SEMBRICH CHARMS BIG AUDIENCE

Famous Singer Gives Portland Music Lovers Great Treat—Program Is Appreciated.

By G. I. W.

The art of bel canto singing has rather fallen into disfavor in late years with the coming of modern opera and the kind of singer it necessitates. But the old fashioned style of singing that made Patti and Jenny Lind and others before them famous has not lost its hold on the public. That was clearly shown last night by Madame Marcella Sembrich, who filled the Armory with a large, enthusiastic audience.

It is not only Madame Sembrich's pure, clear voice and splendid vocalism that command and receive admiration. She is as well, a consummate actress. While her best work is done in the arias that give full play to her beautiful colorature work, she makes her smaller songs—and dainty little bits they always are—just as attractive by her charming little graces of manner. The spontaneity and naturalness of her little motions make a single pointing of the finger or tilt of the eyebrow endow the song with a new meaning.

Bravura Singing Perfect.

Madame Sembrich has the first requisite of bravura singing in perfection—a beautiful voice, flexible and well handled. After that there is little else needed, for little attention was paid in the old days to the spirit of the song as long as the voice organ performed its functions with technical skill. The "Ernani" aria and the Strauss waltz were perfect representatives of this style of singing.

But in the smaller songs the singer was quite adequate, too. Of course she has the good sense to select songs about running brooks and singing birds and spring days and light love making. But she endows them with much meaning, helped out by her fascinating gestures when the lack in her lower notes is apparent. A true colorature soprano has little use for a lower register. Rogers' "Love Has Wings," Schumann's "Fruhlingsnacht," and La Forge's "An Einen Boten" were the favorites. "The Lass With the Delicate Air," without which no Sembrich program is complete, and "Comin' Thro' the Rye," served to show off the purity of her vocalism and the ease with which she could add any quirks and trills her heart desired.

Plays Own Accompaniment.

Madame Sembrich's encores, besides two repetitions, were "Niemand Hates Gesehn" (Loewe), "Comin' Thro' the Rye," "Maiden's Prayer," (Chopin), to which she played her own accompaniment, and "Staenachen," (Strauss). This style of singing, while it moves you to admiration of its beauty, does not wear you out with too much feeling as does the later, more intense and interpretive school.

Francis Rogers, baritone, has a pleasing quality of voice of sympathetic tone, though not particularly brilliant in timbre. His ear seems faulty at times. His best work was "Clown's Serenade," (Luckstone), excellently interpreted. In his duet numbers with Sembrich he served chiefly as a "feeder," as they call the foil on the dramatic stage.

Frank La Forge was up to his usual artistic standard in his accompaniments. The difference in his attitude toward the two singers was noticeable and amusing. His solo numbers were well played but their selection was a disappointment to those who hoped for something less hackneyed.

TAFT ASKS FOR NEW COURT FOR COMMERCE CASES

(Continued From Page One.)

be maintained in the circuit court of the United States."

The president recommends the appointment of five circuit judges from the districts having the largest volume of business, and also would empower the chief justice to reassign judges to districts at times when the business of the commerce court does not require their services. He recommends the payment of such judges while sitting in the court of commerce of such an additional amount as to make the total salary of each $10,000 annually.

Court to Meet Anywhere.

The president recommends that regular annual sessions of the court be held in Washington, but that the court be empowered to meet anywhere. He says that the orders should be made final, and subject only to review by the supreme court of the United States, with the provision that the operation of the decree appealed from shall not be stayed except by the supreme court of the United States. He recommends giving the court power to suspend orders of the interstate commerce commission which are under review, pending a final hearing, but that no such restraining order be made except on notice, and after hearing, unless in a case where irreparable damage will ensue to the petitioner. He would allow the judge of the court to grant a 60 days' stay of the commission's order, pending submission to the court, but only on hearing, and upon finding on evidence that irreparable damage would ensue to the petitioner, providing that this damage must be specified.

Department of Justice to Act.

The president condemns the bringing of cases by attorneys acting for the Interstate Commerce commission and recommends that all prosecutions be brought by the department of justice.

"In view of the complete control over rate making and other practices of the interstate carriers, established by acts of congress, and as recommended by this communication," the president says, "I see no reason why agreements between carriers subject to this act, specifying classifications of freight, and the rates, fares, and charges for transportation of passengers and freight, which they may agree to establish may not be permitted provided copies of such agreements be promptly filed with the commission but subject to all provisions of the interstate commerce act, and subject to the rights of any of the parties to such an agreement to cancel it, as to any and all of the agreed rates by notice in writing to the other parties and to the commission."

Railroads to Quote Rates in Writing.

He suggests that the railroads be required to quote rates in writing on the application of any shipper, with a fine of $250 for any misquoting.

He recommends the empowering of the Interstate Commerce commission to inquire into the reasonableness of rates, and adds:

"The enormous volume of transportation charges, and the great number of separate tariffs filed annually with the Interstate Commerce commission, amounting to almost 200,000, and the impossibility of any commission supervising the making of tariffs in advance of their becoming effective on every transportation line within the United States, to the extent that would be necessary if their active occurrence were required in the making of every tariff, has satisfied me that this power, if granted, should be conferred in a very restricted form."

Rates Under Commission's Control.

It is recommended that the Interstate Commerce commission be empowered to postpone the operation of any proposed increase of rates, either upon its own initiative or on the complaint of an outsider, for a period not exceeding 60 days. If the commission finds the increase unreasonable, it may forbid the increase or fix a maximum beyond which the road may not go. If the commission has not completed the investigation when th new rate becomes effective, the investigation may be continued as under the present law.

The message recommends definitely that shippers be given the right to select routes over which their shipments are to be handled.

To Prohibit Mergers.

It is proposed that after passage of the suggested bill, no railroad shall be permitted to acquire any interest of any kind, directly or indirectly, in the capital stock or purchase or lease any railroad, or any other corporation which competes with it, with the proviso that the law shall not operate to prevent any corporation, which, at the date of the passage of the act, owns half of the entire stock of a company, from securing the rest of it, nor prohibit any railroad company which is operating railroads under lease at the time of the passage of the act from acquiring a reversionary ownership of such roads.

The message recommends the enactment of a law prohibiting the watering of stock by requiring all stocks to be sold at par, or at a value determined by the commission, for money, or if anything else is tendered, or if services are paid in return for stock, it must be valued by the commission.

In addition, the commission is to supervise the issues of all stocks and bonds. The president also recommends the passage by the senate of the Esch bills passed a few weeks ago by the house, giving the Interstate Commerce commission power to standardize the safety appliances of all railroads.

Bill Ready for Congress.

The president says that Attorney General Wickersham has prepared a bill, embodying all of these ideas, which is now ready for congress.

In discussing the anti-trust law, the president says that it needs no amendment.

"The object of the law is to suppress the abuses of business, and not to interfere with a great volume of capital, which, concentrated under one organization, has reduced the costs of production and made its profits thereby, and took no advantage of its size to stifle competition. I conceive that nothing could happen more destructive to the prosperity of this country than the loss of that great economy in production which has been, and will be, effected in all manufacturing lines by the employment of large capital under one management."

Supreme Court Decisions.

After declaring that the decisions of the supreme court upheld the law, the president says: "The value of the statute, which is rendered more and more certain by a long line of decisions by the supreme court of the United States, furnishes strong reasons for leaving the act as it is."

He declares that it is the duty of the department of justice, under the present law, to investigate all trusts, and says:

"But such an investigation, and possible prosecution of corporations whose prosperity affects the comfort not only of the stockholders but of millions of wage earners and employes and associated tradesmen, must necessarily tend to disturb confidence in the business community, and to dry up the new flowing sources of capital from its places of hoarding, and produce a halt in our prosperity, that will cause suffering and strained circumstances among the innocent for the faults of the guilty few."

Corporations to Obey Law.

He says that he desires to procure a means of bringing corporations into the pale of the law, and to prevent any business disasters. He offers the proposition of the federal charter as the means of gaining this purpose, saying:

"In dealing, therefore, with men who have used methods condemned by statute, for the purpose of maintaining profitable business, we may well facilitate change by them in the method of doing business, and enable them to bring it back into the zone of lawfulness without losing to the country the economy of management by which in our domestic trade the cost of production has been materially lessened, and in competition with foreign manufacturers our trade has greatly increased. Through all our consideration of this grave question, however, we must insist that the suppression of competition the controlling of prices and monopoly, or any attempts to monopolize in interstate commerce and business, are not only unlawful, but contrary to the public good, and they must be restrained and punished until ended."

License for Corporations.

Therefore the president recommends the enactment of a law for the formation of corporations engaged in interstate trade under a federal license, protecting them from undue interference by state, and providing for the issue of stock only for the paid in value in cash or property whose value has been ascertained by the federal authorities.

"The law should subject real and personal property only of such corporations to the same taxation as is imposed by the states within which it may be situated and upon other similar property located therein, and should require such corporations to file full and complete reports of their operations with the department of commerce and labor at regular intervals," the president says.

He also proposes to prohibit corporations from acquiring stock in other corporations. In discussing the possible objections to his plans, the president says recent decisions have been so sweeping that only three doors are open to corporations. They must resolve themselves into their component parts with loss to themselves, "and to the country." They must run in defiance of the law or as a third possibility they can accept his charter plan.

Health Cranks and Food Faddists

Have Evolved Some Strange and Wonderful Theories Concerning Stomach Treatment.

A Trial Package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets Sent Free.

Within the last 20 years there has sprung into existence theories by the score relative to the kinds of food that human beings should eat, and should avoid. With the tremendous increase in nervous and stomach diseases which are caused by the strenuous life of this neurotic, neurasthenic age in which we live, we are constantly having our attention called to some food faddist's "new idea" on the subject of alimentation.

Most prominent among these theorists is the vegetarian who insists that meat was never intended for the human stomach, despite the fact that his ancestors for 6000 years or more, used it as their principal article of diet; and the old patriarchs of Biblical History who lived to prodigious old ages, were meat eaters. All of the great nations of history have been users of meat, and all of the most powerful and advanced countries of today employ it extensively in their dietaries, and their superior development and high degree of civilization are in strong and striking contrast to the decadent and degenerate nations of Asia and the tropics, whose inhabitants are vegetarians.

Another fallacy which has lately become a fad, is the so-called "low-proteid" diet. Now, the foods which are rich in proteids are the ones which build up nerve, brain, muscle and blood, so that any great reduction in the amount of proteid used simply means semi-starvation for the most important centers of the system—the ones on which we depend the most to enable us to successfully fight the battles of life. Those nations whose people use foods containing but little proteid are never of large frame or well-built. The Japanese, who have always been small of stature, have, since adopting a more liberal proteid diet, shown a remarkable increase in size, vigor and general development; and it is only since Japan became a meat eating nation that it has leveloped into a world-power.

Still another theory lately advanced is that sugar, pepper and salt are gastric irritants and irritate the mucous membrane of the stomach, although it is known that sugar possesses a high caloric value, while pepper and salt assist digestion rather than interfere with it, as is claimed.

The no-breakfast plan, the two-meal per day, and even the one meal daily has been advocated, while some advise a two or three weeks' fast, during which all food is withheld from the stomach "to give it a rest," completely ignoring the fact that the system's tissues are being constantly torn down and cast off, and new material to rebuild them must be supplied from the food.

It is utter nonsense to concern one's self about all these absurd and illogical theories, as life is entirely too short, and there are other things requiring our attention. Eat what you want when you want it, and as much as the system needs to replenish its waste, and then take one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and forget all about food fads and stomach troubles. They digest all kinds of food so thoroughly you won't know you have a stomach. They are powerful digestors of every kind of food though harmless to the system, and may be taken at any time and in any quantity.

Get a box from your druggist for 50c, and send us your name and address for free sample. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Michigan.

DEMOCRATS MEET IN SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco, Jan. 7.—The program of the Democrats of California in regard to policies and candidates in the coming campaign is expected to be well threshed out at the big conference of the party leaders which began here today and will not conclude until tomorrow night. The ostensible purpose of the gathering is to celebrate "Jackson day" with speech and oratory disseminating the party doctrines, but it is believed that before the conference adjourns the leaders will have arrived at a pretty clear understanding as to who is likely to be the standard bearer in the next campaign.

The program began today with a meeting of the State Editorial association, the state committee and Democratic members of the legislature. Tomorrow morning there is to be a general conference to which all of the party leaders, great and small, have been invited. Theodore A. Bell will open the conference with an address on the policies of the Democratic party in California and will be followed by other leaders of equal prominence, who will discuss the railroads, the tariff, the income tax and other problems that are expected to figure as issues in the campaign. The deliberations will be concluded tomorrow night with a big banquet at the Argonaut hotel.

JAYNES ARRESTED FOR PASSING BAD CHECKS

E. J. Jaynes, who completed a two years' term in the pen about eight months ago, having been convicted for passing a worthless check, was arrested yesterday by Constable Wagner, charged with the same offense. It seems that Jaynes has floated about $1000 in bad checks since his release from the penitentiary. The checks ranged in size from $5 to $30 and were all drawn on the Hartman & Thompson bank.

CECIL K. LYONS GOES TO OXFORD

(Salem Bureau of The Journal.)

Salem, Or., Jan. 7.—Cecil K. Lyons, formerly of the University of Oregon, has been awarded the Cecil Rhodes scholarship at Oxford for the state of Oregon. The choice was made at a meeting of the Oregon committee in this city New Year's day, though the announcement of the award has just been made. The scholarship carries with it a bonus of $1500, which will enable the beneficiary to travel in Europe during the vacation periods. The candidate must pass a general examination for athletic prowess, executive ability and social attainments as well as in the necessary branches of learning.

New School Clerks.

Salem, Or., Jan. 7.—According to County Clerk R. D. Allen, the following new school clerks have been appointed in Marion county:

Salem, district No. 5, J. M. Akers; Salem, No. 7, John Herren; Salem, No. 8, C. W. Clagget; Mehama, E. G. Siegmund; Pratum, J. D. Steiner; Stayton, A. J. Caldwell; Scotts Mills, A. J. Kinser; Gervais No. 2, M. W. Mahoney; Mill City, O. L. Holt.

RECIPE FOR CATARRH

The only logical treatment for catarrh is through the blood. A prescription, which has recently proved wonderfully effective in hospital work is the following. Any druggist has the ingredients or will quickly get them for you. Any one can mix them.

"One ounce compound syrup of Sarsaparilla; one ounce Toris compound; half pint first-class whiskey." These to be mixed by shaking well in a bottle, and used in tablespoon doses before each meal and at bedtime. This cured many people here last winter.

INDIAN TRAILS AND ARRESTS SONS

Three Charged With Murder, Two Escape; Father Is Allowed to Search for Them.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Tusla, Okla., Jan. 7.—"Sonny" Smith, a full blooded Indian, and his two sons are in jail charged with murder. Smith was arrested several weeks ago at the time of the alleged murder but his sons escaped to the swamps and could not be found. Finally Smith asked permission of Sheriff Newblock to seek the fugitives. He promised to come back to face trial. Newblock permitted him to go, bound only by his promise.

The official's faith in the Indian proved to be well placed. Yesterday Smith with his two sons and their families returned to Tulsa.

"Here I am," said Smith, proudly. "Here are my two sons. I arrested them in the swamps of the Arkansas near Muskogee. I would have written to you, but I could not leave the trail, and most of the time I was too far from the railroad."

Smith and his sons were locked up in the county jail. They will be tried for murder at the coming court session.

BUYING TO BUILD AT ALAMEDA PARK

High Class Homes Being Built, More to Follow.

Attractive homes are now being built at Alameda Park and many more are being planned. Warm weather will bring great activity.

The fact that the Broadway line will reach Alameda Park within the next thirty days, and that the regular schedule will be maintained, is doing much to hasten the home-building plans of many lot owners in that peerless residence section.

The greater portion of Alameda Park is already sold—the balance is going fast. Many original buyers have sold at substantial profits, while others are holding for stiff advances. A doctor who bought a choice group of Alameda Park lots for $10,000 values them at $25,000, and will not sell at that; he is going to build a magnificent residence on them.

See Alameda Park.

All who want a gilt edge investment in the choicest part of Portland, all who want to stop paying rent, should see Alameda Park before the rise in prices, which will occur when the car-line is finished.

Free auto service will be run from the end of the Broadway line into Alameda Park from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. Saturday and Sunday.

Ask for particulars about Alameda Park from the Alameda Land Co., owner of Alameda Park, 322 Corbett building.