EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

Published every evening (except Sunday) and every Sunday morning at The Journal Building, Fifth and Yamhill streets, Portland, Or.

Entered at the postoffice at Portland, Or., for transmission through the mails as second-class matter.

TELEPHONES—MAIN 7173. HOME, A-6051. All departments reached by these numbers. Tell the operator the department you want. East Side office, B-2444; East 839.

FOREIGN ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE. Vreeland-Benjamin Special Advertising Agency, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth avenue, New York; 1007-08 Boyce Building, Chicago.

Subscription Terms by mail or to any address in the United States, Canada or Mexico:

DAILY.

One year.....$5.00 | One month.....$ .50

SUNDAY.

One year.....$2.50 | One month.....$ .25

DAILY AND SUNDAY.

One year.....$7.50 | One month.....$ .65

The greatest parts without discretion may be fatal to their owner; as Polyphemus, deprived of his eye, was only the more exposed on account of his enormous strength and stature.—Hume.

SALEM AND SPRINGFIELD

THE CONTRAST between conditions at Springfield, Ill., and at Salem, Or., is notable. At Springfield the Republican majority seems about to disobey the instructions of the party to vote in the legislature for Hopkins for senator. The usual lobby of federal office holders, bosses, cappers and hangerson are on hand, directing campaigns of half a dozen candidates, and the proper business of the session is in midair. At Salem, the senatorship is settled, the incident forgotten, peace reigns and legislation is being considered and passed on its merits. At Springfield, the bosses, always with an eye out for the main chance, are in the saddle, generalissimos in the contest, and keeping the members distracted and unfit for the legitimate business for which legislators are elected. At Salem there are no bosses, just as there should not be. McHarg has flitted to that unknown bourne from whence he came, Clyde Fulton has gone to his home by the sounding sea, and Ralph Williams is back in the busy routine of his whilom business in peaceful Dallas. It is incredible that any citizen of Oregon, desiring the true welfare of the state, viewing conditions at the two state capitals, would be willing to exchange the status at Salem for that of Springfield.

The fortnight already lost at Springfield has done irreparable damage to the legislative program, and each added day of the fiasco makes the matter infinitely worse.

The contrast shows how much superior is the Oregon plan to that of Illinois in electing senator. In Oregon the electorate was able to impress its will upon the legislature by exacting pledges direct to the people. When the whole people, instead of a mere party, designated Chamberlain for senator at the same time they elected a legislature, they gave him a certificate that no amount of sophistry could disregard, and which made it impossible for pledges to that people to be violated. The credentials of Hopkins are not so well authenticated and for that reason, though a Republican knocking at the door of a Republican legislature, he is in the slough of probable defeat, the legislature is held up, the state capital in disorder, the party torn with passion and the whole citizenship in labor.

A SILLY REMARK

A FEW—only a few—newspapers have made remarks similar to this from the Tillamook Headlight: "Oregon need not expect any favors from the Republican administration now that it has sent a Democrat to the United States senate to oppose the Taft administration."

In the first place, it is a gratuitous assumption to say that Chamberlain will oppose the Taft administration. In most respects he may support the administration. In the second place, if we have a government that would wrong a state and take a spiteful revenge upon it because it chose to send a man to the senate who differs in politics from the administration and the majority in congress, then the sooner and faster the people get that administration and majority—the government—out of power, the better. This ought to be a government of, for and by the people, not a party, and any event, like the election of Chamberlain, that aids in bringing this about, is to be welcomed and approved.

THIS WILL NOT DO

THE PROBABLE attempt to subject Mr. Pulitzer of the New York World to trial in the District of Columbia for an alleged offense, libel, committed in the city of New York, is a proceeding that challenges attention, and will doubtless be resisted, as it was, successfully, by the late Charles A. Dana of the New York Sun in a similar case during Grant's administration. The object is to bring the case into a federal court, for in the states federal courts do not have jurisdiction of libel cases, whereas in the District of Columbia they have jurisdiction of all cases. Now the effort will be made to take Mr. Pulitzer to Washington to defend an action brought by the president in a court presided over by a judge who is an appointee of the president. If this can be done in this case, it can be done in almost any case of criticism of an administration by any newspaper anywhere in the country, and in many other cases.

Besides, as The Public suggests, this case is practicaly one of sedition—libeling federal officials—and it is easy to perceive the danger of all such cases that officials might bring being tried "in a little district controlled by the president and an irresponsible coterie in congress." The old sedition law made it an offense to publish libels on the president or congress, and under it editors were tried, convicted and imprisoned. Whether these convictions were just or not, the sedition law and its enforcement was a large factor in the obliteration of the Federalist party that stood for it, even though those trials were had in the states where the offenses occurred. Much less will the people endure now the enforcement of a presidential sedition action before courts in the District of Columbia whose judges are the prosecutor's official creatures.

THE CRATER LAKE PROJECT

OREGON HAS done practically nothing to develop her scenic attractions. No state is richer in them. No state has been so slow in utilizing them as a material resource. The sloth of Oregon in this respect has been and is a costly business. The result of it is that the tourists with their trails of disbursed dollars go elsewhere. Few globe trotters put Oregon on their itinerary. Few of the thousands of millionaire pleasure seekers who sojourn for months in places that attract, habituate in Oregon. They go to California. They spend their money there. The money that they disburse is one of the resources of the state. It runs into the millions of dollars annually. It is the asset on which several of the principal towns of the state chiefly subsist. It is so important a source of revenue that the state, in the effort to cater to it, is bonding itself in the sum of $18,000,000 to build roads that will attract rich automobilists to the state. It is an enterprise that will pour a greater and greater stream of gold into California.

Oregon has equal or greater opportunity to make herself the Mecca of this rich and roving caravan. It has natural wonders that distance them all. At the head of these wonders is Crater lake, in southern Oregon. It is in the immediate vicinity of Pelican Bay, that out of all the retreats on the continent, a well known railroad magnate has selected for a summer home. Along with both there is a wealth of striking mountain peaks, a marvelous grouping of snow capped sentinels and a landscape of mountain, valley, forest and stream better than California's, nobler than Yellowstone parks and more majestic than the widely heralded attractions of other localities. It is a resource that Oregon can invoke for her very material enrichment, and oversight of which is an unpardonable lapse of enterprise.

A bill to make a beginning in opening scenic Oregon is before the legislature. Its terms were set forth in The Journal yesterday. Briefly, it is proposed that the state appropriate $100,000 with the expectation that the federal government, Jackson county, Klamath county and private individuals will appropriate an additional $400,000 for construction of a road reaching Crater lake from Klamath and Medford, which stretch is ultimately to be a part of a great road extending across the southern portion of the state from the Pacific to the Idaho line. Apart from the material interests in developing the section it shall traverse, this road is a first move for ushering in a scenic Oregon. Thirty thousand to fifty thousand tourists annually visit Yellowstone park and other coast wonders. Is it not worth while to bring them into Oregon?

THE WHEAT PREMIERSHIP

IT IS of some value to Portlanders to note the star prices manifest in the local wheat market. The Portland price yesterday overtopped the Chicago quotations for May wheat by 1¾ cents. The Portland price was $1.09 and that of Chicago $1.07¼. Along with the condition there is a dawning realization that Portland is the actual wheat center of the coast. It has become so through the evolution of natural order. The standards fixed in Portland for wheat weights are accepted as final by London importers. The Portland market is virtually the basis by which prices are fixed in all the markets of the coast. California has practically reached the point where she consumes all the wheat she grows. At times she even buys from Portland for home consumption. She also buys large quantities in this market for trading purposes, reshipping it to export purchasers. By this token, whatever the market may be in San Francisco is largely a reflection of the basic Portland market. The known fact that Portland is the largest wheat exporter on the coast and the second in the country, is a further factor in a situation reflecting the supremacy of the Rose City.

With all this in evidence and the real development only begun, what is the future to be? The North Bank railroad puts another pillar in this great structure of commercial premiership. The upper Columbia river cleared of obstructions will add another pillar and another strategic asset. The outlook thus takes on an aspect reassuring to Portland and all Oregon. It inevitably recalls the one factor that must be kept steadily in mind, and that is the necessity of maintaining a wide and deep river channel from Portland to the sea. It is the keystone in the arch of final and triumphant supremacy. It is an enterprise that Portland cannot afford to lose sight of, but must plan for and strive for by day and by night.

The January number of the Timberman, published in Portland, is a splendid specimen of that useful and prosperous periodical. It consists of 96 large pages, and though many of these are devoted to advertisements, indicating its value, there is enough good reading matter to make the issue valuable to everybody interested in the vast timber resources and the great lumber industry of the Pacific northwest. The Timberman is especially valuable for its trade statistics, not only covering the industry throughout this region completely, but also in other states and throughout the country so that any one can learn all about the condition of the business anywhere from month to month. That so excellent a trade periodical is published in Portland is an advantage to this city.

The resolution for a constitutional amendment providing that five sixths of a jury shall be sufficient to return a verdict ought to be passed, and we have no doubt that the people would adopt it by an overwhelming majority. But why not also provide that 11 or 10 or 9 jurors shall be sufficient, if one, two or three of them die or become incapacitated for jury duty during a trial? Is there any objection to such a change in the law? If so, what is it?

The bill of Senator Mulit making the killing of a human being by mistake for a deer, or other animal, manslaughter, should become a law, and then it should be rigidly enforced. There is never any sufficient or reasonable excuse for this species of homicide; in every case it is gross and inexcusable carelessness, and should be punished as manslaughter. With a few people in the penitentiary under such a law, these accidents would become rare.

The number of deaths in the world from tuberculosis is estimated at 1,500,000 a year; in the United States 180,000 a year. The international classification of diseases shows that the four leading causes of death per 100,000 people are as follows: Tuberculosis, 169.9; pneumonia, 126.2; heart disease, 124.9; diarrhoea and enteritis, 109.8. The warfare being made on tuberculosis is already reducing this proportion in its case, and will reduce it much more.

Orators of various kinds and degrees might do well to remember that what is regarded as the finest oration of modern times—Lincoln's briefly composed speech at Gettysburg—consists of less than 300 words, and it left nothing that needed to be said. But then it is to be remembered that none of these orators is a Lincoln.

Letters From the People

Letters to The Journal should be written on one side of the paper only, and should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. The name will not be used if the writer asks that it be withheld. The Journal is not to be understood as indorsing the views or statements of correspondents. Letters should be made as brief as possible. Those who wish their letters returned when not used should inclose postage.

Correspondents are notified that letters exceeding 300 words in length may, at the discretion of the editor, be cut down to that limit.

Apply to the Court.

Tidewater, Jan. 23.—To the Editor of The Journal—If a guardian rents land and takes pay for it and gives receipt for the money, and if the court then sees fit to cancel the agreement, after the payment of the money, what must the renter do to get his money back? SUBSCRIBER.

(Upon the facts stated, it would seem that redress could be obtained from the court. If proper application is made and if equity lies with the lessee, an order would probably be entered directing the repayment of the money.—Editor).

Honor Statement No. 1 Men.

To the Editor of The Journal—All honor to our Statement No. 1 men for standing by their pledges in the face of such bitter opposition, being determined to down the political graft that has marred the fair name of our progressive state in the past few years. It shows that we have men and plenty of them by their votes who are willing to fall into line with the "march of progress" and in so doing have brought to the fore a people that are determined to cleanse our houses of government of grafting politicians that have nothing in common with those that place them in such high honor—the heads of our great republic—their desires only being to work for their own aggrandizement at the risk of the nation's weal. The praises of Oregon will be sung all over the nation by all those that for long have contended against the yoke of oppression (political) and our "choice" His Excellency Governor Chamberlain, has proved himself worthy of the confidence betowed upon him. There is no danger but that he will carry his principles, and the principles of his constituents to the very floors of the White House and will not bend to the arrogance that stalks there in open defiance of the rights of the people. It will be well for the other states to take pattern after their sister of the "far west" whose people are banding together for the cause of the right—life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness and prosperity—as the framers of our constitution intended for the future of this nation. ALBERT O. YATES.

The Land Grant Suits.

Portland, Or., Jan. 26.—To the Editor of The Journal—Having recently moved from the east to Oregon, I have become chagrined at the manner in which the people have been defrauded out of the public lands. Homeseekers are lured here by representations that there are still many homesteads to be had. But investigations along this line show that railroad, cattle, wheat and timber barons have fraudulently acquired and unlawfully fenced in nearly everything worth having. Mr. Gerlinger says in a morning paper that if the government succeeds in its suit against the Southern Pacific railroad that the lumber industry of southern Oregon and the "innocent purchasers" will be ruined. In other words: That the people must approve of this gigantic swindle on the part of the Southern Pacific and the so-called "innocent purchasers," or there will be an industrial stagnation. Or in words that any plain, uneducated man can understand: Let us keep these stolen goods or we will bring on hard times. That is the threat.

The plea for the so-called "innocent purchasers" is ridiculous.

Should the man who holds 1000 or 10,000 acres of land which has that string tied to it, that it is to be sold to "actual settlers" only, and no more than 160 acres to any one of such actual settlers, lose his 1000 or 10,000 acres which he must have knowingly taken from people who would become actual settlers and built up this most excellent state? Let the government recover every acre possible of this grant land and let the "innocent purchasers," not few of whom are especial friends of the Southern Pacific, lose their ill gotten gains. Then let the "common herd" come in and till that which is tillable. Let some of the untillable timber land be taken up under the timber and stone act, and then let the so-called "innocent purchasers" come in and buy legitimately. Let the government throw what is necessary for future generations and conservation purposes into reserves. And then watch Oregon grow and prosper. Even those portions where the "innocent purchasers" had held their thousands of acres will prosper as never before.

Mr. Editor, will you not please call on the press of the state and if necessary on the press of the country to urge, yes request congress to pass the appropriation asked for by Mr. Garfield. By so doing you will certainly deserve and acquire the gratitude of generations to come. L. W. CERVUS.

Conditions in India.

Forty-two Broadway, New York, Jan. 10.—To the Editor of The Journal—I have recently noted in your columns several references to affairs in India. I myself have quite recently been in India. I have many friends there and am in daily receipt of newspapers and periodicals from that country and England, as well as letters from representative Indians and Englishmen.

As I gather from these sources of information, the main characteristics of English occupancy are: Increasing mortality of Indians from famine and plague and their increasing poverty, the former dependent upon and keeping pace with the latter; the latter dependent upon and keeping pace with British commercialism.

In the first three quarters of the 19th century there were 13 famines; in the last quarter, 18; and throughout large areas of the country famine conditions are now chronic. During a single decade, from 1891 to 1901, 19,000,000 people died from famine. The income per head has declined from about four cents a day in 1850 to three cents in 1882 and to only a trifle over a cent in 1900 concurrently. English income from India has "increased by leaps and bounds," the export trade in the last 50 years rising from 33,000,000 sterling, to nearly 70,000,000 in the current year. Of the millions mulcted from the ever credulous and unresisting Indian, England for decades spent practically nothing on the education of the people who chiefly produced those millions, and even today she spends less than three cents per year per head, with the result that scarcely 15 per cent of India's 300,000,000 are literate in any degree. In almost every country on earth education is not only free, but compulsory. Even in Turkey it is nominally so. In India alone there is no free education. Of every $500 that England has extorted from India she has given only about 11 cents for "famine relief."

It is easy to confuse "India" with the people of India. The terms America and the American people can be used interchangeably without serious confusion, because the people, their land and their government are all of a piece, so to speak. But it is exactly reversed in the case of India. It is true that the commercial value of that portion of the earth geographically known as India is enhanced by every foot of rail, every factory and every barracks placed upon it. But the Indian people have grown poorer with every such material addition to "India's wealth," simply because it is their money with which these have been built, extorted from them by yearly increasing taxation under various guises—canal assessment, land settlements, forest permits, "famine relief." The very poorest, those whose income is hardly $6 or $7 a head per annum have to pay out of this more than $1.50 per head per year, though even in the worst famine years there are enormous and increasing surpluses shown in the yearly government budget, often reaching $23,000,000 and $25,000,000. This is all Indian money, and collected in excess of the requirements of governmental administration.

Before British occupancy, the abundance of one year was stored in huge public graharies against the shortage of another season. Many of these storehouses are still standing, monuments to a vanished thrift and plenty, monuments as well, to the policy now dominant. The half century of English sovereignty just closed has been characterized alike by the increasing poverty of the great majority of the people of India and England's faithlessness to her own promises to that people; a faithlessness well described by Lord Lytton who, as viceroy of India, wrote confidentially to a friend in England a letter which later found its way into print: "No sooner was the act of 1893 passed than our government began to devise means for practically evading the fulfilment of it. We have had to choose between prohibiting the natives of India and cheating them, and we have chosen the least straightforward course. I do not hesitate to say that both the government of England and of India appear to me up to the present moment unable to answer satisfactorily the charge of having taken every means in their power of breaking to the heart the words of promise they have uttered to the ear."

MYRON H. PHELPS.

Great numbers of birds were starved to death during the snow in Wasco county—and in others as well.

REGULATION OF SERVICE RATES

Two Important Decisions by the United States Supreme Court

The "gas" case from New York and the "water" case from Knoxville, Tenn., recently decided by the supreme court of the United States, are of great importance. The opinions which are now available confirm the earlier reports of the effect of the decisions.

The following principles seem to be definitely settled:

1. In order to justify a court in issuing an injunction against rates fixed by legislature, municipality or commission, they must be clearly confiscatory. If there is doubt, the only way to ascertain the fact is to try them out.

As the Outlook says:

"This principle is of great importance to the public, for it establishes the right of the government not only to regulate the rates which public service companies may charge, but also to compel the company to make a fair and reasonable experiment in the interest of those who have to pay for a monopoly service. In other words, in the regulation of rates, the burden is placed, not upon the government and the ratepayer to prove that the rate is just, but upon the monopoly to show that in practice it is unjust."

To emphasize the fact that injunctions should not issue except in cases free from doubt the court repeats the language used in ex parte Young in connection with the statement that the ruling in that case would draw a flood of litigation to the United States court:

"To this it may be answered in the first place that no injunction ought to be granted unless in a case reasonably free from doubt," and the court further says that in the Young case "it was not disputed that the rates prescribed were in fact confiscatory."

2. In the "water" case the court in effect upheld the power of the legislature to delegate to some subordinate or administrative body the power to fix rates in detail, notwithstanding the legislative character of the completed act.

3. In passing upon the question of excessive penalties, the court held that even if excessive they were not a necessary or inseparable part of the act, and if void themselves by reason of their enormity, and their overwhelming amount, this would not invalidate the remainder of the statute, but the same would be enforced.

4. The notion seems to prevail that in the gas case the court fixed 6 per cent as a reasonable return, generally. The opinion does not bear this out. This return was found reasonable as applied to the investment and business of the gas company in the city of New York. But the court was very careful to say that there is no particular rate of compensation which must in all cases and in all parts of the country be regarded as sufficient for capital invested; that the compensation depends greatly on circumstances and location, the risk involved, as well as other matters which might in some cases properly be taken into account.

5. Franchises of the nature held by the gas company are property and cannot be taken or used by others without compensation.

6. Without establishing any fixed rule as to value, it was held that franchises of the character in question could be valued as a part of the property upon which returns should be calculated.

Upon this aspect of the case the Outlook comments as follows:

"This has more than a local bearing; it concerns the whole matter of the regulation of public utilities; for it implies that if a state for taxing purposes appraises a franchise, and lays a property tax upon it, then the state must allow the company that owns the franchise to collect from the ratepayers interest upon it. This rule, if it means that, would make franchise taxation unpopular if not impracticable; for what the utility company pays to the state in taxes it would collect many times over in the increase of rates sufficient to make up a six per cent income on the franchise. * * * The people will eventually rather sacrifice the state tax than pay in rates several times the amount of the tax merely for the right to lay the tax. The court has practically said to the state: You cannot regard a franchise as private property for the purposes of taxation without allowing the owner of the franchise to regard it as private property for the purpose of dividends. The difficulty of course, lies in the policy of treating a franchise as a piece of property. It ought to be regarded as a license to do business during good behavior.

"The whole effect of the decision will be to clarify public opinion on the subject of franchises. To allow a concern the privilege of using public property and then to allow it to treat that privilege as a piece of private property, as we have done heretofore in this country, is contrary to public interest and common sense. Permission to use the public streets for pipes, wires, tracks and the like, should be treated as is permission to operate a theatre or to drive a hack or express wagon. This permission should be granted during good behavior, and should be revokable for cause. When a man takes out a hack license, the community says to him: You may use the streets for gain in the public service so long as you abide by our regulations; if you do not abide by them, you may keep your hack, but you cannot do business with it on the streets. When a gas company or a trolley company obtains permission to use the streets, the community should say to it, you may use the streets for gain in the public service, but if you do not abide by our regulations you may keep your plant and your mains or tracks, or take the equivalent in money, but you cannot do business on the streets. In the case neither of the hack nor of the public service company ought the permission to be a property right; in neither case ought the control of the streets, even in part, to pass from the public to the public's servant. The reasonableness of this policy is made evident, and its general adoption is hastened by the decision of the gas case."

OLD TIME FARO DEALER IS CALLED AS WITNESS

The naughty old days when faro bank held full sway at the Milwaukie club and real, live gamblers were to be seen on the streets of Portland, were recalled in the United States circuit court this morning by the appearance of "Bush" Ready, an old time faro dealer, as a witness for the defense in the trial of Charles S. Van Auker's suit against the National Surety company and G. W. Allen for $25,000 damages for false arrest in connection with the Rainier bank robbery of two years ago.

"Bush" Ready's appearance is that of a typical gambler—the kind you read about in magazines. He was attired in a neat corduroy suit, with a dark flannel shirt, black cravat and black vici kid shoes, which were well polished and gave their owner the appearance of one who does not do a great deal of walking. His fingers are long, well kept and slender—the hands of a gambler.

"Bush" is fresh from the games of Nevada—Reno—the Monte Carlo of America. He was brought here by the defense to prove that Van Auker had been a frequenter of the Milwaukie club prior to the State bank robbery and that Van Auker had lost considerable money playing faro.

Mr. Ready said that to the best of his recollection Van Auker had visited the club about a week or 10 days previous to the robbery and at that time he lost between $700 and $800.

"Was Van Auker ahead of the game at Milwaukie?" Mr. Ready was asked by J. Couch Flanders for the defense.

"Well, I never heard any of the bosses kicking about being losers," was Mr. Ready's way of answering the question.

The witness said that the Milwaukie club limit at faro was $12.50 and $25, and that Van Auker, being a heavy player, frequently played the limit.

Mr. Ready was not on the stand more than 10 minutes and he was asked only one or two immaterial questions by the attorneys for the plaintiff when he was turned over to them for cross-examination.

When Mr. Ready had retired Mr. Flanders announced that subpoenas had been issued for Isaac Gratton, former manager of the Milwaukie club, Peter St. Marie, who once ran a gambling game in Astoria, and Leo Isefelder, formerly a "peanut butcher" on a train running between Portland and Astoria. Both St. Marie and Gratton had given information to those investigating Van Auker's habits to the effect that he had been a frequent player at their tables. Mr. Gratton, Mr. Flanders said, had gone to California and it had been impossible to locate the other two persons.

According to other witnesses Isefelder, also a frequenter of gambling places, had heard Van Auker say previous to his arrest, that "he guessed they about had the rope about his neck." By this it was inferred that the plaintiff understood that his gambling habits were being investigated and he feared the results.

Harrison Allen, former district attorney for the fifth judicial district and a brother of G. W. Allen, was on the stand more than an hour, the purpose of the defense being to show that he too had investigated Van Auker and that it was upon his advice that G. W. Allen swore to the complaint charging the plaintiff with embezzlement of the $1600 which was missing after Van Auker was found bound hand and foot.

Allen told of his interviews with the Pinkerton men working on the case and of his reaching the conclusion that they had merely accepted Van Auker's story, not looking into his gambling habits.

Upon his advice, he said, his brother secured the services of Lou Hartman, a detective, who gathered evidence about Van Auker's movements previous to the robbery.

Sheriff White of Columbia county, was also on the stand this morning for the defense. He was of the opinion that Van Auker was guilty of having robbed the bank. White had accompanied Van Auker to Portland, later arrested him and had him in custody in the jail at St. Helens.

White said that he had heard Van Auker ask G. W. Allen, representing the surety company, if he thought he would be prosecuted for the missing funds in the event that he should make good the amount. This was at a time when Van Auker was being closely questioned as to the details of the robbery and was prior to his arrest.

Several witnesses are yet to be examined for the defense. It is not likely that the case will go to the jury before late tomorrow afternoon, or some time the next day.

ASSURES PAVEMENT FOR GRAND AVENUE

There is no longer any doubt as to whether or not Grand avenue will be improved south of Belmont street. Yesterday the remaining names needed were signed to the petition for the improvement and soon the work will be commenced, giving ample time for its completion before the Rose Carnival next summer.

With this improvement finished the east side will be able to boast of the finest street in the city. It will have a thoroughfare over a mile in length paved with the best pavement that can be had, and the street will be 80 feet wide. One of the gratifying features of this is that the east side parade will probably be the feature parade of the Festival, because there will be plenty of room for all the maneuvers.

The petition for the improvement, now in the hands of C. A. Bigelow, president of the East Side Business Men's club, who has done so much to bring it about, is signed up for 2700 lineal feet, all but 300 feet of the distance being signed up and the owners of that property are not in the city. Among those who are signed are Jacob Paquet, the Hawthorne estate, J. H. Heller and Thomas Hislop.

FINE PROGRAM FOR GADSKI CONCERT

Gadski's program for her song recital tomorrow evening at the Heilig theatre is one of absorbing interest, artistically as well as musically. There is only one Johanna Gadski, and she will give the following program:

Part I.

Old songs:
My Mother Bids Me Bind My Hair.....Haydn
When the Roses Bloom.....Reichardt
Menuet d'Exaudet.....XVIII Century
Venez, Agreeable Printemps.....XVIII Century
Phillis Has Such Charming Graces.....Young
The Lass With the Delicate Air...Arne

Piano Solo:
Scherzo in C Minor.....Chopin
Mr. La Forge.

Part II.

Die Junge Nonne.....Schubert
The Message.....Brahms
With the Water Lily.....Grieg
In der Abenstille.....Frank La Forge
Expectancy.....Frank La Forge
Zueignung.....R. Strauss

Piano Solo:
Nocturne in C Minor.....Chopin
Mr. La Forge.

Part III.

"Immolation Scene," from "Goetterdaemmerung".....Wagner

By special request Madam Gadski will sing Frank La Forge's "Like the Rose Bud." Seats are now selling.

C. M. RYNERSON MADE BUREAU SECRETARY

C. M. Rynerson was appointed this afternoon by Mayor Lane to be secretary of the municipal free employment bureau, which will be opened in the city hall early next week. Mr. Rynerson was appointed on recommendation of the council committee in charge of the bureau.

GOVERNOR IS PLEASED AT TRIP

Announces That He Will Stay in Olympia, Wash., Till Tomorrow—Says He Feels Better Than for Months—Inauguration.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 28.—Governor Cosgrove, buoyed up by the success of his trip, says he feels better today than he has in six months. He announced this morning that he would remain here until tomorrow. He looks refreshed after the trying ordeal of yesterday.

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 28.—A spectacle the like of which has never been witnessed in this country, was enacted yesterday afternoon, when Samuel G. Cosgrove of Pomeroy was inducted into the office of governor of Washington. For many months the life of the governor-elect has been despaired of by the people of the state, and he had been removed to Paso Robles, Cal., for medical treatment, the dread Bright's disease having taken such a hold upon him that it seemed impossible to relieve it. Still a very weak man, but buoyed up with the fulfillment of the hope of his life, Mr. Cosgrove walked from his car to a waiting automobile, was driven to the state house, assisted to the sidewalk, and unsteadily managed to reach the elevator leading to the senate and the house. A joint session of the two bodies had been called to receive the incoming governor, and hundreds of people waited patiently until his arrival, a delay having occurred in the arrival of the train and afterwards in the removal of the sick man from the car.

It was just 2:40 when the train arrived at the Olympia depot. The California, bearing the governor and party, and William McMurray, general passenger agent of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company, was switched to a siding, and preparations made for the removal of Mr. Cosgrove to the state house. Political and personal friends in large numbers swarmed about the car and depot, but police officers prevented the boarding of the car by others than three or four close friends.

When the procession, consisting of two automobiles, containing Governor Mead, incoming Governor Cosgrove, the legislative committee sent to receive the new official and two or three friends, reached the state house, it was ushered to the house chamber, a large number of legislators awaiting the party at the entrance to the state house. From the elevator a gangway had been maintained by the sergeant at arms, and with little difficulty the weak man reached the speaker's desk. Lieutenant Governor Hay and Speaker Meigs presided. The speaker's chair had been left vacant for the guest of honor.

Cosgrove Takes the Oath.

Without useless delay or ceremony, Governor Cosgrove arose and announced his readiness to take the oath of office, and Chief Justice Rudkin of the supreme court administered the oath required of state officers. During the time the oath was being administered, although the house and galleries were crowded to suffocation, not a sound was heard. The stillness was painful. As the hand of the chief justice dropped to his side a wave of applause spread from floor to galleries, from galleries to lobby, until everybody in the immense building joined in the approval of an honor bestowed upon a worthy citizen.

With the quiet of a funeral the procession wended its way to the waiting automobiles, and the party was driven to the car in the yards. The only shout during the entire time, from the arrival of the train until the return to the car of the newly made governor, occurred when Senator Stevenson, a member of the senate committee of reception and an old time friend and neighbor of Governor Cosgrove, called for three cheers for the governor of Washington, as the automobile started slowly down the street. Hundreds of throats broke loose in a cheer as loud and as warm as was ever given a returning hero. Governor Cosgrove had been inducted into office, the people were satisfied, the ambition of a man's life had been gratified, yet a man standing well down the valley of the shadow had been given the reins of government of a progressive state.

In order to meet at least some of his old friends, Governor Cosgrove begged to be allowed to remain over night here, and his car was left in the yards, a block from the Mitchell hotel, where his early ambitions were first expressed. On the train leaving for Portland at 10 o'clock his car was attached, and the governor of Washington again took up the long journey to the sanitarium where he hopes to regain his shattered health.

Lieutenant Governor Hay will assume the executive duties of the office, and Howard G. Cosgrove, son of the governor, will act as private secretary.

SINGLE BOARD OF REGENTS DOOMED

(By Journal Leased Salem Wire.)

Salem, Or., Jan. 28.—There will be no single board of regents for all the state educational institutions of Oregon, as E. Hofer has provided in his bill, introduced in the house by Libby of Marion. The bill is now in the hands of the committee on education and that committee has decided it does not like the one board plan. It will make an adverse report today and the fight will then be waged on the floor of the house.

The committee has decided that it will recommend the adoption of some legislation which will make the courses of study at the different colleges uniform. This idea will be incorporated in a bill and presented to the house.

The normal school question will be considered by the committee the first of next week.

GROCERS CHOOSE FIELD SECRETARY

The Retail Grocers' association has chosen a new field secretary in the person of James A. Eastes, to act under the local secretary, C. B. Merrick.

Mr. Eastes, who is engaged in the grocery business on Union avenue, will leave his store with his partner and will spend his entire time in the field for the association. He will visit every grocery store in the city at least twice a month and will endeavor to bring about an increase in the membership. It is hoped to have a good live organization here before the national convention of the grocers' association meets in this city next June, and it is thought that Mr. Eastes will bring about an increase of nearly 100 per cent in the membership inside the next 90 days.

He was one of the directors during the past year and is well acquainted with most of the men in the business in Portland.