

STAFF OF THE UNITED NATIONAL GIVEN ANNUAL BANQUET AT ROCK ISLAND CLUB



This is the personnel of the United States National Bank of Portland. The 57 employees of the institution were entertained at the third annual banquet last night at the Rock Island club. The evening was spent in listening to informal toasts and responses. W. A. Holt was the toastmaster. One of the most pleasing features of the occasion was the vaudeville sketches by two comedians brought to Portland especially for the banquet. The peculiarities of the different members of the clerical force from the president down to the junior clerk were hit off to perfection and provoked a continuous ripple of amusement on the part of the banqueters.

PREDATORY LAND INTERESTS ARE SCORED BY JUDGE LOWELL

Jurist Is Main Attraction on Excellent Speakers' Program at All-Benton Fair--Talks in Same Place Where Fulton Declared He Would Not Run for Office If Defeated at the Primaries.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Corvallis, Or., Sept. 5.—Here, where Senator Fulton, one year ago and on a similar occasion, delivered the opening speech of his senatorial campaign, in which he declared before a big audience that if defeated at the primaries his name would not be allowed to go before the legislature for senator or any other office, Judge Lowell of Pendleton, delivered an address today in a tented amphitheatre, crowded with hundreds of people, at the All-Benton county school fair. His text was "Oregon Problems," and the theme was large landholdings and excessive railroad domination, which were set forth as a menace to the welfare of the state.

The effort was the last of several speaking events during the three days' fair and was a feature of the day's exercises. The other exercises included a business man's parade, baseball games forenoon and afternoon, and a Mardi Gras parade that is in progress tonight under the glare of an illumination of colored electric lights both in Main street and on the fair grounds at the south end of Main street. The business man's parade was more than a mile long; with two bands, a troop of mounted ladies, an automobile section, a large number of floats, the mayor and city council and many elaborate features.

Awarding of Prizes. After the address of Judge Lowell, the prizes, 95 in number, were awarded to the winners. A balloon ascension took place in the forenoon, in which the aeronaut took to his parachute just as he reached the clouds; his airship disappearing in the dark vapor just as he left it. His descent was without accident. The crowd in attendance was fully three times that of last year, and the exhibits are declared to be fully 100 per cent better.

Strong sentiment has developed for a county fair next year, as a result of the great success which has attended the present event. The fair closes tonight with a grand confetti battle under the glare of lights and enthusiasm, with every

kind of music, the hum of spellers and the tramp of moving thousands. Judge Lowell's Speech. The Pendleton jurist's speech made a deep impression on the audience. He said: Oregon presents a unique situation in civic economy, and problems confront her people which do not find parallel in any other part of the union. She is not a new state. Another year will usher in the second half century of her statehood. She possesses resources unsurpassed, and possibly not equaled among the sisterhood of states, and yet in material development she lags in the rear rank. The reasons are not far to seek. They are two—alien and excessive land holdings, and selfish and nonprogressive transportation monopoly. In round numbers 5,000,000 acres of her area are held under the grants of congress made in the decade from 1850 to 1870 to railroad and so-called military wagon road companies, while other vast tracts have been secured by the great lumber and cattle companies, and by railroad corporations through the vicious land act. It is probably a conservative statement to say that at least 7,000,000 acres are thus held within her boundaries, and the result has been a pauper population for 40 years.

The railroad situation is almost as intolerable. One corporation dominates the transportation facilities of the commonwealth, and for years its profits within the state have been so enormous that the best data obtainable by the railroad commission indicate an accumulated surplus of \$10,000,000, and yet, despite the long continued appeals of the people, lines are never extended and the state is left in a state of temporary fear that some other company is about to enter this preserve. The money thus earned is spent in railroads elsewhere and the result is that much of the coast counties and an imperial expanse in central and southeastern Oregon, together with a considerable area in the state of Pennsylvania are practically untouched by railroads which, when once opened up by adequate transportation facilities, will develop by leaps and bounds until they can easily support 5,000,000 people. It may be said that the field of construction is open, but such is not the fact. The truth is that the great transportation lines control the money markets of the east, and were a new company to be organized in this territory it would find the banks closed against it and no sale for its bonds could be found. The west today is smothered as absolutely paroled out as the transcontinental railway magnates of the old world among the lords of feudal ages. There is occasional apparent rivalry as at this time, but it usually ends in peace and another dividend domain.

This status of affairs cannot be permitted to continue and its elimination calls for the serious consideration of every thinking man within the confines of Oregon. Unless a remedy is found, another 50 years will witness the vast natural resources of this magnificent state either still undeveloped, or the objects of exploitation by alien owners, and our people will be crushed by the double curse of permanent landlordism and railroad domination. Our workers struggle. The people of the old world have been struggling for centuries against the land system which early monarchial ideas fastened upon them, and no other thing, not even the great transatlantic cable, has equalled this as a bar to the uplift of the race. Scotland, educationally the most advanced country in the world, her people are not only intelligent, but morally clean. The Scottish race has impressed itself upon the commercial and religious world in a manner second only to the Hebrew, and yet with all its virility, courage and persistence, it has never been able to shake off the burden of land monopolies inherited from the feudal ages and conquests of kings. Today 171 persons own nearly 50 per cent of its area, and out of its 5,700,000

population only about 152,000 own any land at all. The Laird of Skibo, Andrew Carnegie, some time of New York and Pittsburg, possesses a preserve about his castle approximately 20 miles in extent. Scotland is not a type of prevalent conditions throughout the most of the old world, but a type of conditions that America's real social troubles will begin when her public lands pass to private ownership was founded upon the sure rock of racial experience. This is a government of the people. We are the Moses and from out this Red Sea of retardation we must emerge, if at all, by wise exercise of the ballot. In the ultimate analysis the people are usually right. Sometimes they seem swayed by passion and prejudice, but given time for consideration they have solved correctly the great questions presented in the period of our national life. It is time, therefore, that discussion of remedies for existent evils here be begun. Ultra conservatism, the doctrine of laissez faire, always means depression and ultimate decay. The race which has advanced by the Anglo Saxon. In the hope of arousing public interest and popular discussion, I offer the following tentative remedies for the unjust and fatal conditions which oppress our people and retard the state's development. With the adoption of direct legislation Oregon becomes a pure democracy, and the prerogative to make laws and amend the constitution may be found the necessary weapons of self-preservation.

The railroads are public service corporations, they are creatures of the state and owe to it a large duty. Among their obligations is the duty to provide a requirement to utilize a fair share of their profits as common carriers within the state in such extension of their lines as may be necessary to accommodate the people and develop the commonwealth. The common law is the foundation of the rights of English-speaking people for a thousand years, and necessarily it reflects the changing conditions of the race. Courts have been wise enough to adapt it to the needs of the centuries, so the law of public service corporations with the new problems they offer must be made to adapt itself to new conditions as they present themselves.

Excessive Land Holdings. I approach the solution of the problem of excessive land holdings with some hesitancy, because many of them are in the hands of individuals and corporations, ostensibly organized for private purposes, and under the guarantee of the federal constitution the questions presented are, from a legal standpoint, complicated ones. It is admitted, however, that there can be no moral right by which lands essential to the comfort and convenience of the race needed for homes, can be indefinitely withheld from settlement and development. The state surely must possess some remedy. Reason is justice, and justice must be the basis of all law. The American people can never permit old world landlordism to be fastened upon them. The general government is now appealing to the courts to compel the holders of the mighty Oregon & California railroad grant, extending originally from Portland to the California line, to dispose of its holdings in sections at the price stipulated in the act of congress, \$1.50 per acre. Let us hope that the courts will say to the corporate defendant in these proceedings, "The right of contract with the government is as sacred as with individuals, and you must keep it." What shall be done if the decree be adverse? The people do not desire to deprive any individual or corporation, but they demand, and have a right to demand, that these vast holdings of the soil shall not block the path of progress or stand in the way of human needs; that they either be developed or subdivided and sold to homesteaders.

There are but two effective remedies which appeal to me as just alike to the owner of the lands and to the state: First, an amendment to the constitution which will permit the levy of special taxes for public purposes upon lands idle and held for speculation; and, second, such constitutional modifications and legislation as will permit the state to exercise the rights of eminent domain, condemn these lands in the courts whenever necessary, pay the owners a fair price for them, and sell them to the people in small tracts. This procedure would place no special burden upon the state. The fund so used would be a revolving one and ultimately would return to the state treasury with a fair modicum of profit.

I am aware, of course, that this would be an unusual exercise of the historic right of eminent domain, which primarily is the taking of private property for public purposes, but we are living in an age wherein conditions are kaleidoscopic in their presentation, and courts will be justified in sustaining such exercise of the high prerogatives for the reason that there can be no important public purpose that home building; nothing in which the entire public has so vital and far-reaching an interest. This remedy only requires the reasonable application to the conditions of our age of the ancient common law recognition of the superior rights of the state. If these suggestions are not panaceas, I am ready to accept others, but I am not willing to sit idly by and witness the despoliation of the state and the destruction of its future. The manhood of Oregon must arouse, to the end that the generations yet to come may find preserved to them the heritage justly theirs.

ARTISTS NOT SAILORS.

For Them Tennis Is the Chief Recreation—Little Golf. From the London Globe. The number of English artists who take to the sea as a pastime may probably be numbered on the fingers of one hand, and these for the most part pursue maritime art as a profession. It comes, therefore, as a surprise to hear of a French artist, and especially one of M. Paul Hellet, having from his youth upward indulged a passion for sailing and in the heyday of success flying the British flag above an English built yacht, with Southampton as his headquarters. It is given to few artists to be able to afford the expense of a vessel of considerable size, but M. Hellet just now is basking in the sunshine of prosperity and world-wide renown. The story goes that he recently made 50,000 francs from two etchings that only cost him two afternoons' work. In company with M. Sem he will probably cross to Trouville and other French resorts at the close of the Cowes and Ryde weeks. British artists as a rule affect lawn tennis as a recreation in preference to any other game. At this they attain to a level of excellence which they as a body appear unable to reach at cricket, golf or football. Mr. Abbey R. A., whose name has been mentioned in the past few years as a team of artists and has even had a cricket week at his country home, but both these popular functions have, we understand, been

abandoned this year. Tennis can of course be more easily practiced, especially by those artists so fortunate as to possess large gardens, and Mr. Shannon, A. R. A., even aspires to enter the lists of the premier tournament abroad, namely, Hamburg, where he probably at this moment is playing a lively game on the courts whereon for many years a very prominent figure was his old neighbor Van Prinsaepe. The United States produced 5,604 long tons of manganese last year, worth \$24,763, more than any previous year except 1902 and 1906.

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A Baby Show In A Piano House

Several important alterations and changes in our building will have been completed by next Wednesday morning, and then we shall inaugurate, in Recital Hall, from which seating will have been removed for the occasion, a unique and intensely interesting Baby Show—not of your "cry babies"—but of beautiful Baby Grands. There will be also larger and smaller grands. This baby show will, in its scope, excel any similar previous occasion. No less than three carloads of one make, Chickering, have been received during the past few days at our wholesale warehouse, corner Thirteenth and Northrup streets, for this event. There will be many of other makes, too. Recital Hall will be filled with these masterpieces of highest class piano making. Music lovers will, we hope, be accorded a real treat. See display of \$11,000 worth of these beauties in our corner display window on Washington street.



Store Closed Monday—Labor Day

Lipman, Wolfe & Co. Paris-American Suits

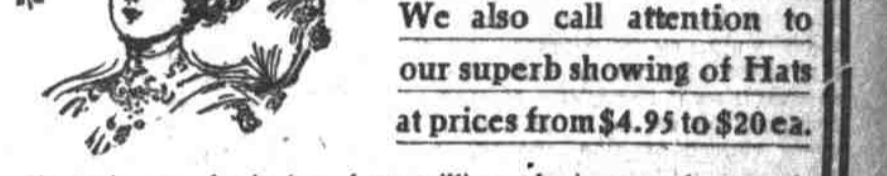
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We are justly proud of our showing of high-class Model Suits this season—the kind that we call Paris-American, made by a New Yorker who goes to Paris every summer for his inspiration and then comes back to produce these superb tailored suits. These suits are so far ahead in style and novel ideas of those which dressmakers produce at such prices, that the woman with a taste will quickly see the advantage of buying an individual suit at a ready-to-wear price. Little style touches that only a woman of refinement would notice, give them a preeminence that ordinary suits, made in factories, do not possess. Price? Say—\$50 to \$100. Not extravagant for such suits as these.

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From the very beginning of our millinery business we have made it our policy to include, at our moderate prices, copies of, or improvements upon, the very styles for which the highest prices were asked in New York. We began by demonstrating that exact copies of the models of the leading Parisian artistes could be sold at the price for American millinery. And so with our own richest, most elaborate and daintiest creations. In their beauty there is nothing to surpass them—and the prices are but HALF the prices of millinery of equal character elsewhere. We present our showing of hats, priced from \$5 to \$20, as a magnificent demonstration of just what Lipman-Wolfe Millinery has become through careful hunting for millinery talent and a businesslike handling of its production. We prove to several hundred people a day at this season that this is the best place in Portland to find a pretty hat, and the least expensive place in Portland in which really pretty hats are sold.

Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

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Exclusive Millinery for Women of Fashion Sole Agents

Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

Display of Autumn 1908 Models Knox Women's Hats

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Advertisement for 'Hay's Hair Health' featuring the text 'Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Color and Beauty' and 'Hay's Hairine Soap'.