

COURT OPENS WAR ON FAKE JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENTS

Justice of Peace Olson's Judicial Wrath Aroused by Gambling in These Places; Declares Disgrace to Officials.

Unqualified war upon the fake jewelry establishments in Portland was declared this morning by Justice of the Peace Fred Olson, who stated during the hearing of a case brought before him that if the officials responsible did not take action he would himself begin a fight to put them out of existence.

"Places such as Crawford & Rosenthal on Sixth street, and Sam Masourousky's on Burnside street are disgraceful to the city and to the mayor and council if they permit them to continue to exist," he said. "I shall ask the council to abolish them and others of their kind. If the council does not do it I will call upon the district attorney. If he does not take action, I shall then go after them myself. I will not quit before they do."

Justice Olson's denunciation came during the trial of Joe Batavia and Joe Liteman, who are accused of fleeing N. E. Moe, trainer of the Portland baseball team, of \$17 in a card game in the rear room of an auction jewelry store on Sixth street, near the Union depot. Moe discovered after he had lost his money that the backs of the cards with which he and the other men had been playing were marked with red ink in such a manner as to be almost indistinguishable to any one not looking for the marks. Batavia and Liteman were held to the grand jury.

"I cannot understand how city officials will permit such places to continue to defraud citizens and strangers in the city," said Justice Olson afterward. "It is the worst sort of robbery because it is legalized and nobody presumes that an establishment licensed by the city is not practicing larceny, therefore making easy victims. If the other officials will not close them up I will find a way in which to do so."

Constable Wagner went after Masourousky's place today and said he would personally swear to warrants against the proprietor. "I am going to keep after him during the remainder of my term," he declared.

N. Y. REPUBLICANS PRAISE TAFT AND DEMAND PROGRESS

(Continued from Page One.)
Immediate and searching inquiry into corrupt practices. This inquiry is now going forward, and we pledge its continuance.

Strong Indorsement of Taft.
"We enthusiastically indorse the progressive and statesmanlike leadership of President Taft, and point with pride to the achievements of the first 18 months of his administration. Each succeeding month since his inauguration confirmed the nation's estimate of his greatness of character, of his intellectual ability, of his sturdy common sense, his extraordinary patience, perseverance, broad statesmanship, his comprehension of public questions and his unflinching and unswerving adherence to duty."

"The Payne tariff law reduced the average rate of duty 11 per cent. It turned a deficit into a surplus. Unlike the Wilson law, the great reductions did not stop industry and did not deprive labor of any part of its hire."

Tariff Revision; Direct Primary.
"To avoid the disturbance of business we urge the adoption by congress of a joint rule by which the houses could consider a single schedule or a single paragraph of the tariff without the necessity of an amendment leading to a general revision."

"The advanced cost of living is only a local reflection of a world-wide tendency and cannot truthfully be laid to the tariff law."

The report praised the appointment of Governor Hughes to the United States supreme bench.

Regarding the direct primary, the report states:
"To Governor Hughes is due the credit of arousing the interest of the people and convincing them of the need of directly nominating the party candidates. We promise legislation which will enact these principles into law."

Roosevelt's Exultant.
Roosevelt arrived at the convention hall in an exultant mood. He said:
"It is a wonderful victory for the rank and file of the Republican organization."

The colonel called the convention to order at 11:20. Compared with yesterday the session was a "front," the galleries being almost bare of spectators. The regulars were more defiant than ever. This was indicated when Lloyd C. Griscom summoned Congressman Bennett, who has long been a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, and notified him that Stimson would be a candidate. Roosevelt having just previously indorsed Stimson's candidacy. Bennett showed that he was the most disgruntled of the old guard and indifferent to the make-up of the ticket by saying:
"Roosevelt has pamed the ticket; let him elect it."

Root Says Time for New Deal.
Senator Root was made permanent chairman of the convention. The other temporary officers of the convention were made permanent.

On relinquishing the gavel to Root, Colonel Roosevelt said:
"In this convention and in other parts of the state where feeling has been strong, there have been heated charges of misconduct. This convention has a record of scrupulous fairness."

Senator Root's speech was brief. He said:
"There is a revolt against time worn political procedure. The initiative and referendum and the direct primary are demanded and the people are insisting on the opportunity to express untrammelled their will at the polls."

"No cry of this kind has ever been ignored by the Republican party. We must assure the people that the party intends to make it easy for the plain man to express his wishes regarding candidates."

Winks Standpatners Will Not Bolt.
"The wheels of progress must not be

allowed to catch up with and run over the Republican party. This convention must put before the people candidates whose character mean that every platform promise will be adhered to. We have been told that the controversy brought to a vote yesterday will be continued throughout the campaign with disaster at the polls."

"I do not so estimate the character of my honored friends who were among those 445 voting with the minority. A minority is guided by the magnanimous spirit of the vice president of the United States will not act in any such direction, I am sure."

Root's little boost of Sherman was cheered.

Miss City States Direct Primary.
Pendergast moved the adoption of the majority platform report, and Speaker Wadsworth, a member of the committee on resolutions, presented a minority report. The minority report provided for a continuance of the convention system and extending the primary enrollment law to all elections; also for the direct election of a state committee and of convention delegates. Wadsworth said the minority valued its objection to the entire majority report with the exception of the direct primary nominating plank.

A debate followed between Pendergast, Wadsworth and Seth Low. Pendergast insisted that the majority plank as to primaries was sufficiently explicit and meant exactly what it said.

Wadsworth retorted:
"The majority report does not really tell the people in so many words what we intend to do. Sometime or later, if you insist on your course, you will not have a representative government, but a pure democracy and all of its attendant evils."

"Progressive but Not Insurgent."
Low pointed out that the old guard offered to agree to the direct election of delegates to the convention, but balked at the direct nomination of candidates for state offices. He declared this attitude inconsistent.

The majority platform report was adopted by the convention. Roosevelt expressed himself as satisfied with it. The general opinion is that the platform is progressive but not "insurgent."

The indorsement of President Taft in the platform was loudly applauded by the delegates.

EVERYBODY THINKS COL. ROOSEVELT HAS 1912 IN HIS POCKET

Saratoga, N. Y. Sept. 23.—The "morning after the night before" hardly describes the state of the "old guard" today following their frizzling licking by the forces of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. The regulars lost not only their power to control the Republican state convention in session here, but also their ability to dictate the platform, and what is equally important, to control the Republican state committee.

With twenty-two committeemen and Lloyd C. Griscom as chairman, Roosevelt can have a solid delegation from New York in 1912, and is in an impregnable position. His enemies concede that he can nominate himself or anyone he wishes. The Empire State,

politically, lies in the hollow of the colonel's hands, and it is evident that the Roosevelt control will be carried through to the end.

When the delegates assembled it was evident that the "frizzling" had not removed the bitterness between the factions. There was a persistent feeling that the retirement of Timothy L. Woodruff and former ex-Governor R. B. Odell foreshadowed a party split which might weigh to the success of the Democrats in the November elections.

When the session opened today State Senator Henry Stimson and Harvey Hinman were the leading gubernatorial favorites, with every possibility of the development of a "black horse." Roosevelt was known to favor Stimson, while many of his supporters were for Hinman, and it was deemed possible that the colonel might be forced to accept Hinman.

Roosevelt, Ethel Root and Lloyd C. Griscom discussed last night the available candidates and the colonel gave his assurance that he would go on the stump for the Republican nominee during the campaign.

PRETTY MUSICIAN WIFE LEADS HIM ON MERRY CHASE

(Continued From Page One.)

that Beam can not be far behind his wife, who is reported to be flying from him. He left here a day or so after she did, and in Portland and in Oregon City was hot on her trail. His friends here said they believed he went on to Chicago, taking a "hunch" from the telegram said to have been sent to him from Bridal Veil, Or., by his wife saying that she and her mother were on their way to the Windy City.

San Francisco is taking unusual interest in the reported chase. Beam was a gay young spirit about town, and his wife was well known for her singing. The reported estrangement caused a stir in society and musical circles.

In circulation there are several stories of the reasons for the departure of Mrs. Beam so suddenly that her husband did not know for what place she was bound. One is that she left "into grand opera." The handlers of this story declared that Beam was "wild" and that his wife ran away in the hope that by so doing she would teach him to be a better boy. Another story is that Mrs. Beam suddenly decided to go east, hoping to hook up with some impresario, and departed without consulting her husband.

But the story that is going the rounds of the clubs of which Beam was a member is much more spicy and is inclined toward the affinity report. Just who is that reported person—whose soul is said to harmonize with the singer—no one seems to know, or if they do they will not tell his name. Therefore it is difficult for the newspaper men to ascertain whether he is in the city or has gone to Chicago.

Gossip about the rumored estrangement sprang up through Beam's own statements. For two days after his wife's departure he stayed in San Francisco, making open inquiries in an effort to learn her whereabouts. He said, it is reported on good authority, that the night before she left he accused her of receiving too many attentions from a certain male pupil, a broad, husky sort

of a person, with a large voice and strong personality. So the reports say Mrs. Beam was not any too discreet in saying that he feared the teacher and pupil were to meet in Chicago.

Friends of Mary Adele Case Beam, while they admit that they do not know where she is, offer the information that for months she has been considering going "into grand opera." She told several of them that she and her husband might hook up with some prominent impresario and take a fling at the high notes. They believe she has gone to New York or Chicago to interview managers.

Mary Adele Case Beam's mother, who lives in Oregon City, Or., has been unwell for some time. Friends said today that the daughter probably found, on her arrival in Oregon City, that her mother needed change of climate, and took her on the eastern trip.

One club man, who would not allow his name to be used, received a letter from a Portland friend, who also knew Beam, yesterday. The writer said that Beam had been in Portland last week and had made the rounds of his wife's most intimate friends. To many of them, so the writer informed his San Francisco correspondent, Beam told in detail the story of his troubles.

POOR REGULATIONS

(Continued From Page One.)
before it was struck by the freight car. The collision occurred at the inter-

section of Hawthorne avenue and East Third street at 10:45 o'clock. The Bellwood car was bound east on Hawthorne avenue and was climbing the incline and with only a few passengers on board. The O. R. & N. freight was being backed north on Third street. It, too, was moving slowly.

According to the report filed by the streetcar crew this morning in General Superintendent Franklin's office, the flagman on the freight had a lantern in his hand, but it was not burning. The tall bulldog on the south side of Third street cast a shadow over the railroad track and the motor was unable to see the freight car. The report states that the flagman was on the freight car, but as his lantern was not showing, it was impossible to see the car until it was almost upon the streetcar. The freight car was derailed when it struck the forward end of the streetcar, the latter practically escaping damage.

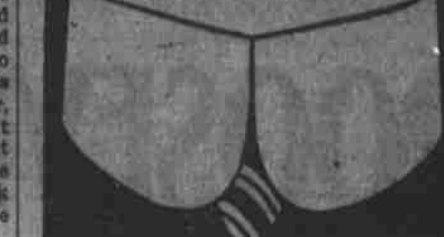
The collision will be investigated this afternoon by officials of the streetcar company. Claim Agent Boynton will be in charge. A few weeks ago a similar collision occurred. Since then the streetcar company has insisted on its motor men operating the cars on lower Hawthorne avenue with utmost caution. It is held by the streetcar company that the steam roads should not only show lights on backing trains, but also keep a flagman at the crossings. In support of this contention it is pointed to the fact that the steam trains cross only occasionally at very irregular hours, so that

a flagman could easily be sent ahead of the cars to flag at the crossing about to be made.

Densol, an impure benzine that is distilled from coal, is replacing gasoline as an automobile fuel in Europe because of its lower cost.

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Sit snugly to the neck, the tops meet in front and there is ample space for the cravat.
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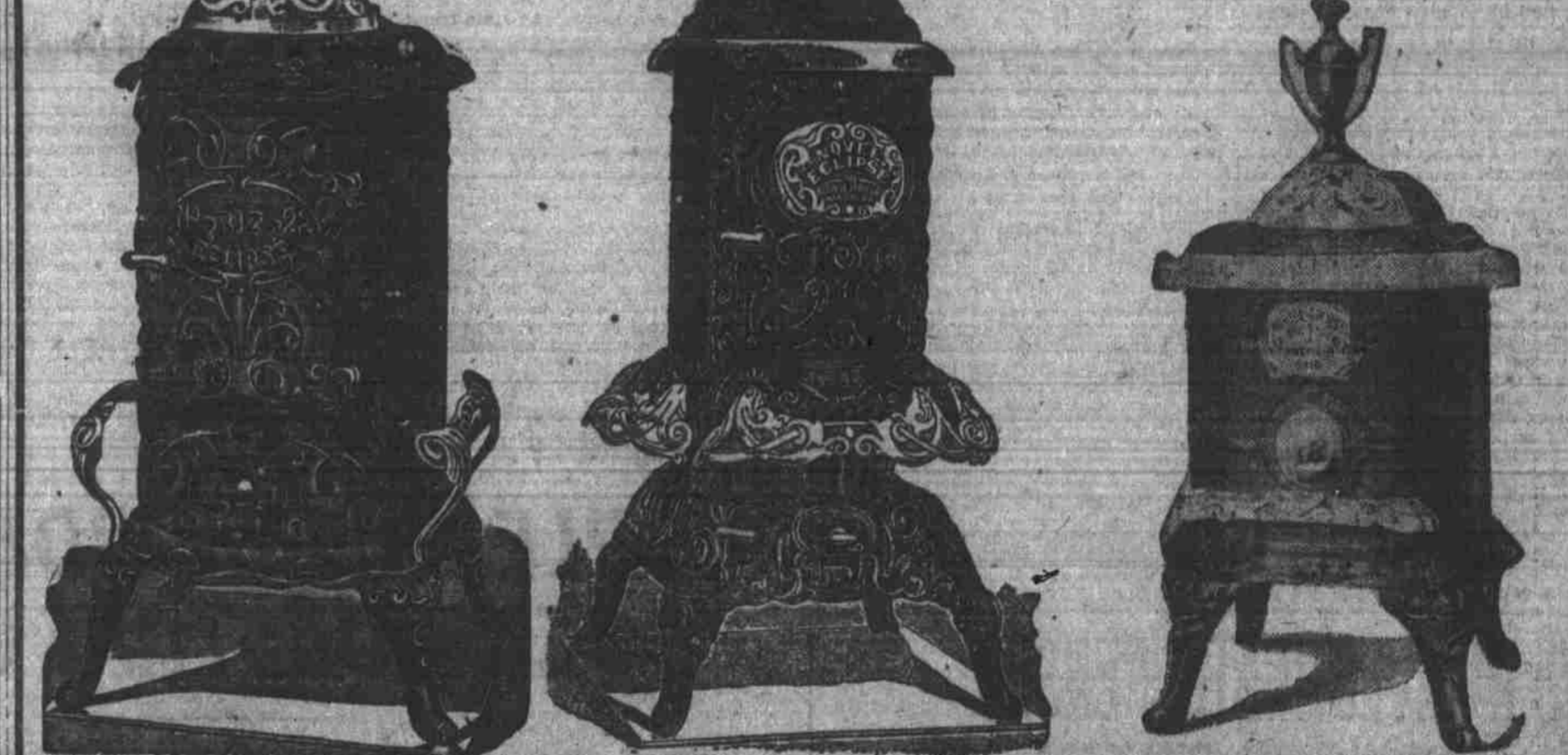
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"Prize" \$12
Rolled steel body with heavy gray iron lining about fire box; will last eight or nine years; airtight and consumes little wood; nothing to equal it in Portland today. A heavy nickel rim (not shown in cut) surrounds the edge of top, same as in the "Novel." This is a very serviceable as well as attractive stove.

"Novel" \$12
A combination wood and coal heater, made of rolled steel with heavy pig iron fire pot, handsomely nickel trimmed; thousands sold in Portland; made by the "Eclipse" company. Warranted for five years; will last ten. Made just like cut.

"Daisy" \$9
A very attractive little heater, made of rolled steel, sheet iron lining, cast top and bottom, handsomely nickel trimmed, airtight, consumes little fuel; a good wood burner at a cost of little money. Built by the "Eclipse" company, which is a guarantee of perfection in its construction.

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Boys' Knicker Suits, with 2 pairs Knicker Pants, specially made for school wear; all the new shades, in sizes from 8 to 17 years. Regular \$6.00 values. Thursday and Friday, special at **\$4.85**

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One Ivers & Pond, worth \$525, and three Davenport & Treacy, ranging in price from \$400 to \$475, were damaged in case work in shipping. We have been authorized to sell them for what they will bring, and the railroad company will stand the difference. The interior of the pianos is not hurt in the least, and the cases can be repaired so as not to be noticed. If you want a nice, high-grade piano at less than factory cost, now is your chance, but you will have to act quickly.

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