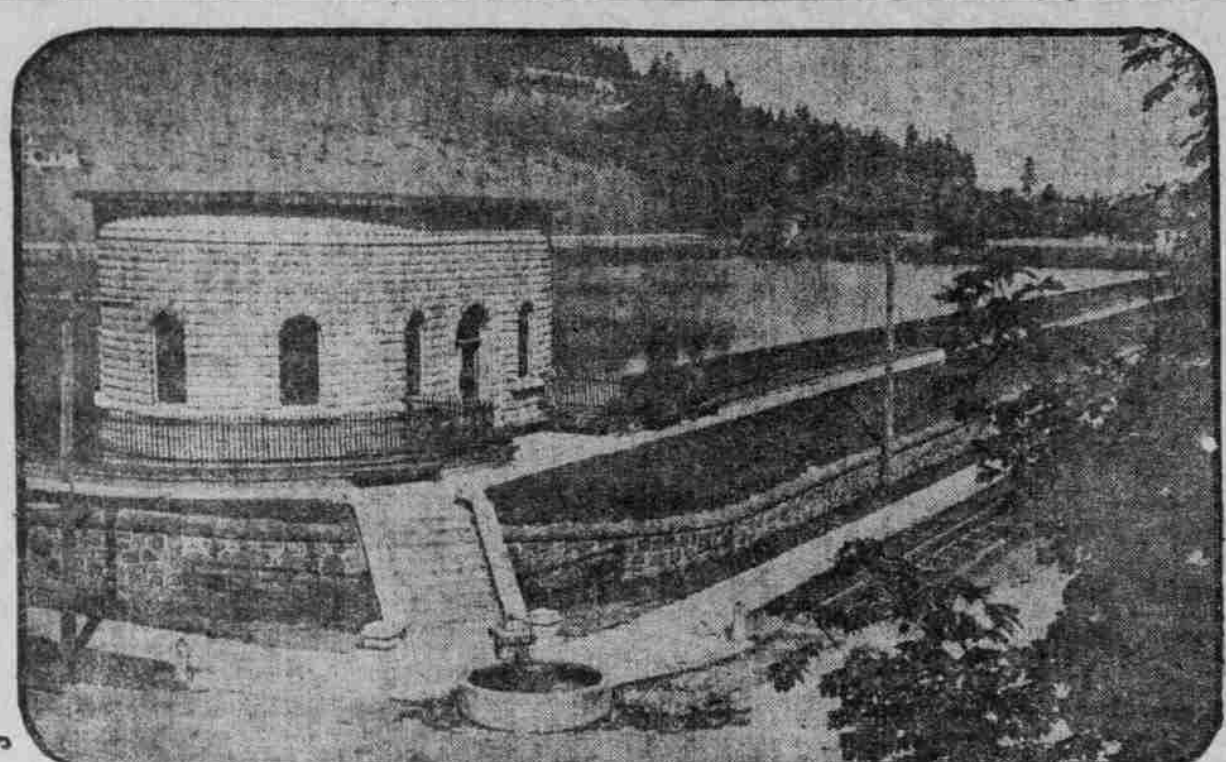


FINE PARKS AND PURE WATER



RESERVOIR AT MT. TABOR

Some of the Advantages of Portland as a Residence City.



LOWER RESERVOIR AT CITY PARK



ZOO AT THE CITY PARK



MONUMENT TO DEAD OF SECOND OREGON VOLUNTEERS IN PLAZA BLOCK



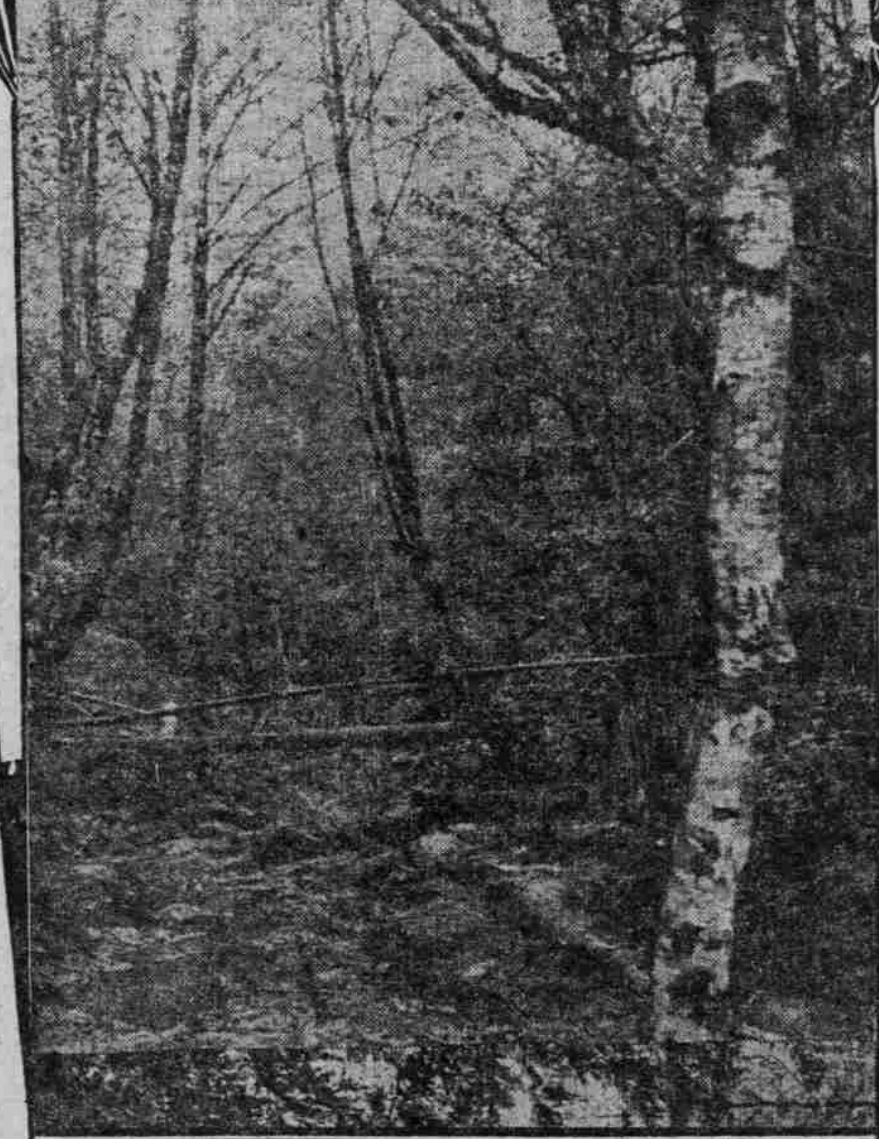
MAIN ENTRANCE TO CITY PARK

THANKS to an exceptionally slightly location and surroundings, Portland has been able to set aside a system of public parks which vary in character from open lawns, beautiful places, near the business center, to beautiful woodland retreats farther out, which have been preserved in all their primeval beauty. Although the park system is not large, compared with that of many other cities, it comprises several tracts that are nowhere surpassed in beauty, and which call forth the admiration of all beholders. In addition to the land already reserved for the recreation of the public, there are many acres near the city which adapt themselves readily to park purposes. There is now a strong sentiment in favor of adding a large portion of this ground to the park system, and it is quite possible that before the end of the present year bonds will be voted for its purchase.

In the very center of the West Side business and residence district there is a long chain of park blocks, each 100x300 feet. As a relief to the eye from the monotony of long vistas of brick, stone and asphalt as resting-places and as playgrounds for children, they have proved their value for many years, and their usefulness will increase with the expansion of the business district. Apart from this chain of parks are two blocks, bounded by Third, Fourth, Salmon and Clay streets, even nearer the business center. They are known as the Plaza blocks, and are welcome breathing-places for thousands of weary men and women each day during the Spring and Summer. Between the blocks is a handsome drinking fountain, given to the city by the late D. P. Thompson. On the north block was erected during the past year, by popular subscription, an artistic monument in honor of the Second Oregon Volunteers.



SACAJAWEA "THE BIRD WOMAN" IN BRONZE AT CITY PARK



BIT OF MACLEAY PARK



"THE COMING OF THE WHITE MAN" IN CITY PARK



LEWIS AND CLARK MONUMENT, AT CITY PARK

planting flowers, trees and shrubs, the sightliness of the park has been greatly increased, while care has been taken not to impair its wonderful natural beauty. Macleay Park, of more than 100 acres, is the largest single holding of the city. It lies in a deep gulch, known as Balch Canyon, through which winds a clear stream. Above it rise wooded hills. Its charm is in its wild beauty, and every

care has been taken to preserve this feature. Holladay Park and Hawthorne Park are the most important parks on the East Side. The latter is located by the city, but the Park Board has for some

time been considering its purchase for \$150,000. The value of the city's park system, estimated by the City Auditor on prevailing realty values at the close of 1905, was

\$1,332,200. During the past year, realty has advanced at least one-third in all portions of the city, upon which basis the parks would now have a value of \$1,682,600. Besides the parks already men-

tioned, there is land for this purpose set apart in Albina, and Ladd's Addition and Columbia Park, Governor's Park, Terwilliger Park and Fulton Park. A plan fostered by a local organization contemplates bonding the city for \$1,000,000 to be spent for parks, boulevards and one slightly bridge across the Willamette River. The scheme includes the construction of a scenic skyline boulevard along

Portland Heights, from which a superb view of the city, river and snow-capped mountains would be had. Along the route of this boulevard park sites would be laid out, and others would be located on the East Side. Among the projects of this character most favorably considered at this time is the purchase of a large tract for park purposes on the summit of Mount Tabor.

GROWTH OF CITY SCHOOL SYSTEM

Over \$200,000 Spent in 1906 for Buildings Completed and Nearing Completion

SCHOOL buildings, recently finished or now nearing completion in Portland represent an expenditure of more than \$200,000. The East Side High School alone will have cost, when furnished, not less than \$150,000, and it may be as much as \$300,000. It stands on the block bounded by East Washington, East Stark, East Thirteenth and East Fourteenth streets, the focal point of the residence district east of the Willamette. The substantial character and architectural attractiveness of this building make it an ornament to the city, and it offers accommodations which for some time have been urgently needed.

Until a few months ago it was thought that it would be necessary to finish only the rooms on the lower floor, 12, for recitation purposes, and an auditorium, 20x54. In this, however, the Board of Education decided without an adequate conception of the rapid growth of the school population. It has now been decided that the entire structure must be completed for use as soon as possible. There will be 24

recitation rooms in the building, besides halls for literary societies, laboratory work and manual training. Superintendent Rigler is authority for the statement that every room will be required as soon as completed. It is probable that soon a third High School will be erected in the vicinity of Albina or Irvington to accommodate the northeastern part of the city, which has been showing greater gains than any other section. The directors, who have been considering the matter, contemplate a four or six-room building designed in such a way that it can be added to as time goes on. An appropriation of perhaps \$100,000 will have to be made to defray the cost. For the new East Side High School \$100,000 was voted, but the cost has so far exceeded the original plans that more than \$50,000 additional must be paid out of the general fund.

The demand for increased High School facilities has been paralleled in the grammar grades. The registration in public schools for the present school year will pass the 20,000 mark, a notable increase over the total attendance for 1905-6, which was 17,031. As a still more rapid increase in population is probable from this time on, the demand for new schools will be

heavy, and several will have to be built this year. Besides the East Side school, only one new school building was erected in Portland during the past year. This was a four-room structure at Midway, which is already filled almost to capacity. But large additions were made to the Sunnyside, East Twenty-eighth and Holman schools. The improvements cost about \$30,000 each, and will meet their respective needs for some time to come, although three districts, especially in the case of the Sunnyside and East Twenty-eighth Street schools, are growing rapidly.

The greatest demand of the present year will be for the improvement and enlargement of the schools in the district recently annexed to the city. A typical case is the Highland school, which, with an attendance of 1000, is the largest institution in the city. Four years ago a four-room school was opened at this place, with an attendance of 127. Now 22 teachers are employed, and at the opening of the term just closed it was found necessary to transfer 125 pupils to the Woodlawn and Irvington schools. A new four or six-room building is scheduled for this locality this year. It will probably be located at Vernon.

The largest building of which there is immediate need will be erected at Arletta. The pupils there are now accommodated in a number of two and three-room structures, which are poorly equipped and insufficient for the needs of the community. The board is now considering the advisability of building a modern 16-room schoolhouse. Portsmouth at present has a four-

room building which has been greatly overcrowded during the past year. Residents in the vicinity have been clamoring for better school facilities, especially as the building is old and in poor repair. The old structure will soon be abandoned for one of six rooms. The Williams Avenue School will probably be the first of the old buildings replaced. A new site is being secured, as the present one is inadequate, and the building is so old that it is worth little. On the Peninsula there is also a demand for a new structure to take the place of the present schoolhouse.

In all the cases cited the new buildings will be on the East Side, as it is rather than the present. It is probable that the greatest demand for new schools is found. In fact the Terwilliger building at Fulton will probably be the only West Side structure changed. With the opening of the East Side High School next month, rooms in the Ladd and Atkinson schools, now occupied by classes above the grammar grades, will be available and will relieve the pressure on that side of the river.

What extensions of the school system will be made within the next few years can only be surmised. If the suburban districts of the East Side continue to grow as rapidly in the future as they have during the past year, the expenditures for construction work will reach a very high figure. The entire movement shows the rapid strides with which the city is forging ahead in population and tells in its own way the story of hundreds of new dwellings springing up in the outlying districts.

PURE WATER IS PORTLAND'S PRIDE

Abundant Supply Piped to City From Bull Run River, an Ice Cold Mountain Torrent

THE fame of Portland's Bull Run water has spread far and wide, and there is perhaps no asset on which the city can more justly pride itself than the purity and sufficiency of its water supply. At present there are 22,500,000 gallons of absolutely pure water flowing into the reservoirs of the city each day, enough to fully supply the needs of the present population. Portland, however, is experiencing an era of unprecedented growth. Planning, therefore, for the future rather than the present, it is probable that before the year just begun has closed another great conduit, which will be double the capacity of the system, will be under construction.

The source of Portland's water supply is the Bull Run River, a rapid mountain stream, heading in a lake of the same name, at an elevation of 3530 feet seven miles northwest of the summit of Mount Hood. The lake is fed by ley springs. From the lake it flows through a channel in solid basalt, gushing forth 252 feet below to form Bull Run River. The conduit through which the water comes to Portland takes water from

the river at an elevation of 720 feet above the city datum, and 24 miles distant. The carrier is a riveted steel pipe, varying from 42 to 33 inches in diameter, and emptying in reservoir No. 1 at Mount Tabor, which has a capacity of 15,000,000 gallons and an elevation of 410 feet. The supply for East Portland and Lower Albina is stored in reservoir No. 2, at the base of Mount Tabor, with a capacity of 20,500,000 gallons. That for the West Portland flows through two cast-iron mains, and empties into reservoir No. 3, of 15,000,000 gallons capacity, located in the City Park. The high surface mains are supplied from this direct, but those for low ground run from reservoir No. 4, with a capacity of 15,000,000 gallons, also in the City Park. In passing from reservoir No. 3 to reservoir No. 4 the water furnishes power to pump the supply for Portland Heights and Williamette Heights.

The project of laying another conduit with a capacity of 45,000,000 gallons daily from Bull Run is now receiving serious consideration, and bonds for this purpose will probably be voted at the municipal election next June. A report covering this plan was recently prepared by Chief Engineer Clarke, who estimates the cost of the pipe laid and completed at \$1,465,000,

with additional reservoir construction bringing the outlay up to \$2,550,000. The conduit will vary in diameter from 24 to 42 inches. For this, as well as the present line, there will be an abundant supply of water, even at the lowest stage of Bull Run River.

No municipal problem is of more importance than that of pure water. In selecting a home no question is given greater weight. The fact that Portland has an abundance of water, proved absolutely pure by chemical test, and which, in addition, is cool and palatable, even in the warmest weather, gives it an advantage over nearly all other cities of metropolitan size in the United States. That the quality of the water will be maintained is guaranteed by the fact that the source is protected by a forest reserve of 223 square miles, including the entire watershed.

During the past year the distributing system has been greatly extended, the most important addition being a 24-inch main which supplies the Highland district and the Peninsula. This was completed in November at a cost of \$25,000, and will provide complete relief from the scarcity of water felt in this district last Summer because of the poor distributing system. Other extensions will be made, the aim being to meet every need of a growing city.

At present all expenses of the water system are paid by the consumers. A movement is now on foot, however, to amend the city charter so that a portion of the cost will be borne by property owners. Schemes have been presented, which if adopted, will throw the cost for extensions upon property owners.