

THE JOURNAL

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That country is the richest which nourishes the greatest number of noble and happy human beings; that man is the richest who, having perfected the functions of his own life to the utmost, has also the widest helpful influence, both personal and by means of his possessions, over the lives of others.—John Ruskin.

A DISCORDANT NOTE

HERE IS A regrettable note in Mr. Taft's speeches. It is a disappointing feature in his candidacy. Mr. Roosevelt had prejudiced us all in Mr. Taft's favor. We had all expected him to be an ideal candidate. He seemed a possible if not a probable nominee, and it looked for once that the candidate of both great parties were to be unequivocally on the side of the people in that great struggle which Mr. Roosevelt in his Providencetown speech declared to be a struggle between a few over-rich men and the masses of the people.

But, in his Portland speech, Mr. Taft declared that there are combinations that are good, and combinations that are bad. At Denver, he said, "There are good trusts, and there are bad trusts." These are the very expressions that Mark Hanna used in 1896. They are the identical language of Mr. Hanna in the campaign of 1900. They are the very words that were the shibboleth of a campaign that ushered in the worst trust-ridden, and trust-dominated administration this country ever saw. Whether by design or accident, they are words to placate the trusts interests, and secure their contributions and support in the campaign. It is a means for securing favors from them that Mr. Taft will have to reciprocate, should he be elected president. It was the means by which Mr. Hanna secured their support, and gathered from them the greatest corruption fund ever used in this country.

What Mr. Taft's words, in actual practice, mean is, that all trusts are good, and none bad. The truth is that no trust is good. A trust is a trust, and nothing else. It is a combination to corner a product and fix the price. The fact that it combines is prima facie evidence that monopoly of a product, and control of the market is sought. Every monopoly does this, because it is human nature to do it. Once in possession of power, a corporation or a man will use it. Give a child a gun and it is never satisfied until the weapon has been discharged. It has been so from the beginning, and it will be so forever. Mr. Taft knows that a trust is nothing else but a trust, and that it cannot in the nature of things be anything but evil in effect. The Republicans of Oregon know it, and oppose trusts. Knowing this, it is difficult to see how they can go to the national convention and quadruple their views with Mr. Taft's professions.

FIFTH IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

THE NUMBER of fairs, conventions and congresses increase yearly, and have already become so numerous in Oregon, not to speak of those in adjacent states, that but comparatively few people from Portland can attend many or more than one or two of them, and a Portland newspaper, though one for all Oregon as much as for this city, cannot give to each the attention and space which locally it seems to deserve.

Perhaps with the exception of the state fair, no such occasion as we have mentioned will be more interesting and important than the fifth annual meeting of the Oregon irrigation congress that assembles today in Grants Pass. While a state affair, it will be particularly a southern Oregon affair of especial interest to Josephine, Jackson and Douglas counties, and more especially to the two former, in which lies the famous Rogue River valley. We forbear to expatiate here on the immense value of irrigation in different parts of the state, and in that section in particular; this subject has been very fully discussed, and will be gone over again various times this week in Grants Pass, and

is pretty well understood by progressive farmers and horticulturists; suffice it to say that every recurring event of this kind should be of much interest and importance, both as showing what has been accomplished and how best to obtain better and larger results.

Southern Oregon, speaking particularly of the Rogue and Umpqua valleys, is a region in a class by itself. There is none just like it, in some respects none equal to it, in the country or on the continent. Its climate is almost perfect; its soil is extremely rich and especially adapted to certain fruits, of which the superior if the equal is not produced in the world. The surrounding mountains furnish inexhaustible supplies of water for power as well as for irrigation and for other uses, and of timber, and much pasture, and are rich in minerals. Altogether, we know of no choicer region in the land.

Yet, as always, nature did not do quite everything. One "drawback" of that region is its distance from markets for its surplus products and high transportation rates. Yet in spite of this difficulty, which will be in a large measure gradually overcome, fruit raising, poultry raising, and in a less degree hops and livestock, are very profitable if scientifically carried on. Another need, though not in all parts of that region an absolute necessity, is irrigation. A good deal of private irrigation is already done, but a great deal more could be done very profitably, and should be done.

It is to discuss irrigation and allied subjects that this congress is being held. It will be well attended, and will be addressed by many practical and expert irrigationists and developers. The meeting ought to give an uplift to irrigation and other forms of development throughout the state, and in southern Oregon in particular. With its amazingly fine fruit lands, its immense water power, its superb climate, its manifold advantages and attractions, southern Oregon ought to achieve world-wide fame not only as the "Italy of Oregon," but as the Paradise of America.

DISAGREEING DECISIONS.

TWO DECISIONS of importance to the state of Oregon—counting several decisions of like character and on the same points—as one—were rendered by the supreme court of the state last week, and in both of them decisions of the circuit court—of three circuit court judges were reversed. These circuit court judges, says the supreme court—one of whose judges in each case did not sit—did not properly construe the law. In one case the circuit court sustained a law; the higher court declared it void. In the other case the circuit court held that a law had not been sufficiently complied with; the appellate court says it was. And so it goes, with many cases.

We are not mentioning these decisions, very disappointing to many and pleasing to some (a circumstance which the courts are supposed properly not to consider) for the purpose of finding any fault with them, or with either class of courts, or with the system, but only to remark how unscientific, uncertain and disappointing thing "the law" is. Technically, substantially, for all practical purposes, the higher court is the wiser court; indeed, is allwise. Circuit courts may be mistaken, and in fact are, nearly half the time; the supreme court never; for there must be an end somewhere; from some tribunal must come final judgment, and we all bow to the decision of the highest court without protest, like citizens bound to obey the laws as this court interprets them. Yet as submissive private laymen, we may reflect that perhaps in some cases the lower court judges were, as a matter of fact, as wise and as near right as their judicial superiors, and that if we had a still higher court there might also be further reversals.

In a word, there is, as an abstract, actual proposition, no final judgment in the whole realm of legal lore, or judicature to be ascertained or come at. If two men had all the legal lore of 2,000 years stored up in their minds and at command, they would disagree on many a simple case that would be presented to them. Lawyers, and ministers, as well as doctors, disagree, and will, "until that which is perfect is come."

THIRD-TERM TALK ABATING.

TALK OF A THIRD TERM, or a "second elective term," for President Roosevelt, seems to be dying out—or it is reported to be so back east. And we hear less of it hereabouts than we did awhile back. There is no doubt that a very large proportion of Republicans, probably a large majority, would like to see Roosevelt president for another term, and would enthusiastically help make him so if he would consent to become a candi-

date; but it seems to be becoming more generally recognized that this will be impracticable, impossible, because of the president's firm, plain, positive refusal, repeatedly uttered. Already other candidates, relying upon this refusal in advance, are in the field, and one of them, it is reported and generally supposed, has and will have Roosevelt's support. Under such circumstances the president could not yield, or we are obliged to believe that he would not yield "under any circumstances" was his own phrase—the clamor for his renomination.

Public men and political observers are quite generally taking this view now. Even the junior senator from Oregon has not issued one of his appeals for some little time. He may continue them, but we doubt whether by next spring, when delegates to the next national convention are elected, a "Roosevelt only, first, last, and all the time" cry will carry a convention in Oregon or elsewhere by storm. What effect this sentiment of agreement with Roosevelt's reiterated desire and purpose will have on the junior senator's reported design to head a nobody-but-Roosevelt delegation we do not know, nor is it a matter of much present public concern—though it may develop into an interesting episode later.

THE DIFFERENCE.

SENATOR FULTON in his Corvallis speech said that while he expected that as a rule the choice of the people for United States senator would also be the choice of the legislature, he would not take it upon himself to advise candidates for the legislature as to subscribing to Statement No. 1. Everybody knows what the senator meant; that "as a rule" the people would choose a senator of the same party as the majority of the legislature in which case it might turn out all right to be bound by statement No. 1; but if there should be an exception, if the people should choose a Republican/legislature and a Democratic senator, or vice versa, then the legislature should not be bound by the people's choice.

But without any reference to or consideration of party or persons, The Journal insists that there should be no exceptions to the rule, that the people's will should be obeyed in the matter of United States senator as well as in the cases of representatives in congress, governor, and other offices. To call up the constitution is mere quibbling; when the legislature elects the choice of the people it conforms to the letter of the constitution just as completely as if it chose somebody contrary to the will of the people. The whole question involved in statement No. 1 as a vital part of the primary law is: shall the legislature, chosen to do the people's will, obey them in a specifically declared and decided case, one settled by them at the polls?

Senator Fulton says he expects this will usually happen, as a coincidence; we say it should happen surely and beyond question, as a matter of high right and principle. Let the people rule. Let their servants obey.

The latest Oregon man to be killed for a deer met his fate along Whiskey Creek, over in Coos county, though this may be only coincidental; the fluid in the creek is not supposed to be whiskey. But if it were, it could scarcely have made a more criminal idiot of a man than this fellow who shot a companion for a deer. We think a few fools of this particular sort at hard labor in the penitentiary for a few years would be a valuable object lesson.

It must be the silly season sure enough in a certain news-mongering shop, when the report is sent out at tiresome length and with painful padding, that Harriman, Ryan, Belmont, Morgan and other high financiers were conspiring to bring out Hearst as a candidate for president. In order to beat Taft or somebody else. If this sort of rubbish is beginning to appear now, what degree of rot will emanate from the same source by next spring?

High society French people have devised a new and highly exciting (and for them) intellectual sport, that of racing cockroaches. This, we suppose, will be immediately adopted at Long Branch and Newport, though perhaps the idea could be enlarged upon by employing other species of parasites, really much akin to the biped sport makers—fleas and bedbugs, for instance.

It looks as if our central and southeastern Oregon newspaper friends will have to build those railroads after all; their friend Harriman gives them but scant encouragement.

The Play

A new theatrical star has risen in the firmament and last night those who went to the Marquam to hear the Californians sing the old sweet songs of "The Bohemian Girl" took delight in the discovery of the new stellar light. It is a small star, a tiny one but bright and fresh from the great realm of the hitherto unknown—little Miss Jane Estelle Beamer, aged two years and seven months.

Last night in the first act the little lady took the part of Arline, the daughter of the count. With the unconscious naturalness of babyhood she went through the little lines she had been taught and when she left the stage her mother, who sat next to her playhouse father she forgot the year-worn "papa, papa," and said "dad, dad." To the audience however, those that knew and those that did not, the interpretation of the old part was most satisfactory.

Half an opera had no discredit cast upon it last night by its presentation at the hands of the Californians. The songs beloved by the public, sang her over and which have been sung by those who never heard of "The Bohemian Girl" were given full weight and measure by the members of the young company opening its second week at the Marquam. "When You'll Remember Me," as Richie Ling gave it called for enthusiastic encores from the audience, which thus do after the fashion of his tenor notes. Fred Wagner, who even his friends by the way in which he sang to the occasion when he mourned for the loss of his daughter, sang the old-time but never stale favorite, "The Heart Bowed Down." Blanche Aubert, the soprano, reproduced the sweet melody of her voice when she sang "I Dreamt I Dwelt in Marble Halls."

But the best relations with this city were established by the production of "The Bohemian Girl" which has made the other members of the company were not also worthy of especial notice. Miss Saunders, who sang the part of the other members of the company were not also worthy of especial notice. In costumes, too, the production of last night was pleasing. Appropriate scenes in time and place marked the dress rehearsal and the dress rehearsal. The players were shifted from the forest to the drawing room richness was added.

Although the production last night was eminently satisfactory to the large audience that gathered to witness the opening of the production of last week at the Marquam. There are few criticisms to be made of the company and the production. The production is a masterpiece of the kind that can be honestly spoken of as it is best of its kind. The production is a masterpiece of the kind that can be honestly spoken of as it is best of its kind.

Whether this city establishes itself firmly in Coos bay lies entirely with the wholesalers and jobbers. It is said, if they go after the business that is entirely new and very rich field offers it is Mr. Corbett's opinion that they can get and retain it if they do not it is bound to revert to San Francisco. "I was surprised beyond all measure by the opportunities presented for close business relations with this city," said Mr. Corbett. "But in order to take advantage of them prompt action is necessary and liberal and broad-minded policies must be established. The people of Coos bay need what we have and no other city is so favorably located to supply them with what they want. But prompt and efficient service and fair prices must be the keynote to such an arrangement if it is to be ours permanently."

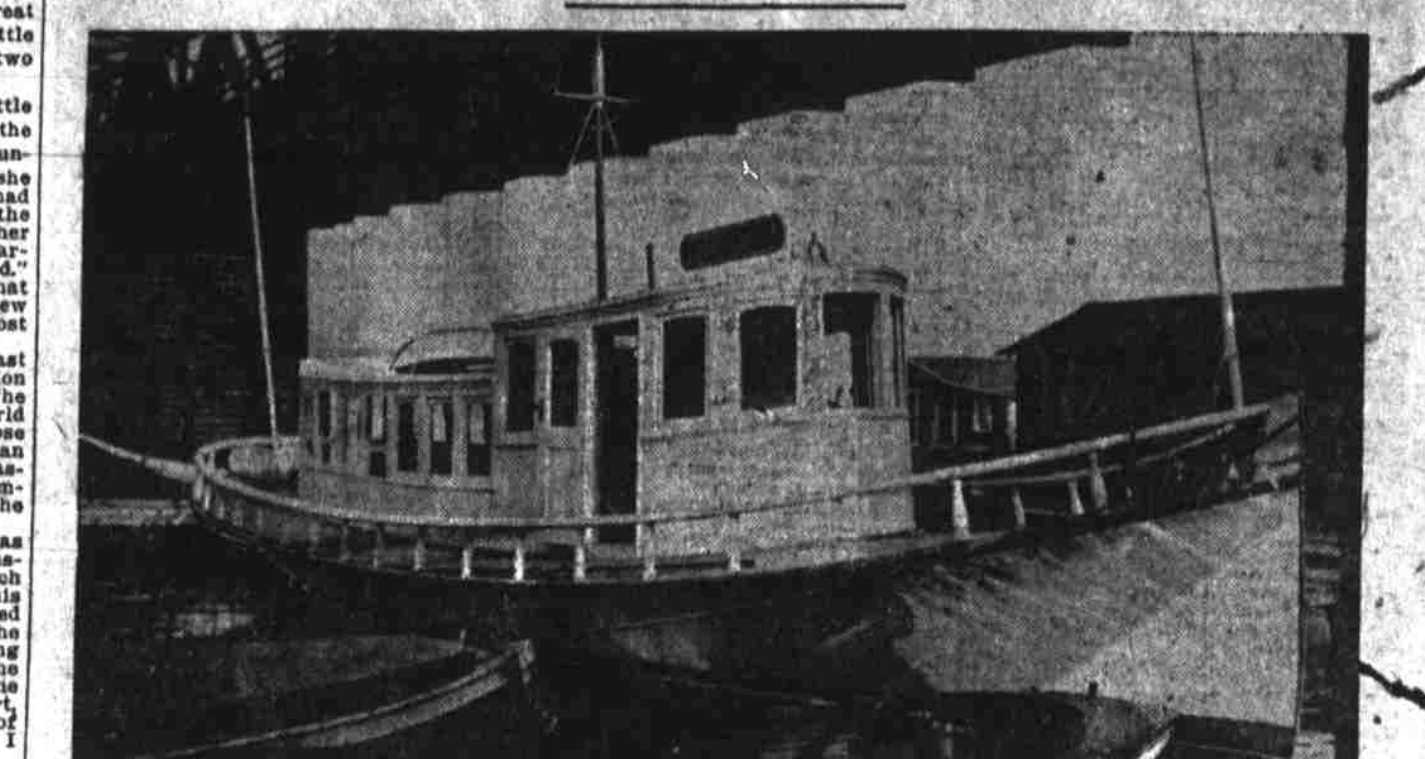
AT THE STOCK THEATRES

The Lyric theatre presented a new company last night with the new bill and both were accepted by the audience as satisfactory and up to the standard set by the theatre for the amusement and entertainment of its patrons. The production of "Forty-Nine" marked the beginning of the fall and winter season for the Lyric and also introduced the new Lyric stock company which will play throughout the season at the Seventh Street theatre.

Miss Lily Branscombe has returned to the Allen company and made her first appearance in the new bill of "Forty-Nine" last night. She had the part of Carrots, the warm-hearted girl of the mining camp and the heroine. That the friends of Miss Branscombe who while in Portland before have not forgotten her was demonstrated by the manner in which the audience received her appearance upon the stage.

The story of "Forty-Nine" has to do with pioneer days and the gold fever and the restless spirit that caused the people to follow the star of empire in its flight toward the west. It deals with the massacre of the Mormons and the escape of the young girl from the hands of the murderers. About this is built the romance in which a big souled young fellow goes out to find the girl and rest and her home and friends while another despicable in character attempts to win the girl for the gold she would bring him.

COOS BAY REGION OPENS HER ARMS TO PORTLAND JOBBERS



The Fast Gasoline Launch Kooos, Built by Messrs Holland & Lowe of Marshfield, Coos County, Oregon.

W. H. Corbett, president of the Willamette Iron & Steel works, has returned from a trip through the Coos bay district in western Oregon enthused with its prospects and pointing out the way that Portland may take advantage of her present opportunity to establish herself firmly as the point of supply for western Oregon.

According to Mr. Corbett the present conditions are the result of the San Francisco earthquake and the recent rapid growth of the Coos bay country. Prior to the earthquake Coos bay depended largely upon San Francisco as its market. Portland, although nearer, made little or no effort to cut in on the Coos bay trade, principally because it could get everything it wanted at its own doors. Since the demoralization of the California trade, however, Coos bay has been compelled to look towards Portland for many things.

Business if they want it. Whether this city establishes itself firmly in Coos bay lies entirely with the wholesalers and jobbers. It is said, if they go after the business that is entirely new and very rich field offers it is Mr. Corbett's opinion that they can get and retain it if they do not it is bound to revert to San Francisco. "I was surprised beyond all measure by the opportunities presented for close business relations with this city," said Mr. Corbett. "But in order to take advantage of them prompt action is necessary and liberal and broad-minded policies must be established. The people of Coos bay need what we have and no other city is so favorably located to supply them with what they want. But prompt and efficient service and fair prices must be the keynote to such an arrangement if it is to be ours permanently."

AT THE THEATRES

Louis James at Hellig. Tonight and tomorrow night at the Hellig theatre, Fourteenth and Washington streets, Louis James and his excellent company will present Shakespeare's delightful play, "The Comedy of Errors" at the Hellig.

Louis James as Dromio in "The Comedy of Errors" at the Hellig. The comedy of errors, beginning Thursday night and continuing Friday and Saturday nights, with a special price matinee on Sunday, the comedy "The Merry Wives of Windsor," will be given. Seats are selling at theatre box office for entire engagement.

AT THE VAUDEVILLE THEATRES

The Grand presents a good bill this week and yesterday afternoon during the opening matinee was able to hold the attention of a large audience in spite of the heat and consequent discomfort. The comedian, who convulsed the theatre last week, had been held over and will again make the people laugh. He is in reality one of the best blackfaced comedians seen in Portland for some time as is shown by the reception given him whenever he makes his appearance.

Another success crowned the efforts of the Californians at the Marquam last evening when the singers rendered "The Bohemian Girl." This, the second of the Californians, increased the popularity of the organization and warranted the advance predictions of the management that the principals and chorus would please local music lovers.

WIFE MUST TESTIFY AGAINST HER HUSBAND

Judge Settles Question Raised For First Time Under New Laws. That a wife may, in certain cases, be compelled to give testimony for the prosecution when her husband is on trial was the decision of Judge Gantenbein in the circuit court yesterday afternoon at the trial of John Conrad. The question was raised under the laws of 1905 for the first time by the attorney for Essie Watkins, who refused to testify against her husband, John Conrad. The section of the 1905 session law regarding the wife's testimony in the act making it a felony for a man to place his wife in a disorderly resort is in all prosecutions under this act in the wife shall be a competent witness against her husband.

LODGE HONORS JUDGE ALFREDEARS' MEMORY

A. O. H. Passes Resolutions of Condolence on Death of Jurist. The following resolutions of condolence on the death of Judge Alfred E. Sears Jr. have been passed by the A. O. H.:

"Whereas, The judges of justice has rendered his final decision in the case of Alfred E. Sears Jr. circuit court judge of Oregon, and called him to his final reward. Whereas, In life Judge Sears was always respected by his husband and justice, liberality and defense of equal rights to all, and Whereas, He said judge from time to time gave practical evidence of his firm belief in those principles which would make all men to men be men. Whereas, At was his wont whenever opportunity offered, to raise his voice in the interest of oppressed humanity, he earnestly disapproved of the methods by which Ireland was governed at home; therefore be it Resolved, That we do add our most sincere respect to the memory of our division as a reminder that although passed from our view his memory is still cherished by the Irish-American citizens of this city. "E. H. DERRY, "E. H. HARRIS, "THOMAS CULLEN, "Committee."

PRETTY ORPHAN GIRL HAS MANY TROUBLES

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 10.—A pretty, refined and educated orphan girl, 19 years old, named Myrtle Taylor, was arrested today and brought into police court where she was sentenced to a fine for having attempted to elope with another woman, to rob a man of \$75. Her case was referred to Chief of Police Rice, who promised the girl her freedom on condition that she would keep her promise to do better.

AN EAST SIDE BANK FOR EAST SIDE PEOPLE

A SAVING SYSTEM. One good way to save money is to divide expenses into classes and then plan to save something from each allotment. This leads to keeping accounts and careful buying, with the result of a good margin for the SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT. A COMMERCIAL ACCOUNT. And paying bills by check will result in further saving. The Commercial Savings Bank. Affords every facility for the transaction of a general banking business. INTEREST at a per cent on SAVINGS ACCOUNTS. GEORGE W. BATES, President. J. S. Birrell, Cashier.

Trade is Waiting.

"There is a disposition on the part of the people of Coos bay to establish friendly trade relations with Portland—their natural supply point. C. J. Mills, formerly livestock agent for the O. R. & N. is now vice-president and general manager of the Coos Bay, Roseburg & Eastern Railroad & Navigation company and of the Portland & Coos Steamship company. He is anxious to push the Portland trade, but cannot force Portland jobbers to send their men into this country. With the idea of making their place more attractive to strangers and to accommodate the rapidly-growing business of the town, Marshfield is putting up a \$50,000 concrete pier. "One difficulty is that the two chief products that Coos bay has to offer are lumber and coal. Portland has all the lumber it wants at its own door. But it needs coal and Coos bay has plenty of it. If Portland wants to exchange what she has for Coos bay's coal and for her special varieties of timber such as the Post-Orford cedar she will find everyone in western Oregon anxious to boost for her and her goods."

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