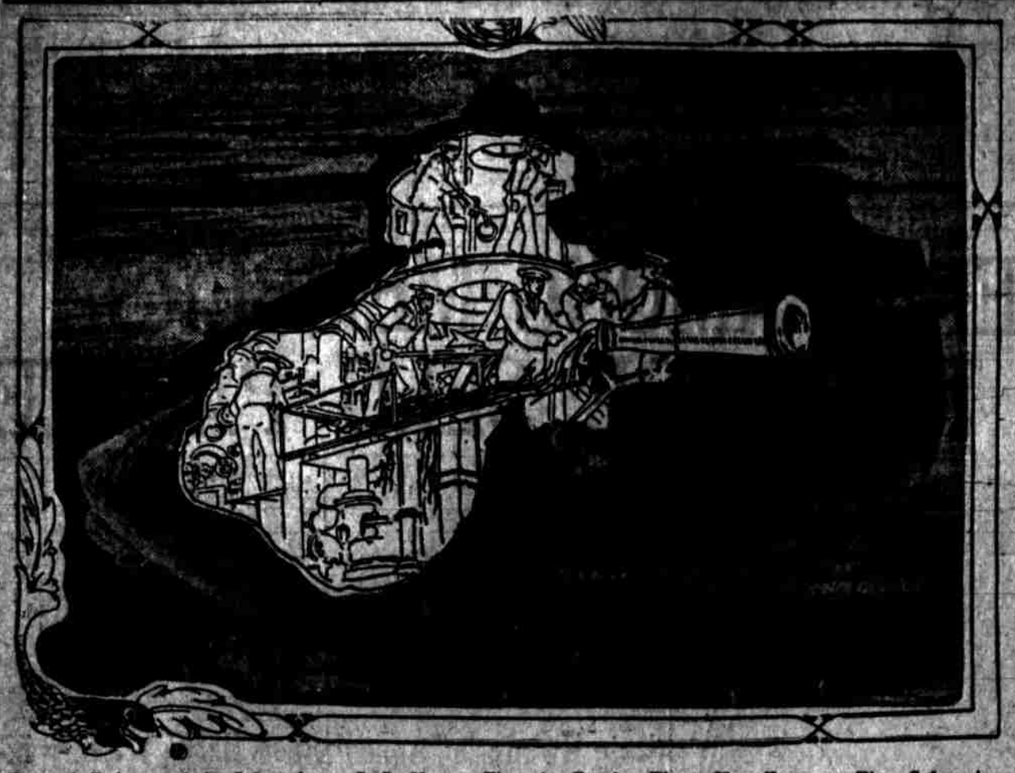

One of Rojestvensky's Submarines. It Is Known That the Russian Fleet Has Four or Five Submarine Boats With It. The Picture Shows the Arrangement of These New Engines of War.

OLD BUILDINGS TO BE REBUILT

Stores at Second and Stark Will Be Remodeled by New Purchasers.

EXTENSIVE FLATS TO BE BUILT ON DAVIS

Zeller-Burns Undertaking Company Plans Establishment on Williams Avenue.

The sale of the property of Fred Bickel at the southeast corner of Second and Stark streets to Thomas Scott Brooke and Dr. A. J. Giesy, for $50,000, will be followed by improvements by the new owners. The ground, 100 by 100 feet, is covered by a number of one-story frame buildings. An architect is at work on plans for remodeling the building on the corner, and it will also be repainted. The smaller building, fronting on Second street, will be remodeled and new fronts put in, or they will be torn away at once and a one-story brick building erected, for offices.

"We regard this property as an excellent investment, in view of the changing conditions in this part of the city," said Mr. Brooke. "Our intention is not to build any very large or expensive structure on the ground at this time, but to fit up such buildings as will insure a revenue sufficient to carry the property. In a few years there will be a demand for large buildings here. The street railroad company is waiting to lay and operate its tracks on Second street as soon as the property-owners decide the question of materials with which this street is to be paved, and there is also a strong prospect that the Oregon Traction company will soon build a line on Stark street, past the property. All these things will help this section of the city."

Building permits involving large and expensive structures have not been numerous during the last week. The Coleman flats, to be built on Davis street, at a cost of $19,000, was the most notable. N. Wolf is building a dwelling, to cost $5,100 on Kearney, between Twenty-first and Twentieth streets. The Zeller-Burns company will build an undertaking establishment on Williams avenue, near Russell street.

J. D. Coleman will remodel a residence on Davis near Nineteenth street. W. H. Wallace will erect a one-story brick building on Sixth near Davis. Plans are drawn for a handsome dwelling for David Ogden, of the United States engineers' corps, on Flanders street, near the Cornell road.

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Foremost Optical Department

where satisfaction is given in a most particular manner. It is presided over by an expert optician of many years' experience, and your lenses are ground on the premises, which insures perfect results for your correction.

Oculists' Prescriptions Accurately Filled.

DEVELOPERS COMING IN GREAT NUMBERS

Portland Prepares to Give Delegates to Oregon's Big League a Warm Reception.

INTERESTING PROGRAM FOR THE CONVENTION

When Business Is Over Social Features Will Be Enjoyed at Commercial Club.

Next Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning delegates will pour into this city from every portion of Oregon to attend the second annual convention of the Oregon Development league.

A reduced railroad rate has been made. From some of the nearby points special cars have been arranged for.

At 9 o'clock Wednesday morning a reception committee will be at the Marquam Grand theatre to welcome visitors. This committee will be composed of men named by the Portland Commercial club, and a committee of Portland women under the joint chairmanship of Mesdames P. J. Mohn and A. H. Breyman.

Plans have been made for the entertainment of women who accompany the delegates, and they will have a prominent part in the reception given the league Wednesday evening. Delegates on arriving at the theatre will register and receive badges.

President Smith in the Chair.

The convention will be called to order at 9:30 o'clock by President E. L. Smith of Hood River. Governor Chamberlain will deliver an address of welcome, which will be responded to by President Smith. Important topics will be taken up in the forenoon general session, including the arrangement of headquarters for the organization on the exposition grounds, to be in charge of competent men, who can give data on any desired portion of the state. The question of securing special rates to enable exposition visitors to make side trips over Oregon will also be given attention. In the afternoon sectional meetings will be held, as outlined in the official call.

The Willamette valley agricultural section will be under the supervision of Colonel E. Hofer and Walter Lyon, president and secretary of the Willamette Valley Development league, at the Marquam Grand theatre.

Three sections will be held at the Commercial club. The dairy section will hold its session in the ladies' dining-room, with J. W. Bailey, state dairy and food commissioner, as chairman. In the tower room Judge John H. Scott will preside over the good roads section. In connection with this a telegram was received from Colonel R. W. Richardson, secretary of the National Good Roads association, in which he stated that he would arrive in Portland April 25, and would address the convention. The mining section will be held in the black room.

Has It's Social Side.

Wilbur K. Newell will be chairman of the fruit section. Through correspondence with fruit growers all over the state he has succeeded in getting the promise of an enthusiastic gathering for this branch of the work.

All sectional conventions will meet at 2:15 o'clock Wednesday. Condensed reports of the proceedings of each will be prepared for presentation at the general gathering Thursday morning.

In the reception to be given at the rooms of the Portland Commercial club Wednesday night, from 8 to 11 o'clock, the league will have its principal social feature. Portland women will be present to meet and welcome the wives and daughters of delegates. There will be dancing in the large dining room of the club.

After the general session Thursday morning the work of the league will be concluded, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon delegates will leave in trolley cars for the exposition grounds, where they will be the guests of the officials.

FOREST GROVE WINS THE FIRST DEBATE

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Seattle, Wash., April 22.—Pacific University team of Forest Grove, Oregon, defeated the University of Washington team in the first inter-collegiate debate between the two universities after a close contest at Denny hall last night. The vote of the judges was divided, Judge Hatch voting for Washington and Judges Crow and Frye for Oregon.

The two teams joined issue on the question: "Resolved, That the United States should not retain permanent possession of the Philippine islands unless they shall ultimately enjoy statehood." Judge Alfred Battis presided and introduced the speakers.

BEST JOB IN OREGON

(Continued from Page One.)

however, these calendars were carefully arranged so as to be set in four columns, thus doubling the price of composition. Not only did this arrangement double the price of composition, but it very materially added to the amount of "white space" in the work, and which is measured as if solid type. The matter in the calendars is added to day by day, but the state printer receive pay for all matter contained therein each day. In this way the state pays for the same composition as often as 40 times.

It is not hard to figure the net profits on this one job, as it was done exclusively by the night force at the state printing office. This night force consisted of from four to seven printers working 13 hours each night, one pressman and one press-feeder doing the presswork in a few hours in the early morning. These compositors were paid at the rate of price and one half, that being the union night scale. Their earnings came to just $7 each a night, or $49 for all of them, while the pressman and feeder's work brought the amount up to about $54 a day. As the paper and binding is paid for by the state, the net profit on this work is the difference of $54 (or less if the entire seven men were not employed) and the amount received by Mr. Whitney. At double rates for composition (set in four columns) and the allowance of 55 cents a token for presswork, this work figures up to $6 a page for every page of the house and senate calendars. These vary from four pages each at the beginning to 108 pages each at the end of the session, or a daily average of about 80 pages each. Thus, Mr. Whitney received a daily average amount from the state of $960 a day on this one job, of which over $900 was clear profit.

One of Many.

This is only one of many of the ways that the state printing office is made to pay big profits. Perhaps the easiest way to arrive at the approximate earnings of this office is to deduct the amounts of its expenses from the amounts of money paid in for the work done.

The appropriation for state printing during the two years from January 1, 1903 to December 31, 1904, was $50,000. Of this amount the state printer was paid directly $37,878.27. Added to this there was a deficit in the appropriation of $12,000, of which $5,324.94 has already been paid, leaving about $6,675 due him still.

In addition to this a special appropriation was granted for the printing of the supreme court reports. For this work the state printer received $7,200.

During the last two years the Oregon National Guard has paid to the state printer from its individual appropriation $4,892.48. These amounts total up to the amount of $61,970.79. Then there is a considerable amount of other printing that has been done by the state office during the last two years which has been paid for out of the appropriations of three respective institutions. It is almost impossible to give the exact amount of the money made in this way by the state printer, but it certainly exceeds the $1,200 yearly which is paid for the use of the printing plant, and any other miscellaneous expenses incurred by him.

For the two years, 1903-1904, Mr. Whitney has paid his employes $33,984.18. This, substracted from the amount of the income for the same time, leaves the very snug little sum of $37,986.61, which is about the amount of the state printer's profit from this source for the past two years, or $18,992.30 a year.

Not all the Profits.

Nor is this all that the state printer makes. Out of the printing appropriation and the deficiency printing appropriation there was paid for paper and binding during 1903 and 1904, $17,594.40. The state constitution originally required that this work be given out by the secretary of state, but this was later amended (H. B. 270, p. 306 G. L. 1903) so as to place this also in the hands of the state printer.

The law says that advertisement for bids shall be made for this work, but if these bids were advertised no trace can be found of the advertisements.

The state binding, folding, etc., has been done by George F. Rodgers & Co. for several years at prices that allow a considerable margin of profit. For instance, the state was charged at the rate of $2 a day for each one of the girls employed at folding, stitching etc. The girls, however, received for the most part $3 a week, or 50 cents a day, although a few of the more expert received as high as $7 a week.

It is said that during the last legislative session there was some complaint on this score, but it was settled by the raising of the salaries from $2 a week to $2.50.

As the contracts for paper and bindery work go through the state printer's hands, it is not unfair to presume that he receives a percentage for his trouble.

Another Graft.

The plant of the State printing office is owned by Frank C. Baker, chairman of the Republican state central committee. It was installed by him 18 years ago at the beginning of his term as state printer.

The cost of the plant originally probably was about $7,500, but the presses are now on their last legs, while the entire equipment is badly worn.

Mr. Whitney pays Mr. Baker $100 a month for the use of this plant, so that in a four years' term he pays $4,800 for the use of an outfit worth not nearly that sum. He also furnishes employment to a brother of Mr. Baker. The state furnishes free room and light.

If the composition on the state work could be done with the aid of typesetting machines instead of by hand it could be produced at about half the present cost.

A small amount of the state matter has been set on the Capital Journal machine the past year, and Mr. Whiting has announced his intention of getting considerable linotype work done in Portland in the future, but as the metal is very heavy and the freight charges on it will be considerable, most of the work will probably continue to be done by hand.

An Investigation.

At the last session a committee was appointed to look into the workings of the state printing office.

The committee did not report until the last night of the session, and its report was that it had checked up the measurements of the state printer and found them to be correct.

The appointment of this committee, however, had some visible result, for one member of it, promptly on his return to Portland, purchased an interest in a linotype plant there.

Can Graft Be Stopped?

After viewing all these facts the question naturally arises as to how this overcharge on the state printing can be stopped. It seems impossible to frame a law that can prevent this, owing to the great variation in the kinds of printing done.

To give out the work by contract would not be likely to help matters. Indeed the state of Washington pays a much larger amount than Oregon for its printing, which is handled by contract only. To purchase a plant and install a state printer on salary seems to be the only practical answer to the problem. A good equipment, say of three linotypes, one monotype, together with the necessary presses and other material, could be purchased at a cost of from $30,000 to $35,000, and with such an equipment the work could be produced at a greatly reduced figure. The plant would thus doubly pay for itself in one term of four years.

Similar Graft in Kansas.

In connection with this subject, the following, clipped from the Labor Champion of Topeka, Kansas, is interesting:

"For a number of years past a great deal of hot air has been exhausted 'roasting' the Kansas state printer and denouncing the system of doing the work as a 'graft,' but legislature after legislature met and adjourned without doing anything practical to 'square' the system. Finally, the struggle for the job between our present governor and the present state printer, two years ago, when Mr. Clark beat Mr. Hoch only two votes, overtaxed the political machinery and resulted in an explosion. The legislature of 1905 proposed an amendment to the state constitution to make the state printer a bona fide state officer, to be elected by the people. That amendment was voted on at the general election in November, 1904, and was adopted by a large majority. During the summer of 1904 the question of absolute ownership and operation of a printing and binding plant by the state was presented and discussed, and immediately following the November election, when it was known that the constitutional amendment had carried, the printers and other advocates of state ownership began an active campaign to accomplish that end. Topeka Typographical union No. 121 took hold of the question with both hands, worked day and night and Sundays, through its executive committee, and beyond a doubt crystallized popular sentiment into a determination to try the experiment.

"On the 2d of February, 1905, house bill No. 643, relating to a state printing plant, was introduced in the house, bearing the authorship of the ways and means committee; and it was ordered printed immediately. The next day the same bill was introduced in the senate as senate bill No. 422, and passed with only one dissenting vote. It was 'messaged' over to the house, and the house substituted the senate bill for its own and passed it, with a few minor amendments, almost unanimously. On the 9th the senate concurred in the house amendments, 'enrolled' the bill and sent it to the governor. On the 13th the governor signed it, and on the 14th it was published in the official state paper and became a law.

"That was going some.

"The new law directs the governor to immediately appoint three persons as a commission to purchase ground, erect a building thereon, and purchase and install therein a printing and binding plant. The bill carries the following appropriations: Six thousand dollars for purchase of ground; $30,000 for erecting a building; $32,000 for purchase of equipment. Total, $68,000.

"We believe that this state ownership will prove to be a successful experiment. We know it will if the plant is conducted along sound business lines instead of political lines.

"Our prediction is that within five years we will be printing school books in this state printing plant, if the printers in Topeka do not let grass grow under their feet."

PRIEST QUELLS RIOT OF STRIKING WORKINGMEN

(Special Dispatch by Leased Wire to The Journal)

New York, April 22.—Holding a crucifix high above his head, Father Antonio Scialla, of the Church of St. Phillip of Neri, issued through a crowd of rioting workmen near the Jerome reservoir today, imploring them to remember the day and not to desecrate Holy Saturday by staining their hands with blood. Later, when he calmed them, he knelt in the street while the great crowd followed his example and listened with sullen respect to the words of the priest asking for divine aid in controlling the passionate temper of the men until the last day of holy week has passed.

The police reserves of two precincts had been sent to the scene of the expected outbreak, but their influence was as nothing compared with that of the priest.

U. S. SUPREME COURT VERSUS LABOR UNIONS

(Special Dispatch by Leased Wire to The Journal)

Washington, April 22.—Union labor was right in its contention that the Baker case of New York had a right to determine what should be a week's work and what should be a day's work in those establishments.

The American Federation of Labor, speaking through Frank Morrison, its general secretary, said today that the various state decisions, and notably the Utah state decision, the local legal authorities being in close touch with the local conditions, had been in favor of the labor organizations, and that the aggregate showed that the consensus of legal opinion was in favor of a labor union as against the United States supreme court. A further test will be made by the American Federation of Labor.

GLASSWARE

In countless forms and surprising varieties, is found on the shelves and counters of Woodard, Clarke & Co., Wholesale and Retail Drug Emporium. From tiny graduated tubes for handling and measuring powerful acids in laboratory work, to huge jars for exhibiting prize fruit—from hand-ground crystal lenses to magnificent cut glass service—from farmers' thermometers for testing cream to massive transparent tanks—from eye glasses to glass eyes—numberless uses to which this useful ware is put are represented.

For Fruit Exhibits

Fruit Growers, from now on you will want to bottle samples for exhibition at the fair.

Hermetically sealed specimen jars, quart to 5-gal....50¢ Each and Up

Chemical Glassware

All tested for accuracy and guaranteed. Complete equipment for Laboratories, for Assayers, Chemists, Colleges, Manufactories. We aim to carry in stock everything needed by any laboratory on the Pacific Coast. It's a surprise to Eastern visitors to find on this Coast so extensive and complete a line of

CHEMICAL GLASSWARE and LABORATORY SUPPLIES.

Everything needed in testing Milk, Cream, Butter, Cider, Olive Oil, Foods, Minerals, etc., etc. We have

Hydrometers, Percolators, Test Tubes, Immersion Bowls, Irrigating Jars, Graduates, Funnels.

Photo Lenses

Complete line of Ground Crystals—the products of the finest establishments of the world, including Goerz, Bausch & Lamb and Boightlander.

BRAINES, GRADUATES, JARS, TRAYS.

Everything in Glass for the Photographer, including Plates.

Glass Thermometers

Pasteur Thermometer, the kind you read about; for bath and other purposes where exact temperature of liquid is wanted; a practical, scientific thermometer for home use ....85¢

Dairy Thermometers ....25¢

These Glass Thermometers float and are perfectly practical for any purpose for which any thermometer can be used—a great household convenience.

Glass Eyes

Two thousand in our assortment. We match Nature.

For Cleaning Glass

20c Polishing Cloth....7¢

Chamois Skins, all prices....$1.75 and down to 3¢

Shimmering Cut Glass

FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.

The Maytime wedding season is now before us. Endear the blushing bride to you by a gift of scintillating cut crystal. No gift more dainty and appropriate — none that will have higher value in years to come. Our display of Cut Glass presents a most tempting assortment.

	Regular.	Special.
Eight-inch Berry Bowl	$ 4.50	$ 2.37
Nine-inch Berry Bowl	26.50	19.87
Twelve-inch Fruit Plate	19.85	14.88
Seven-inch Nappies	4.35	3.16
Salt and Peppers, sterling silver top	.60	.45

20 PER CENT DISCOUNT

This Week on all other Cut Glass Pieces.

For the Bridegroom

Magnifying Shaving Mirror, folding and adjustable, so it can be raised high or low and tilted at any angle. Mirror both sides—one side magnifying to immense size, showing every pore and whisker—a luxury that mere man will appreciate possibly more highly than anything else you can give him. Special this week $3.15

Reading Glasses

4½-inch $1.75

Other sizes down to..50¢

Prescriptions a Specialty—Prompt Deliveries, No Delays

Woodard, Clarke & Co.

FOURTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS

LANE SAYS HE LEADS FOR NOMINATION

Thomas Makes Similar Assertion and Each Republican Candidate Claims Everything.

ALBEE MEETING FAILS TO GIVE INDORSEMENT

Gathing in His Interest in Fourth Ward Cries Hands Off in Majority Fight.

Although Dr. Harry Lane and George H. Thomas, the candidates, have been active in lining up supporters, they have waged a contest in which no hard feelings have been engendered. Last night the Lane men stated that they had polled the precincts and could claim, with figures to back their assertions, that their candidate would have almost three to one over Thomas in the primaries. Mr. Thomas, however, says he is in the lead and will win the Democratic nomination.

The Republican situation is very much mixed. Albee men have been active and are claiming substantial accretions from elements heretofore thought to be favorable to other candidates. They assert that, in addition to the distinctly law-enforcement element, they are receiving assurances from business men who, up to a short time ago, had been outspoken in their expressions of opposition to Albee's candidacy.

The Glafke forces are confident, too, and the organization formed in his interest has been carried forward to a much better state than it was at the beginning of last week.

Glafke Forces Confident.

H. S. Rowe's return from the east last week stiffened his campaign, and his office was filled with friends who called to pledge support for the coming fight. It is generally understood that Rowe will fall heir to the Simon votes, and the claim is made for him that he is the leading candidate at this time.

F. T. Merrill, who has come out with a frank, open town policy, is conducting a unique campaign, in which his well-known skill as an advertiser plays an important part. He insists that he is in the lead, and that he will not only beat Mayor Williams for the nomination but will receive enough votes to win the honor of carrying the Republican standard on June 5.

Mayor Has the Machine.

Mayor Williams is credited with the support of the machine, and his friends say that he has never lost the lead that was conceded to him when the registration of voters closed.

Seldom has a municipal campaign in this city, from a Republican point of view, been so badly mixed. The most skillful politicians are the least definite in predictions as to which candidate will win the nomination, excepting they chance to be speaking for one of the men who are striving for the place, and in those cases they are loud in their assertions that "there's nothing to it" but their man.

Voters of the fourth ward met in the Y. M. C. A. building last night and decided that they would go on record for some of the mayoralty candidates. John Corkish was chairman, and W. J. Johnston secretary. Soon after the meeting was called to order it was decided to further the interests of no one candidate for the mayoralty, and the question of councilman was discussed. The statement that Mr. Bentley desired the nomination to make a record caused a discussion, and the sentiment expressed was that three years was ample time for any man to make a record. It was stated that a close inspection of the ward showed several men whose election to the council would further the interests of the fourth better than any who had announced themselves.

A committee composed of a member from each precinct in the ward to canvass the eligible candidates, and at a meeting next Saturday evening present the names of those chosen for the consideration of the voters present was appointed as follows: Chairman, J. Corkish; A. W. Orton, 15th precinct; M. Calef, 14th; G. Wingate, 16th; J. R. James, 17th; Guy Holman, 18th; J. W. Bell, 19th; J. Gaston, 20th; O. Mallorey, 21st; J. Bullivant, 22d. The majority believed that it might be necessary to put an independent in the field after the primary nomination.

Dr. B. E. WRIGHT

The SCIENTIFIC DENTIST that relieves all pain in dental operations.

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We Are Exclusive Wood and Coal Men.

If you are looking for fine, dry wood, A No. 1 quality at low price, just look over these figures and call us up.

Dry Fir, per cord....$3.75

Dry Oak, per cord....$5.25

Dry Ash, per cord....$5.00

We make a specialty of Sawed Wood, and all leading brands of Coal.

TRAVIS BROS.,

Phone Main 810. 462 Everett St. Between Twelfth and Thirteenth.

BIGAMOUS ROMANCE OF GIRL ENDS IN SUICIDE

(Special Dispatch by Leased Wire to The Journal)

New York, April 22.—The tragedy that ended the bigamous romance of pretty Sadie McCartin, confidential secretary for Wertheimer & Co., who planned her own death in the event of her first marriage becoming known, and carried out her plan when exposure came, resulted today in a second suicide in Johnstown, N. Y., where she died.

Charles Hollenbeck, an employe of George Lichenstern, who made Mrs. McCartin his bride a week ago, drank carbolic acid in a Johnstown drugstore after discussing the suicide of the young woman with some friends.

He was a devoted friend of Lichenstern, but was not acquainted with his bride.

Developments today showed that Mrs. Lichenstern had prepared for death in the event of discovery and that her suicide in the Cuyadeta hotel when confronted, carried out a deliberately planned act. When she fled from her husband's home she took with her the vial of poison. It was her companion on her brief honeymoon, a constant reminder that the strange happiness she felt in being with the man she loved must inevitably end in suicide.