment will be continued throughout the officers' call on the arrival of the fleet.

EXPRESS MESSENGER FALLS FROM TRAIN

St. Paul, Aug. 21.—Otto Sorenson, express messenger of the Western Express Company, was killed yesterday in his car at Buderlin, N. D., probably by trample, after a terrific struggle. The string box was not touched.

Later it was ascertained that Sorenson had fallen from the train and was killed.

GOVERNOR HUGHES SURE OF NOMINATION

St. Paul, Aug. 21.—The news that Governor Hughes is sure of nomination for the United States Senate is being received with great interest here. Five thousand people are in town from distant points to hear his speech.