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The weather—Showers tonight; Friday fair; westerly winds.

Oregon Daily Journal

COAST TEMPERATURES
8 A. M. Today.

Boise	50
Seattle	50
Spokane	50
Marshallfield	50
San Francisco	50
Portland	50
Roseburg	44

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PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1911.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS FIVE CENTS.

RECIPROCITY VOTE WILL BE GREATEST POLLED IN CANADA

ANNEXATION CRY IS RAISED BY FOES OF PREMIER LAURIER

Fate of Reciprocity Will Be Decided in Quebec, That Province Being the Pivotal Center.

LIBERALS, THOUGH HOPEFUL, ADMIT RESULT IN DOUBT

Loss of 13 Seats in Quebec Seems Likely; Seven Other Seats Mean Reciprocity Would Be Lost.

The Issues.
The Liberal party, with Sir Wilfrid Laurier as premier, favors reciprocity with the United States along the lines proposed in the reciprocity bill passed by the United States congress.

The campaign was inaugurated immediately following the dissolution of the eleventh parliament July 29, 1911, and has been waged with much bitterness, the opposition to reciprocity declaring that the passage of the bill means the first step toward annexation.

The Liberal majority in the last parliament was 45, and to defeat reciprocity the Conservatives must gain 23 seats.

Canadian influences favoring reciprocity: The agricultural interests, western Canada grain growers, low tariff advocates, British free traders, American settlers and all Liberals.

Canadian influences against reciprocity: Ultra-imperialists, British tariff reformers and their Canadian allies, protected manufacturers and all Conservatives.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 21.—The Liberals at 10 o'clock this morning arranged 12 men at North Winnipeg poll charged with personating. They are all jailed and now awaiting bail.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 21.—In the elections today the Liberals are hopeful, but they admit that the result is in doubt.

Reciprocity has broken down party lines and the population is so changed since the last election that it is difficult accurately to forecast the result.

The administration admits that the loss of 13 seats in Quebec is likely, and should the Tories gain seven other seats, reciprocity would lose.

There is little probability of change except in Manitoba, where the Liberals expect to make gains. The real fighting ground is Quebec and Montreal, and corruption is expected, as both sides are well supplied with funds.

There is great bitterness in many quarters and rioting is expected. St. Hyacinthe telegraphs that Henry Bourassa, the Nationalist, was mobbed there and had to be rescued by a special train.

The Laurierites declared at noon that all indications showed the Liberal candidates to be running well.

(Special to The Journal.)
Montreal, Sept. 21.—In the province of Quebec, the fate of reciprocity between the United States and Canada will be decided today. While the parliamentary election is national, both sides concede that this province is the pivotal one.

Not in many years has any election in Canada attracted so much interest as that in progress today, and the vote will undoubtedly break all records.

Both sides are confident of victory.

The Liberals declare that as a result of today's battle of the ballots reciprocity will be ratified by a parliamentary majority of at least 45 votes. The Conservatives are equally certain that they will obtain more than the 23 seats necessary to defeat the measure.

The campaign of the Conservatives and opponents of reciprocity has been of a violently anti-American character and annexation has been described as the inevitable sequel of reciprocity. In many places President Taft has been alleged to be desirous of rendering his name immortal by adding Canada to the Union during his administration, or by laying the foundation on which the structure of annexation may be reared.

To keep faith with President Taft, the Laurier government has taken its life in its hands. Reciprocity has been placed ahead of everything in the governmental campaign. If Sir Wilfrid and the Liberals are returned to power, as unprejudiced political wisecracks consider highly probable, parliament will be reassembled, the reciprocity bill passed and at an agreed date both the United States and Canada will put the necessary tariff changes into effect.

Heavy Vote at St. Johns.
St. Johns, N. B., Sept. 21.—Interest in the dominion election here today is intense, and an unusually heavy vote is being polled. The Liberals are predicting that they will retain the 11 seats which they hold under the present administration.

1 SHAKER COLONY MEMBERS IN JAIL; MURDER CHARGED

Motive for Administering of Chloroform to Woman May Have Been Malicious Poisoning, Is Alleged.

(United Press Leased Wire.)
Tampa, Fla., Sept. 21.—The Shaker colony near Kissimmee is convulsed with allegations today that Sister Sadie Marchant's death was not due to Brother Ebert Gillette's administration of chloroform through motives of charity, but to a malicious poisoning. As a result Gillette today is in jail, held without bail on a charge of murder.

The prosecution asserts that the story Gillette told of having chloroformed the woman to end her alleged sufferings from tuberculosis has been upset and that it was nothing but a plain case of murder, the motive of which is obscure.

It is declared by the officers that the autopsy proved that instead of dying from consumption, Sister Sadie was mildly affected with that disease. She was 35 years old and prepossessing. It is reported that the autopsy surgeon discovered a diaphragm in the intestines and portions of her stomach are being analyzed. The prosecution refuses to discuss the case.

Conscience Clear.
Gillette still maintains that he committed no crime in putting the supposedly sick woman to death.

"My conscience is clear," he said today, "and my faith unshaken. My trust in divine guidance is as firm as ever. I have committed no crime."

Brother Bracken of the Shaker colony strengthened the state's case by deserting Gillette and conveying important information to the prosecutors. Bracken described the home life in the colony which furnished valuable evidence against Gillette.

Gillette says the woman's sufferings grew worse. There was only one thing left to do. He talked it over with Sister Sears, and after many prayers for guidance he bought six ounces of chloroform, and the suffering woman passed quietly away.

The past 25 or 30 years there has been more or less of a small movement to legalize euthanasia in certain cases, but it has never made any headway. Even most doctors are opposed to it, and jurists without exception denounce it as a dangerous plan to open the gates of crime.

In this country and abroad there have been a number of remarkable cases in the present generation. Dr. Charles E. Namack, president of the American Guild of St. Luke, declared in a public address a little more than a year ago that General Grant had been put to death by his physicians at his own request.

General Grant's Case.
The great soldier did not fear death but he looked forward with dread to

SOLUTION OF BULL RUN PROBLEM OF CONSERVING WATER RIGHTS OF CITY MAY BE FOUND AT TODAY'S MEETING

Act of Congress and Statutes of State Seem to Indicate Idea Was to Protect People's Interests—Conference Between Mayor, Mount Hood Railway & Power Co.'s Attorney, City Attorney, and Ex-Mayor Lane Being Held.

(Special to The Journal.)
The exclusive right to the use of the waters of Bull Run and Little Sandy rivers is hereby granted to the city of Portland, and all rights to the waters of the lakes, rivers and streams of this state heretofore acquired for the purposes of municipal water supply are hereby confirmed, and no rights which shall be acquired under this act shall impair the rights of any municipal corporation to waters heretofore taken.

Part of section 71, chapter 216, general laws of Oregon, passed in 1909.

The president of the United States, at the request of the water committee of the city of Portland, presented by the senators and representatives of Oregon, issued, on June 17, 1902, a proclamation, by authority of the act of congress approved March 3, 1881, setting aside the "Bull Run Timber Reserve," a tract of land containing 222 square miles. The United States will not sell any land in this reserve, nor permit timber to be removed from it, nor allow sheep or cattle to be pastured thereon.

With both the United States and the

HAWKE BLAMED FOR COLLISION

Liner to Be Repaired at Belfast; To Be Ready to Sail in One Month.

Southampton, England, Sept. 21.—The big White Star liner Olympic, listing badly, and with a gaping hole in her side, was towed to the dock here today after lying all night in her disabled condition off Gishol Castle, owing to the danger of bringing her into the inner harbor in the darkness.

Stewards are busy today removing the Olympic's cargo and the baggage of the 2000 passengers. It is estimated that it will require a month to repair the damage to the liner, which will be taken to the Belfast shipyards as soon as her cargo is removed.

Captain Smith of the Olympic blames the British cruiser Hawke, which collided with the Olympic off the Isle of Wight, and was the cause of disabling the big liner. The officials of the White Star line today demanded that a thorough investigation of the accident be made by the lords of the admiralty.

Many first cabin passengers of the Olympic sailed from here today on other liners.

DETROIT CARMEN WIN; CARS RUNNING AGAIN

Having gained most of their demands by a quick and unexpected strike, which stopped every streetcar in Detroit, the carmen of the Detroit lines today are back at work filled with jubilation. Cars are running on the old schedules.

AS THE DOVE SEES IT



MILWAUKIE CASE MAY HANG 2 YEARS

U. S. Supreme Court Has Failed to Reach Even 1909 Phone Appeal Yet.

(Special to The Journal.)
Salem, Or., Sept. 21.—Judging from the time the case of the state vs. the Pacific States Telephone company has been pending before the United States supreme court, it may be two years or more yet before the court gets around to the Milwaukie and Oak Grove case, involving the rates charged by the Portland Railway, Light & Power company, and from Portland and those points.

The Pacific States Telephone company case, involving the legality of the initiative and referendum laws in Oregon, was appealed to the United States supreme court in April, 1909. It has not yet been even argued, and it is uncertain, according to Arthur Benson, deputy clerk of the state supreme court, when it will be.

The Milwaukie and Oak Grove case was appealed to the United States supreme court in June, 1910, and the transcript filed in July, 1910. This case was carried up from the circuit court to the state supreme court and from that to the United States supreme court by the Portland Railway, Light & Power company, which had been ordered by the state railway commission to reduce the fare from Milwaukie to First and Alder streets, Portland, from 10 to 5 cents and to grant transfer privileges to Milwaukie passengers equal to those enjoyed by passengers from Lents and to reduce fare from Oak Grove from 15 to 10 cents, with similar transfer privileges.

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"Yours Truly"

1. Sir Richard Keays, M. D.
2. Louis Borne, M. P.
3. Henry Flint.
4. Eric Miltravers.
5. Ross Boan.
6. Jellico Mern.

Through each of these names as the man's turn came "Yours Truly" drew a thin red line. As each man received a card with a name thus canceled he knew that the man of that name had fallen under the power of the mysterious and powerful figure of W. Holt White's entrancing stories.

Mysteries have been invented and marvelous plots concocted, but none will hold the interest of the reader like the "Yours Truly" series.

It's well to begin a good thing at the beginning, so get the Sunday Oregon Journal next Sunday and read "Yours Truly."

MR. TAFT DEFENDS 3 TARIFF VETOS

GROSSCUP, ANGRY, MAY NOT RESIGN; DOGGED BY SLEUTH WHY VETO POWER WAS EMPLOYED IS TOLD BY PRESIDENT

Judge Who Reversed Standard Oil Fine Dares Enemies to Come Out and Fight; Lawyers May Ignore Him.

(United Press Leased Wire.)
Chicago, Sept. 21.—Judge Peter S. Grosscup of the United States circuit court of appeals today withdrew his statement that he would resign from the federal bench October 3, and prepared to force his enemies into the open.

"I won't say in my resignation on October 1," said Judge Grosscup this afternoon. "Instead, I will await the so-called record of charges against me which has been collected. It is reported, by Detective Ritchie. Then I will make a defense vindicating myself."

"I have learned that a certain publication robbed the office of Marshal Sampson, receiver of the Union Traction company, and stole some of his papers. I am informed that photographic copies of these papers will be used against me."

Wants Investigation.
Sampson was formerly Grosscup's private secretary. The judge named him as receiver for the street railway company.

"I shall invite the widest investigation of my personal and private acts," Grosscup added. "I will make no defense until the charges are printed. I deny that my reversal of Judge Landis' fine of \$29,000,000 against the Standard Oil company was known in Wall street 24 hours before it was handed down. I don't propose to quit the bench with a cloud hanging over me. I don't believe the charges will ever be filed, but I am ready to meet them if they are."

For two years Laurence Ritchie, formerly one of the best officers in the United States secret service, has watched Judge Grosscup. In a statement to the press, Ritchie declares that he began spying on the jurist after his reversal of United States Judge K. M. Landis' \$29,000,000 fine imposed on the Standard Oil company for rebating. Ritchie's work was for an eastern month.

Plays Golf for Minute.
The president talked golf at the Country club. After breakfast he was given a bag of clubs, walked to the first tee and, removing his coat, drove two balls down the course as the cameras of the newspaper photographers clicked.

After his visit at the Country club the president returned to the city and before a great audience delivered the second formal address of his western tour.

After explaining his motive in choosing a tariff board composed of both Republicans and Democrats, President Taft said:

"The wool bill proposed a revenue duty of 20 per cent upon raw wool instead of 11 cents a pound, a reduction of considerably more than 50 per cent of the present duty, and an average duty of 50 per cent on woolen cloth and manufacturers. This was avowedly a tariff for revenue and was not drawn

Organization of Reserve Association of National Banks, Urged as Safeguard, by Member of Commission.

Parade of Livestock Feature of Opening Day; Races and Wedding Attractions for This Afternoon.

FINANCIAL PANICS MAY BE AVOIDED, ASSERTS BONYNGE

Organization of Reserve Association of National Banks, Urged as Safeguard, by Member of Commission.

That financial panics such as that of 1907 can and will be averted by the organization of a reserve association of national banks was the emphatic declaration made last night by Honorable Robert W. Bonyngue at the informal business men's dinner at the Commercial club.

Mr. Bonyngue is a member of the National Monetary commission, composed of nine senators and nine representatives and has made a very exhaustive study of banking systems in the United States and other great nations of the world. His address last evening was a clear exposition of the deductions that had been arrived at by the searching investigation carried on by the commission since organized in 1908.

Mr. Bonyngue holds there is no need whatever for financial panics, such as occasionally have been recorded in this country. "That they are due altogether to the faulty banking system of the country as a whole. There being no organization among the banking institutions, each one rushes for cover whenever public confidence is shaken and the public has no source to look to for assistance," he declared.

Can't Blame Banks.
He also pointed out that under such circumstances the banks could not be blamed for tightening their purse strings because each one had to look for its own protection and self preservation.

"With the banks properly organized," he continued, "such financial panics of distrust could never happen. Business depressions may be felt, and such occurrences are difficult to prevent, but I can see no reason for financial panics with such tremendous wealth in the country."

The speaker was introduced by President H. M. Haller of the Chamber of Commerce, and he addressed about 150 prominent business men and bankers, every one of whom listened attentively.

(Continued on Page Three.)

NEWLY MARRIED MINISTER, AGED 88, SUED BY WIDOW FOR \$50,000 FOR BREACH OF PROMISE

(United Press Leased Wire.)
San Jose, Cal., Sept. 21.—Rev. Henry True Besse, aged 88, stands today in the front rank as a wooer. Mrs. Mary Ann Spivey, aged 35, became his bride only last Saturday and today Rev. Besse is defendant in a \$50,000 breach of promise suit.

The plaintiff is Mrs. Cynthia M. Thompson, widow of the late Dr. John D. Thompson of San Jose, and an artist.

The complaint, sets forth that last May Rev. Mr. Besse and the plaintiff agreed to a marriage and that the announcement of his marriage to Mrs. Spivey last Saturday caused her so much mental anguish and sorrow that it will take \$50,000 to effect a cure.