

LOWER BITUMINIC PAVEMENTS EXACT

Mayor to Ask Revocation of All Contracts Unless Paving Price Drops.

\$1.75 A YARD IS ENOUGH

Simon Says Warren Construction Co. and Pacific Bridge Co. Must Reduce Rates—Substitute Ma- terial Is Recommended.

"Unless the Warren Construction Company and the Pacific Bridge Company reduce the price of bituminic pavement in the near future, I will ask the City Council to rescind all ordinances calling for this kind of pavement and substitute another kind," said Mayor Simon yesterday. "The attitude of these companies in refusing to reduce their rates makes it necessary that something be done soon. They have had their opportunity, but refused to accept it."

Both of the companies named by Mayor Simon lay bituminic, and the Warren Construction Company quotes a rate of \$2 a square yard. The Pacific Bridge Company submitted a bid at \$1.75 at the last meeting of the City Executive Board, but it was found that it had increased the price of excavation sufficiently to make up this so-called reduction in the hard-surfacing material. The bids of both companies were referred, as usual, to the street committee, and Mayor Simon recommended to the members that they reject all of the bids.

Price Wanted Is \$1.75.

In explaining his attitude, Mayor Simon said:

"I am satisfied that bituminic pavement can be laid in first-class shape at \$1.75 a square yard, and that is the figure I intend to secure for the people of Portland. For several weeks efforts have been made to secure reduction of a material nature on the pavement, but without avail. In view of the fact that other paving companies have substantial cuts, I am going to insist that the companies laying bituminic do the same thing or they will get no more contracts as long as I am able to prevent it. It is rather important that the streets which have been paved should be paved with soon. Now, I am determined that no more contracts shall be let here while I am Mayor at \$2 a square yard, unless the companies handling this work see fit to lower their rates within a reasonable time. I shall request the City Council to rescind all of the ordinances calling for bituminic and substitute a material the price of which is reasonable."

Bids Can Be Rejected.

The City Council controls the paving of streets to the extent of ordering the kind of material to be used. It then passes to the Executive Board, which orders the work advertised in the official paper. The board opens bids and refers them to the street committee, which makes recommendations as to the disposal of the bids. While the Council names the material to be used, the board has the power to reject all bids, and has been doing so recently, since Mayor Simon began his fight to secure a reduction in the price of bituminic.

FRIENDS SURPRISE COUPLE

Mr. and Mrs. N. Bissinger Wished
Godspeed at Theater Party.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Bissinger were guests of the theater party followed by an entertainment at the Concordia Club, Friday night, a number of their friends, on the occasion of their leaving the city, choosing this manner to wish them God-speed. The hosts of Mr. and Mrs. Bissinger were Mr. and Mrs. S. Rothchild, Mr. and Mrs. F. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Julius L. Meier, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ottenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Harner, Mr. and Mrs. Max Hirsch and Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Hirsch.

TEETH'S CARE IMPORTANT

Mothers' and Teachers' Club Hears
Lecture on Hygiene.

That the proper care of the teeth is closely associated with the general health of the individual, both in children and adults, was the statement made by Dr. Edith G. Keith in her address before the Mothers' and Teachers' Club of the Brooklyn School Friday afternoon. Dr. Keith went into the subject in detail, showing how disease was contracted through neglect of the teeth, tuberculosis being one of those most generally spread through this channel. Miss Hilman Fox played the piano and Miss E. Cornutt sang. It was reported that the free kindergarten in connection with the Brooklyn School was prospering. Miss Fiory is the teacher and Miss C. K. Mathews the superintendent. It was announced that the April meeting would be devoted to the campaign against the housefly, and in the interest of the state cleaning-up day proposed by the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

FATHER AND SON HONORED

Metschan Family Celebrates Joint
Birthdays Anniversaries.

There was a gathering of the Metschan family Thursday night at the home of Phil Metschan, Jr., 567 Maple street, in celebration of the joint birthday anniversary of himself and his father, Phil Metschan, Sr., proprietor of the Imperial Hotel. An elaborate dinner

BUDGET CLOSES FARMERS' MEET

Mayor, Editor and Lumbermen Guests of Delegates at Com- mercial Club.

LAST TOPICS IMPORTANT

"Stock on Range," Protection From Fire, "National Forest Range Improvements" Are Discussed. Coyote Fence Succeeds.

\$1,500,000 TO BE SPENT NORTH BANK'S BUDGET FOR 1910 IS HEAVY.

President French Home From Conference With Empire Builder, Tells of Big Plans.

Equipment and improvements for the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railroad this year will entail an expenditure of \$1,500,000, according to a statement made yesterday by George B. French, president of the road. Mr. French has just returned from St. Paul, where he conferred with Mr. Hill and other officials of the Hill system.

"My trip to the East was in regard to our budget for 1910, and in regard to general policies," said Mr. French yesterday. "Such is the belief of the St. Paul people in the future of Portland and the North Bank Road that our budget amounting roughly to \$1,500,000, was approved with hardly any comment, except that on one class of equipment we received twice as much as we asked."

"Many of my friends in St. Paul and especially those in Chicago, are looking with longing eyes toward Portland and toward Oregon—some of them from the standpoint of an investment and others from the standpoint of a home. To all of these people I suggested a trip to Portland with a view of looking over the situation for themselves."

CENTRAL OREGON BOOST

Bend and Madras to the Fore—M.
E. Thompson Co. Pins Faith to
Two Coming Cities of Des-
chutes Valley.

Following the tremendous activity that has awakened the great empire of Central Oregon to a realization of its wonderful destiny, comes the announcement that M. E. Thompson Co., a real estate company, has been planning for some time the exploitation and sale of two townships in the Deschutes Valley, each of which would be a city of great importance in the new country.

Representatives of M. E. Thompson Co. have just returned from the valley, fairly bursting with enthusiasm for the sights they have seen, the railroad construction work they have witnessed and the wonderful future that is apparent at every hand. "On our trip through the Deschutes Valley we have overlooked nothing that would have any bearing upon our determination to undertake the sale of the best townships in the state. Handicapped by the severest weather of the year, looking upon the country from its worst, we still maintain that Central Oregon has greater prospects than any other section of the Northwest. Now the time has come, we said one of the party. "We visited every town in the valley and all of the advertised townships. We studied the railroad construction work. We established and we surveyed the country with greater care, perhaps, than it has been studied by representatives of a Portland real estate firm. And we were accompanied by men of experience, as well, whose knowledge of local opportunities was beyond question."

"Out of all the wonderful district is certain to come two, at least, large, thriving cities. There will be other smaller towns, of course, but for purpose, however, was to select the best or nothing. As a result of our unparagoned efforts we are prepared to state that Bend is, in our judgment, as certain to be the big city of the irrigation country in Crook County as anything can be. In the dry farming country to the North Madras is the coming city."

The natural trade conditions were studied by the gentlemen, which, with the railroad stimulus added, brought them to an unalterable determination to secure, if possible, the sale of these two townships. A considerable hard work, it is now definitely announced that M. E. Thompson Co., of Portland, will be the exclusive selling agents for the townships of Bend and Madras in Central Oregon. One of the strong arguments in favor of the quick growth of these two cities, both of which are already established and well-populated centers, is the fact that although Spokane was a city of slow growth, these Central Oregon centers have the advantage of being able to draw from surrounding areas that are quickly settled. Spokane, of necessity, was compelled to secure its growth from far away cities and states. Meanwhile, M. E. Thompson Co. is organizing a sales manager and trying to secure local agents in all the cities and towns of Oregon and Washington. A large advertising campaign is being planned by a local advertising man and the activity of the company promises to keep the people moving in the direction of the Deschutes Valley.

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LAST TOPICS IMPORTANT

"Stock on Range," Protection From Fire, "National Forest Range Improvements" Are Discussed. Coyote Fence Succeeds.

Closing their week of deliberation and consultation with a banquet at the Commercial Club last night, Forest Supervisors of Alaska, Washington and Oregon are today en route for their homes.

Mayor Simon, Editor Cornwall of the Timberman, and H. D. Langille, connected with the Lacey Lumber Company of Chicago, were guests of the 55 forest service delegates at the feast. Mr. Langille was the personal inspector for Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, who was sent to Oregon to inspect withdrawal of public reserves in the Blue Mountains as recommended by Binger Herman.

Smith C. Bartrum, supervisor at Roseburg, for the Unhappy district, acted as toastmaster. A. F. Potter, assistant forester for the United States, was the principal speaker. The proceedings of the last day of the convention were devoted largely to grazing interests. "Handling Stock on the Range," was the subject of a paper read by Henry Ireland, supervisor of the Whitman National forest. He said in part:

"Overgrazing has been stalking along many years and in view of the proper methods of handling the stock, and the combination has caused grazing areas throughout the Northwest to depreciate in carrying capacity from 10 to 90 per cent. Grazing areas now under administration are still being injured by overgrazing and improper handling of stock. The result is that proper methods of handling sheep are in evidence almost throughout the grazing sections of the Northwest. Many areas that at one time produced a heavy crop of excellent forage have been reduced to death beds by the constant tramping in the sections that was in order every season prior to the date of administration by the Forest Service, and it will require years of careful handling to restore the range to its former condition."

Pastures Are Divided.

"For this reason it is necessary in many instances to reduce the number of stock grazed, and obtain a thorough co-operation between the sheepman and the Forest Service in the handling of stock on the public lands. Under present regulations each permittee is allowed a specific area upon which to graze his flock during the season and is required to keep within such area and is not permitted to encroach upon his neighbor's. This system of administration has confined each permittee to his allotted area and thereby has done away with the tramping back and forth over the range, which results in the tramping down of more feed than is consumed. It also reduces to a minimum the repeated driving of sheep over the range from which the forage crop has been taken."

A discussion of Mr. Ireland's paper brought out the importance of the destruction of predatory animals which prey upon domestic stock and wild animals such as cougars and wolves, now in practice by the Forest Service, was endorsed by all supervisors and it was the sentiment of the meeting that this policy should be continued. There was considerable sentiment in favor of the establishment of game preserves and the protection of breeding grounds within the forests.

Fire Loss Lessened.

S. C. Bartrum, supervisor of the Umpqua National Forest, presented a paper on the protection of the forests from fire. This paper dealt particularly with the construction of fire-fighting trails within the forest. It is possible to bring a fire-fighting force into action as early after a discovery of a fire as possible. He recalled the great annual waste in green timber which results from forest fires started carelessly by campers and originating from other unnecessary sources. Mr. Bartrum spoke particularly of the necessity for closer co-operation between the private owners of lands outside the National Forest and the Forest Service. The system of fire patrol has already been put into effect by numerous large timber holders and the cooperation with the Forest Service on various occasions has resulted in a mutual good.

Previous to the establishment of the National forests the destruction of timber by forest fires resulted in a loss equivalent to the total output of lumber by the manufacturing industries of Oregon. Now the fires are largely confined to areas which have previously been burned over and where the hazard is greatly lessened. These are generally extinguished before the green growing timber is seriously affected.

Anti-Coyote Fence Wins.

Howard K. O'Brien, Assistant District Forester in the Portland office of the Forest Service, presented a paper on the "Improvement of the National Forest Range." Mr. O'Brien said that the Forest Service has been carrying on experimental work for the last three years for the purpose of studying various range problems with a view to bringing about such utilization of National forest lands as will result in the largest returns possible to stock owners without injury to the growth of the forests or the forage lands and grasses.

"Perhaps the most important work which the Department of Agriculture has ever undertaken," said Mr. O'Brien, "has been the coyote-proof pasture in the Wallawa National Forest. The real object of this study was to collect information which would make it possible to do away with the elevation of from 4800 to 5400 feet. It was necessary to have one which would provide a suitable site for sheep and against wild animals. The work was started in 1907; in 1908 the experiments were satisfactory, the fence being entirely successful as a protection against coyotes. The report for 1909, which is now being prepared in the Portland office, will again prove the worth of the construction of the fence, the efficiency of the fence as a protection against predatory animals, and show favorable results from the grazing of sheep where they are unmolested in the pasture. "The record of the hunter who was

NEW SPRING FABRICS

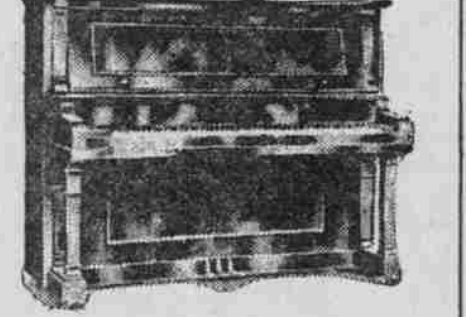
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employed to protect this experimental pasture showed that 166 coyotes came to the fence during 1909, but all were turned away. Seven coyotes were killed by the hunter. The effectiveness of the fence in preventing the entrance of coyotes is, therefore, proved conclusively.

TO ENFORCE FOREST RULES

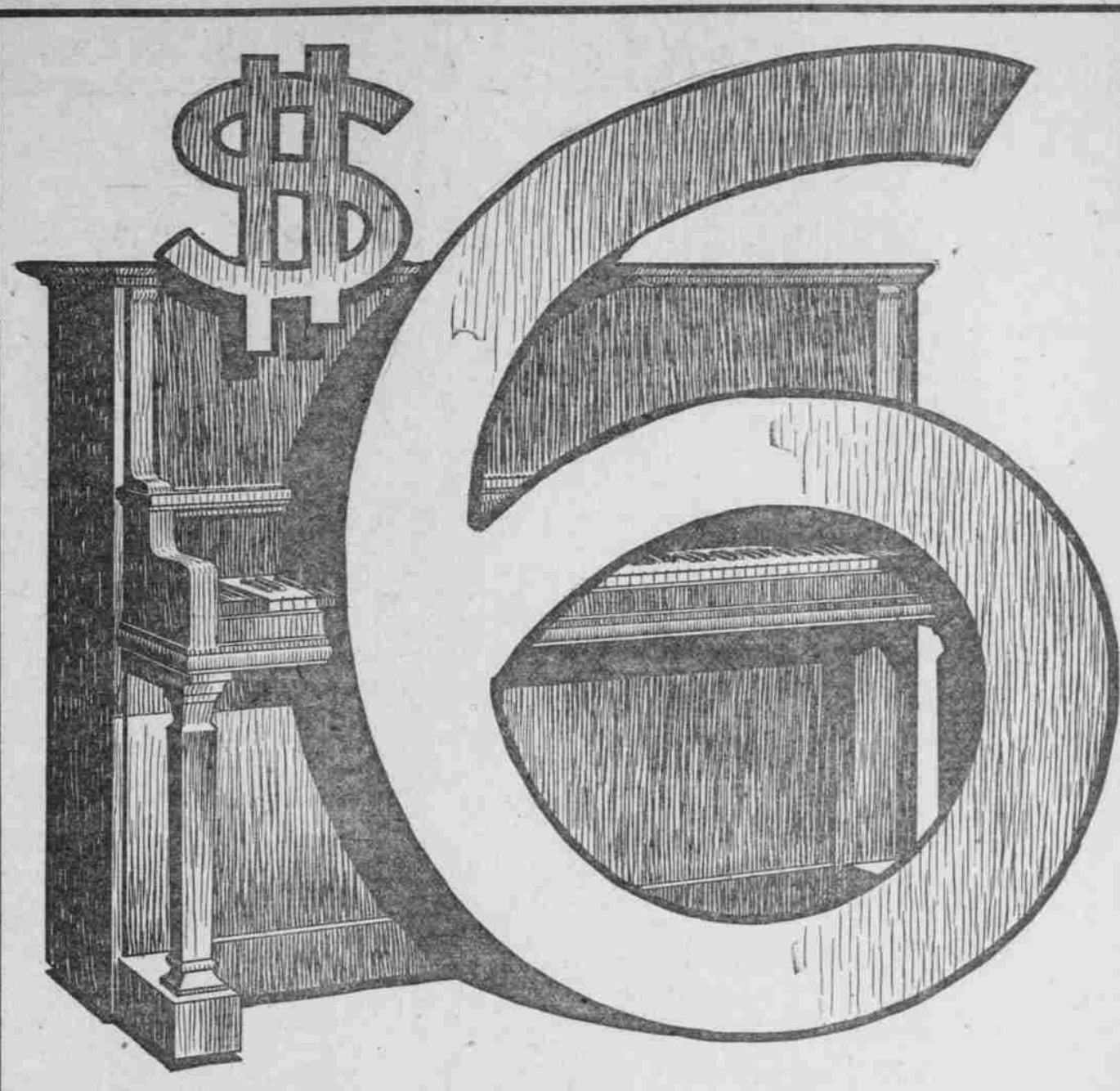
Policy Unchanged Till Supreme
Court Decides Again.

Asserting that the tie vote by which the United States Supreme Court on March 14 denied the right of the Interior to cause the institution of criminal prosecutions for grazing trespass, Associate Forester A. F. Potter yesterday announced the granting of the Forest Service to go ahead under the old rules until another tie case could be carried up to the court for re-examination. Mr. Potter is now in Portland and was in attendance at the meeting of Forest Service officers held during the past week.

"The regulations provide that all users of the grazing privilege shall pay a fee," said Mr. Potter last night. "The fee is a dollar a year for each head of cattle or horse, and a half dollar for each head of sheep or goat. The act of Congress giving the Secretary of Agriculture power to provide for the administration of National forests. Acting on that authority, certain charges are made, and the rules provide that certain penalties shall be inflicted for their violation."

"The case upon which the Supreme Court passed came up from California and arose out of the attempt of certain itinerant sheep owners to graze their flocks on forest areas without payment of fees and without permits having been issued to them. Judge Welborn, of the United States District Court, held the legislative power to make regulations could not be delegated to Secretary Wilson by Congress. It was a tie case, and the issue which has been decided in other states. The Forest Service and the rules were sustained in six instances and turned down in two. Judge Welborn and Judge Whitson, of Washington, held the law to be unconstitutional. Judges Delavan, Beatty and Lewis have sustained the act as to the Secretary with constitutionality."

In passing upon the California case the Supreme Court justices were evenly divided, and while the law was sustained, a confirmation of the decision of Judge Welborn of California, the only thing that can be done under the circumstances is to go on with the enforcement of the rules just as we have in the past and send a case sent up to the court of last resort as soon as possible. The weight of the decisions is with the Forestry Bureau up to date. "The purpose of my present visit to



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Portland was solely to meet with and advise forest officers as to an interpretation of regulations concerning the preservation of the National Forest. It is the purpose of Secretary Wilson and the forester to place the most liberal construction upon the act of June 16, 1897, under which the lands have been surveyed or not, and such entries are made. There has been a great deal of complaint of the large amounts of land included in the National Forest which are available for agricultural purposes. More than 4,000,000 acres of such lands have been restored to entry by elimination from the forests and those are available under the homestead and other laws.

"Lands still within the boundaries of the forests which are more valuable for agriculture than for timber should be applied for under the act of June 16, 1897, referred to. They may be secured whether the lands have been surveyed or not, and I have been impressing supervisors with the liberality of the interpretation which Secretary Wilson desires placed on the valuation of these lands for various purposes."

"Unless the lands at this time contain timber which is commercially valuable they should be listed for entry upon application of the settler. "Lands which may include a small body of commercially valuable timber, but which are being available for agriculture, will be listed for entry. There is no reason why the small parcel of timber should prevent a settler acquiring a home. Nor is there any reason in eliminating that small tract of timber while the settler gets everything surrounding it. Mr. Potter leaves today for Washington. Upon his return to the National capital it is probable that the new forester will undertake a trip to the West."

MRS. SEIP STILL MILITANT

Contents Right to Spiritualist Presi-
dency Not Settled.

Mrs. Sophia B. Seip, who was declared by George B. Warner, president of the National Spiritualists' Association, in a letter to The Oregonian, to be no longer the head of the Oregon branch of that organization, called attention yesterday to the fact that a suit contesting her claims to the position of state president is now pending in the local Circuit Court, and she maintains that until the case is decided Mr. Warner cannot properly declare another person state president. Mrs. Seip explained yesterday that she was elected president of the state board at a convention held in September, 1907, to serve for one year, but before the year had ended she was informed by Mr. Warner that she was not legally a member of the association, and that she must give up its books, which she refused to do. This resulted in litigation, she says, that is not yet ended. She said yesterday that

the state association had separated from the National organization and is not under the jurisdiction of the National president. "The state association is now awaiting with hundreds of pure-minded spiritual persons the decision of Judge Gantenbein of our Circuit Court. With this explanation I trust this affair will be left in the hands of the court."

Navy Heroes Rewarded.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 25.—The bravery of Ensign Guy P. Davis, of the torpedo boat Hooking, who risked his life to rescue the injured engine-room crew when a boiler tube burst on the vessel some weeks ago, is commended in a letter he has received from the Secretary of the Navy. Water tenders Bonna and Cleary also received letters and \$100 each.

Engineers "Request" Increase.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Demands are to be made on all railroads in the East by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for increases in wages. These demands, the engineers say today, are being made in the form of "requests" for a readjustment of wages. There is no strike talk. At the office of the Erie railroad today a statement was made that "we are now in conference."

"77"

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"The particular occasion for the present conference," the statement continues, "is the expiration of the two year agreements."

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