BRYAN GIVES OUT GOOD NEWS

Nebraskan Sure of Victory—Conditions Never Better Than in Present Campaign—Republican Leaders Frightened.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Elmira, N. Y., Oct. 24.—"I have never doubted since the Democratic convention at Denver adopted its platform defining absolutely the issues of the campaign and placing its nominees on record, that we would be successful in November. Conditions were never better than tonight and I am sure we will win. With election day 10 days away, the campaign nearly closed, the literature distributed and the differences between the two parties clearly outlined and known to the voters, we are satisfied. The Republican party had a great advantage in that it had the active support of all the officers of the government, yet the closing days find its leaders so frightened that a Republican president sends out his entire cabinet to give instructions to the voters. But this effort, like all others, will fail and the tide setting in so strongly toward the Democratic party cannot be checked by either the president or his cabinet, and our ticket will be successful one week from next Tuesday."

Bryan's 114 Speeches a Week.

Winding up his first day's campaign in New York state here, William J. Bryan tonight summed up in the above language his impressions of the political outlook for the United Press.

Since leaving Lincoln last Sunday, Bryan has made 114 speeches and has traversed the states of Illinois and Indiana, touched the northern part of Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia, and New Jersey, and today launched his Empire state campaign.

The trip has convinced him that he is sure to receive the electoral vote of Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia, that he has better than an even chance of carrying Illinois and New Jersey, and that the trend in New York is overwhelmingly toward the Democracy.

After making several short speeches along the route Bryan arrived at Binghamton at 6 o'clock, where he spoke.

Roosevelt's Knox Letter.

Bryan took for his text the president's labor letter to Senator Knox and in discussing it said:

"The president declares he is willing to do everything for labor except what is wrong. He virtuously asserts that he will not do what is wrong for anybody. He is not the only one in the country who desires to do right. There are really a great many good people in this country who are just as anxious to do right as the president, but many of them differ from him as to what is right and they are not willing to admit that they are doing wrong merely because they differ from him.

"The president seems to think it would be wrong to establish a department of labor, with a secretary of labor, in the cabinet. I beg to differ from the president.

President Simply Bigoted.

"I resent the imputation that they desire to do what is wrong in wishing to give labor representation in the cabinet. He believes it would be wrong to amend the law against trusts so as to exclude the labor organizations from the operations of that law. I differ from him and I believe a majority of the American people do.

"The president believes it would be wrong to limit the issue of an injunction as is proposed in the Democratic platform. We believe that no injunction is justified in a labor dispute unless the conditions are such that would warrant an injunction if there were no labor disputes.

"The president thinks it would be wrong to grant a trial by jury in a case of indirect contempt, but I believe that a majority of the American people think with us that a laboring man is as much entitled to the protection of trial by jury as a man accused of a crime.

"The trouble with the president is that he does not recognize the possibility of an error in his own judgment and will not admit that any one opposed to him can possibly be right."

Time to Turn G. O. P. Out.

The entry of Bryan's train into this city was the signal for a great outburst of noise, cannon salutes and locomotive whistles uniting in the din. His progress through the streets was marked by the usual demonstrations and display of fireworks.

"The responsibility of an elector in the state of New York is very great," declared Bryan in beginning his speech here. "It has more weight than in any other state in the Union, because of the large vote that the state has in the electoral college.

"In his speech of acceptance Mr. Taft said the Republican party is running on its record, and we agree with him. We insist that the record of the Republican party in the eleven years it has been in supreme control of all branches of the government is such that it is not entitled to be indorsed or continued in power.

"Under its control great abuses have been permitted to grow up. Mr. Taft would regulate the trusts; I would exterminate them.

His Respects to Mr. Hughes.

"Governor Hughes went west and told them that the Democratic proposition to put the trusts out of business was a fallacy to deceive the people and could not be enforced. Yet we see here in this very state where Governor Hughes forced the passage of a law which limits the amount an insurance company shall write, and he considers this the remedy for insurance abuses. He is not consistent. We say that no corporation shall be permitted to control more than 50 per cent of the business in any one line, and a law to that effect would absolutely prevent a combination in restraint of trade."

Bryan left shortly after midnight for New York City.

THREE GROCERY STORES ROBBED

Three grocery stores on the east side were robbed last week, and a fourth made the object of an attempt at burglary. The last robbery to come to light was that of the E. P. grocery, 718 Powell street. A glass in the front door was smashed and the lock turned. The cash register was robbed of $2. This burglary was apparently committed by the same man who robbed the E. Good & Co. store at East Twenty-fourth and East Ankeny of over $40 Thursday, and also entered the Johnson store nearby.

The same night an attempt was made to rob a store at East Burnside and East Twenty-eighth. A burglar tried to break into an oyster shop at 586 Washington early yesterday morning, but was frightened away after cutting a wire screen.

Eye glasses, $1 at Metzger's.

SEVERE CRITICISM OF PORTLAND'S PAVING LAWS

Attorney Harold M. Sawyer in Address Before Realty Board Flays Petition and Remonstrance — Says They Are Responsible for Patched Streets.

At a largely attended meeting of real estate dealers and property owners in the rooms of the Commercial club Friday night, Attorney Harold M. Sawyer delivered an address on "Street Improvement from a Legal Standpoint." The lecture was both instructive and interesting and received the close attention of the audience.

Mr. Sawyer spoke as follows:

"The subject of municipal improvement is one that is much neglected, and yet it is a subject of great importance, greater perhaps than is realized. This is especially true in new country, for the reason that the majority of the people are interested for the most part in enterprises of great scope that extend far beyond the limits of the municipality. Here in Portland, as in nearly every other city of the northwest, we have been greatly interested in estimating the benefits that might accrue to the city from the completion of the new North Bank railroad. Many of us, on the other hand, have been, and still are, wondering when, if ever, Mr. Harriman intends to build extensions into eastern Oregon. Still others are basing upon the realization of open river navigation all our hopes and aspirations for the development of the rich territory and new markets that lie to the east of us. And when we are not engaged in thinking and planning for these great enterprises, we become enthusiastic over the remarkable increase in the value of Portland real estate. So that the subject of municipal improvement and more particularly street improvement, is too often excluded from our thoughts and plans, and is, indeed, entirely neglected. Nature has done so much for us in beautifying and making attractive our city that we forget that human cooperation is ever necessary.

Thus it will be seen that the petition and all its evils is born of the remonstrance.

Evils of Remonstrance.

The evils connected with the practice of requiring petitions are many. In the first place it costs money for the contractor to go around and drum up signers for the petitions, and you may rest assured that this cost is defrayed by the property owners sooner or later. Sometimes a signature is secured by cash, sometimes by the promise of substantial benefits, and sometimes by fraud. The petition opens up avenues of graft and fraud at every turn, and the cost of preparing it is one of the factors that the contractor takes into consideration in framing his bid.

But a far more detrimental situation than the above is produced by the petition. The inevitable result of this practice is that street improvement in this city is conducted on the plan followed by the maker of a crazy quilt. There is no uniformity either in the appearance or durability of improvements inaugurated by petition. Hoyt street is a first-class example of this evil. From Sixth to Ninth streets it is paved with stone; from Ninth to Fifteenth with old macadam; and from Fifteenth to Twenty-third the contracts are let for asphalt. Perhaps a more striking example is Main street from First to Front. One hundred feet of this block is paved with stone, but to the center of the street only; the balance is paved with old macadam.

As long as we persist in starting all our improvements by petition there will never be anything but patchwork improvement in this city. Every feature of the petition is objectionable. A consideration of its evils should give every thoughtful man pause.

Importance of Subject.

But the subject is nevertheless one of great importance, far greater than we realize. The cities situated in older parts of our country are everywhere awakening to the importance of municipal improvement. Viewed from any and all standpoints, the subject is one worthy of the consideration of all citizens. These older cities are carrying through to completion improvements that should have been inaugurated years ago, and, owing to the fact that the initiation of these improvements has been so long delayed, the cost of making them is greatly increased. The citizens of Portland, while the city is still in its infancy, should take time by the forelock and turn their serious attention to the problems presented by street improvement.

"A city that is improved enjoys tremendous advantages over one that is not, other things being equal. Municipal improvement is a great factor in the race for supremacy. Improved streets are an asset to the city that possesses them and a source of admiration not unmixed with envy to the city that does not. It has been said that there is no better gauge of the civilization and culture of a city than presence or absence of improved and well kept streets. The effect of fine streets and avenues upon the prospective settler and even upon the casual visitor cannot be overestimated. The presence of such streets indicates an up-to-date, wideawake and progressive community, but their absence is evidence at least of a deplorable lack of public spirit. Furthermore, all real estate men will tell you that it is far easier to sell property that is improved than that which is not, the reason being that the purchaser of unimproved property can, in his mind's eye, foresee all the assessments of one kind or another which he will have to meet after he has taken title to the property. The average buyer prefers to pay those assessments in the form of purchase price, rather than to be subjected later to the annoyance of vexatious street work. To be sure, good streets do not guarantee to any city supremacy, but other things being equal, they constitute a distinct advantage, and no city that possesses unimproved and unattractive streets can lay just claim to metropolitan supremacy.

Inadequacy of Charter.

"Unfortunately the condition of the streets in this city is not all that the lovers of Portland could wish, and it is the purpose to point out in this article that this result is not so much to be attributed to lack of public spirit as to the inadequacy of the legal machinery by means of which improvements are inaugurated.

"It was doubtless the theory of the framers of the Portland charter that the council should be vested with a large discretion in determining the necessity for any given improvement, its nature and extent, and the district which would be benefited by its completion. A discretion such as we have outlined was given the council by the charter. In the exercise of this discretion the council has the unquestioned right to take all the preliminary steps such as ordering a survey and estimate of the cost of the proposed improvement. When this has been done the council is then empowered to declare by resolution its intention to make the improvement. This resolution is then published and within 20 days thereafter the owners of the property affected have the right to remonstrate against the proposed improvement. This remonstrance must be signed by the owners of four-fifths of the property owners. Up to the time when a remonstrance could be filed the procedure that we have just outlined is in accordance with the provisions of the present charter as amended.

Initiation by Petition.

"The practice, however, adopted in this city is quite different from the theory. About three years ago the street committee adopted a rule to the effect that street improvements must be initiated by petition and at that time they required the owners of one-third of the property affected to sign the petition. Within a comparatively few weeks this rule has been amended so that the owners of only one-fifth need sign such a petition. The committee discovered by experience that when an improvement had been inaugurated in the method laid down by the charter the cost of all the preliminary work had to be paid by the city in the event that a remonstrance was filed. To avoid subjecting the city to needless expense for which it had nothing to show the above rule was passed. When the number of signatures required for a remonstrance was amended from two-thirds to four-fifths the above rule was amended so as to preserve the same proportion. That is, the number of signatures required for a petition is the difference between the number required for a remonstrance and the total number.

"But the petition is a worthy son of a noble sire. The remonstrance, which is directly responsible for the street committee's rule requiring petitions, is as objectionable as the petitions themselves. There is no constitutional necessity for that provision in our charter which gives to the property owners the right to remonstrate again a proposed improvement. Of all the states of the Union there are barely a half dozen in which this privilege, for it is not a right, is given. That the property owner should have a hearing is undenied but that he should have the power to determine conclusively all the issues in his favor is absurd.

In Process of Law.

"In framing statutes and charters enabling municipalities to make improvements and assess the cost upon the abutting property owners care must be taken to preserve all the property owners' constitutional rights. His property must not be taken without due process of law and he must not be denied the equal protection of the laws. While due process of law has never been affirmatively defined by the courts yet from a perusal of the cases in which it has been held that a given procedure was not due process of law we are able to arrive at a working definition. Roughly speaking, the requisites are: First, notice to the property owner, but this notice may be either actual or constructive; secondly, he must have a hearing and a chance to present his side of the case; and thirdly, if the hearing be before a body possessing only delegated powers it is generally considered necessary that he shall have a court review of the proceedings. The filing of a remonstrance in this state acts as an absolute bar to all further consideration on the project for a period of six months.

In view of what we have said above about the requirements of due process of law it must be apparent to every reader that the remonstrance confers upon the property owner rights far in excess of those guaranteed to him by the constitution. And that this is the attitude of our own supreme court to the effect that the council may, after a remonstrance has been filed set aside all the proceedings, remonstrance and all, and begin over again.

"The remonstrance is not only a legal anomaly but it is a stumbling block cast in the way of a large percentage of all projected improvements in this city. The same names appear on demonstrances time after time, usually the names of those who desire to wait for the unearned increment rather than to contribute towards the general upbuilding and development of the city.

"It may be urged that although the remonstrance may have no constitutional justification for its existence, still it is a great practical check upon the ill-considered action of the council, and that if four fifths of the property owners can be gotten to sign a remonstrance there must be some good reason why the particular improvement should not be made. The answer to the objection is that it is by no means difficult to get signatures for this purpose. It is not uncommon to read the same name on two different petitions and also upon a remonstrance affecting the identical property. It is true that in considering the practical worth of a remonstrance we must balance against each other the rascality of a council and the selfishness and greed of the average property holder, but after having carefully considered the matter it seems to us that there is no greater obstacle in the way of street improvement in this city than the remonstrance. The experience of the great majority of cities in which this right is unknown confirms us in our opinion.

Patent Process.

"There has been considerable discussion in this city of the right to let a contract for a street improvement to a successful bidder upon a patented pavement, and perhaps a word upon that subject will not be amiss. All contracts must be let to the lowest bidder and it is the intention of the charter to encourage competition. Therefore, it is argued, a contract cannot be let to one who bids upon a patented process for the reason that there can be no competition. This question has been extensively litigated and it may now be said with considerable confidence that the weight of authority sanctions a contract let under such circumstances. There seems to be no sound reason why a municipal corporation should not be able to avail itself of the benefits of any patent as well as the private corporation or individual. The courts have said that there is no presumption either of fact or of law that there can be no competition under such circumstances. The question can therefore be considered as settled at the present time in favor of the contention that the city can let contracts for patented pavements."

TWO BAD BOYS ARE SENT TO REFORMATORY

Narcisse Belanger and John McKeown have been sentenced to the reform school by Judge Gantenbein in the juvenile court. The sentnce of Belanger was suspended on condition that he spend the next two years in a school of the Catholic brothers. He confessed to several thefts, but said that Ed Montgomery, now in jail, led him into these affairs. McKeown was sentenced for incorrigibility and repeated disobeying of the court's orders.

Major Millford to Conduct Services.

Major C. L. Millford, of San Francisco, will conduct special services at the Volunteers of America, 246 Couch street, at 3:30 and 8 p. m. Special music, vocal and instrumental.

Hartman pianos, the Wiley B. Allen Co.

ROTTENSTEIN IS IN JAIL

Flashy Young Man Raises Check and Lives High—Now Sheriff Has Him.

John Rottenstein, arrested in Oregon City Friday for cashing raised express money orders, is well known in Portland, where he led rather a double life, going under the name of Rhinestein at times and still traveling among other associates as J. M. Redstone, a traveling man. Redstone is said to be his real name, and although he usually registered from San Francisco, his home is in Seattle. His father used to run a clothing store there.

Redstone, the last time he was in Portland, several weeks ago, beat the Oregon hotel out of $5 by the same system which led to his downfall in Oregon City. The method was, it seems, to buy express money orders for 50 or 60 cents and then raise the amount to $5 or thereabouts. The order cashed at the Oregon was on the Northern Express company. It is said that the young man has been traveling about the country for some time, purchasing small money orders in one place and cashing them in the next town. In this way he was able to keep up a good appearance, live on the fat of the land and enjoy the good things afforded only by the rich.

Rottenstein, alias Redstone, alias Rhinestein, is but 24 years of age. When he was in Portland he made it a point to put up at a different hotel every time he came here. Then he would proceed to cash his express orders. He had girls galore here, and it was nothing to see him at the same show several times in one week, each time being in company of another young woman.

Rottenstein is now in jail at Oregon City in default of $1,000 bail. He had been working there for some tome in Rosenstein's clothing store. But life in Oregon City on the salary of a clerk soon became too monotonous and Rottenstein resorted to his old tricks.

Before his system was found out Rottenstein was about $50 to the good. He spent the money. The sheriff did the rest. Rottenstein took advantage of S. Rosenstein, Price Brothers and numerous others in Oregon City. Now they are all planning revenge.

Rottenstein figures on assistance in his present difficulty from his father in Seattle who has a few dollars left and who has worked hard all his life.

NEW BOOKS FOR THE LIBRARY

The following new books may be examined at the public library during this week and will be ready for circulation Monday, October 26:

BIOGRAPHY.

Brown—Letters, with Letters from Ruskin, Thackeray and Others; ed. by his son and D. W. Forrest, 1907.
Burnet—Life of Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, by T. E. S. Clarke and H. C. Foxcroft, 1907.
Villari—Studies, Historical and Critical; tr. by Linda Villari, 1907.

DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL.

Eliot—Letters From the Far East, 1907.
Holbach—Dalmatia, the Land Where the East Meets West, 1907.
Monroe—Turkey and the Turks; An Account of the Lands, the Peoples and the Institutions of the Ottoman Empire, 1907.
Paget—The Sentimental Traveler; Notes on Places, by Vernon Lee (pseud.), 1908.

FICTION.

Comstock—Janet of the Dunes.
Gallon—The Cruise of the Make-Believes.
Harriman—Sadie.
Hewlett—The Spanish Jade.

FINE ARTS.

Baldry—Sir Joshua Reynolds, 1905.
Grieg—Edward Hagerup Grieg, by E. M. Lee.
Holmes—Windsor, painted by G. M. Henton, 1908.
Michael Angelo—Michael Angelo, by Georg Gronau, 1906.
Schumann—Letters, edited by Dr. Karl Storck, translated by Hannah Bryant, 1907.

HISTORY.

Edwards—A Short History of Wales, 1907.
Francke—History of Western Tibet, 1907.

LITERATURE.

Davidson—The Philosophy of Goethe's "Faust," 1906.
Schelling—Elizabethan Drama, 1558-1642, 2 v., 1908.
Sudermann—Magda, a play in four acts, translated by C. E. A. Winslow, 1908.
Wilde—House of Pomegranates, 1907.

PHILOSOPHY.

Abbott—On the Training of Parents, 1908.
Iverach—Descartes, Spinoza and the New Philosophy, 1904.

RELIGION.

Forsyth—Positive Preaching and Modern Mind, 1907.

SOCIOLOGY.

Carman—The Making of Personality, 1908.
Johnson—Education by Plays and Games, 1907.

USEFUL ARTS.

Gill—Gas and Fuel Analysis for Engineers, Ed. 4, 1907.
Hasluck—Ed. Bamboo Work, 1903.
Trezise—Imposition; a Handbook for Printers, 1907.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

Brown—Friends and Cousins.
Campbell—Wah Sing, Our Little Chinese Cousin.
Schwartz—Beatrice Leigh at College, a story for girls.
Weikel—Betty Baird.

FALL STYLES

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Will be paid for the address of each of the following:

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Crawford, Mrs. S. A.....Formerly of 312 Irving.
Cox, Miss Minnie .....Formerly of 71 N. 6th.
Cummings, Mr. L. H. .....Formerly of 288¾ 3rd.
Danz, Miss Hazel.....Formerly of 356 14th.
Emmerich, Mrs. C.....Formerly of 334 Yamhill.
Farrow, Mrs. C. S.....Formerly of 284 Main St.
Feilinger, Mr. Ernest.....Formerly of 269 7th St.
Follett, Miss Lola.....Formerly of 128 5th.
Gheen, Mrs. F. E.....Formerly of 293 First.
Gillan, Mr. Frank.....Formerly of 247½ 5th.
Harris, Mr. Chas. E.....Formerly of 313½ First.
Haskett, Mrs. J. W.....Formerly of 223½ Russell.
Hoffman, Miss Daisy.....Formerly of 68 N. 7th.
Incomemo, Mr. Rephele .....Formerly of 666 6th.
Irwin, Mr. W. A.....Formerly of Barr Hotel.
Jacks, Miss Eva.....Formerly of 19th and Couch.
Jaeckel, Mrs. G. A.....Formerly of 427 2nd.
Kaufman, Mr. F.....Formerly of 212 Harrison.
King, Mr. W. W.....Formerly of 325 12th.
Lesley, Mr. R. V.....Formerly of 103 10th
LeValley, Mr. C. C.....Formerly of 590 Couch.
Lewis, Mr. J. H.....Formerly of Marquam Rooming House.
Mason, Mr. J. H.....Formerly of 994 Corbett
Meyer, Mr. C. H.....Formerly of 188 13th.
Myer, Mme. D. E.....Formerly of 108 Union Ave.
Osier, Mr. J. C. .....Formerly of E. 34th and Hawthorne.
Pickens, Mr. C. J.....Formerly of 247 E. 6th.
Ream, Mr. W. R.....Formerly of 483 Washington.
Reid, Mr. J. I.....Formerly of 311 Stark.
Richards, Mr. P. A.....Formerly of 360 Alder.
Robinson, Mr. S. N.....Formerly of 746 Lovejoy.
Schoen, Mr. Leroy.....Formerly of 800 Front.
Scribner, Miss Nettie.....Formerly of Kenyon Hotel.
Trotter, Mr. Duke.....Formerly of The Oxford.
Tweede, Mr. F. E.....Formerly of 62 Main St. Arleta.
Violette, Mr. James.....Formerly of 307 N. 19th.
Wadkin, Miss Edythe.....Formerly of The Clayton.
Wagner, Miss Fannie.....Formerly of 409 Everett.
White, Miss Mabel B.....Formerly of 28 N. 7th.
Wight, Mrs. G. H.....Formerly of 228½ Washington.
Wilson, Mr. T. S. C...Formerly of Crystal Springs Sanitarium.
Brown, Miss Ruth .....Formerly of 305½ Grand Ave.
McMillan, Mrs. John.....Formerly of 1072 McAdam.
Nelson, Miss Cora.....Formerly of 164½ Union Ave.
Sorg, Mr. Louis J.....Formerly of 429 Everett.

Inquire at 290 Morrison Street, ask for Mrs. A. Nassa

New and Stylish Furnishings

Carpets

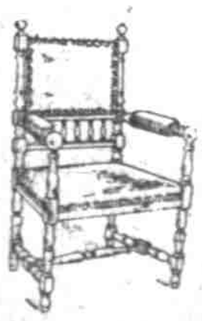
This season's favorite Carpet is undoubtedly the Axminster, while the most stylish colors are tan or brown, with rich oriental figures. We offer an extraordinary selection of tan Axminsters in exclusive designs. Large stock for immediate delivery. Prices $1.30 to $1.80 per yard, laid.

Draperies

Many new tapestries, damasks and other fabrics in the latest colors enrich our drapery stock. For craftsman interiors we show new printed scrims, bungalow nets, and similar inexpensive but effective stuffs.

Furniture

A large assortment of new Davenports—oak, mahogany and overstuffed pieces; new Quaint Furniture, and new mahogany tea tables, sewing tables and novelty pieces have been added to our Furniture lines this week.



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MODERN REPRODUCERS OF TONE OR SOUND

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF COSTLY TALKING MACHINES BEING MADE BY EILERS PIANO HOUSE.

The large show window of Eilers Piano House is devoted to a wonderful display of costly instruments for the reproduction of tone. To designate them as talking machines would not do them justice. The finest is unquestionably a new $225 style Reginaphone, this being undoubtedly the highest achievement obtained as yet in the phonograph field.

The Victor Victrola is shown in several superb styles; the prices are at $200 and $300.

An instrument known as the "Auxetophone," wherein an electric motor creates a powerful air current which is forced against the reproducing diaphragm, costing $500, is displayed in several styles.

Another instrument, shaped somewhat like a miniature piano, is designated the "Symphony Grand." It possesses most wonderful velvety tone qualities and costs $200.

The double-sided discs are now being sold in large quantities at Eilers Piano House.

The records, instead of appearing on one side of the disc only, are placed on both sides, furnishing virtually two for the price of one.

The only place in Portland where all makes and all records are shown impartially side by side is Eilers Piano House. Be sure you can determine just exactly what you want, whether a $10 Victor, a $500 Auxetophone, a $225 Reginaphone, or any instrument at a price within this range.

All instruments are sold on the partial payment plan if desired. Eilers Piano House, Washington St., at Park, or Eighth.