

PEREGRIN CHARGED IN BILLS' DEFEAT

J. H. Albert Says Governor
Was Deceived in Vetoes of
Road Measures.

HUGE "MUD TAX" IS LEFT

Declaration Is Made That "Malcon-
tents" Appointed Committee to
Prepare Adverse Opinion.
Progress Is Delayed.

CHARGES MADE BY J. H. ALBERT.

The fact that Oregon has no good roads fund and no authority to appropriate any or to work on a system of roads is due to treachery on the part of the Oregon Good Roads Association or persons wrongfully representing themselves as having authority from that body.

After compromises were made between good roads advocates at the Legislature and the amendments were passed as agreed upon, a few malcontents secured appointment of a committee to render an adverse opinion and Governor West was urged to veto the bills. A telegram, signed by Andrew C. Smith, president of the Good Roads Association, was the final point upon which the Governor decided to act, as it recommended the veto.

Chagrined over the fact that Oregon Good Roads Association bills were amended caused members to act for defeat of the whole number of bills from selfish motives.

On the average haul of 10 miles, Oregon's "mud tax" on the 1,000,000 tons of produce marketed last year in Portland would amount to \$1,000,000. In other words, under present road system we are paying more mud tax than road tax.

Governor West made a grave mistake in vetoing the bills, even though he apparently did so at the request of those who were recognized as good roads advocates.

That Governor West made a grave mistake when he vetoed the good roads bill as amended by the Legislature, and that treachery for selfish motives by persons connected with the Oregon Good Roads Association brought it about, are declarations made by J. H. Albert, of Salem, in a statement issued yesterday. Mr. Albert is prominently identified with the good roads movement. He excoriates those who, he declares, for selfish reasons brought about or helped to bring about defeat of the bills through the medium of the veto.

In his statement, Mr. Albert says that a committee was named to report on the bills and that committee, consisting of W. C. Bristol, James Cole and C. T. Prall, gave an opinion adverse to the bills; and that the Oregon Good Roads Association, by Dr. Andrew C. Smith, its president, urged the Governor by telegram to veto the measures. He goes into the details of the bills and shows how bad a blow has been struck at the good roads movement in the state, and the tremendous financial loss that is to result.

Permanent System Non-Existent.

Mr. Albert's statement in full is as follows:

"The fact that Oregon today has no system for the building of permanent roads, no authority to appropriate of one dollar toward the building of such roads, no power to create an indebtedness for the building of them, under the provision of the present amendment of section 10, article 11, of the constitution, and no power to use convict labor, either state or county, on such roads, is due to treachery on the part of the so-called Oregon Good Roads Association, or of certain parties wrongfully claiming the right to represent that body.

"This association did good preliminary work in the preparation of the five good roads bill which were presented to the Legislature, and after having prepared the bills, it called a convention of representatives from all the counties in the state, in which the bills were carefully considered and amended to meet the views of the convention. These bills, during the entire session of the Legislature, were in charge and under the watchful care of its accredited agents. They met the fate of all bills of a general character in being opposed by a few, and finally amended in both branches of the Legislature the result of compromises between those who differed as to their scope and methods of reaching the same goal, viz., the building of permanent roads.

Webster Agrees to Amendments.

"Judge Webster, who had full authority to represent the association in the Legislature, acquiesced in the result, and personally requested the Governor to approve the bills. At the adjournment of the Legislature the Governor had in his hands about 150 bills which he must examine and act upon within five days, the last day for such action being February 24. February 23 a few malcontents, repudiating the action of Judge Webster, seemed to have arrived at the determination to defeat all the bills. To attain that end it appears they appointed a committee, consisting of W. C. Bristol, James Cole and C. T. Prall, to give an adverse opinion on the bills, and of course, they got what they asked for. Acting upon this false opinion, the Governor was asked to veto all the road bills. With no time to give them the consideration they deserved, the Governor, knowing that this good roads convention originated the bills and had urged their passage after having agreed to the bills as amended, was asked to veto the receipt of a telegram of which the following is a copy:

Portland, Or., Feb. 22.—Governor O. West, Salem, Or.—At a meeting of the Oregon Good Roads Association held this afternoon I was instructed to respectfully request you to veto the bills for the good roads fund. Let me have the money less of five years and I will pay the National Road Commission. I will do all I propose and pay for the Panama Canal bonds.

"In Oregon it costs the farmer over 30 cents per ton per mile to haul his produce to the railroad or river. Over good roads it would cost him less than half that amount, that is, 10 cents per ton mile. On the average haul of ten miles Oregon's mud tax on the 1,000,000 tons of produce marketed last year in Portland would amount to \$1,000,000. In other words, under our present road system we are paying more mud tax than road tax."

then it of the bonding act to be read together with the state aid bill, and this is not constitutional legislation.

Provision for Aid Definite.

"Now the original state aid bill provided that the work be done under the supervision and control of the State Highway Commission, and the county receive the money only upon the certificate of the Highway Commissioner that the road had been completed, but the act passed by the Legislature made no reference to a Highway Commissioner, but provided for the payment of the money to the county whenever it accepted the provision for providing the same amount for the building of a permanent road as that appropriated by the state. I quote:

"Section 1. There is hereby appropriated the sum of \$300,000 to be used as provided in this act, one-half of which shall be paid in the year 1911, and the remainder in the year 1912.

"Section 2. Each county, as now organized in this state, shall be entitled to receive \$5000 of the money appropriated by section one (1) of this act for the year 1911, and \$5000 for the year 1912, to be used in the construction of permanent roads in that county as provided in this act.

"Section 3. Whenever any county shall accept the money provided in section two (2) of this act, it shall provide and make available as needed a fund of \$5000 to be used with the \$5000 mentioned in section two (2) for the construction of a permanent road or roads; provided, however, that no county shall be required to levy a greater tax than one and one-half (1 1/2) mills in order to secure the state aid contemplated in this act.

"Now clearly when any county had complied with the provisions of section 3, and certified that fact to the Secretary of State, that county would have been entitled, immediately on application, to a warrant upon the State Treasury for \$5000 in favor of that county. The remaining sections of the bill provide the manner in which the money shall be expended by the county. For instance section 5 provides:

"Section 5. All roads constructed under the provisions of this act shall be constructed on durable and permanent lines, and no greater than 5 per cent shall be used except by special permission of the State Engineer.

"The State Engineer is an officer elected by the people; hence this bill, having no reference to any other of the good roads bills, would have stood alone. The objection that there would be (b) no certainty of the acceptance of the same; (c) the disposition of the remaining portion of the funds; if any, is frivolous and are not required to be provided for in any appropriation. As to the objection (d) if Mr. Mariner is correct, leaves section 17 of the bonding act to be read together with the state aid bill, and this is not constitutional legislation."

"Now section 17 simply provides:

"Section 17. In case that any county which votes to issue bonds or county warrants shall accept any state aid for building permanent roads granted by any law that may hereafter be enacted, the amount of such bonds or warrants shall be placed to the credit of the sum of money to be raised by such county to secure such state aid.

"Now this does not leave this section to be read together with the state aid bill; neither can this provision possibly affect the state aid bill.

"The operation of the bonding law is not affected, nor does it depend at all upon the provisions of this section, which simply provides that in the event of the passage of a state aid law, hereafter enacted, the amendments made to this bonding law have eliminated the possibility of constitutional objections to the original law as introduced by the Oregon Good Roads Association. This statement will apply as well to the State Highway Commission bill objections, which are frivolous, but might have possibly been urged with some force against the original bill as introduced by the association.

Unconstitutionality "Last Resort."

"The argument to support the question of the unconstitutionality of this bill is an illustration of the use of such argument as a last resort. It is a request to be exhibited to the other side of the case, viz., to knit his brows, look wise through his goggles, and pronounce it unconstitutional.

"The objection to the city and county labor bill that the 'legal question arises whether city prisoners can be so worked under the present condition of the ordinance of the City of Portland, etc., etc., suggests that in that event, the City of Portland might amend its ordinance to conform with the state law, and not require the mountain to move to Mohegan.

"In trying to account for the change of heart of the Oregon Good Roads Association, or any respectable number of its members, I am forced to the conclusion that, being at chagrined at not being able to have their bills go through without an amendment, it concluded to defeat them from selfish motives. Portland being so unfortunate as to possess 35 per cent of the taxable property in the state must necessarily pay that proportion of the state tax; hence, if the \$500,000 appropriated under the state aid law she would be required to pay \$125,000 by defeating that bill she could reserve herself for the \$500,000 spent on good roads campaign, and have still \$125,000 to the good—a very sordid view. But why kill the highway bill, which carried an appropriation of only \$50,000, or the county bonding bill carrying no appropriation, or the county bonding bill, which carried no appropriation, but simply providing for the issuance of bonds by the counties when authorized by a majority vote as provided by section 10, article 11, of the constitution as recently amended by the people.

State Aid Valuable, Alone.

"Under the state aid law, there would have been expended by every county in the state at least \$300,000 in the year 1911 in the construction of permanent highways, and this whether any other good roads bills had passed or not. Under the state highway bill, the county could have had the assistance of the scientific road building, the permanent Highway Commissioner appointed by and holding his position at the pleasure of the Board.

"Under the county bonding act, the counties could have raised any additional amount they might deem expedient to use in building permanent roads in addition to the state aid.

"Under the county convict law, all persons serving sentences in all city, town or county jails in this state could have been worked on the public roads or in preparing material therefor.

"Every one of these four bills passed by the Legislature could have stood alone, and did not depend upon the provisions of any other bill; they were all 'plain in the house of their friends.' Their blood is upon the hands of the Oregon Good Roads Association. Let me have the money less of five years and I will pay the National Road Commission. I will do all I propose and pay for the Panama Canal bonds.

"Judge Ronald in his good road talk at the Commercial Club Friday night last, said:

"Give me the money the farmers lose in a year on muddy roads and I will build National highways to connect all the cities of both coasts and I will build a fleet of battleships, as formidable as the Atlantic fleet, around the Horn in addition. Let me have the money less of five years and I will pay the National Road Commission. I will do all I propose and pay for the Panama Canal bonds.

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TOLIN IS RECEIVER

Justice of Peace in Charge of
Bank at Lents.

DEPOSITORS OFFER NAME

Officers of Institution Accused of
Accepting Deposit of \$400 After
It Is Insolvent—Prosecu-
tion May Follow.

E. P. Tobin, a Justice of the Peace at Lents, was appointed receiver of the Mount Scott Bank at Lents by Presiding Judge Gantenbein in the Circuit Court yesterday afternoon. The appointment was in harmony with the request of a majority of the depositors, and contrary to the request of State Bank Examiner Wright, who asked that the bank be placed in liquidation, and that an expert be appointed to take charge of the bank's affairs.

The majority of the depositors were represented in court by Judge Gantenbein, who presented a petition from them asking for Mr. Tobin's appointment. It was explained in this petition that the depositors wanted a man to the position who knew them and who was familiar with local conditions.

Mr. Wright asked that an experienced man be placed in the bank as receiver. He said that prosecutions might result, and that if an inexperienced man should take the place it might be necessary to employ an expert to go over the books, while an experienced receiver could do the work himself.

Depositors' Wishes Granted.

In deciding Judge Gantenbein said that he was of the opinion that a receiver was necessary. He said that as it was a small bank he did not think that an expert banker was needed, and as the depositors had asked for Mr. Tobin's appointment, he was inclined to accede to their desires.

"I want the depositors to understand that I shall be ready and willing to hear from them at any time if matters do not go right," said the judge. He intimated that he would make a change in the receivership at any time that it might seem necessary.

Mr. Wright told the court that although the shortage in the bank was only \$400, and that the assets were in excess of the liabilities, he believed that a receiver was necessary, as the people of Lents had no faith in the bank and all believed that it would be impossible to rehabilitate it. He believed, he said, that if a good man were appointed receiver the depositors would receive a substantial part of their dues in about 60 days. The assets of the bank are \$35,000 and the liabilities are \$35,000. How much of the assets can be collected is a matter of some doubt, but it seems that the loss to depositors will not be much. There are 200 depositors, many of them having only small amounts in the bank.

Portland Checks Not Met.

At the close of business Friday night, when the bank examiner took charge of the bank, it was found that there was lacking \$50 of being enough money on hand to satisfy checks from Portland banks. These checks had been laid aside in an envelope, and with the evident purpose of keeping them from his sight while he was going through the accounts. In addition to the shortage, Mr. Tobin heard lately the exact number of checks, it was found that the bank did not have on hand the full reserve required by law, the deficiency in this regard being \$700.

Dr. J. E. Hall Receives Letter From Son—Pneumonic Type Virulent.

Medical Corps Vaccinated.

A letter just received by Dr. J. E. Hall of this city, from his son Dr. Francis J. Hall, who for the last four years has been in medical mission work in Peking, China, gives interesting information concerning the plague situation in that country. The letter, in part, is:

"I wrote the first part of this letter, January 15. I referred to the plague in Harbin. It has since spread to Mukden and many other villages in Manchuria. It has reached Tientsin, where there have been deaths, and is spreading to other parts of the province. It has not spread beyond Tientsin, though I have heard of cases in Peking. The foreigners in Peking became pretty much wrought up, and held a lot of meetings—the medical men, I mean, and also the foreign office.

Revival of Industry in Oregon Through United Action Purpose of Conference.

With J. W. Bailey, State Dairy and Food Commissioner; Dr. Calvin S. White and Dr. Andrew C. Smith, of the State Board of Health; Dr. H. H. Hutchison, of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry; and Mrs. Lora C. Little, of the Little Health Club, a banquet was given at the same banquet to discuss pure milk, it is believed that the "Dollar Dairy Banquet" will not only be entertaining but will furnish amusement and instruction to the large number present. Dairymen, farmers, consumers and buttermakers will all be present, according to present arrangements.

In addition to the banquet, a committee will be organized to present a petition to the State Board of Health, asking for a law to regulate the sale of milk, and to secure a revival of the dairy industry in Oregon.

"The banquet is to be held on Friday night in the banquet hall of the Commercial Club. The Consumers' League yesterday notified the Commercial Club that W. W. Cotton, H. R. Talbot and J. H. Ford had been appointed to represent the society at the banquet. Dr. E. A. Pierce, of the State Board of Health, has also signified his intention of being present.

In addition there will be representatives of the Oregon Agricultural College and Experiment Station, the Grange and the State Dairy Association.

FARMER GOES FAR ASTRAY

Man Found Under Portland Dock Had Started for Oregon City.

Setting out from his farm in Clackamas to go to Oregon City and pay his taxes, Sylvester B. Kent, 73 years old, landed under a dock at Front and Jefferson streets yesterday morning, with a badly strained leg, minus all his money, and ignorant of how he came to be there.

Kent was found by Patrolman Carr, lying under the dock and apparently suffering great pain. No one saw Kent at the time of his accident, nor could he tell how it happened. He said that he had set out that morning for the county seat, but instead, in some mysterious way that he could not explain, had come to Portland instead.

PLAGUE'S SPREAD TOLD

WRITER FROM PEKIN TRACES
MANY CASES TO INN.

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The T. B. POTTER REALTY COMPANY requires the services of an experienced man to take full charge of all the Concessions for the 1911 season at

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Business ability of unusual character, sterling integrity and wide experience in securing and installing novel attractions are absolutely necessary.

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assurance, that foreigners, who live hygienically and don't come into contact with cases, very rarely contract the disease. All the doctors of our station, "little brother" included, have been inoculated with the Haffkine protective vaccine, which is said to reduce by four-fifths the chances of infection, and to increase two and one-half times the chances of recovery in case of infection. Unfortunately these figures are for the ordinary type of plague, and I understand that the two foreign doctors who have died in Manchuria were both inoculated, and took proper precautions. There is a terrible rush for Haffkine serum, it being secured in Peking through the Medical School from Shanghai.

You have to take your turn as it comes, but they have made an exception in favor of doctors and nurses, and will inoculate them first, no matter who is on the waiting list. Unfortunately I have been unable to secure the serum for the non-medical members of our station, but I have my name down, and am in very little danger. The disease has made its appearance in considerable numbers in a village near Pootung, and Dr. Lewis is fighting hard to wake up the Chinese authorities to use force to prevent its getting into the city. He was working terribly hard with holding prevention meetings with the Chinese authorities, and sent an urgent appeal backed up by Pootung Station, which is a military station. The station met and decided Dr. Dilley should go, as I have my treasurer's work to carry out and they thought I was in need of a vacation more than he. He has been gone about five days; his reports thus far are very good.

There does not seem to have been a case thus far in Pootung, and the military authorities are taking up the preventive measures pretty vigorously. Conditions in Peking are not bad as yet, but are cases cropping up every few days. Our medical students, those just graduated and the fourth year class as well, are being used extensively by the government in fighting the plague here and in Tientsin, and are giving a good account of themselves. I am sorry to say that one of the fourth-year men contracted the disease in Tientsin and died last Saturday. I shall issue other bulletins later, I trust.

For stealing cigars from Sig Sichel, Howard Sproull, negro porter, was sentenced to a year at the rock pile, Municipal Court yesterday. He was caught by Detectives Tichenor and Howell with 100 fine cigars in his possession. The officers allege that Sproull had carried on a regular trade with certain negro resorts and that the thefts, running back many months, mount into hundreds of dollars. The detectives became aware of the thefts before Mr. Sichel did, and carried the first intimation to him.

Henry George, Jr., to Lecture.

Henry George, Jr., will arrive in Portland March 18 from Washington, D. C., to deliver an address at the Y. M. C. A. March 19. He first intended to spend a week in Oregon delivering addresses at various points, but owing

to the call of President Taft for an extra session he will return immediately after delivering his address in Portland. Arrangements are being perfected by the Henry George Club to entertain Mr. George while in the city. It is said that his public address will be along the lines followed by his father in writing the book, "Progress and Poverty."

Every woman's heart thrills at the cooing and prattling of a baby, and motherhood is her highest and purest joy. Yet the suffering incident to this great consummation of her life's desire, robs the anticipation of some of its sweetness. Much of this can be avoided by the use of Mother's Friend. This great remedy prepares the expectant mother's system for the coming event, and its use makes her comfortable during all the term. Mother's Friend assists nature in gradually expanding all tissues, muscles and tendons, it strengthens the ligaments, and keeps the breasts in good condition. The use of Mother's Friend lessens the pain when baby comes, and assures a quick and natural recovery for the mother. For sale at drug stores. Write for free book for expectant mothers.

THE BRADFORD CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Mother's Friend

BREAKS THE MOST STUBBORN COLD AND ENDS GRIPPE IN A FEW HOURS

Says It Is Useless to Take Quinine for a Bad Cold or to Relieve Grippe Misery.

The most severe cold will be broken, and all gripple misery ended after taking a dose of Paper's Cold Compound every two hours until three consecutive doses are taken.

You will distinctly feel all the disagreeable symptoms leaving after the very first dose.

The most miserable neuralgia pains, headache, dizziness, head and nose stuffed up, feverishness, sneezing, running of the nose, sore throat, mucous

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CIGAR THEFTS EXTENSIVE

Negro Porter, Sent to Rockpile, Caught With Stolen Goods.

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Sproull was at one time editor of a periodical devoted to negro interests, and it is alleged that he had some connection, not of a criminal nature, with the McKinley-Puter gang of land-grabbers.

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