TRAINS SOON OFF FOURTH

Time Limit for West Side Locomotives on City Street Will Be Up November 1—Developments Are Awaited.

In just 110 days the Southern Pacific will have to stop running its tooting, clanging freight trains and steam locomotives up and down Fourth street, for November 1, the time limit allowed the company by the ordinance passed by the city council May 1, 1907, will be reached and the company will be prohibited by the terms of the ordinance from operating steam locomotives or freight cars on the thoroughfare.

According to the measure passed by the council the company is limited to Fourth street north of Glisan. South of that street the council has drawn a line and dared the company to cross it with steam locomotives and freight trains.

A Fine for Each Day.

The question that is agitating the councilmen and the people at the present time is whether the company will obey the provisions of the ordinance. If it does not the council left a provision in the measure which will materially assist the company in hastening its preparations to remove the objectionable features of its line on Fourth street.

This little provision is in the shape of a fine of not less than $250 nor more than $500, or imprisonment not exceeding six months for the company officials, or both fine and imprisonment. The fine can be assessed every time the company violates the ordinance and each day's running of freight trains or steam locomotives constitutes a separate offense.

Extension Expected.

Councilmen and others around the city hall have figured out that the company will not place themselves liable to the fines or terms of imprisonment but will, in all probability, ask for an extension of time. It is doubtful if the council will grant the extension.

There are several reasons for refusing an extension, one mainly being that the tooting, puffing trains disturb the proceedings of the city council more than any other body unless it be the circuit court. Now that the council holds its sessions in the morning the members receive the benefit of several more trains than they did when in session in the afternoon.

In the same ratio just that much more business is interrupted and impeded. Furthermore the trains usually go by just as some member is in a flight of oratory and a rumbling, rattling freight train is, to say the least, a trifle disconcerting to the orator who is halted by the mayor's gavel and held standing on his feet until the noise dies away as the train manages to climb the "humpback."

It is doubtful, however, whether the company will ask for an extension of time. When the ordinance was passed last year certain members of the council who had consulted with the company officials tried to have the time limit placed at two years because the company officials thought that length of time would be required to make the change. Unable to secure the time desired by the company, a compromise was reached and the time made at 18 months.

NEWSPAPER MEN IN TOWN THIS WEEK

Thursday, Business; Friday, Up the River on an Excursion; Saturday, Trip to Portland.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Vancouver, Wash., July 13.—There will be something doing in Vancouver next Thursday, Friday and Saturday, when the keys of the city are turned over to the Washington State Press association. It will be the big convention of the year, and local business men and residents are preparing to give the news artists a royal reception.

The first day will be taken up with the business of the convention. On Friday the big event will come off, a trip up the Columbia river on the steamer Bailey Gatzert. This elegant steamer has been placed at the disposal of the association. Any Vancouver resident who desires to go can secure tickets from any of the local newspaper men. Another feature of the convention will be the trolley trip to Portland, including a visit to The Oaks.

K. OF P. EXPELS FORMER MAYOR JUNCTION CITY

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Junction City, Or., July 13.—Mayor C. P. Houston of this city, who was impeached by the business men here some weeks ago, has been dismissed from the Knights of Pythias lodge. His appeal to the grand lodge was not sustained.

ROSES WANTED

From private yards or gardens. Any person who has rosebushes bearing Richmond, Liberty, Killarney, Kerizine and Nephito roses can sell us their rosebuds at good prices. Even a dozen roses will be called for. Write us, stating what kind of roses you have, how many bushes, and how many a day or week you will sell. Our representative will call for roses. Address Box 75, Journal.

ARLINGTON HAS A FINE OPPORTUNITY AWAITING AN EXPERT FLOUR MILL MAN

Arlington, Or., July 13.—There is a chance at Arlington for a live man who has had experience in the management of a flour mill and who has enough money to invest to insure his permanent interest in the establishment and operation of a new property.

The town is one of the oldest settlements in the state, is the pivotal point from a transportation standpoint in the Gilliam county wheat country and is ideal both for this business and as a residential center.

The townspeople out there are in earnest in their desire to build up the community and are amply able and willing to help in the establishment of new enterprises that will add to the importance of the town and will bring into it new settlers of a desirable character.

It is estimated by those who know most about it and who are conversant with the details of the situation that within the zone from which the Arlington mill would draw its supply the wheat production is fully 3,500,000 bushels per annum, and they claim that this estimate is not based on unusual production, but upon the average yearly yield. The quantity is also matched by the quality which is unsurpassed in the United States.

Transportation facilities from field to mill, and from the latter to markets in every direction are furnished by the lines of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company and its branches to Condon and Heppner and are supplemented by the Columbia river, on the banks of which Arlington is situated.

If the reader is further interested he can learn about this opportunity in detail by communicating with the secretary of the Arlington Development league or the cashier of the Arlington National bank, or better yet, he can make the round trip in a single day, the distance from Portland being but 142 miles.

About Gilliam County.

Gilliam county, in which Arlington is situated, lies east of the Cascade range and occupies the choicest section of what is known as the Columbia basin. Only a few years ago it was known throughout the state as the banner grazing district of Oregon and much of the wealth and independence now existing in Arlington is the result of cattle and sheep rasing to which the county was formerly devoted.

Of late years, however, a change of considerable proportions has taken place in Gilliam county and of its 737,000 acres of area about 200,000 acres are now under successful cultivation by farmers. In addition several important towns and villages have sprung into existence and the section has become famous as one of the best wheat growing districts in eastern Oregon.

For the homeseeker Gilliam county at present offers many inducements. To industry and thrift the door is wide open, as there is plenty of good deeded land to be had at surprisingly low prices. In fact it is still possible to obtain within a reasonable distance from transportation facilities good wheat growing lands at from $10 to $25 per acre, and on which the farmer who works can quickly render himself independent. There are cases on record of men who have taken up wheat land in the county and who have cleared its original cost from the proceeds of their first year's crops.

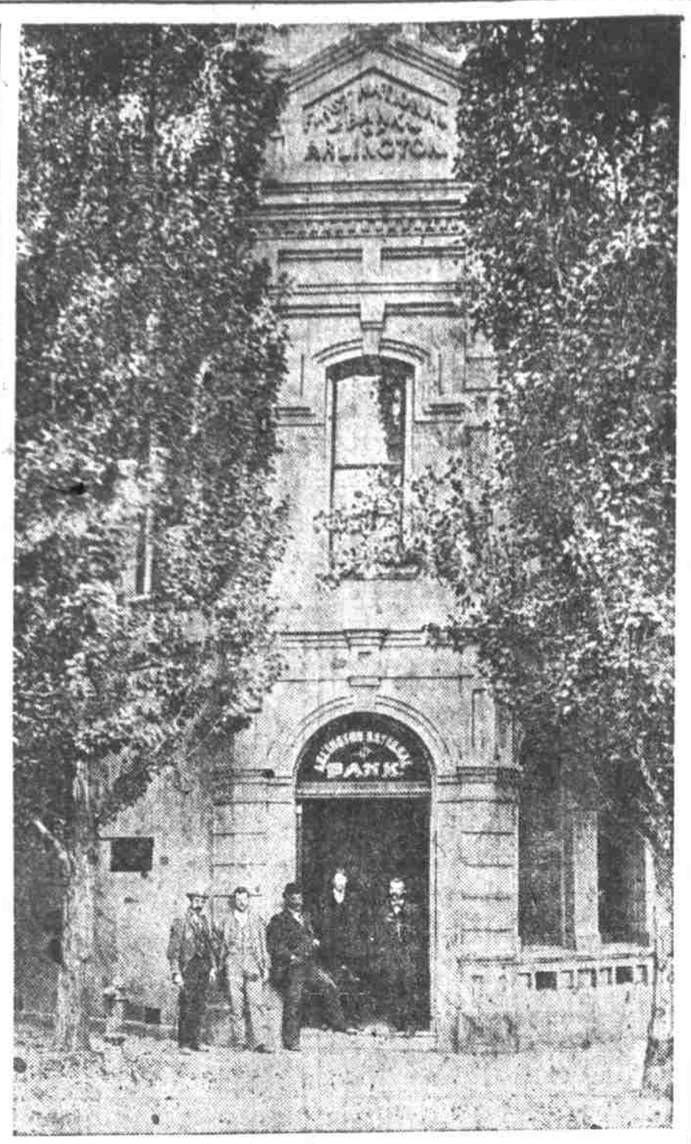
The climate of Gilliam county is much in its favor and renders residence on its soil as attractive as it has proven to be profitable. The winter season is mild and of short duration and the summer is free from the depressing effects of sultriness. Above all the nights are cool and refreshing, affording the rest so necessary to men engaged in agricultural labor.

Soil and Products.

The soil of Gilliam county is the same loose sandy loam which prevails throughout eastern Oregon, and which has brought that portion of the state into prominence as a wheat country. It is extraordinarily fertile, easily tillable and has a good quantity of water retention. The products include all varieties common to the latitude and to the northwest coast of the United States, wheat producing from 15 to 45 bushels to the acre and other grains in proportion.

All kinds of vegetables thrive throughout the county and are extensively cultivated. Fruit is yearly growing in importance, apples, peaches, pears, plums and berries growing plentifully with a minimum of attention. In addition the mildness of the climate, and the water supply have made of Gilliam county an ideal stock growing section, as is shown by the annual records of shipments made from its various railroad points. These amount yearly to nearly 200,000 head of sheep, cattle, horses and hogs.

An account of the proximity of ready markets at Portland and Spokane and the many intervening cities along the transcontinental line many of the refinements of farming life are rendered not only possible, but profitable. Among these are the raising of poultry, and its culture, only a beginning in which has as yet been made. So far these industries where they are undertaken are unusually successful, and the prices obtained are as attractive as a continuous demand can make them.



View of Arlington National Bank, Showing How the Business Streets of the River Town Are Bowered in Trees.

It is estimated that of the large area occupied by Gilliam county at least 600,000 acres are good for cultivation and, as not one half of this is at present in use by farmers, it will be realized that the opportunity for homeseekers is an unusually attractive one.

Much of the work ordinarily to be done in new sections and which to the homeseeker in the west, generally means constant expense for the first few years of his stay, has already been provided, so that in settling in Gilliam county the present day arrival becomes the beneficiary of the old stock raising regime.

The most important of these is the provision of ample railroad facilities and the existence of good roads. In addition bridges, schools and churches have been built and paid for, and telephone and telegraph lines have been constructed which bring the towns and market centers into close touch with the district in many directions.

The means of diversion and recreation, generally noticeable for their absence, and which render life to the wife and family of the farmer on the frontier one of unremitting hardship and unrelieved struggle, are all at hand throughout the county, in spite of which it is really less expensive to establish a home on deeded land in the Arlington section than to carry to maturity the erection of a free and clear farm on a government homestead in quarters where federal land is at present being occupied with avidity.

Owing to the profit derived from the stock raising business in Gilliam county, and the disposition on the part of its people to let well enough alone, no organized attempt has ever been made to advertise the section. As a result the same kind and quality of land which is readily bringing from $50 to $60 per acre in portions of eastern Oregon and Washington is selling at from $10 to $25 in Gilliam county, and there is plenty of it still for sale at those prices.

Arlington the River Town.

The town of Arlington is destined to renewed importance with the opening of traffic on the Columbia river which will follow the completion of the Celilo canal. At present it is the gathering place of the retired stock raisers and business men of the county on account of its pleasant aspect as a residence center and its convenience to Portland and the main line of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company.

The main street of the town is generously provided with shade trees, and there is an air of ease and comfort in the surroundings which at this time of year is peculiarly grateful. It still remains one of the largest shipping points in the county, though it has frequently in the last few years been called upon to divide its activity in this business following the establishment of new towns and the construction of additional transportation lines.

Arlington at present has in the neighborhood of 500 inhabitants, has its own water supply and affords its residents not only the necessities, but many of the luxuries of modern life.

It has a substantial banking institution under the title of the Arlington National bank, a good public school, two churches, two hotels, several good stores and a weekly newspaper edited and published by J. F. Norvell, recently of Portland. A steam ferry connects the place with the newly established town of Roosevelt on the north bank of the Columbia river.

The people are now following the example of their early neighbors in the districts to the east of them, and are reaching out for their share of the newcomers to the state. The establishment of the flour mill referred to at the beginning of this article is to be the opening link in the movement, and if the reader wants the chance and is the proper man the opportunity awaits him at Arlington.

Main Street, Arlington, Oregon. This Picture Shows the Principal Business Section of the City.

BELLBOY TURNS STATE'S EVIDENCE

(Continued from Page One.)

about to take place, he ran downstairs again.

Bellboy Tells Story.

Shortly afterward he and the night clerk heard the noise made when Joyce's watch fell out of his trousers pocket after being jerked from the aged man's pillow.

Following is Ross' story in his own words of what happened then:

"The night clerk and I rushed upstairs, and were just in time to see the trousers flung over the bannisters 60 feet above us. We picked them up, and by that time Joyce was down the stairs, too.

"Next morning after the police had been to the Hotel Horton sent me up to tell Turner to come downstairs. Horton told Turner to move from Coffer's room, which he had been sharing with the dishwasher, before the officers should make a second visit. Turner did so. I then saw Coffer come down, and after a talk with the night clerk leave the room. They came back in a few minutes, and Horton handed me $5 for hush money. He said they only got $35 from Joyce."

Believes His Wife.

Ross was not in the hotel the night James Haight was robbed, and he says he was drunk when Patricia Estella, the Porto Rican, was robbed of $25 Saturday morning while in his wife's room. But he says that if his wife asserts that he took Estella to her room after planning to rob him that it must be true, although he can't remember it. Mrs. Ross confesses that the two planned the theft and that she was to take the money, but her nerve failed her and she ran for the night clerk. Horton then came in, according to her story, and beat the Porto Rican over the head with a piece of stove wood. She says he was the only other person in the room beside her husband and herself, and from this it is inferred by the detectives that Horton got the money when he made the assault.

Share of Hush Money.

The only confliction in the stories of Mrs. Ross and her husband is that Mrs. Ross said the bellboy gave her $8 which he told her was his share of the Joyce plunder. Ross explains this by saying that he was in a hurry when he gave her the money and didn't have time to tell her where he got the other $3 which he gave her together with the $5 he got from Horton.

Ross says that he was taking a drunken man to a room a few nights previous to this and the man gave him $4 which he at first refused, but after reflecting that if he didn't get it somebody else would, decided to keep the money.

Coffer happened to pass the open door and saw the transaction, so when Ross came out he demanded a "cut." When this was offered to him he refused it. Ross thinks, because Coffer wanted to hold a club over him. Ross then went downstairs and gave the night clerk $1.50. This the clerk accepted without asking any questions, says Ross.

On all other points the confessions of both Ross and Mrs. Ross tally. They both said that Ross pointed Turner out to his wife in the kitchen of the Merchants hotel the morning after the robbery of Joyce, as one of the thieves.

Ross also told the detectives that he had seen Coffer and Turner following drunken men to their rooms on several occasions before the Joyce affair and that was how he came to suspect them.

District Attorney Cameron is undecided as to what action he will take with regard to the closing of the hotel, but he shares the opinion of the police force that if the proprietors are responsible the place should be condemned by the city council.

The attitude of William Weber Jr., say the detectives, in the matter is not that of a man who is conducting an honest business. In trying to secure bail for his night clerk he showed an unwillingness to accept the evidence against him and an evident anxiety to shield Horton.

Came from Sacramento.

Ross came up to Portland about two months ago from Sacramento, and lived around Arleta for a month. He sent for Mrs. Ross a few weeks ago and they made the Strayers Mission on Fourth and Couch streets their rendezvous until they went to the Merchants hotel a week ago. Ross told a Journal reporter today that his people are well-known pioneers of California, and said that if his mother should hear of his disgrace it would kill her.

Mrs. Ross is only 19 years old and Ross is but 21. They were married four years ago in Sacramento, which is also the home of Mrs. Ross. They posed for a picture for the Journal this morning, but it was only after much coaxing that the girl would consent to being photographed. She is very pretty, and but for a few lines of dissipation in her forehead would present an innocent expression. No one would ever suspect her of the vile things which she has admitted.

NEW LAND FRAUD

(Continued from Page One.)

were brought to the attention of United States District Attorney McCourt through a letter written by a New York man asking a Portland friend for advice regarding the scheme, and given to The Journal. In this letter the contracts made by Cooke were set out and his plan as outlined by himself made plain.

Acting upon this clue District Attorney McCourt directed the attention of the New York office to Cooke's operations with the result that he was indicted some weeks ago, since which time the officials of the government have been trying to locate him. He was found yesterday in Baker City and placed under arrest at the request of Mr. McCourt.

Yield of an Indiana Honey Tree.

Sullivan Corr. Indianapolis News.

The first "bee tree" found in the part of the state for many years was discovered yesterday near Merom by James Edmondson, a Terre Haute man, who with a fishing outfit is floating down the Wabash river.

After cutting down the tree and smoking the bees out Mr. Edmondson got 30 pounds of fine wild honey.

WANT CHANCE TO CLOSE OUT HOP

Chinese Opium Mixers Threaten Boycott If Canada Stops Their Trade.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Vancouver, B. C., July 13.—A boycott of Canadian goods similar to that against United States and Japan is threatened by local prominent Chinese, members of the all-powerful 18 guilds, if the present anti-opium legislation projected at Ottawa is passed.

The largest opium factories in British Columbia, and wealthy Chinese who have a monopoly point out that the passing of a measure immediately prohibiting the manufacture and sale of the drug will cause the loss of millions of dollars. The oriental manufacturers ask for 10 years in which to sell out their present stock, and failing this concession they threaten to move the guilds to declare a boycott against Canada.

The trade of the Dominion has grown greatly since the boycott on American goods, and a boycott would practically kill it altogether. Chinese here favor the abolition of opium traffic, but ask that the trade be gradually done away with.

HUGHES CAN'T CHASE BELMONT OFF TRACKS

(United Press Leased Wire.)

London, July 13.—Governor Hughes' anti-betting law recently enacted by the New York legislature will not keep August Belmont off American tracks, according to the multi-millionaire's statement today. Belmont declared he would keep his American stables, as well as those in this country.

Explaining that he does not bet on horse races, Belmont said anti-gambling laws could not affect his desire to race his blooded horses in America. He expressed the belief, however, that many American betting owners would ship their strings to England and race here in the future.

Although Belmont will remain in the racing game, it will lose one of its foremost enthusiasts in the person of King Edward, who has declared that he is going to drop the sport. It is known that the king's stables have been deteriorating recently owing to poor management and the fact that the king is unable to give them his personal attention.

It is probable that the Prince of Wales will take over some of his father's younger horses and race them under his own colors.

Despite the fact that he will not race his own horses, the king has announced that he will be a frequent spectator at the track and that he will keep his stallion farm at Sandringham.

PAPA MAKES WEDDING GIFT OF $35,000

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Spokane, Wash., July 13.—Miss Julia Dennis and Roy Clarke Lammers were married here Saturday. The bride's father presented her with a check for $35,000 as a wedding present. Other presents aggregated in the neighborhood of $180,000. Lammers is a wealthy lumberman. The couple have gone to the coast for a trip and will make their home in Spokane.

U. OF O. REGENTS TO MEET JULY 25

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

University of Oregon, Eugene, July 13.—The board of regents of the university will meet July 25. On account of the absence of Chairman R. S. Bean and two members in the east no meeting has been held since the appropriation measure was voted on at the state election. As a result all improvement has been held up for a month, thus hindering to some extent the preparations for the opening in September.

Nearly all medical men in the West Indies advise the wearing of thin woolen and not cotton underwear. Many persons wear "cholera belts" of flannel.

ALL THE BILLS DUE AT DALLAS

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Dallas, Texas, July 13.—Nearly every delegate elected to the annual national convention of the B. P. O. E. was present today when the sessions were formally opened. John K. Tener of Charleroi, Pa., grand exalted ruler of the order, made the principal address today.

Today's program is preliminary to the real work of the convention, which commences tomorrow with the opening of the business meeting at Fair Park auditorium. The entire day will not be devoted to the grind of business, however, for one rule of the order is that "all work and no play makes Bill a dull Elk." Therefore an elaborate Mexican dinner, which will be served to 40,000 persons, is being prepared and will be served promptly at the close of the business meeting.

Little advantage has been gained by either Washington or Baltimore, both of which cities are campaigning for the 1910 convention, next year's session being assured for Seattle.

A man's remarks may be cold even when his tongue is coated.

MAGGIE ORDERED OUT OF THE POND

Her One-Piece Bathing Suit Too Much for Modest Chicagoans.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Chicago, July 13. — One-piece bathing suits are barred from Chicago beaches if they are worn by women. Miss Margaret Pottle, who was politely asked by the management of a bathing resort to go out of the water and change her costume, is the first victim of the new ruling.

The costume could not fail to attract attention, and as soon as the men discovered her there was a grand rush to her end of the beach. The women simply held their breath in amazement.

There was everything about Miss Pottle to attract attention. She has a very plump figure, and the man's one-piece bathing suit that she wore fitted her like a kid glove.

Don't waste your time. You will need it all before you die.

PORTLAND FOR BARGAINS

So Says a Well-Known Eastern Piano Man—Bargains at Eilers Piano Exchange and Bargain Room Which Cannot Be Equaled in the Large Cities of the East.

SAVE $107 ON $225 PIANOS.

A well-known piano man from the east, in looking over our salesrooms Saturday remarked, when he came to the Piano Exchange and Bargain Room: "If you had this assortment of such well-known makes and in such remarkable good condition in most any eastern city and would fill your show windows with them, showing the 'Yellow Sale Tag' prices, every one would be taken before closing time. I've never seen such bargains, and especially out here where the freight alone costs nearly one third the sale price of some of your bargains." There is so strong an argument in the above we could not refrain from using it. Yes, the Bargain Room should be cleared of each and every piano in it by closing time tomorrow night, and would be if the public—the man or woman who in the future has a piano to buy—would drop everything of less importance than money-saving and come here and see what their hard-earned dollars will buy at this clearance sale

Come and see us even if only out of idle curiosity. All we ask is the opportunity to let you roam at will, if you so choose, through the Piano Exchange and Bargain Room—it's different from other and ordinary sales rooms. It's large, it's cool, and it's comfortable, and it's filled with the best and biggest bargains Portland and the country around has ever been offered. If we fail to secure a visit from you we will be disappointed. The road to Economy leads to the Piano Exchange and Bargain Room today. Take it!

We will be glad to have you put any of these pianos to the test. We know their merits and know they will stand the most careful and expert examinations.

As to terms of payment, they can be arranged to your satisfaction. Don't let the chance slip by, come in; the more you know about pianos the more you will appreciate these.

Now, here's a chance that many a man has been waiting for—a chance to buy a guaranteed $400 piano—one of the most dependable makes—very handsome case, full rich tone—used only a very short time, every bit a $400 value in any city, you can buy this piano today for $207.

If there exists in your mind the slightest doubt as to our ability to furnish your home with a good, durable, well-made, handsome, sweet-toned, little-used piano at a saving of $154, come and learn for yourself—see our $300 piano we will sell Monday morning at $146.

The above will give you an idea of what small pocketbooks can do here. On $225 you save $107—enough to come for; $400, $500 and $550 pianos, finest makes, will be closed out at $260, $233 and $242 less than regular prices, and do not be afraid of the price reductions—the value is there just the same—it's only to sell them—to make a general clean-up of all exchanges and rents that have accumulated. Only a few left of the $650 and $750 finest uprights, but if you come early Monday you can save $272 to $333, according to your choice.

If you buy the piano here at this clearance sale of used instruments in the Piano Exchange and Bargain Room you can have the use of the piano one year without cost.

Our privilege of Exchange plan allows you to use the piano a year, and if at the end of that time you decide to invest in a higher-priced instrument we will take your present purchase back and allow all you've paid on it to apply on the new one, thereby giving you a year's free use of a piano. If you are interested in an upright at no matter what price — from $85 up—or a grand or player piano, come and see just what you can save in clear money at Eilers Piano Exchange and Bargain Room (basement), 353 Washington street, corner Park.

PORTLAND RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY

Bulletin No. 7—Part 2.

MORE ABOUT ACCIDENTS AND THEIR BY-PRODUCT, THE AMBULANCE CHASER.

Familiarity with rapid transit breeds carelessness. The average man is more or less forgetful, and children are notoriously so. Drivers will cross tracks from intersecting streets without giving a thought to the possibility of an approaching car. Frequently a pedestrian will cross one track when his vision of the other is obstructed. If it so happens that there is an oncoming car, the usual consequence is a distressing and sometimes a fatal accident, which the motorman could by no possibility have avoided.

THE COMPANY'S POLICY.

Our motormen and conductors are required to make a contemporaneous report of all accidents, giving full details and the names of all witnesses who will permit their names to be used. These witnesses are forthwith interviewed for the purpose of verifying the report, and thereafter an effort is made to effect a prompt and fair settlement with the claimant, not only where the company is clearly responsible, but also where the facts show a reasonable doubt about the company's responsibility. All cases are settled out of court except where, after careful investigation, we believe: (1) That the claim is a manufactured one;. (2) or that the injury was due to gross carelessness on the side of the claimant; (3) or that the claimant is demanding excessive damages.

HOW THIS POLICY WORKS.

Statistics show that in more than half the cases tried the plaintiffs get nothing from the jury and in a large proportion of the verdicts for the plaintiff, the amount recovered is less than the sum which could have been gotten without litigation. In addition the plaintiff must divide with his lawyer and the lawyer's "runner" and "medical expert."

In the year 1907 only 12 cases reached the court. Of these, five resulted in a verdict for the defendant; four were settled before trial began, and in three liability was admitted and the damage was assessed by the judge.

THE EVIL DISCLOSED BY THESE STATISTICS.

No claimant can be justly criticized for consulting a lawyer if the company declines to pay his demands, and it may happen sometimes that the lawyer will be misled by his client as to the facts. But when you consider that in 21 out of 26 damage cases (covering in part the damage cases of this company) called for trial during the last year, the plaintiffs did not recover one cent for damages aggregating thousands of dollars, is it too much to say that most of these cases were merely so many attempts to levy blackmail? Moreover, great is the danger that the temptation to bear false witness will prove irresistible, when it is considered that many, if not most, of the cases are solicited by "runners," nursed by "medical experts" and tried by lawyers—all of whom depend upon the verdict for their pay.

HOW THE PUBLIC CAN HELP THE SITUATION.

There are many ways in which the people interested in securing a square deal for good serivce can help the company.

(1) When you witness an accident, let us know whose the fault was. This does not mean that you will be making trouble for the conductor or the motorman, because allowances are made for mistakes. Moreover, you or some member of your family may be the victim of the next mistake, and it is to the interest of all concerned that carelessness should be noted and checked. (2) When the car you are about to take is crowded, wait for the next one, if you can do so without inconvenience; you will generally find a half-filled or empty car just behind. (3) It is your right to have the car come to a full stop before you get on or off; do not attempt to board or alight from a moving car unless you are willing to assume the risk. (4) Remember that riding on the back platform or on the running board is not safe. (5) Never cross a track when your vision of a car or wagon that may be coming in the opposite direction is obstructed. (6) Teach the little children that the car track is a danger signal. (7) Help us in our fight against blackmail by giving us promptly (whether for or against us) your account of any accident which you may have witnessed; and remember that we gladly receive at all times criticisms and suggestions for the safety of the public and the betterment of the service.