IN HIGH TRIBUNAL

State Supreme Court Denies Railway Company Appeal From 5-Cent Fare.

RATE CASE HARD FOUGHT

Whether Portland Corporation Will Carry Appeal to Supreme Court of United States Is Matter of Conjecture-Josselyn Silent-

SALEM, Or., June I -(Special)-The State Supreme Court, in an opinion written by Justice Slater, today denied the application of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company for a rehearing of the case of the railway company versus the State Railroad Commission, known as the Milwaukie rate case. The company took the position that the Railroad Commission and the orders of the Commission and the decisions of the Court are in violation of Section 1, Art. XIV. of the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting any person from depriving any person of property without due process of law, or denying to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law. The State Supreme Court, in an opinion

opinion handed down today The opinion handed down today states that the court has carefully examined the able argument made, but finds itself unable to assent to the conclusions of the company's attorneys. The opinion takes up and discusses the various contentions made by the railway company, and concludes with an answer to the contention that the state has no power to regulate fares within the limits of the City of Portland, because that right has been delegated to the city, and also because the city, in the city, and also because the city, in granting plaintiff its franchise, has limited the plaintiff to a charge of 5 cents for any single fare, in one general direction, within the City of Portland. It

rection, within the City of Portland. It is further held that such right is a vested contractual right.

The opinion continues:

"Assuming that these claims are well founded, still we do not see that the order of the commission attempts to regulate fares within the City of Portland, for it operates only upon traffic reaching or extending beyond the boundaries of the corporate limits."

Attention is then called to the grants of power contained in the City Charter of power contained in the City Charter of 1903 and the Railroad Commission act, passed in 1907, and the conclusion is drawn that "the distinction significant contains of the conclusion of the

RAILWAY'S PLANS NOT KNOWN

Josselyn Intimates Fare to St. Johns and Lents May Be Raised.

Any statement as to whether the Portland Rallway, Light & Power Com-pany would accept as final the decision of the Supreme Court in the Milwaukie or the Supreme Court in the allowaddle case is withheld by President Josselyn, of the road, pending the receipt of the full text of the opinion and consultation with the company's counsel.

Mr. Josselyn said, however, that his understanding of the order of the Railway Commission was that the company must case the alleged discrimination.

way Commission was that the company must cease the alleged discrimination against Milwaukie. He intimated that the order might be compiled with by raising the fares to Mount Scott, St. Johns and Lents. Mr. Josselyn said also that it was their contention that the order requiring the establishing of the order requiring the establishing of the contention that the order requiring the establishing of the contention that the order requiring the establishing of the content tempted to abrogate rights guaranteed appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Loeding Is Pleased.

Hermann Loeding, secretary of the Milwaukle citizens' committee, that prosecuted the case against the comprosecuted the case against the company, is very much pleased over the outcome, and predicts that it will result in greatly increased traffic and more rapid settlement of the territory embraced within the present 10 and 15-cent fare limits on the Oregon City line. Mr. Loeding also predicts that the decision will bring about a reduction in the fare to Oregon City to 15 cents. Speaking of the possibility of the company advancing the fares to Mount Scott St. Johns and Lents, instead of Scott, St. Johns and Lents, instead of reducing the fare to Milwaukie, Mr. Loeding asserted yesterday that the predecessors of the Portland Kaliway, Light & Power Company had had large holdings of property in the three dis-tricts and had sold lots to many home-builders under a contract that a 5-cent fare would be maintained.

Fair Return Shown.

Mr. Loeding also asserted that the Milwaukie committee had introduced testimony before the State Railroad Commission showing that the traffic from the districts mentioned was providing a fair return on the investment of the railway company, and that the company would find a stumbling block in the Railroad Commission if an at-tempt were made to raise the rates. The 5-cent fare to Lents, also, he says, is required by the franchise originally granted the Portland Railway Com-

It is the contention of Mr. Loeding that the company will not be able to secure a writ of error to the United States Supreme Court for the reason that the Federal question involved was not raised until the petition for rehearing in the State Supreme Court was filed. He insists that such tacties indicate an attempt to indefinitely

The decision of the Supreme Court, if acceded to at once, will make it necessary for the Portland Rallway. Light & Power Company to refund to holders of rebate slips \$10,000 to tre one.

Contest Began in 1907.

The attempt of the citizens of Milwankle and Oak Grove to secure lower suburban rallway fares has been in litigation since shortly after the crea-tion of the Rallway Commission in 1907. The rallway company has in force a fare of 5 cents to Leuts, Mount Scott and St. Johns, but maintains a tariff of 10 cents to Milwankie, and 15 cents to Oak Grove, without transfer privileges in Portland. A citizens committee, organized in Milwankie.

DeHaven.

Electrical Engineer—William Harling-David. Master of Science in Domestic Science and Art.—Vorta Rerr.

Master of Science—A. L. Briggs.

the courts and was heard by Judge William Galloway, of Marion County, in 1908. Judge Galloway upheld the order of the Commission, but upon the railway company executing a bond for \$10,000, granted an injunction restraining the putting into effect of the Commission's order pending an appeal to the State Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court heard the case in November, 1909, and on December 21 of that year affirmed the decision of the lower court. The opinion of the court was based upon the fact that the company had been carrying passengers over similarly constructed and operated railroad a distance of three and one-half miles beyond the Portland city limits for 5 cents and giving transfers to and from city lines. It was held that the charging of 10 cents to Milwaukie and 15 cents to Oak Grove was discriminatory.

Thereafter the company filed a petition for a rehearing setting up ten grounds. The Supreme Court has now deried the further contentions of the railway company.

Under the terms of the injunction

further contentions of the railway company.

Under the terms of the injunction granted by Judge Galloway in 1998, the railway company began the iasuance of rebate slips to persons paying fares in excess of those ordered by the Railway Commission. It is said that the asgregate of these 5-cent slips is about \$13,000, but it is deemed probable that one-fourth of the slips issued have not been preserved by the holders. It is probable, therefore, that the company will be called upon to refund about \$10,00.

Milwaukle patrons of the road assert that in most instances the rebate slips were not issued unless demanded by persons at the times fares were paid and that if alips had been issued voluntarily in all instances, the aggregate would now be close to \$25,000.

It is also declared that a person traveling from Milwaukle to some point on one of the city lines would pay 15 cents to reach his destination instead of 10 cents unless he "knew the ropes."

For instance, a person boarding a car at Milwaukle and paying his fare through to the terminus of the line at East Morrison street, would be charged 10 cents

at Milwaukle and paying his fare through
to the terminus of the line at East Morrison street, would be charged le cants
and a transfer would not be issued. He
would then pay 5 cents more to get home.
The person who was "on," however,
would pay 5 cents to the Golf Links, and
then pay another 5 cents to the end of
the line and receive a transfer when he
paid the second fare, if he called for it.
It is said that at the time of a recent
picnic held at Milwaukle, when the company carried 5000 people, hundreds of pany carried 5000 people, hundreds of them paid is cents to reach their homes when they could have traveled the dis-tance for 10 cents.

While the Commission's order, it is un-

derstood, is based on a question of loca-tion, the Supreme Court's ruling is founded more on distances and for this reason it is predicted that the company will now be forced to grant a 5-cent fare to the Columbia River and that based on the decision Oregon City can come in and secure a lesser rate to that

In addition to Attorney-General Craw-ford, Milwaukie was represented in the litigation by R. R. Giltner.

122 WILL BE GRADUATED

CORVALLIS CLASS TO BE LARG-EST IN COLLEGE HISTORY.

Many States Represented, and One Hindu Studies for Advanced Degree in Engineering.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COL-LEGE, Corvallis, Or., June 7 .- (Special.) The largest class ever graduated from this college will take degrees June 14 At this time 122 young men and women will take their bachelor of science de grees and five will receive advanced de-

a 5-cent fare to Milwaukle, if put in effect, was an attempt to force the company to carry passengers free beyond the city limits, and in that respect atcal engineeering, six; forestry, four.

Most of the graduates are from Oregon,
but many other states are represented,
several of the graduates are from Cali-

by the Federal Constitution. This contention may be made the basis for an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Loeding Is Pleased.

Loeding Is Pleased.

is a Hindu. He will take the advanced degree of electrical engineering.

Following are the names of the graduates:

Bachelor of Science in Agriculture—Harry Asbahr, Bliss Lucius Clark, Homer Morton Cross, Alexander William Dodge, Pred Samuel McCall, Jay Merritt Reynolds, Leland Hobart Spring, George Henry Thomas, Leighton Jay True, Bhola Nath Pande, Raymond B, Seely, Frank Ross Brown, Leroy Breithnaupt, Clarence C, Dickson, Carl Francis Galligan, Perry McAlexander, Max Adams McCall, Raiph Waldo Rees, Ray Harland Roberts, Frank Benjamin Steen, James Jay Thompson, Carl Howard Schartow, George S, Zimmerman.

Bachelor of Science in Domestic Science and Art—Frances Alva Altken, Beulah Beeler, Mabry Zerilda Currin, Bertha Beulah Edwards, Anna Leta Edington, Asnes Maud Goodrich, Ruth Jeanctite Hess, Esther Vestal Leech, Bessie Florence Parsons, Emily Fern Rodgers, Mabel Rae Snow, Laura Elsie Van Meter, Grace Monemia Bath, Edwig Bieer, Grace Elizabeth Connell, Mary Enid Cato, Beulah Gustavia Gilikey, Bertha Emma Herse, Laura Estella Jackson, Myrtle Edna Lav, Katle Maysel Ridgeway, Alvhild Romivodt, Ruth Thayer, Lena May Wilson.

Buchelor of Science in Mining Engineering—Albert George Abendroth, Malcolm Robert Cox, Harry John Evans, John Armour Mulderick, Donald Hefley Rowe, Glen Kenneth McKensje, Urite Eugene Brown, Erra Stephen Dixon, Slegfried Maurer, Edgar George Pickler, Frank Wilson Thompson.

Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering—Albert George Abendroth, Malcolm Robert Cox, Harry John Evans, John Armour Mulderick, Donald Hefley Rowe, Glen Kenneth McKensje, Urite Eugene Brown, Erra Stephen Dixon, Slegfried Maurer, Edgar George Pickler, Frank Wilson Thompson.

Bachelor of Science in Plettrical Engineering—Latimer Hobart Booth, Harry Davis Bowman, Fred Everton Ewart, Wallace Going, Everett Monroe Billings, Chloe Allen Burrik, Vincent Paul Glanella, Wayne Carl McLagan, Russell Harrison Fleser, Horace Minson, Frederick Engene Pernot, Edgar Adolph Sorenson, John Occar Vines.

Bachelor of Science in Powner, Haro

committee, organized in Milwaukie, complained to the Commission, setting up the contention that Milwaukie had been unjustly discriminated against when fares to that point were compared with those to other suburbs of similar distance. The Railway Commission decided the case on the basis of location, deciaring that Milwaukie was entitled to a rate of 5 cents, with transfere, and Oak Grove to a fare of 10 cents, with transfers.

The controversy was then taken into

Douglas Citizens, After Hearing Eldridge and Webster, Decide on Action.

METHODS ARE EXPLAINED

Portland Speaker Dwells Particularly on Necessity for Organization and Advice Is Promptly Followed Out.

ROSEBURG, Or., June 7 .- (Special.)rioseburg, Or., June 7.—(Special.)—
The citizens of Douglas County went on record today as favoring the improvement of its highways, and, as an appropriate preliminary to the contemplated good roads campaign, perfected the formation of an organization to be known as the Douglas County Good Roads Association.

The organization was perfected through the efforts of M. O. Eldridge, of Washington, D. C., and Lionel R. Webster, of Portland, each of whom addressed a crowd that taxed the capacity of the Star Theater. Mr. Eldridge spoke of the benefits of good roads and the proper manner of constructing them, Lantern slides were used to illustrate the numerous points brought out by the speakers, and the contrast between good and bad roads was clearly drawn. One series of pictures illustrated the effect of good roads on schools in the rural districts, while another tended to evidence the commercial benefits attendant to good roads. The organization was perfected thro

"Passable highways and good schools go hand in hand," said Mr. Eidridge, "and without either you cannot be pros-perous." Methods of building dirt roads,

perous." Methods of building dirt roads, proper location of roads, the contrast between good and bad cuiverts and bridges and the method of right construction were illustrated in a forceful manner.

Judge Webster dwelt particularly upon the necessity of organization, saying that without unity all effort would fall. He also spoke briefly relative to financing road work and legislation that is desired in the state, and explained the usefulness of constitutional amendment by which counties so desiring may, at option, borrow money for the purpose of improving their highways. He also advocated the establishment of a state highway commission under whose supervision. vocated the establishment of a state highway commission under whose supervision all road work would be done, as well as the passage of a convict labor law whereby all prisoners may be pressed into road service when desired. He said that the convict labor law would not only aid the counties materially in building roads, but would also have a tendency to clear the state of an undesirable class of travelers.

Messrs. Webster and Eldridge are en route north and will hold several meetings at points between here and Portland.

FISHERMAN LOST ON BAR Life-Saving Crew Rescues Compan-

ion Who Is Nearly Dead.

ASTORIA, Or., June 7.—(Special.) Haiki Pakkaia, fishing for the M Haiki Pakkaia, fishing for the Mc-Gowan Cannery at Ilwaco, was drowned this morning on the Columbia River bar. The lookout of the Cape Disap-pointment Life-Saving Station saw the boat capsize about four and one-half miles west the boat capsize about four and one-haif miles west, between the lightship and North Head. An alarm was sounded and the life crew, commanded by Captain Stuart, made all haste to the rescue, but before their arrival Pakkala had drowned.

A. Santeri, captain of the boat, was rescued while clinging to the bottom of the boat. He was almost dead from exhaustion when taken out of the water. The life crew also recovered the boat and net.

BUSINESS MAN IS MISSING

Tacoma Man Suddenly Disappears From Home and Office.

TACOMA, Wash., June 7 .- (Special.) Henry T. Bona, aged 62 years, secretary and manager of the Eastern Manufacturing Company, has mysteriously disappeared and thus far the police have been unable to find a trace

of him.

He lived with his wife and son on He lived with his wife and son out. Sixth avenue, and left home Monday for his office, and has not been seen since. No cause can be assigned for his desertion of his family and business.

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Donated by the owners of Council Crest property to advertise their district and also to encourage the building of modern, up-to-date homes in



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Our easy terms of 10 per cent down, 2 per cent monthly, will enable you to hold your lots a year, sell out and double your money long before final payment is due. You speculate on your credit. Take "Council Crest" car. Automobiles in attendance.

The Spanton Co. 269 Oak St. Ground Floor, Lewis Bldg.

Farm Nearly Lost Through Obligation Made in 1874.

TRANSFER PROVES TIMELY

Time to Save His Property. Original Debt of \$300 Now Amounts to \$2044.37.

VANCOUVER, Wash., June 7.—(Special.)—An unpaid obligation for \$300. entered into 36 years ago, came up for settlement in the Circuit Court here yesterday. The note, which with in-terest amounts to \$224.37, was given by Israel P. Putnam in 1874 to Alvin Beckard, and by him sold to Martin D. Follett, of Ohio. The latter sued for title to Putnam's farm near here, but when the case came up for hearing it was shown that the property had been sold, a few months before suit was brought, to Putnam's son, Charles Putnam, and Fellett failed to recover.

After giving the note, Putnam came

Witness Tree to Be Removed.

VANCOUVER, Wash., June 7.—(Special.)—The historic old Balm of Gilead witness tree, which fell into the river last of the putnam, and the trunk of which, stripped of every branch, has been lying in the water since, will soon be a thing of his

West and bought a farm in this county.

and making him the sole owner, re-moving the cloud on the title. Follett answered, alleging fraud in

the transfer.

Judge McMaster, in passing on the case, said that as Follett had alleged fraud, the burden of the proof was on the side of the piaintiff, and that as he had failed to convince the court fraud was committed, a decision in favor of Putnam was given.

Had Putnam recorded the deed when the transfer was made, Follett could not have brought action to get possession of the land. As L. P. Putnam's the transfer.

sion of the land. As I. P. Putnam's home now is a homestead, it is ex-empt, and the note made 36 years ago back in Ohio is still unpaid.

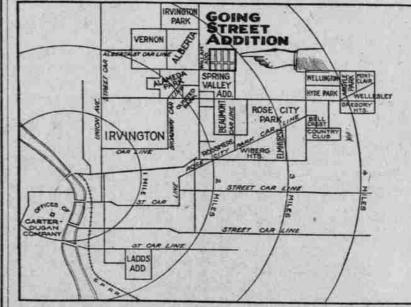
Main 24

tory and memory. The Council has

West and bought a farm in this county. He apparently forgot that the note, which was kept alive by writ of reviver, had not been paid. On April 9, 1909, he sold his farm to his son for 36000. The younger Putnam falled to have the transfer recorded, and in the meantime the father took the money and bought a homestead in Oregon.

In November, 1909, Martin D. Follett brought suit against the elder Putnam to collect the money with interest, and about January 1 he secured judgment against Putnam's farm, the court not knowing that he had sold it to his son. A writ of execution was served and the farm was advertised to have been sold February 12, but Charles Putnam, who had bought the farm, and failed to record the deed, filed suit asking for a restraining order, and making him the sole owner, removing the cloud on the title.

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\$10 PER

MONTH

820 Chamber of Commerce

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their selections and have their work done before the rush season



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