HOME FOR ELKS

Cornerstone of Building Is Laid.

CEREMONY IS IMPRESSIVE

Exalted Ruler Robinson Uses Trowel.

R. E. MOODY THE ORATOR

New Temple and Clubhouse Will Be One of the Finest of Its Kind in All the Northwest Country.

In the presence of nearly 1000 people, W. W. Robinson, exalted ruler of the Elks, laid the corner stone of the new building being erected by the order at Seventh and Stark streets, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The service was conducted according to the ritual of the order, and was very impressive. The oration of the day was delivered by R. E. Moody.

The parade, headed by a platoon of police commanded by Captain Moore, and De Caprio's band, left the Marquam building promptly at 2:30 o'clock, and passed through the streets in the central part of the city, to the site of the new building. Following the band came the local Elks on foot. They were followed by carriages decorated in Elks' colors. The order follows:

First carriage—Exalted Ruler W. W. Robinson, District Deputy Exalted Ruler G. C. Blakeley, of The Dalles; Exalted Ruler-elect C. E. McDonell, Orator R. E. Moody.

Second carriage—Governor Chamberlain, Mayor Williams, W. D. Wheelwright and Chaplain P. A. MacPherson.

Third carriage—Loyal Knight Dr. Harry F. McKay, Lecturing Knight Jay Upton, Secretary J. B. Coffey and Treasurer E. W. Rowe.

Fourth carriage—Trustees W. H. Upson, C. H. Jackson and Tyler T. E. Dowling.

The fifth of carriage was occupied by members of the building committee, W. J. Van Schuyver, D. Solis Cohen, R. D. Inman, T. B. McDevitt and J. P. Finley, and the sixth and seventh carriages contained exalted rulers of visiting lodges. Two auto dispatch cars carried past exalted rulers of the local lodge.

The line of parade was crowded with spectators. When the new building was reached there was more than 1000 people on the grounds. The guests took places on the decorated stage, and with the ritualistic ceremony of the order Exalted Ruler Robinson laid the corner stone. In the box was placed copies of the three Portland papers, old coins, programme of the Exposition, and badges and souvenirs commemorating events in the history of the order. The crowd remained uncovered while the stone was slowly swung into position and Exalted Ruler Robinson handled the trowel.

"As this cement binds together these two important stones of this building," said Mr. Robinson, "so may the cement of brotherly love bind us who are in this brotherhood, so may the cement of earthly charity and kindness serve to bind us in that kingdom which is to come."

In delivering the oration of the day Mr. Moody commented on the project and practically dedicated the new building. He traced the growth of the order from its inception and spoke of the strength of the local lodge. His remarks were listened to with marked attention. Mayor Williams and W. D. Wheelright also spoke briefly, and Governor Chamberlain dwelt on the progressive spirit of the Elks.

The work on the new building will now be rushed, and every effort will be made to make it as suitable as possible to the needs of the order. The Elks are enthusiastic over the fact that they will soon have a permanent home. The local lodge numbers the representative men of Portland among its membership. It is the intention of this body of men to have the new building completed as soon as possible, in order that it may be used before the end of the Lewis and Clark Exposition. The structure will cost more than $75,000 when completed and furnished and will be one of the finest lodge temples and clubhouses in the Northwest.

WILL CRUSADE IN NORTH END

Civic Improvement League Will Clean Up the Streets.

Not content with letting the Evangelists do all the work in the cleaning out of the North End, the Civic Improvement Board has taken that part of the city in charge and conditions are expected to present an entirely different aspect in a few days. The Evangelists invaded the North End to clean the souls, but the Civic Improvement Board intends to clean the streets, which were overlooked by the Evangelists.

While there were 5000 Christians parading in the streets of the North End at the time of the memorable crusade, the army sent out by the Civic Improvement Board consists of only one soldier, and he is a man. He is the special officer appointed by Mayor Williams to act under the direction of the board. The special officer is taking in the whole North End.

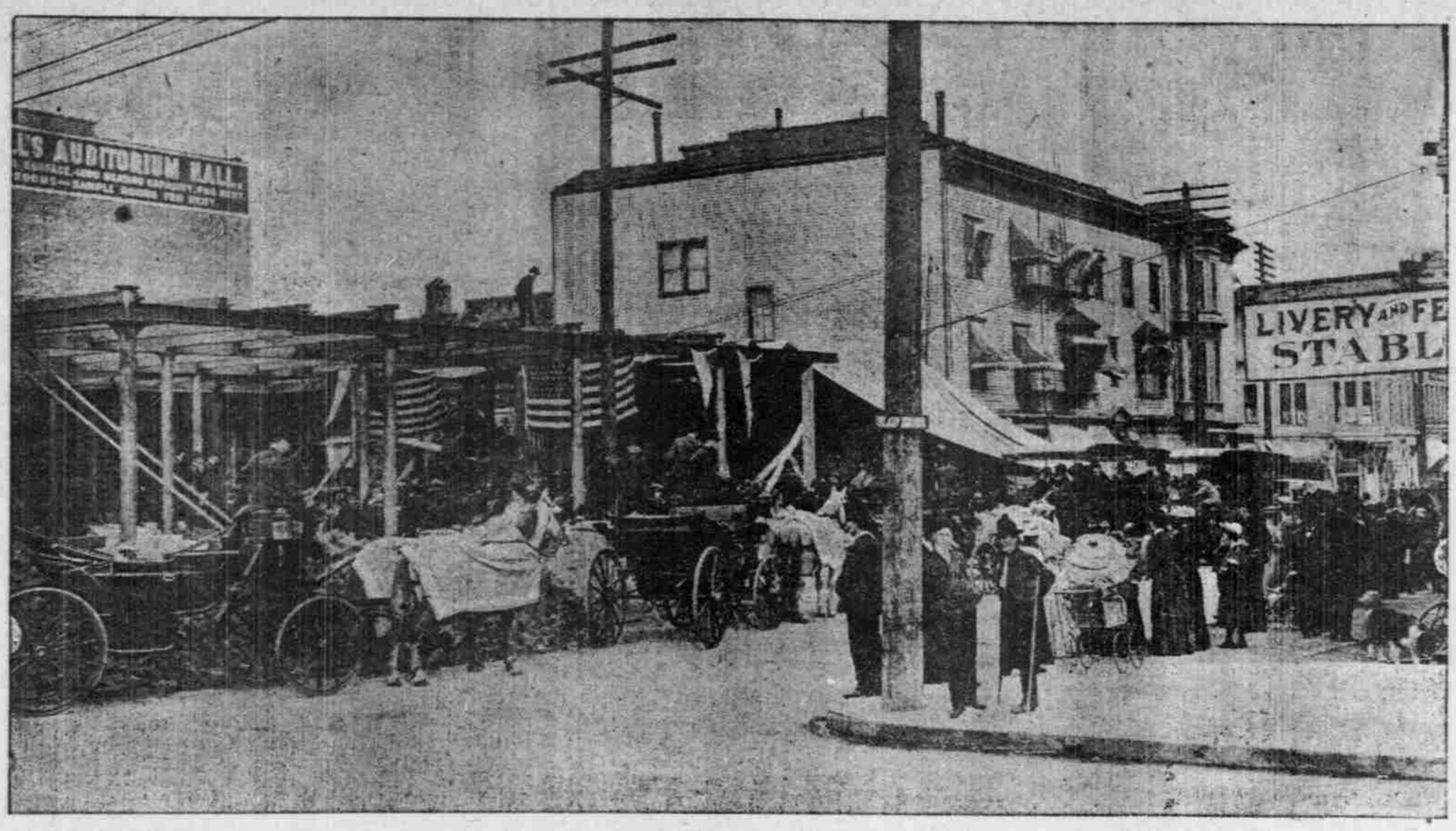
Every street and every vacant lot in which there could possibly be an accumulation of rubbish or debris will be investigated. Another thing that will be given especial attention by the Civic Improvement League will be the signs that protrude over the sidewalks. The ordinances provide that signs that protrude over the sidewalks must at least be ten feet above the ground.

This is not the case in the North End. Signs containing advertisements for manicurists and chiropodists can be seen hanging from the buildings, in direct violation of the ordinances of Portland.

Registration Is Increasing.

Registration now amounts to about 6000, and electors are registering at the rate of more than 400 a day. The Democrats have been coming in more freely during the last four days.

Persons frequent the County Clerk's office circulating petitions of candidates for office, and others are circulating a petition to have the new telephone franchise matter submitted to a vote to the people in June. Most of the men who call to register sign one or all of these petitions, seeming to think it is all part of the programme.



SCENE AT NORTHEAST CORNER OF SEVENTH AND STARK STREETS, WHERE CORNER-STONE OF ELKS' BUILDING WAS LAID.

MANY SEEK PLACE

Scores Aspire for the Various Offices.

HOGUE IS NOT A CANDIDATE

Nearly a Dozen Want to Be Municipal Judge, and the Number Who Seek to Be City Attorney Grows.

REGISTRATION CLOSES APRIL 14.

One week from tonight, April 14, registration of voters at the Courthouse will end and two weeks from yesterday will be the last day allowed by law for filing petitions of candidacy for party nomination.

April 14 is the last day for registration; April 20 for petitions. The primaries will be held May 6.

Nearl a dozen gallants are seeking the Republican nomination for Municipal Judge, and not one of them is suffering the grass to grow under his feet. The Democratic nomination is not accounted so rich a prize, but several party patriots crave it just the same.

The last Republican to apprise the City Auditor of his candidacy is Albert B. Ferrera, who filed notice of his petition yesterday. Others who have done the same are T. B. McDevitt, Sr.; Gustav Anderson and Thad W. Vreeland. Otto J. Kraemer is making ready to file a petition and at the New Deal meeting last night announced his candidacy. Other aspirants are George Cameron, Claude Strahan, A. Walter Wolfe, Paul Deady and Frank D. Hennessy.

Kraemer and McDevitt have each served as Justice of the Peace, and Hennessy and Cameron as Municipal Judge.

Harry Hogue, incumbent, has made known that he did not seek re-election and has thrown his influence into the scale of Otto Kraemer. J. J. Fitzgerald, for whom a boom had been started, has declined to enter the quest, the reason being understood to be that other candidates for the job brought pressure to bear on him through L. A. McNary, who is City Attorney, and seeks the Republican nomination for re-election. Fitzgerald is assistant to McNary and sooner than make trouble for McNary, Fitzgerald withdrew for Municipal Judge.

Fred Olson, now Clerk of the Municipal Court, has also withdrawn from the race for the Judgeship, in compliance with the wish of Hogue, who desires the election of Kraemer.

Ferrera, in his petition filed yesterday, declares his platform to be "Fairness, impartiality and justice."

"If I am nominated and elected," says he, "I will during my term of office perform the duties incumbent upon me with fairness and impartiality. Religion, political affiliation and place of birth shall in no manner influence my judgment; the Constitutional right to a fair trial shall never be denied one accused of crime, be he rich or poor, and I shall endeavor to apply good sound sense, together with such law as may be applicable, in reaching a decision as to the guilt or innocence of an accused person and in passing sentence. To authorities, witnesses and other persons in attendance upon the court, decent and respectful treatment shall at all times be accorded."

Ferrera was born in Portland and received his early education in the public schools of this city. He spent four years in Europe, three of them as a student in the Royal International Institute of Turin. He speaks several tongues as fluently as his English, and this has contributed to make him a favorite with many persons of European birth. Ferrera since entering politics has always been an active Republican and has a large following. His candidacy has been indorsed by the Columbus Benevolent Society, the Italia Grove of Druids and the Italian Court of Foresters of America. He is the son of A. Ferrera, for many years in the grocery business in Portland.

Democrats mentioned for the job are W. T. Vaughn, now at outs with Judge Hogue; Oglesby Young, Charles Petrain, B. E. Haney and J. B. Ryan.

Two Republican aspirants for City Attorney, salary $2400 a year, have notified the City Auditor of their candidacy—E. T. Taggart and L. A. McNary—the last-named being the incumbent. Others mentioned as possible candidates are J. M. Long, ex-City Attorney; R. R. Duniway, ex-Assistant City Attorney, and R. E. Moody.

Taggart came out of the woods more than two weeks ago and McNary yesterday.

Democrats spoken of for the place are R. W. Montague, T. G. Greene and J. V. Beach.

SPENCER COOPER, CANDIDATE

Announces That He Wants Republican Nomination for Mayor.

Another candidate for the Republican nomination for Mayor hove in sight yesterday at the City Hall—Spencer H. Cooper, grocery merchant of Washington street—and notified the Auditor of his ambition. He is the sixth Republican to come forth for the job, the others being George H. Williams, H. S. Rowe, H. R. Albee, W. B. Glafke and Willis A. Fisher.

But two Democrats thus far have proclaimed themselves candidates for the nomination of their party—George H. Thomas and Dr. Harry Lane.

Cooper strikes a chord of the political harp not touched by the other candidates by advocating repeal of the occupation-tax ordinance. "This city should be run on a thoroughly business basis," says he, "and the occupation-tax ordinance should be at once repealed, as prejudicial to the growth and welfare of this city. I am in favor of equal rights in conformity with law, and special privileges to none."

Thirty-six Republicans have notified the City Auditor of their candidacies for office, and five Democrats. With the aspirants for Mayor and City Attorney and Municipal Judge omitted, they are:

Auditor—Republican, Thomas C. Devlin, Treasurer—Republican, J. E. Werlein, Joseph W. Beveridge.

Councilman-at-Large—Republican, H. A. Heppner, W. H. Barry, A. N. Wills and Frank Hacheney.

Councilman, Fourth Ward—Republican, George S. Shepherd.

Councilman, Fifth Ward—Republican, I. Friedman, A. J. Fanno, W. S. Hufford; Democrat, Edward H. Cahalin.

Councilman, Sixth Ward—Republican, B. F. Jones; Democrat, H. W. Parker.

Councilman, Seventh Ward—Republican, S. F. White, Louis F. Daye, W. H. Gordon, W. F. Merriman.

Councilman, Eighth Ward—Republican, Frank S. Bennett.

Councilman, Ninth Ward—Republican, Albert H. Millett, Robert E. Menefee.

Councilman, Tenth Ward—Democrat, Peter L. G. Wiser.

Precinct Committeemen — Republican, Precinct 9, C. S. Kaup; Precinct 23, Dudley Evans; Precinct 47, Richard Deich, Democrat.

VOTERS HAVE SEVEN DAYS IN WHICH TO REGISTER.

Only seven days more for registering. Voters not registered by that time will be shut out of the primaries and will not be permitted to participate in nomination of candidates. The County Clerk's office is open until 9 P. M. Electors, Republicans and Democrats, who desire a voice in the making of their party tickets must register.

Political Notes.

Lawrence M. ("Larry") Sullivan is a Republican candidate for Councilman in the Second Ward.

Legality of several petitions filed has been called into question by City Auditor Devlin, because the signatures thereon are not grouped by precincts as required by law.

James N. Davis, attorney, yesterday announced himself a Republican candidate for Councilman-at-Large. Mr. Davis resides at Hawthorne avenue and East Twenty-eighth street.

Portland Travelers' Society.

The popular meeting of the Portland Travelers' Aid Association will not take place tomorrow night as at first arranged, on account of so manay members attending the revival services, but will begin Saturday evening, April 15, when it is hoped the anxiously waited for report of preventive work at the St. Louis Exposition will have arrived. The executive committee of the association meets this morning at 10:30 o'clock at the rooms of the Young Women's Christian Association, 312 Oak street.

Goes to Stockton After Forger.

Detective Hartman left Portland for Stockton, Cal., last night for the purpose of bringing W. F. Hallawell back here for trial on a charge of passing forged checks. Hallawell was arrested yesterday by the Chief of Police of Stockton. It is alleged that the prisoner passed four worthless checks here last week. He is said to admit passing them, but claims they were given to him, and that he thought they were goods

TELLS OF A POOL

Contractor Bridges Accuses Wakefield.

HE DENIES ANY COMPLICITY

Says Money Was Paid by Others to Induce Several Persons Interested to Make Their Bids Too High.

Not only does Contractor J. B. Bridges deny the allegations contained in the answer of Robert Wakefield regarding the alleged pool of contractors on the bids for construction of the drydock, but he further charges the existence of a pool on the dryjock's berth contract, with which he says he was in no way connected.

"A pool existed on the Portland drydock's berth and was successfully manipulated by Wakefield," he said. "The first bids submitted were above the estimates of the engineer and were thrown out. When bids were readvertised for Wakefield was again the lowest of four bidders, the others being Joseph Paquet, Ben Smith and J. E. Bennett. Paquet and Smith were each promised $500 to bid over Wakefield, and Bennett was promised $250. This was told me last Sunday by Robert Smith, in the presence of my attorney, Mr. Mendenhall. Mr. Smith said that he was offered $500 also, but since he did not submit a bid he failed to get the money."

Robert Smith yesterday admitted the existence of a pool on the drydock's berth contract. He stated that the $500 was offered him by Mr. Berry, Wakefield's clerk. J. E. Bennett stated yesterday that he could not remember whether he had put in a bid for the drydock's berth contract, but admitted the existence of a pool of contractors. Paquet and Ben Smith had nothing to say yesterday regarding the existence of a pool on the drydock's berth contract. There is no law in Oregon against bidders forming a combination.

Bridges late yesterday afternoon filed a reply in the State Circuit Court denying each and every one of Wakefield's charges concerning collusion in bids in connection with the drydock contract, and also denying all other charges made by Wakefield.

NO ACTION BY THE COMMISSION

Port of Portland Board Will Await Further Developments.

The Port of Portland Commissioners have taken no action in the drydock matter, in view of the disclosures brought out in the Wakefield and Bridges controversy, and may take none. It is likely, however, that the subject will be discussed at the regular monthly meeting to be held next Thursday, and if it is thought advisable, the opinion of the board's attorneys will be asked for.

The letting of the drydock contract was done by the former commission. It is the opinion of the present members that they have a first-class dock, and the majority of them believe that it is well worth what was paid for it. They generally agree with the statement of Wakefield that the builders' profits were small. At the same time, the commission's rights in the matter will doubtless be protected.

The original bids made on the drydock were rejected by the Port of Portland as being too high. When the second lot of bids were called for, invitations to make proposals were also sent to Seattle and San Francisco builders, and this unquestionably had much to do with reducing the amount of the later tenders. It was suspected then that there might be a combine among the local contractors. One Seattle firm made a bid, but much above that of Wakefield & Bridges, and the Portland firm was given the work at what the commissioners then believed was a fair figure.

If the members of the Port of Portland find that they were "jobbed" by the contractors, they will hardly stand by idly, if means of redress are at hand, but no steps have been taken yet to investigate the question. The commissioners are also reluctant to discuss the matter in its present stage. Had they held out the $10,000 balance due the builders, as was at first proposed, until the final test was made, they would be in a better position to collect any possible claim for overcharge, but, at the urgent representations of Mr. Wakefield, all this was paid except $2500, and a part of this has since gone for recaulking the dock.

BATTLE BETWEEN OFFICERS

Police and Sheriff's Deputies Are Wounded in Election Fusillade.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., April 6.—Policeman Roy Hill was fatally injured; Deputy Sheriff H. Adkins seriously wounded, and W. T. Lilly, a bystander, shot in the shoulder in a pistol duel between Adkins and several policemen, arising from a dispute over authority in the city election.

The city officials, who are Republicans, appointed 40 special policemen, while the Democratic county officials appointed a large number of Deputy Sheriffs. Conflicts between the two sets of officers came when Policeman Hill and another officer arrested two Deputy Sheriffs as they were in the act of arresting a negro charged with repeating. The Deputy Sheriffs resisted, and Deputy Adkins came to their assistance. In the pistol duel which ensued some 30 shots were fired. Adkins and the other deputies were placed under arrest. The shooting occurred on the most crowded street in the city, and it is remarkable that no others were wounded.

The above officers were seriously injured. Deputy Sheriffs Ennis, Bayless and Henry Nash and one policeman, Burt Foster, were also wounded, but their injuries were less serious. The windows of the City Hall were riddled with bullets.

BATTLE WITH THE RAILROAD

Human Race Has Heavy Casualty List in Three Months.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—A report of the railroad accidents in the United States during the months of October, November and December, 1904, has been compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It shows that in that quarter 53 passengers and 189 employes were killed and 1490 passenegers and 1808 employes were injured, a total of 242 persons killed and 3298 injured in train accidents. Other accidents to passengers and employes, not the result of collisions or derailments, bring the total number of casualties up to 14,978, of whom 961 were killed and 14,027 injured. The report indicates a decrease of 178 killed and 624 injured, as compared with the last preceding quarter. Of the total number of 53 passengers killed in train accidents, 29 were killed in one collision between a passenger train and a freight train.

The total number of collisions and derailments in the quarter was 2959, the financial damage aggregating $2,406,081. The number of employes killed in coupling and uncoupling cars in the quarter was 71—12 more than in the preceding three months.

Attempt to Burn Girls' Dormitory.

LEXINGTON, April 6.—Five attempts to burn Rucker Hall, the girl's dormitory of the Georgetown, Ky., College, the largest Baptist institution in the South, have just come to light. Five fires were started in as many rooms on Saturday and Sunday nights, with the apparent intention of destroying the building. Every effort to discover the identity of the incendiary has failed. The college authorities believe that one of the girl students did it, and the building is now being watched nightly.

Every girl in the college was taken before the faculty and sworn and questioned., the procedure consuming an entire night. Because of this some of the parents have threatened to take their children away from the school.

County Government for Hawaii.

HONOLULU, April 6.—The Legislature has finally passed the bill establishing county government for the Hawaiian Islands. The bill divides the islands into five counties, the leper settlement of Molokai being made one of them. The act provides for an election June 20 to elect county officers, who are to take office in July. The supporters of the measure declare that they will be able to pass the bill over Governor Carter's veto, in the event that he should disapprove of it.

Dr. Harper to Return to Chicago.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Dr. William R. Harper, president of the University of Chicago, is preparing to return home. He will arrive there, according to present plans, next Monday morning. "I shall," he said, "go to my office at the university in the afternoon and get to work—of course, moderately at first."

Drowned in Trask River.

TILLAMOOK, Or., April 6.—(Special.)—Fred Tomlinson was drowned in the Trask this afternoon. He was crossing in the ferry when the cable broke, which caught him and threw him overboard. He was alone at the time, and his body has not been recovered. He left a wife and large family.

PLAN IS PERFECTED

Oregon Development League Convention.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED DELEGATES

Railroads Make Rates, and an Unusually Large Representation From Cities of the State Is Now Assured.

Arrangements are being perfected for the meeting of the Oregon Development League to be held in Portland April 26-27. From La Grande and all points east the O. R. & N. Railroad will make an open rate of one fare for the round trip, and from points west of La Grande, one fare and a third for the round trip.

The Southern Pacific has made a rate of one fare for the round trip from all points south of Glendale and a corresponding rate of one and a third fare for the round trip from points between Glendale and Portland. The Northern Pacific makes the tickets good on trains arriving on the morning of April 26 or April 27. Tickets on all roads are good for return until April 28.

Though the complete programme has not been arranged, it has been announced that the morning sessions will be general meetings in which all members will participate, the afternoon sessions to be in sections. On the afternoon of April 26 the good roads section, in charge of J. H. Scott, of Salem, will meet with the entire league for the consideration of matters peculiar to that section. The other sections will represent fruits, dairying and mining. It is hoped that by working the sections better results will be attained and more material benefit will be derived from the convention. Secretary Richardson has been advised that there is a movement on foot among the several districts to bring the greatest number of people to the convention, and indications are that the meeting will be a great success, and that the attendance will not fall short of 1500. Newberg, it is said, will send a representative delegation and will report excellent progress in that district. Independence is another town from which great things are expected, while Hood River, which made a fine representation a year ago, will be present 100 strong with a marching club, the members of which will carry apple-wood canes, symbolic of the orchard industry, which has made that section famous. Eastern Oregon will also send a fine representation to the convention.

MAY STOP CANAL

Government Will Sue the Klamath Company.

ATTORNEY GETS INSTRUCTION

If the Canal Is Built by the Corporation It Is Said It Would Lower the Level of the Lake.

Acting under the instructions of the United States Attorney-General, Deputy United States District Attorney Banks is now preparing a suit to be brought against the Klamath Canal Company by the Government, for the purpose of restraining the canal company from further work or extension on the Klamath Canal.

The grounds upon which the application for this injunction will be asked are that the establishment and construction of a canal 50 miles long and 50 feet wide, as proposed by the Klamath Canal Company, and the resulting diversion of the waters from the Upper Klamath Lake, in connection with what will be used in the Government irrigation canal, would so lower the waters in the other Klamath lakes as to interfere with the interstate commerce of two states. The second reason is that the Klamath Canal Company has never applied to the Secretary of War for permission for the construction of its canal, as required under section 10 of the river and harbor act of March 3, 1899.

This suit forms another chapter in the history of the reclamation of the Klamath lands. In this region, where the reclamation department of the Government proposes to establish an extensive irrigation system, a chain of lakes is formed by the Upper Klamath Lake, Lake Klamath and other smaller bodies of water. Lake Klamath has its location in two states, Oregon and California, and this, with the upper lakes, forms a navigable waterway, and is used for the purpose of commerce.

Under the project of the reclamation department the Government canals will find their source of supply in Upper Klamath Lake, and to provide for this the last Congress gave the department authority to utilize the waters of the upper lake to the extent of lowering its level two feet. This would serve the double purpose of furnishing water for the canals and also of draining the Klamath marsh and the other marshy grounds in that vicinity.

The primary object in securing the abandonment of the Klamath Canal Company's project is to protect the navigation of the lower lakes. This company is a private corporation, but while its object is to establish an irrigation canal in that same district, it lacks the support of the people of that section represented by the Water Users' Association. Its proposed 50-mile canal, of which four and a half miles have been constructed, would not cover the extent of territory proposed to be served by the Government and by its using the waters of the Upper Klamath Lake in conjunction with the Government the supply of water for the lower lakes would be so decreased as to render navigation impossible.

The Initiative and Bad Legislation.

GRANT'S PASS, Or., April 5.—(To the Editor.)—I wish to add a word to the editorial of The Oregonian upon the efforts to invoke the initiative to enact a law to enable the state and county to collect taxes upon the lands that have long been untaxed. I cannot agree with The Oregonian, when it argues that such questions should be left to the Legislature. The fate of the measure and many other like measures in every session of the legislature should convince all that Legislatures are generally organized by those interested in holding up and defeating such laws. Permit me to call attention, though, to what I believe to be reasons that would render such a law inoperative. Section 13 of Bellinger and Cotton's laws of Oregon provides that the statute of limitations shall apply to all actions brought in the name of the state or county or other public corporation. Under this statute the Supreme Court decided in State vs. Baker County, 24 Or. 148, that this applied to actions in behalf of the state against counties. In the case of Schneider vs. Hutchinson, 35 Or. 256, the court decided that by reason of this statute title to state lands could be obtained by adverse possession. The limitations prescribed by law of the state for a liability created by statute for taxes is six years, and in the case of State vs. Baker County, our Supreme Court said the state could not collect taxes unless the suit was brought within six years, and the same rule would apply to a suit to collect taxes from individuals or private corporations. All taxes unpaid for the years prior to 1899 are barred by the statute and the same cannot, unfortunately, be collected. As the law would be ineffectual and disappointing if the attempt was made to collect taxes unpaid for the years prior to the last six years, it is in my opinion a good reason why the initiative should not be used. The enactment of a few laws that will be void and of no force would seem afford an excuse for repeal of the initiative amendment, which I hope will not be done until it has been used to abolish the upper house of the Legislative Assembly and to limit the amount that can be expended for clerical hire at each session to $200 a day, through amendments to the constitution. Most of the bad legislation in the various states comes from the two-chamber legislative assembly. In several of the British provinces the unicameral legislative assembly has been adopted with the best of results.

ROBERT GLENN SMITH.