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THE CAIRO BULLETIN.

WHEN A WOMAN becomes a convert to the ad reading habit, her home, her wardrobe, her finances will all show it—and all of them show improvements.

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CAIRO, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1907.

ESTABLISHED IN 1868.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT GORGEOUSLY RECEIVED MOST IMPRESSIVE EVENT IN CAIRO HISTORY

UNEQUIVOCALLY PLEDGED HIMSELF TO IMPROVEMENT OF WATEWAYS

Wants Inlet From Cairo To Pittsburg, Also Stronger Navy—Important Meeting on Boat Enroute From St. Louis

The steamer Mississippi which carried the president and his immediate party touched the wharfboat at 9 o'clock amidst a deafening chorus of whistles and a salute by the Danville battery whose guns were stationed on a barge anchored in midstream opposite Second street. The fleet which accompanied the president's boat at Cairo, the Col. McKenzie, the Alton, the Cape Girardeau, Tennessee, David Swan, Chester, Annie Russell, Belle of Calhoun. These all headed before the wharfboat. The Governor, John N. Macomb, Golden Rod, Cove, Fred Hartweg, Dick Fowler, John S. Hopkins, Kelle, Dunbar, and several other boats were in port, anchored above the wharfboat; while several towboats lay across the river and below the city.

Little time was lost in the landing. The president emerged from the wharfboat entrance, walking briskly, accompanied by Secretary Loeb, Mayor Parsons, Congressman Smith and others. He stepped into the carriage waiting for him and stood up hat raised, facing the Fourth Regiment drawn up with presented arms, and the great multitude of people lining the top of the levee. The people seemed to be struck to silence for their was little applause, although their presence waiting for hours to see him, was sufficient proof of interest. Half way up the levee slope the president alighted in his carriage and raised his hat in response to applause from the spectators. The march to the park was without incident. It was splendidly managed. The Champaign Military band and Fourth Regiment leading the way, followed by the carriages, in the order with the occupants given in a more detailed story elsewhere in this paper.

At the Park.
At the park a great mass of humanity were assembled and the applause was generous for all the speakers. The set speeches are given elsewhere, but the president made some references which were extemporaneous and which are important.

"I have," he said, long felt that the nation must undertake the improvement of the great highway of the Mississippi Valley, but my observation on this trip has had the effect of making

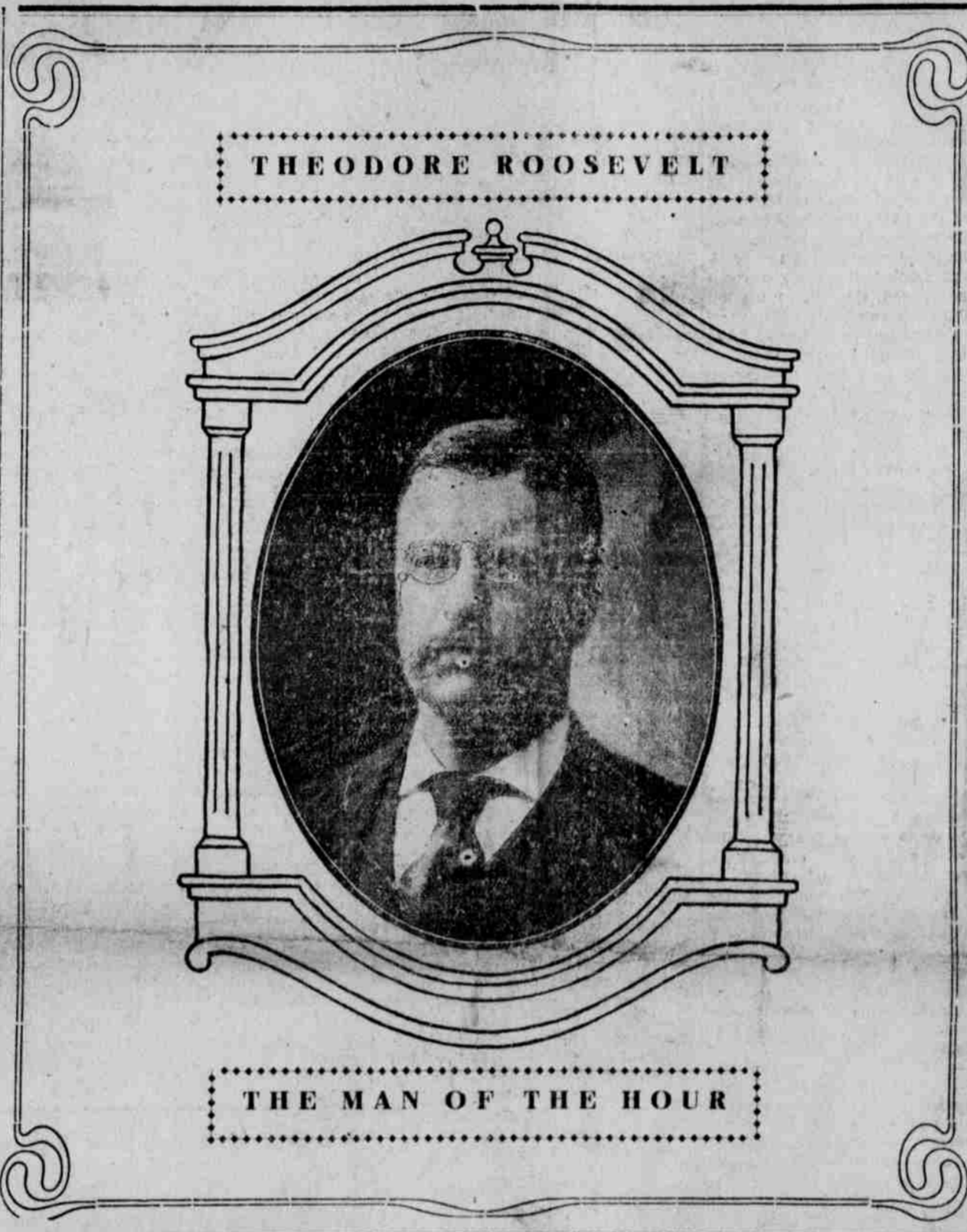
me much more ardent than I was. He again pointed out the fact that the undertaking is one of huge proportions and emphasized the necessity of the work free from all taint of jobbery, folly and extravagance. He reiterated his conviction that "there should be a leap of the sea coast from the Gulf of the Great Lakes," and he added the conviction that "there must be an inlet from Cairo to Pittsburg." He said that he found no difficulty in endorsing the plan of giving material aid to this work because of its interstate character. He considered the canalization of the Mississippi and its tributaries of importance to every section.

Ancestry Half Southern.
The president also took advantage of the opportunity to refer to the fact that his mother had been a southern woman. "My ancestry is therefore half southern and I should be ashamed of myself if I were not as much the president of the southern as of the northern states," he said, adding as if aside, "and I also want you to know that I consider myself a middleling, good western man."

Favors Children.
He spoke approvingly of the presence of children. "I believe in the babies," he said, "it is a good stock and I want it kept up."

Wants Strong Navy.
The president also added considerably to his prepared speech on the necessity for a strong navy, dwelling especially on the unwisdom of boasting without being prepared for the emergency that boasting may provoke. "The stronger the navy," he said, "the blander the feeling of other nations toward us; a strong navy is a provocative of peace." In the course of his speech he declared that he had no patience with people who lay all the evils of the day at the door of the politician because, he said, the politicians will do whatever the people make them do or will let them do, hence the responsibility is with the public after all.

Down From St. Louis.
He retired about midnight the night before and there was nothing to disturb his rest except two or three demonstrations. At Grand Tower



THEODORE ROOSEVELT

THE MAN OF THE HOUR

there was a display of fireworks as the boats passed. Quiet as was the after half of the night for the country's chief executive, the first portion was fully occupied. He was the guest at dinner on the steamer Alton of the Business Men's League of St. Louis, and with that entertainment and speech making and conversation that followed the dinner his time up to almost 12 o'clock was fully taken up. The dinner was regarded by all as an event of rare occurrence, and when the president had said his final farewell not a few were heard to remark that it would become historical. The important feature was the fact that the scheme of a ship canal from the Gulf to the lakes received an impetus which all believe will do much toward insuring the earnest pressing of that enterprise. The occasion was also notable in that, in addition to the president it was attended by no fewer than fifteen governors, the members of the Inland Waterways commission, and several representatives of the business world of St. Louis. The governors in attendance were Com. of Alabama, Broadhead of Florida, Deneen of Illinois, Cummings of Iowa, Hoch of Kansas, Blanchard of Louisiana, Folk of Missouri, Sheldon of Nebraska, Curry of New Mexico, Burke of North Dakota, Franz of Oklahoma, Chamberlain of Oregon, Crawford of South Dakota, Davidson of Wisconsin, Brooks of Wyoming, and Governor-Elect Noel of Mississippi. The dinner was presided over by President Smith of the Business Men's League and President Roosevelt was the principal speaker. He requested that his speech be not reported but commented that the statement might be made that he had announced unequivocally his endorsement of the general principle involved in the scheme for the creation of a ship canal up the river to the great lakes. As he stated the case he would have a loop in the Gulf at New Orleans that would practically create an arm of that body of water to the lakes. At the same time he was great careful to say that he would not give his assent to any particular scheme of improvement. He also pointed out many of the obstacles in the way of carrying into effect any plan of such vast proportions and involving so much expense, and while promising all the assistance he could give he told his hearers that the only way to make success certain was to so thoroughly prepare themselves as to render their arguments unanswer-

able. The speech was greeted with prolonged applause and this endorsement took the shape of words when Governors Folk, Deneen and Blanchard spoke. All of them pledged their utmost efforts in furtherance of the enterprise. While the dinner was in progress the president was presented with an oil painting of a section of the Mississippi river, under present conditions, and the companion piece to represent conditions after the completion of the waterway as promised for the future.

SCIENTISTS FIND A NEW WHEAT
REMARKABLE OUTCOME OF EXPERIMENTS OF LONDONERS MAY RESULT IN THE REVOLUTIONIZING OF FARMING.
London, Oct. 3.—A discovery that may ultimately revolutionize farming is announced by a group of Cambridge scientists. Very careful experiments have been made during the last eight years in testing and crossing the qualities both of plants and animals. The immediate result of the Cambridge experiments has been to create varieties of wheat and barley which will surpass the quality even of Manitoba hard grain, and increase the value of English grain by 10 per cent or more. Professor Middleton, Professor Wood and B. H. Biffen during the last eight years have been conducting the experiments at the Cambridge University experimental farm at Impington. All the known varieties of wheat throughout the world were collected together and grown on a small scale. As was only to be expected, the majority absolutely refused to be acclimated, but a few showed a disposition to be kinder. Eventually a few hopeful varieties were selected for such characteristics as resistance to the attacks of rust, good cropping capacity, fine milling quality, stiff straw, and such like, and were crossed with British wheats with the idea of combining all these good qualities in one variety. By the careful application of the recently discovered Mendelian laws a number of new varieties have been produced and have been "fixed." Passing through various trials, they were eventually submitted to the tests of miller and baker, with the most satisfactory results. The department is meeting with similar success in an attempt to breed similar wheats which shall be resistant to the attacks of the deadly yellow rust, and barleys which shall be a great improvement on those at present grown in this country.

CONDITIONS WERE MOST IDEAL; PATRIOTIC FEELING RAN HIGH

President's Bearing Won Hearts Of Assembled Multitude—School Children Presented Flowers—On To Memphis

Fortune was propitious with its smiles upon Cairo yesterday, the red-letter day of the city's entire history when President Roosevelt, one of the best chief executives the United States has known, honored the city by a visit accompanied by many other noted men, governors of the states and congressmen. Fears of a rainy day were dispelled when Cairoites awoke from their beds and looked out to see only a few scattering clouds. Then every household was astir, bright and early to get ready to greet the president. By 9 o'clock the streets were thronged and through all the corners of the city were carried out to the center of the arrangements, good order prevailed. Chief of Police Egan reports that there were few cases of subsidence.

Cairo's greeting to President Roosevelt was in every sense dignified and impressive. Nothing more thrilling can be imagined than was the view gained from the wharfboat, as the President in his carriage followed by the other distinguished members of his party drove up the slope of Ohio levee, the Fourth Regiment Illinois National Guard in command in chief. The spirit of patriotism ran high and to all thinking people the occasion was fraught with deep and lasting sentiment.

That the ceremonies of the day were executed to the slightest detail is a matter of congratulation to all concerned and citizens of Cairo whose efforts had been put forth for the success of the day have cause to be entirely pleased.

Roosevelt won the people by his personality which is magnetic to a degree. His enthusiasm, his impulsive spontaneity, his heartiness, are irresistible and it is these qualities that have made him an idol of the people irrespective of party.

Presentation to Roosevelt.
A pretty incident of the day was the presentation of a large basket of beautiful flowers to President Roosevelt by the pupils of the St. Patrick's school. As the parade passed the church at Ninth street and Washington avenue, Little Loretta Feith, who had been chosen to make the presentation, accompanied by Myra May Bills, Gladys Freeman, Katharine Armstrong and Helen Payne advanced

toward the president's carriage, bearing the flowers. The president directed the coachman to stop and the child handed the basket to him, quickly turning to leave, but the latter called her back and shook hands with her, thanking her for the gift. On the return of the president to the wharf, the flowers were carefully taken on board the Str. Mississippi and placed in the center of President Roosevelt's table in the cabin, showing his great appreciation of the souvenir. Attached to the basket was a broad, white satin ribbon bearing the inscription from St. Patrick's school in gold letters.

Governors On Steamer Alton.
The governors on board the steamer Alton were as follows: Hon. Newton C. Blanchard, governor of Louisiana; Hon. George L. Sheldon, governor of Nebraska; Hon. N. B. Broward, governor of Florida; Hon. John A. Johnson, governor of Minnesota; Hon. X. O. Pindall, acting governor of Arkansas; Hon. Joseph W. Folk, governor of Missouri; Hon. P. J. Hanley, governor of Iowa; Hon. Edward W. Hoch, governor of Kansas; Hon. Albert P. Reclam, Illinois National Guard; Hon. Bryant B. Brooks, governor of Wyoming; Hon. G. W. Chamberlain, governor of Oregon; Hon. E. B. Coker, governor of Alabama; Hon. J. O. Davidson, governor of Wisconsin; Hon. Joseph K. Toole, governor of Montana; Hon. T. M. Campbell, governor of Texas; Hon. Frank Prouty, governor of Oklahoma; Hon. John Burke, governor of North Dakota; Hon. C. L. Crawford, governor of South Dakota; Hon. Charles S. Deneen, governor of Illinois; Geo. Knebel, governor of Mississippi; Hon. M. M. P. Patterson, governor of Tennessee, and others.

Congressmen On the Tennessee.
On the Tennessee were the following congressmen: Senator J. B. Frazier of Tennessee; Representatives Rufus Harty, Corsicana, Tex.; H. M. Coudrey, St. Louis; H. S. Caulfield, St. Louis; Richard Bartholdt, St. Louis; W. H. Andrews, New Mexico; William B. 52 Kinley, Illinois; J. L. Burnett, Gadsden, Ala.; William Richardson, Huntsville, Ala.; John W. Gaines, Nashville, Tenn.; Maria F. Madden, Chicago; E. W. Shackelford, Jefferson City; William Lorimer, and others.



GEORGE PARSONS
Mayor of Cairo.

BIDS TO SUPPLY BATTLE SHIPS
SIX MILLION POUNDS CONSISTING OF ALL MANNER OF ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.
Washington, Oct. 3.—Bids for supplies for Admiral Evans' battleship fleet on its coming trip to the Pacific coast were opened today. The amount asked for approximately six million pounds, made up perhaps of two different kinds of articles of food besides quantities of fruit extracts, eggs and table delicacies are to be delivered at the Brooklyn navy yard.



CHAS. S. DENEEN.
Governor of Illinois.



GEO. W. SMITH,
Congressman 25th Illinois District.