# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1910.

#### LINES OF PARTY OBSCURE.

Evidently political dissatisfaction is rife in many parts of the country, No special or even general reason can be assigned for it, since the country undoubtedly is enjoying a higher detime in its history. But there is dis-satisfaction all the same, and much actual discontent; and when such a state of mind exists the electors are very likely to strike at the party in power, whether they expect any change for the better from its defeat,

One great cause is the disappearance of all the great matters of con-tention that have agitated the country and divided man into opposing parties these fifty years and more. There is no clear line of division on any main besie now, for there is no main issue; and in the absence of everything that mpels attention and unites m parties, multitudes take up vagaries of their own and follow them. Petty questions, side issues, and personal likes and dislikes (chiefly dislikes) are brought forward, and each man in the pursuit of his desires or whims goes it alone, or combines with others as whimsical as himself, yet having no mmon or definable purpose among

But the citizen has a right to be us whimsical and vagarious as he Such excursions, in the absence of important objects in politics are sure to occur. Till something shall again arise on which parties can divide, and men can combine in sup-port or opposition, this sort of thing will continue; and our politics will be of the most "scattering" character.

Tariff, with issue for or against pro-tection, cannot become a party question, or subject of party division on a national scale; because various sec tions of the country have irreconcilable differences. The interests of states and even of districts are unlike. This variance can still be partly compromised, as heretofore, but the result will be as heretofore—a stiffly protective tariff bill, framed by compromise to combine the protectionist majority in Congress. To make up this protectionist majority there will be combination of members, regardless of party designations, as heretofore; for many of the protectionist districts in the United States are fixedly Demo and many strong Republican districts contain an "insurgent" element that demands relaxation of the rigidity of the protectionist re-glme. But there will be a protectionist majority in Congress, no matter what party shall be in nominal con-

Change of parties in Congress will not, under present conditions, mean anything, therefore it will simply be nominal. Each of the parties will continue the play about the tariff and the trusts and the corporations. Interests of an immense body of the members of each party are rooted in the existing indu regime; and there will be no greatchange, no matter which of them may

The Republican party is falling to because the Democratic party. practically dissolved, offers little op-position. That is, the Democratic party no longer has a definite or deinable policy, and those who have hitherto supported Republican policy reason to maintain organization and effort against their old antagonist this situation. No party can be mainmined in strength and cohesion without pressure from without. The harrel falls to pieces when the hoops are removed. Now here, since men see there is nothing important, which requires adhesion to party, they begin talk about trifling matters, each his own notions. Critics of the existing regime spring up on every hand. It must not be mistaken for any d sire to return to the long-rejected pollcles of the Democratic party.

But possibly the Democratic party again in 1912, as often heretofore, may unnounce some dangerous heresy, which will bring the scattering that hitherto have acted with the Republican party, together again, dency of the great mass of the Demo-cratic party is to run into the doctrines of Socialism. Such course on its part, in 1912, if manifest, make a clean-cut Issue again between property and business and the policy of upset and destruction.

#### GOVERNMENT CHOP REPORT.

The Government crop report which appeared yesterday showed a Winter wheat condition of 80.8 per cent, com-pared with an 82.2 per cent condition year ago, and a ten-year average of per cent. Deterioration which the plant has suffered since the appear-The crop was so promising at that Ime that it showed a condition of 95.8 per cent, almost a record mark, Since the appearance of the December report, a deduction of about 2,500,-000 acres has been made for Winter and drought killed wheat, so that with the April condition 15 points lower than that of December, the present outlook hardly favors as large a crop was harvested last year. It is still full early to be regarding a light Winter wheat crop as a signal for higher prices or even for a maintenance of present prices. There is an immense acrenge of Spring wheat and it is

coming along under ideal conditions. The quantity of wheat produced by the United States was so greatly over-estimated last year that it is difficult

the crop will be carried over to help out on 1910 supplies, but it is un-loubtedly much less than reported. in the three North Pacific states, the Government figures on the 1909 yield were more than 15,000,000 bushels h excess of the amount actually duced in the three states. Naturally ve could not expect any such overestimation in other parts of the counry or there would wheat famine in the United States.

Viewed from any standpoint, how ever, the wheat situation presents so many perplexing features that it will be several months before it will be cossible to estimate even approxi-nately the amount that will be availble when the old crop merges into he new. This uncertainty was amply illustrated by the action of the Chiago market immediately following he appearance of the report yester-An advance of nearly two cents per bushel was followed by a decline of more than two cents, and a quick rebound of a cent. A hysterical market of this kind would indicate that interpretations were being placed on the report.

BASIS OF ASSEMBLY CALL Oh, yes! The people are fit to nominate candidates for office; but one small faction will not offer candidates that all the people or all the members of a party will support,

Only through the representative system, expressing its purpose through assembly conference, or convention be co-operation. 'straight democracy" ever has existed The representative system essential organ of democracy. andidates who obtain in a primary a factional or fractional plurality ever will be deemed entitled to support of the entire party in whose names they appear; and in cases where there is any contest they never will get it. The opposition party will This has been tried out sufficiently in Oregon.

Conference, convention, assemblywhatever you may call it-is, then, the ally rational method. Consultation, in some degree, is necessary; some sort of conference, through which men who have common ideas and purposes, may be enabled to talk together and to agree. Democracy is entitled to the service of its representative Each and every party is entitled to the service of its representative The great majority never will be content to accept as candidates men who nominate themselves, get a fractional plurality and then demand support of an entire party.

The only way to reach the mind and and purpose of the people or of a party is through the representa-This fact is the basis system. of the assembly call.

ONE MONTH IN PORTLAND. Advance sheets of the Construction News show Portland well in the lead of all Coast ports in the percentage of ain in March building permits. gain of 66 per cent in this city compares with a gain of 49 per cent in Los Angeles and 49 per cent in Oak-San Francisco led the Coast in decreases, the March permits this year being 47 per cent less than those of a year ago, while Seattle was a lose second with a decrease of 42 per

While the March clearing: broke all previous records for the month, the business for the month of April promises to be much greater than for March. The fact that such an overwhelming proportion of the permits issued are for residence structures, to gether with the continued scarcity of desirable residences, offers the best possible evidence of the record-breaking pace at which the population of

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE SHOW BUSINESS School Director Sabin takes not only

the business man's view of the matter of permitting pupils of the public schools to take part in the Rose Festival parade, but the view of the conscientious teacher, the prudent educa-tional manager and the more thoughtful patrons of the schools. was brought before the Board by Mr. Sabin, who expressed himself as opposed to it. He stated in explanation of this position that it costs about \$1000 an hour to operate the public schools of this city and that to drill the children for the part that they will be asked to take will require hree hours a week. This means \$3000 of the taxpayers' money exended in a way not contemplated by the levy asked by the Board of Directors and allowed by voting taxpayers. This is an assessment of merely the nancial loss or cost. Teachers, if their testimony were asked and they felt free to give it, could sum up other osses as vital and reaching much farther than mere loss or subversion of money. In the first place, the school year, in June, will be drawing near its Teachers and pupils will have all that they can do profitably to cover the designated course of study without attempting anything outside of the l gitlmate line of school work. Children ould naturally give mental prece dence to the outside work, with its drill and dash, its costuming and com-

The meaning of this to teachers is apparent. Tired, as the closing work of the year presses upon them; anxious to make the best possible showing for the steadfast endeavor of months; in earnest sympathy with their pupils in the matter of passing grades and securing promotions, and desirous that these promotious shall be fairly and creditably earned, they can but view with apprehension and the interruptions caused by special drills, the excitement and fathought that all of this imposes. The part taken by the children in Rose Festival last year was a beautiful feature of the exhibit. There is no question upon that point, but the wisdom of permitting it to be repeated, in view of the drawbacks above

outlined, may well be questioned. Drilling the children half a day for three days of a school week, as estimated by Director Sabin, would represent the diversion of \$3000 from the ducational fund provided by taxation from the schools to the benefit of the Rose Festival. As intimated, the student proficiency and through the handicap placed upon the ndeavor of teachers would be great

Let the schools do the work to which they are assigned. Charges ere made on all hands that at best this work is not done with the thorughness that the exigencies of practical life demand of grammar and high school graduates. The course of to determine accurately how much of study is long and exacting. Partly something about the bridge difficulties

though manifestly incalculable.

gerated athletics, shows, plays, amateur attempts at journalism, etc., that go under the head of "student-body activities," it not infrequently become in order to course," to hurr, over and slight some of its most important lessons. This is manifestly unjust to all concerned.

If any pupils of the public schools wish to go into the show business after they finish the course, well and good. There are training schools for that specific purpose, to enter which they will need a thorough grounding in the work of the preparatory school. It may be fairly and gratefully assumed, however, that a very small mi-nority of the pupils of the public schools will take up the show bustness for a vocation, and it is quite ertain that any preparation that those who turn to this vocation receive in connection with or by neglecting their work while in attendance upon public schools will be valueless.

RECORD COLONIST MOVEMENT. Chicago advices regarding the col movement state that travel to the Northwest on the Hill and Harriman lines has been much greater this season than to California. This is partly the result of the very effective campaign made by the railroads, but o a greater extent it is due to the superior advantages which the Pacific orthwest can offer the settler. Callfornia climate and fruit has been advertised so long and on such a stupendous scale that it is perfectly natural that it should have attracted greater immigration than the northern states, where the publicity move ment is comparatively new. This earlier immigration was followed by higher prices for land and a correspondingly poorer opportunity for the newcomer. In the Northwest there still remains vast tracts of all classes Naturally the first settlers secured the best obtainable, but modern methods of farming have prowonderful results on which twenty years ago were regarded

as comparatively worthless. Ten and twenty-acre fruit and dalry farms now produce greater annual returns than were formerly secured from big wheat farms, and dry farming by scientific methods produces crops on lands which were formerly considered worthless. Irrigation is still in its infancy. The possi-bilities of logged-over lands cannot easily be overestimated. There is in the Pacific Northwest an immense area of all classes of lands. They pre-sent opportunities for all of the homeseekers that will come with the pres ent colonist movement and many oth-

ers which will follow it for years Immense withdrawals for forest reserves and conservation purposes have somewhat lessened the amount of land that should be available for the ettlers, and prices may be slightly higher than in the colder Canadian erritory to which cheap acreage is now attracting many American settlers, but the superior climate and the certainty of crops will continue to make this state a very attractive place for homeseekers.

The industrious New York Sun has gleaned from a speech of Mr. Kelfer, of Ohio, some notable information about our admirable pension system. It must be admirable, since, in recent years, fully one-fourth of the ordinary revenues of the United States Government has gone to support it. Certain-ly the people would not patiently permit so much money to be spent for a purpose which was not wholly excellent. The most interesting feature of our pension system is its faculty of self-perpetuation. When the veterans perish they are succeeded by their widows. When Nature deprives us of the widows, there is still a generation of orphans, and long before they have been gathered to their fathers a fresh war provides a new enrollment of beneficiaries. We may truly say that the pensioner we have always with us, and it appears that Mr. Klefer and his ik believe that we could scarcely get

along without them Nothing so beautifully assists in the irculation of money as our pension system. Think of the millions it distributes every year where it will do In truth we may cry the most good. tratefully, "The more pensions the nore prosperity," because no matter gratefully. how dismally panicky the rest of us Nation's bounty to its may be, the saviers and their widows and descendants flows on forever in a perennially refreshing stream. They never get Life is to them one long, panicky. unbroken dream of peace. How sweet it will be in that happy time when everybody gets a pension and nobody has to work! On the noble list there are now some 950,000 individuals. Of ourse, if it is a good thing for them live on the Nation, it would be still better were there ninety millions doing the same thing. Then nobody would Then everybody's widow would be povided for without bothering about life insurance and in-Then nobody would have to teach his child a trade. Trades are horrid things at best, and as for work, avaunt! Would one might never hear of it again. May we all live to enjoy the blessed experience of drawing a pension and doing nothing else forever more

the roll of the Nation's wards are numerous names of men who pos sess fortunes running into the the mil lions. They draw sums ranging from \$30 up to \$200 or \$300 a month. do not need these petty benefactions. but why refuse them when they are offered by a grateful country! some cases it would be hard to specify just what the country is grateful for Still, abstract gratitude is a noble thing, and these men confer a favor upon our common country by permit ting her to be generous to them. How sad it would be were this glorious land ever to grow stingy, and we must not forget that the vice of stinginess is warded off by practicing the virtue of generosity. This virtue has the exceptional merit of being pleasant, especially when one can practice it, as Congress does, with other people's money. Some countries reward their faithful defenders with decorations such as the cross of the Legion of Honor and the ribbons of the noble orders of Europe, but the United States can conceive of no reward for faithful service but money. Even when a man has so much that he car no more, still we find it impossible to express our gratitude to him except in the language of dollars.

It would seem to have been or ought to have been the business of Senators Bourne and Chamberlain, both residents of Portland, to know

All the newspapers of the city, and all or most of the civic bodies, have been protesting and explaining for years, and urging that the rules be modified so as to allow passage for the people during rush hours. But it seems that the Senators, busied with great affairs (in which, however, they bear no part at all), never have heard till now of this stress, at the bridges of Portland, "Why didn't you tell us?" they inquire. Why don't they keep up some communication upon affairs of vital moment at home? Is it till now of this situation at Portland? It might be useful, when they are Oregonian's "ashington opportunity which Senator Lodge had sition of consequence has been sible remedy. "Nobody told us bething that Senator Lodge finally did.

It is the opinion of The Oregonian that no public money ought to be spent for public music. It is the b ginning of the return to the old Roman "Panem et circences"—bread and amusements. The amusements now; the bread will be demanded later. To gratify the public desire the circus should include not only music, but the race course and sparring bouts. See how the world moves backward! Mighty good thing to allow those who want music to supply their own. "But other cities furnish public music." It is no argument. If one community is going wrong or lapsing into degeneracy, why should another therefore? "If," said honest Fluellen, "the enemy is an ass, a fool and a prating coxcomb, is it meet, think you, that we should also, look you, be an ass and a fool and a prating coxcomb? In your conscience, now

There is just one practicable way to try to get rid of the crop of dandelions this Srping. Let a day, say Thursday next, before the things sprout bloom, be set aside as Dandellon day, and let every house-holder, housewife, hired man and hired girl with shovel and trowel dig them and have them for dinner. Dandelion greens boiled with a bit of Oregon bacon make as, excellent Spring tonic. In olden days, before bleh Hy ing put them out of fashion, the dandelion and cowslip were good enough eating for anybody. Let diet hark back and show the younger genera-tion one of the pleasures of plain living. Of course the roots will grow again, for, like the horseradish, they are a part of the scheme of nature, but there will be a check and some may die. Let us have a Dandelion Day.

Eugene and Corvallis, prohibition towns, are said by prohibition propagandists to be making greater ress than other small cities of the state. They are; but not because they are prohibition towns, but because the state is throwing into them year by year enormous sums of money by general taxation for support of the schools therein located.

that is always roaring against "the unearned increment," yet its alleged pro-prietor is a member of a syndicate that has bought for \$200,000 a small piece of ground which is expected right soon to double in value. Well, and what of it? Only the humbug about the uncarned increment.

There is no activity or push for the omination at the primary for Governor of Oregon, among Republicans No Republican believes that under the present system he could be elected. through might be brought forward. But it is the only chance.

A New York fat woman died yesterday. She was four feet four inches high and the same dimension wide and weighed 700 pounds. With that bulk for disease to prey on Job's record of suffering is surpassed.

Now why dld not the local push lubs and commercial bodies notify Senator Bourne that they wanted something done about the bridge draws? Because, of course, they wanted something done.

All the Pittsburg boodlers nominated under the primary law system. So, men and brethren, we are still some distance from ultimate of purity and reform

Congressman McCredie's wife is all right in wanting to be here for the opening game. May be the judg will not be homesick that afternoon. Eggs that have been in cold storage

for a year will hereafter be barred from foreign or interstate commerce. Score again for the pure-food law Governor Warner, of Michigan, fa-vors use of Federal money to build

The school board is right in opposng a parade of children. The work is enough for pupil and

good roads. Michigan makes many

teacher. Yamhill banks are reported to be ery prosperous. As a barometer of that county they could not be other-

A Canby grower has shipped over 80,000 strawberry plants this Spring. It is the units that make for pros-

The Northern Pacific wisely chose Kent for its big poultry farm, for Kent has the record for egg production.

Masked outlaws who robbed a Milaukee conductor yesterday probably missed more by missing the porter. Let John Barrett arbitrate the

Ecuadorean-Peruvian trouble. They should be in his family, anyhow. Mr. Beals can forecast and hindcast, but until he gets a tail hold on the comet the skies will weep.

"Watch Pinchot Club" would fit better in a Watch Pocket

Those who sleep late tomorrow will miss the comet.

Mr. Heney saw Mr. Taft yesterday. Mr. Taft smiled.

Best Reason for the Assembly Is Found in the Opposition to It.

Benton County Republican. That the Republicans of Oregon will hold an asembly there is no doubt at all; the effect the assembly will have on the party is a subject for speculation. We may as well assume that no matter what happens to the assembly nominees or recommendations, the party is dismembered, shattered scattered-all shot to pieces. There possible these men have never heard is neither head, tall nor middle to the Republican party in Oregon. Democrats vote in its primaries, and Popuhere, which is but very rarely, to keep lists are elected to high office by its their eyes and ears open. It was The votes; its leaders cry "follow," and the file run away; the nomination of a dent who brought to notice the missed straight-out Republican for any popreated, and opened the way to pos- alent to defeat; defection has followed fore," is now the excuse. It had and now the party will take counsel disaffection, disaster followed disaster to determine whether it shall continue as a political organization or yield itself wholly to the guerrillas who are responsible for its plight.

In the opposition to the assembly is found the best reason for holding the assembly. Democrats, Populists, political parishs and whatnots and non-party freebooters are protesting loudly against it. Our perpetual candidates, who circulate petitions for their own nominations, and who knife the candidate who wins the nomination, are all opposed; the disreputables, whose names would be hooted in a party convention, or assembly, and whose only hope of satisfying their unholy love for office is in party disorganization, are opposed; and the burden of the song of their opposition is that the assembly would defeat the will of the people. But they do not explain how this would happen. With the assembly recommendations in the field, the people will be as free as ever to choose the political nondescripts and whatnots. The assembly may suggest candidates, but it cannot elect them. Nor can it, nor will it seek to, prevent anyone or everyone from running in opposition to the men it suggests for office. How, then, can the assembly defeat the will of the people by meeting, cancassing the merits of men for office, and suggesting them as the candidate, who, in its judgment, would give the people the best service?

What is left of the Republican party in Oregon will seek to learn through the assembly if the Republicans of Oregon wish to be served by officials who stand on a party platform, and who have a proper sense of obligation to party and people instead of by men who owe no allegiance to neither people nor party. This assembly will state its platform, and suggest candidates; if the people do not accept the platform and refure to nominate the candidates suggested, it will be noticed that the Republicans of Oregon prefer Democrats, Copulists and what-nots to the party nominees. date who wins the nomination, are all opposed; the disreputables, whose

fer Democrats, Populists and what-nots to the party nominees.

## THE PROPOSED "CABINET."

#### The New Proposition to Revolutionize the State Government. Douglas Leader.

The proposed law gives the Governor of he state the absolute power to appoint every state official to position and call them his "cabinet." The Kniser of Germany or the Czar of Russia would have no more power than would the Governo of Oregon if this proposition be adopted nor could any law incorporated within the covers of the statutes of the state b nore in conflict with the idea and spirit of our form of republican government

Nothing is attempted without a motive is a safe assertion, but what U'Ren's me tive may be is difficult to fathom unless he is providing for a possible unprobabil, ity. He has read at least a portion of the political history of Oregon. From study he has learned that Governors have heen elected who did not carry into of-fice with them men of their own political faith for the position of Attorney-Gen ral, Secretary of State, Treasurer and erai, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction. It is possible that U'Ren is foolish enough to believe this may happen to him as it has to others, and he wants a law that will insure him a "cabinet" of his own way of thinking in that event. No one can tell what improbable ideas will float through the mind of such an impractic-able and revolutionary man as the au-thor of the proposed law shows himself ther of the proposed law shows himself to be. The assumption he has shown in drafting these proposed laws demonstrates that he pinces great value upon the few mental qualities he possesses, and as usually is the case, he little values the thinking qualities of others. He may possibly think the voters of Oregon are a set of fools, and may some day elect him Governor. This thought will become a certainty with him if the voters of the state indorse his "cabinet" measure. or of the proposed law shows himsel

## Penceful End of a Great War

PORTLAND, April 8 -- (To the Edi-

There had been a disturbance on the punyaquil titver and Peru had sent a egiment into Gunyaquil. The trouble eing settled without blows, a grand review of trops took place, in which the two armies marched before the Peruvian general and the Ecuadorean President. As the regiments passed, the President said to the Peruvian general: 'Now, my General, observe this troop, they are like erocodiles, their teeth are terrible', of another, 'Ah, General, these men have teeth like tigers, they would have torn your men shreds; and these, why, these men have the teeth of Hons and

their strength.
Then came the Peruvian troops, for whom their general made no claim. But the President of Ecuador expected it, and asked what were the fighting qualities of his men. "Oh," said the Peruvian, "my men are all dentists."

And so the war ended.

ALFRED F. SEARS.

## World's Greatest Lumber Port.

Christian Science Monitor.

Portland, Or., now lays bold claim to the record for shipping more large imper cargoes than any other port. Fifteen years ago Portland's lumber shipping business was comparatively insignificant; 12 years ago the first 1.009,000-foot cargo went out of the river. In a sloyle month of out of the river. In a single month of this year the number exporters of Port-land sent out over 14,000,000 feet, and the land sent out over 14,000,000 feet, and the exports for every month of the year will probably average more than this. In the meantime, it appears, Paget Sound ports have been declining in respect to lumber shipments. The supply of timber immediately available to these ports has been greatly reduced. To obtain the supply now necessitates going farther into the woods, and under the changed conditions the neglected timber districts of the Columbia River have been thrown open to umbia River have been thrown open to be lumberman. The Columbia territory and hindill hold on
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and hindthe lumberman. The Columbia territor
is tributary, of course, to Portland, an
the trade which has grown out of th
opening of the new lumber fields ha
given the prestige claimed to that port.

## Will Regulate This.

Philadelphia Inquirer. If appears that Colonel Roosevelt is such disturbed over the nature-faking on the Egyptian monuments. a human being with a bird's h another with a cow's. He wi another with a cow's. He will regu-

ASSEMBLY, OR GO-AS-YOU PLEASE! ELECTRIFY FOURTH, IS PLAN WOMAN IS FIGURE IN DEAL

Southern Pacific Company Sees

Way Out of Controversy. Construction and operation of an elec-tric road by way of Fourth street to some suborban destination not yet named has been planned by the Southern Pacific Company, which will ask the city to compromise the legal controversy con-cerning the franchise on that street on the basis of the proposed new road. This compromise, if agreed to by the city, would mean the removal of the steam trains from Fourth street, without appealing the case just decided against the company, ordering it to take trains from the street.

from the street.

It is held by W. D. Fenton, one of the attorneys for the railroad company, that the decision of the Federal Court simply gives the city the right to dictate concerning the kind of traffic to be conducted on the street, and does not take from the company its railroad franchise. Thus, according to a statement he made yesterday, it is hoped by the company that the city can be induced to compromise the matter by permitting the elec-

mise the matter by permitting the electrification of the road.

As soon as the Southern Pacific Company can complete its bridge at Oswego, its West Side trains can be taken from Fourth street and the company will suffer by the property of er no inconvenience as a result. High water in the river has been hin-

dering the construction of this bridge, but it is believed that it will be com-pleted by September 1. If the city will consent to the proposed compromise, the work of electrifying Fourth street will

work of electrifying Fourth street will follow immediately upon the completion of the Coswego bridge.

"In a few days," said Mr. Fenton yesterday, "we will be prepared to present our plans to the City Attorney and the members of the City Council. In addition to asking for the right to place electric cars on Fourth street, we will ask the city to grant us the right to run steam trains over the road when an emergency exists, such as would be the case if the Oswego bridge should be impaired and out of commission.
"As yet our plans regarding a suburban

"As yet our plans regarding a suburban electric road are indefinite. These will be completed after the right of putting electric cars on Fourth street is gained from the city, as I feel will be the case."

The Southern Basis Course The Southern Pacific Company already as under process of development a wa-cr power plant on the Upper Clackamas sliver, which would be utilized in the peration of the proposed new electric

"But we would not have to wait until that plant is completed to get electricity to operate an electric road," explained Mr. Fenton yesterday.

J. P. O'Brien, vice-president and general manager of the Harriman lines in Oregon, returned last night from a trip

er the Southern Pacific line betwee Portland and the California state line Mr. Fenton stated yesterday that the work of preparing the proposed compro-mise with the city regarding the use of Fourth street had been delayed to await Mr. O'Brien's return.

#### Ten Ballast Cars Ordered.

Increased construction work to be carried on this year by the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company has caused the company to place an order for ten additional ballast cars, which it is expected will be delivered in 30 days. The new cars were ordered from Defroit, and will have a capacity of The company already 40 tons each. has 17 ballast cars, but there were not enough to meet the requirements for this season

#### N. P. Issues Booklet.

Resources of Eastern Washington nd Northern Idaho are tastefully set orth in a neatly printed book just stud by the Northern Pacific Railway. book is appropriately illustrated. and has 54 pages in addition to a fold-ed map of the United States. Every phase of climatic and industrial con-ditions of the section treated are care-fully set forth. The booklet will be distributed throughout the East.

## Railroad Personals

M. J. Buckley, general superintendent of the Harriman lines in Oregon, has cone for a trip of inspection of the Wash-ngton division of the O. R. & N. He s expected to return to Portland Monday. F. Barbour, assistant to the pres ent of the Portland Railway, Light &

## OREGON CALLS FOR BUILDINGS

#### Hawley and Ellis Put Forward Claims of Several Cities.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washngton. April 8.-Representatives lis and Hawley today appeared before the public buildings com-mittee to urge appropriations for Oregon. Ellis recommended an appro-priation for Portland and The Dalles, and Hawley put forward the claims of Medford, Oregon City, Roseburg and Corvallis. The committee stated it Corvallis. would not in the bill to be reported authorize buildings and sites for the same cities. Where the Government has sites, buildings will be provided, curred the last time I visited that but in other cities nothing but sites will be provided. Under this ruling, Oregon can expect nothing but sites, and not all cities on the list will be

cared for. The committee is puzzled over the situation at Portland. It is inclined to favor the erection of a large building on the site of the present postoffice which will occupy an entire clock and accommodate not only the postoffice and courts, but all other Federal offices, which now occupy rented quarters. The bill which Bourne put through the Senate authorized too surchase of a new site and the erection of a two-story building exclusive-ly for the postoffice. This bill is not in favor with the House committee. No action was taken on any of the Ore-

## Mrs. Upmeyer Elected President.

ALBANY, Or., April 8.—(Special.)— Mrs. E. E. Upmeyer, of Harrisburg, was re-elected president of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of the Eugene dis-trict and other officers were chosen as follows in the election this afternoon: Recording secretary, Mrs. W. M. Erskine, of Halsey; corresponding sec-retary, Mrs. E. K. Barnes, of Cottage Grove; treasurer, Mrs. Groves, of Cor vallis: secretary of young people's work, Mrs. Ogcar Gorrell, of Eugene secretary of children's work, Stratton, of Brownsville. The c closing session tonight was marked by addresses by Mrs. J. T. Abbett, of Portland, and Miss Lilly, a missionary from Singapore

## Athena Pioneer Laid to Rest.

ATHENA, Or., April 8 .- (Special.)-Alexander McKenzie, an Oregon plo-neer, was buried here today from the Christian Church, Rev. A. McKenzie Meldrum preaching the sermon. The funeral was conducted under the ans picies of the Masonic lodge, of which Mr. McKenzie was a member.

## WHITE SALMON, Wash., April 8.

(Special.)—W. B. Jones, who came into the White Salmon Valley 25 years ago, died yesterday, aged 70 years. The body was followed to Odd Fellows Cemetery by a large procession of friends.

#### Mrs. Bernard Bartel Receives \$21,-000 as Price of Lot.

The majority of trading in inside real estate continues in the section south of Morrison street, a number of important deals having been made in that section. One deal was the purchase of a single lot located on the south side of Salmon street 160 feet west of West Park street. This was bought by Morris Marks, a local real estate investor, from Mrs. Bernard Bartell for 21,000.

The lot is occupied by two houses bring ing in a rental of \$85 a month. Mr. Marks will hold the property as an investment.

Another property purchased direct by dorris Marks from Mrs. Bernard Bartell is a fractional piece, 80x76 feet at the northeast corner of Eleventh and Mill streets. This property was purchased for \$12,500. It is occupied by a good toroom house yielding an income of \$75 a
month. Mr. Marks bought the corner as
an investment. Mr. Marks has also practically completed the resule of the property, 150x100 feet at the southest corner of Eleventh and Mill streats, which he bought on Monday for \$30,000. The name of the purchaser and the purchase price has been withheld.

has been withheld.

Another sale which has been completed in the southerly district is for a lot at the southwest corner of Montgomery and Elleventh streets. This was bought by Lena Rivears from Mrs. John Bowman for \$13,500. It is occupied by two houses bringing in \$42.50 monthly rental. The location was bought as an investment. Vanduyn & Walton negotiated the sale of a quarter block, 100x100 feet, at the northcast corner of Twelfth and Harrison streets from the German-American Bank to an unnamed purchaser for \$2,000. On it is located a house.

Another sale is reported on West Park

which illustrates the steady increase of values along the parked streats. This is a sale of a single lot at the southwest corner of West Park and Jackson streets. which was bought by A. W. Schmale from W. F. G. Thatcher for \$14,500. The deal was made by Vanduyn & Walton. Mr. Schmale bought the property as an in-

restment.

The history of this one lot has been typical. Late in December it was sold by the Turner Estate, which had owned it for many years, to the Beacon Investment Company for \$550. A few weeks later, in early January, the Beacon In-

westment Company sold the corner to M. M. Crissell for \$11,000, making a profit of \$1500 on the lot.

Again, within four weeks, Mr. Crissell sold the lot to W. F. G. Thacher for \$12.-500, he also clearing \$1500 on the handling of the property, and now Professor Thatcher has sold at a profit of \$2000 after an interval of but a few weeks. The corner is regarded as a good apari-ment site, but now yields only a nominal rental. All those sales were negotiated by Vanduyn & Walton.

#### PERMITS NEAR RECORD MARK

#### Courthouse and Chamber of Commerce Permits Filed.

Two building permits were issued from the office of the building inspec-tor yesterday which brought the total for the day to \$283,397, and which will go far toward giving the present month a record somewhere equal to the established in April, 1909, when a mark of over \$1,600,000 was set. permits were for the county court-house and for the addition of two stories to the Chamber of Commerce

building.

The permit for the courthouse is for \$111,547, which is the contract price for the four-story steel building now Fourth street. under construction on Fourth street, between Salmon and Main streets. R. G. Lundstrum, the contractor, took out

the permit. The second large permit came late in the day and was for \$150,000. The permit was issued to the contractors, the Seattle Dock Company, and is for the Seattle Dock Company, and is for the addition of the two stories on the eight-story Chamber of Commerce building on Stark street, between Third and Fourth street. This work will be done quickly, all material hav-ing been assembled. It is said by David Williams, the archive one of the architect, that the tenants on even the eighth floor of the attucture will not be disturbed by he extensive operations going on over-

## NEW HOMES SWELL FIGURES

#### Record for March, 1909, Was Below Average, 1910 Far Above.

Portland's remarkable increase in building operations for the month of March as compared with the same month in 1969 was not the result of any one or number of large buildings being erected. but resulted from a steady demand for permits by homebullders all over the

Another factor in the increase of 66 per cent is that while the March, 1910, record was far over the average of 1900, the record for the preceding March had been

record for the preceding March had been much below the average.

In the same way Portland will have to show a remarkable advantage over the average of 1999 to increase the April, 1909, record, as that month, with permits amounting to over \$1,500,000, was \$500,000 over the monthly average for the year.

Thus far, however, the building movement has been so strong that there have already been issued \$535,712 in permits for the first seven days of the month, a rate which, if adhered to throughout the month, will establish the largest building record in the history of Portland, and will place Portland forward with a build-ing record of nearly \$2,000,000 for a single

## O. A. C. Chooses Annual Play,

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COL-LEGE, Corvallis, April 8.—(Special.)— The senior class has chosen Harold Mc-Grath's comedy, "The Man on the Box," for the annual commencement-week play, The cast has been selected and the members are already at work with their lines,

bers are already at work with their lines. The cast of characters is as follows:
Robert Worburton, the Man on the Box, W. F. Stratten; Charles Henderson, a journalist, M. R. Cox; Colonel Annessly, F. E. Ewart: Betty Annessly, his daughter, Hedwig Blee; Count Karloff, of the Bussian Diplomatic Corps, C. P. Richards, Jindge Watts, of the Police Court, J. F. Kettles; Mrs. Conway, a society woman, Esther Mrs. Conway, a society woman, Esther Cher, Nancy Worburton, Minnie Diven; Pierre, a French chef, i. Province; Cora, a French maid, Grace Bath, 'Clerk of the Court, H. J. Evans; Officer O'Brien, E. E. Carroll; Officer Cassidy, D. H. Rowe; William, a stable boy, U. E. Brown.

## Less Than \$10,000 Delinquent.

ASTORIA, Or., April 8.—(Special.)—Up to last Monday evening, when the time for paying the first half of taxes ex-pired, \$284,504.11 had been collected on pired, \$234,504.11 had been collected on the 1910 tax roll and turned over to the Treasurer. Rebates amounting to \$7632.44 were allowed on taxes paid prior to March 15, making a total of \$22,137.55 that the original roll of \$234,084.04 had been re-duced, and leaving \$41,046.49 still to be collected. Of the latter amount consid-erably over \$30,000 consists of the second half of taxes, so that less than \$10,000 of the outstanding taxes can now be con-sidered delinquent.

## Dumping Ground Leased.

VANCOUVER, Wash., April 8.—(Special.)—An acre of ground will be rented for \$100 a year by the city from Hidden Bros., and it will be used as a dumping ground. The land lies within the city limits, near the Columbia River.