# PROGRESS ON PANAMA CANAL

## Engineering World Wonders at the Flying of Dirt—Figures Give but Faint Idea—Juridical Triumph as a Side Line.

With the end in sight, the triumph at Panama is seen to be due to the American doctor. That American engineering skill is equal to anything, was known by the well informed before ever earth was turned in the canal zone, and is known by all, now, in the light of facts accomplished there. But this engineering skill was helpless, without labor; and labor was in a panic at the very name of "Panama." The American doctor made made the zone "a good place to live in." Labor came. Brain set it toiling aright. The Culebra cut and the Gatun dam are results. Readers of The Journal are to be told about all these things in Frederic J. Haskin's third Panama letter, which will appear tomorrow.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

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Washington, Feb. 3.—During his present visit to the isthmus President-elect Taft will note many evidences of the wonderful progress toward the ultimate completion of the canal. In the nine months that have passed since he last called on the canal diggers they have excavated 27,000,000 cubic yards of material. Unless there is an unexpected mishap in the present month it will foot up the enormous total of 30,000,000 cubic yards in the ten months. The bigness of this excavation does not appear until it is reduced to every day terms. The average city house is probably 21 feet wide, 33 feet high and 48 feet deep. The excavation at Panama in ten months would make a hole in the earth big enough to bury 25,000 such houses.

To illustrate in another way the immensity of the ten months' work: If the excavation were uniform across the isthmus for the entire fifty miles from deep water in the Atlantic to deep water in the Pacific, the result would be a ditch 18 feet deep and 174 feet wide throughout the whole distance. If it were possible to maintain this tremendous pace until the end it would be only about 26 months from the first of March until the last shovelful of dirt was turned.

**Great Task Under Difficulties.**

Of course no one expects that such a remarkable pace can be kept up to the end. It is the wonder of the entire engineering world that they have been able to maintain it up to the present time. No such sustained effort has ever been put forth in the entire history of the world. Yet it has been done under surroundings of unusual difficulty—during the ten months perhaps an average of three feet of water has fallen at every point on the Isthmus, at times coming in downpours of half a foot a day. Whatever else Mr. Taft may see he will at least not fail to see the biggest hole that was ever dug in ten months. During the twelve months of the calendar year just passed the excavations amounted to more than 36,000,000 cubic yards. If they can keep the same pace through the present year there will be only 20,000,000 cubic yards of material left to be excavated when New Year's Day, next, rolls around.

**Pumping Mud for Gatun Dam.**

Mr. Taft will find the engineers on the isthmus turning their attention largely to the Gatun dam. They consider they have the excavation problem solved, and that the construction of the locks and dams is the only problem that demands serious consideration. As to the locks and dams at the Pacific side, they offer no serious difficulties. Vast as are their proportions they look like child's play beside the Gatun dam and locks. While there is but little more than 50,000,000 cubic yards of material yet to be taken out of the canal, there are 33,000,000 cubic yards of dirt to be pumped up into the Gatun dam. Add to this the tremendous amount of water that must be pumped up to hold this dirt in suspension until it is deposited on the dam, and then the immensity of the work of building Gatun dam will appear. The dam will contain some 21,000,000 cubic yards of dirt.

A whole army of suction dredges will be assigned to the work of pumping up the material. These will have 20 inch centrifugal pumps, and hour after hour, day after day, and month after mo working in day and night shifts, they will press forward the work of rearing this artificial mountain across a river valley. Perhaps 60 per cent of the material they pump will be water. Of the remaining 40 per cent engineer Saville figures that only 60 per cent will remain on the dam. On this basis nearly as much material will have to pass through those pumps as has been taken from the canal proper from the day the French turned the first shovelful of dirt down to the present time. When Mr. Taft was last on the isthmus all the plans for Gatun dam were tentative. The experiments have now been made, and the work is ready to proceed.

The amount of supplies that has been used on the isthmus in the past ten months is beyond the conception of most men. Think of the damage a carload of dynamite has often wrought, how it has sometimes almost annihilated small towns. Then fancy 200 carloads of it being used in one brief ten months' period. That is the way they have been using it down on the isthmus since Mr. Taft was last there. They have used a half million blasting caps and everything else in proportion.

**Health on the Isthmus.**

When he last looked over the big ditch Mr. Taft was wonderfully impressed with the sanitary situation in the canal zone. It was regarded as the climax of all the arguments in favor of the merits of preventive medicine. The record of each year surpasses the previous one. Last year the death rate among the negroes in the canal employ was nearly 46 out of every 1000 members of the force. This year it was less than 20 out of every 1000. Jamaica, from which island comes a large percentage of the negroes at work on the canal, is one of the most healthful islands within the tropics, yet the death rate there is fully a third more than the death rate among the negroes on the isthmus. The death rate among the negroes in the canal employ is about one half less than that among those residing in the national capital itself.

**Juries in Spanish America.**

The success that has attended the working of the jury system on the zone since its establishment 11 months ago will deeply interest the judicial side of Mr. Taft. It is the first time in the history of the world that a jury system has been established on the continent of South America, or in any Spanish speaking country. Prior to its establishment men were condemned to death without benefit of jury trial. This was repugnant to the responsible American officials. A condemned man appealed to Governor Blackburn for mercy, on the ground that he had not been given that great American right—the right to be tried by a jury of his peers. The former training of the governor could not allow him to see a man put to death without such a trial, yet the man had been adjudged guilty by the trial courts, and the verdict had been upheld by all the higher courts. Furthermore, an examination of the evidence led Governor Blackburn to conclude that no error had been made, so he could not support the plea for pardon without being false to the laws he had sworn to uphold and execute. But the mental struggle that he passed through resulted in the establishment of trial by jury in the torrid zone. In the year it has been in force it has worked so well that it is believed other South American countries will, in time, follow suit, and that the great English jury system will become a part of the laws of the Spanish speaking countries of South America.

**Rush Work in Dry Season.**

Mr. Taft, on reaching the zone, found the Panama railroad force up to their ears in the work of relocating the road. The excavations for the canal can proceed during the rainy season now as well as during the four dry months, so thoroughly has the force been organized. But on the other hand, little can be done toward building embankments when as much as six inches of water falls in a single day. It happens that most of the relocation work is on the Atlantic side of the isthmus, and there more than 10 feet of rainwater falls during a single wet season. They got ready while it was raining, and are now making the effort of their lives to accomplish things during the four months of dry weather. The creation of the Gatun lake will put the present tracks of the railroad under 85 feet of water, so they are skirting the side of the future lake with a high embankment, and making regular stairsteps of dumping tracks to facilitate the handling of the dirt.

**Seven Miles of Sea Level.**

The present day visitor to the isthmus can sit on the veranda of the administration office at Gatun and look down on the seven miles of the sea level canal from there out to deep water in the Atlantic. He can behold a busy line of human ants working from one end to the other, and know from their position the line on which ships will sail in from the Atlantic. A half dozen dredges of various types, including the big seagoing suction dredge Ancon, and as many more steam shovels, are gradually eating their way down to the required 41 feet below sea level. As the canal is to be 500 feet wide in this section, every one foot section of the work calls for the excavation of some 800 cubic yards of dirt.

**Making the Dirt Fly.**

On the whole, Mr. Taft has many surprises coming to him during his visit to the isthmus. Men will differ as to the circumstances attending the purchase of the canal rights and the Panamanian revolution, but if results are to be the criterion by which the work of the past year is to be measured, it constitutes a most brilliant page in the history of American achievement. "Making dirt fly" for a whole year at a rate, which, if maintained from start to finish, would have dug the entire ditch in 48 months, is an achievement that was undreamed of when the digging was started, an achievement which not even the most optimistic would have predicted a year ago.

A former secretary of war, in urging that the digging of the canal be entrusted to the army engineers, said that from the time he was at the head of the war department he had studied these men and their work, and that never in the history of the service has the engineer corps been found wanting. He predicted that if to them were assigned the task, the canal would be dug in the minimum of time, at the minimum of cost, and with a maximum of satisfaction to the American people. Now the engineering profession of the entire world stands with hats off before this remarkable performance of American army engineers.

**Building Permits.**

Guy P. Bell, repair one story frame dwelling, 1122 East Twenty-eighth street north, between Killingsworth and Emerson, $600; S. Latham, erect one story frame dwelling, Kirby street, between Ainsworth and Simpson, $1500; J. Lang, repair two story brick store, Sixth street, corner Alder, $200; F. W. Graves, repair two story frame dwelling, 250 North Nineteenth street, near Marshall, $500; A. E. Mann, repair one story frame dwelling, Ravensview Drive near Patton, $250; Miss E. J. Fitzsimons, erect one story frame dwelling, East Morrison street, between East Thirty-fifth and East Thirty-sixth, $1500; E. P. Murphy, repair one story frame dwelling, Tillamook street, between Union and Seventh, $1200; Piedmont Planing Mill company, erect one story frame shed, Union avenue, between Riggen and Durham, $450; E. C. Pelton, repair two story frame blacksmith shop, Fourth street, between Glisan and Hoyt, $50; P. W. Bowers, erect one story frame dwelling, East Flanders street, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second, $1500; Alder Realty company, repair two story brick office, Second street, between Alder and Morrison, $500; J. Volheys, repair two story frame dwelling, 490 Douglas street, between East Ninth and East Eleventh, $100; J. B. Marshall, erect one story frame dwelling, East Main street, corner Forty-third, $1000; J. A. Thomas, erect one and one half story frame dwelling, Clackamas street, between Thirteenth and Fifteenth, $1600; W. E. Pettijohn, erect one story frame dwelling, East Thirty-ninth street, between Franklin and Powell, $1500.

## Breakwater Sails Wednesday

The steamer Breakwater, which was scheduled to sail for Coos Bay Monday night, will not leave until her regular sailing date, Wednesday night, 8 o'clock, from Ainsworth dock.


**Can Live on Easy Street**

The old days of cooking cereals for breakfast are gone. All that's necessary now-a-days is to pour out of the package some perfectly cooked, crisp, tempting, golden-brown bits of

**Post Toasties**

and serve with cream.

The food expert has produced from pearly white corn by skillful cooking, a food delicious beyond the comprehension of the past—a flavour one don't forget.

**"The Taste Lingers"**

Popular pkg. 10c; Large Family size 15c

Made by POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD., Battle Creek, Mich.


# WARDS OFF BLOW AT OREGON BOX FACTORIES

Changes in the western freight classification of great importance to shippers in this territory have just been made by the classification committee which has been in session in Mobile, Ala. Assistant General Freight Agent W. D. Skinner of the O. R. & N. represented the Harriman lines in the northwest at the meeting and with the cooperation of other interested officials managed to suppress an attempt to increase the rates on box shooks over ordinary lumber shipped from the Pacific coast. The blow was aimed directly at the box factories of the northwest and was intended to make it impossible for them to compete with the factories of the middle west and east in the manufacture of boxes for eastern trade.

A week was given by the committee to the hearing of petitions for changes in the existing rules of the western classification. Almost the whole of two days was spent in consideration with the larger box manufacturers and interested shippers of the proposed change in the requirements of pulp, fiber and double faced corrugated board packages for the transportation of freight. These packages because of the high price of suitable wooden packages, have come very largely into use by the principal shippers of the east, some concerns using millions of such packages annually.

**Changes Are Necessary.**

It is recognized, however, by box manufacturers and by shippers that some changes in the present requirements of the classification as to these packages are necessary, particularly as to the manner of sealing and as to the strength of the packages with relation to the weight of the goods which they are designed to carry. There was, however, so much diversity of opinion as to just what changes should be made that it was decided to give the present requirements another six months' trial with the understanding that definite requirements will be adopted at the next meeting, to be held at Charlevoix, Mich., next July.

A reduction of considerable importance in the rate on livestock was agreed upon. The provision of the classification on livestock has been that where the declared value exceeds the recognized value accorded by the railroad, an addition of 25 per cent will be made to the rate per 100 pounds or car for each 100 per cent increase in valuation. This rule has been changed to read to an increase of 10 per cent for each 100 per cent increase in value.

**All Not Considered.**

Only a limited number of the 500 items intended for consideration at the meeting were voted on, the rule of the committee being that the vote on the rest of the petitions is to be handed to or mailed to the chairman, within 20 days after the close of the meeting and the result of the vote to be announced later by the chairman. Some of the principal rules voted on and adopted at the meeting were:

The rule on iron or steel bathtubs was changed to require that the rims be boxed with pads inside, the top slatted, and the aperture between the slats not to exceed four inches.

Crockery ratings were adopted to apply on so called "cheap" chinaware when the valuation does not exceed $20 per 100 pounds, gross shipping weight.

An important change in marble, granite, etc., will make the present nonliability rates apply on shipments subject to the full carrier's liability as governed by the bill of lading of the initial carrier. The ratings at present are based on the shipper continuing to assume all liability from whatever cause, to loss or damage to shipments, while in the carrier's possession.

**Nursery Stock Change.**

It is probable that the valution of $5 per 100 on nursery stock will also be eliminated and the present rates apply, regardless of valuation.

Rule No. 27 on the marking of freight which on its adoption November 1, 1908, resulted in considerable criticism and more or less hardship, has been changed to allow the use of paper tags instead of linen.

# GOVERNMENT IS PROPER JUDGE

## Commissioner of Corporations Outlines Views for Restricting Interests.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 3.—Commissioner of Corporations Herbert Knox Smith has submitted to the secretary of commerce and labor his annual report. In his report Commissioner Smith says:

When the great system of secret and semi-secret railway discriminations enjoyed by the Standard Oil company was made public by the bureau in 1906, the railroads concerned therein at once voluntarily canceled every rate thus criticised as illegal. Again and again the mere exposure of improper business methods has led to their abandonment without any further action.

**Bureau Restricted.**

But now the work of the bureau of corporations is necessarily restricted to a comparatively small scope. The control of the federal government should be broadened into a general constructive system based on these tested principles of supervision, publicity, and cooperation.

The details of such a system can be the subject of much difference of opinion, but its main features should be as follows:

1. It should be operated by the federal government. The United States is the only power competent to carry out such a plan of regulation. Corporate business has become national; its regulation must also be national. No considerable number of states can agree on any one system. No one state alone can make its own system effective.

2. It should provide for a system of regular reports from the large interstate corporations. These reports should be made to an office of the government. They should set forth the financial condition, business organization, and corporate transactions of the company.

3. Such government office should have access at all reasonable times to the records and accounts of such corporations.

4. That office should publish concisely the important facts and tendencies thus disclosed, so far as the same are of public interest. It should safeguard, at the same time, from publication all proper business secrets.

**Should Not Fear Publicity.**

5. Corporations complying with these requirements should be given the advantage of a definite federal registration, thus reaping the benefit of a public standing as concerns with open accounting and not afraid of publicity.

6. The system should, if possible, be voluntary. It should not be compulsory if a voluntary system can be made effective. It should be of such a character that large corporations in general will prefer to enter into it, thus making the principle of cooperation the primary one rather than one of compulsion.

7. It should recognize the basic fact above pointed out, that the government cannot at the same time both prohibit and regulate corporate combination; that if it elects to regulate combination, it must logically permit at least a reasonable degree thereof to exist, and recognize in law what has already become an accomplished business fact.

Finally, supervision must be administrative. No other method has the necessary flexibility. Business cannot be regulated properly by the slow methods of judicial procedure. The administrative system places the whole great subject in a branch by itself, to be handled by a permanent office organized and trained for that purpose. It makes the control active, positive and constructive, not leaving it to the bare prohibition of criminal law.

## TENTH CARMACK JUROR SECURED

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 3.—J. H. Woodruff, a farmer, was accepted as the tenth juror at today's session of the trial of Duncan Cooper, Robin Cooper and John Sharp for the murder of ex-Senator E. W. Carmack.

**House Passes Army Bill.**

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Washington, Feb. 3.—The house yesterday afternoon passed the army appropriation bill, carrying $97,000,000. An appropriation of $500,000, which was a part of the bill for the maintenance of a signal corps to experiment with balloons was defeated by a vote of 161 to 90.

Cottage Grove is to have a third newspaper. It must have taken a magnifying glass to have discovered a long felt want there.


THE E. E. SUTHERLAND MEDICINE COMPANY
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DR. BELL'S PINE TAR HONEY
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**Upon Every Bottle**

**And Wrapper of the Genuine Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey**

is printed the above design and the number *506*. The design is our trade-mark, and *506 is our guaranty number*. The medicine contained in such bottle will cure Coughs, Colds and all Bronchial troubles more quickly and effectually than any other remedy.

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## With Lawmakers at Olympia, Wash.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Olympia, Wash., Feb. 3.—Because a man's relatives do not live in this country is it any reason why they should not be allowed by law to recover damages for his death? This question is now being seriously considered by members of both houses of the legislature. A bill making provision for damages for the death of a workman while employed by a corporation or private contractor is being considered, and the representatives of corporations oppose a law that does not exempt them from an action by relatives living abroad. It is urged that the law would mean untold litigation and expense, and no one could ever tell when relatives would appear and bring an action.

The matter came up on the indorsement of a bill making a corporation liable for killing a single man. At this time there is no provision for the relatives of a single man securing a single cent damages on account of his death, no matter who was negligent. This has worked a hardship on married men who have been discharged on all hazardous work and only single men employed. The labor interests of the state have undertaken to remedy the evil, and now comes up the question of foreign relatives. Thousands of men at work in this state have practically all their relatives in Europe.

Olympia, Wash., Feb. 3.—The Oregon law covering the initiative and referendum is in the balance before the legislature here, and friends of the bill are making the effort of their lives to have it reported for passage. The bills before both houses are practically copies of the Oregon law, and there is no serious objection to its provisions. The purpose of the law is the thing objected to by politicians, who see here a most dangerous counterpart for the direct primary law, which has already put out of business in Washington, some of the most astute politicians the state ever boasted of or was ever ashamed of.

Reference is frequently made to the splendid results secured in Oregon by the law across the line, even with the enactment scarcely dry on the statute books. Organized labor in the state stands squarely behind the proposed reform, and is making the fight for it in an effort to purify politics and prevent domination of legislation by unfriendly interests. The bill will likely be reported to both houses next week.

Olympia, Wash., Feb. 3.—Dr. S. W. McClure of Pendleton, head of the United States animal industry department for the northwest, is in the city in an effort to secure passage by the legislature of a law requiring the dipping of sheep for scab and providing regulations for the care of livestock. For a number of years the federal government has had this supervision of stock, without the aid of state law, and at times the work has been seriously crippled on that account. In Oregon hundreds of thousands of sheep have been dipped and the scab thus eradicated entirely. In this state the trouble is slight, but laws are said to be needed to prevent the spread of the disease into the large bands of sheep which are to be found in sections of this state.

Dr. McClure will remain here for at least a week. The bill is now in the hands of the committees on livestock.

**Campaign for Home Missions.**

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 3.—A notable campaign in the interest of home missions was inaugurated in this city this afternoon under the auspices of the home mission boards of the Evangelical denominations of the United States. The sessions will continue over tomorrow, concluding in the evening with denominational rallies in half a dozen churches. Prominent speakers on the program include ex-Governor Glenn of North Carolina, Joshua Levering of Baltimore, and Bishops Walters, Talbot, Hendrix and Wilson.

Having gone thus far, Oregon should make its showing at Seattle a notable success.


# S.S.S. CURES RHEUMATISM

This is just a short talk on Rheumatism, pointing out its causes and some of the reasons why so many fail to find a cure for this painful, and often far-reaching trouble.

No other disease is more persistent and discouraging than Rheumatism. Those persons in whose blood this painful ailment has taken root, often grow disheartened, and sometimes conclude there is no permanent cure. Patiently they have blistered and rubbed their aching joints and muscles with liniments, oils, etc., and faithfully taken potash and other mineral salts, only to find when the treatment is left off the disease returns, and usually with increased severity.

Rheumatism is due to an excess of uric acid, an irritating, inflammatory accumulation, which gets into the circulation because of weak kidneys, constipation, indigestion, and other physical irregularities which are usually regarded as of no importance. Nothing applied externally can ever reach this trouble, while potash and like mineral medicines really add to the acidity of the blood, and this vital fluid, therefore, continually grows more acrid, sour and weaker.

Rheumatism can never be cured until the blood is purified and built up. S. S. S. thoroughly cleanses and renovates the circulation by neutralizing the acids and expelling the foreign matter from the system. It strengthens and invigorates the blood so that instead of a weak, sour stream, constantly depositing acrid and corrosive matter in the muscles, joints and bones, the entire body is nourished by rich, healthful blood, which completely and permanently cures Rheumatism. S. S. S. contains no potash, alkali, or any other harmful mineral, but is made entirely of blood-purifying and healing roots, herbs and barks which enrich and freshen the circulation while curing Rheumatism. Book on Rheumatism and any medical advice furnished free to all who write. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

A GREAT SUFFERER FROM MUSCULAR RHEUMATISM.

Hopkinville, Ky.

Gentlemen: It is with pleasure I write to tell you of the wonderful cure I experienced from the use of S. S. S.

For over two years I suffered excruciating pains in the shoulders, caused by Muscular Rheumatism. I kept using liniments all the time, but the pains continued to increase. Finally I decided to try S. S. S., and after using several bottles had no more pain. To make sure, however, I continued to use your medicine so that my blood would be entirely purified. Although this was twelve years ago, I have never been troubled with rheumatism in any form since. I feel so indebted to S. S. S. that nothing I can say would be too high praise for it. With best wishes for the success of S. S. S.

Yours truly, C. E. WEST.

209 Liberty St.

COULD NOT WALK FOR MONTHS.

Victoria, Texas.

In 1906 I had a severe attack of Rheumatism and my entire system was out of order. For months I was not able to walk. I tried other remedies without benefit and then commenced to take S. S. S. I took it for a while and saw that it was benefitting me and continued to use it until I was entirely cured of the Rheumatism. I was confined to an invalid chair for eight months at one time, but I have been absolutely free from pain since S. S. S. cured me. B. H. BORING.

REPEATED FAILURES, THEN RELIEF.

Mr. Wm. L. Hill, of Winston, N. C., at one time traveling salesman, and well known in North and South Carolina and Virginia, says: "Two years ago my blood was in a wretched condition, and in addition to other bodily ailments I suffered severely from Rheumatism. After repeated failures to secure relief from the use of other remedies I begun S. S. S., and it acted like a charm. The rheumatic pains left and my general health was built up as well. I have the highest opinion of S. S. S., for it is the only medicine that did me any good."

RHEUMATISM ALL GONE.

Mrs. Ida M. Palmer, of 196 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes as follows: "I wish you to know what great benefit I have received from the use of S. S. S. I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for twenty years, sometimes being entirely laid up by it and always lame in some part of my body. It grew worse until it was misery to attempt to walk at all; my right knee was nearly twice its natural size and was drawn up considerably shorter than the other one. A friend advised me to take S. S. S. which I commenced. I had tried so many things that I must say that I had very little faith that it would do me any good but I was willing to try anything that promised relief. Before I had been using it long I was greatly relieved, and continuing the medicine I soon found that I was entirely cured. The lameness and soreness all left, I can straighten, move or bend my leg as well as any one and I have never known what Rheumatism was since. I am 65 years old and feel deeply grateful to S. S. S."



LANDLORD: "CALLED TO NOTIFY YOU THAT YOUR RENT IS TO BE RAISED THE FIRST OF THE MONTH"

TENANT: "NOT MINE. GREGORY IS BUILDING ME A HOME IN GREGORY HEIGHTS. GOING TO BE MY OWN LANDLORD"

NOTE the smile on the tenant's face and the look of contempt on the landlord's. GREGORY has emancipated him from the bondage of rent. GREGORY will do the same for you. See GREGORY HEIGHTS at once. Satisfy yourself it is the place for you. Select your lot, agree upon the terms of payment, either prepare your own plans or select one of GREGORY'S and your home will be started at once. Your monthly payments will be about the same as your present rent. Every street graded; cement walks throughout; Bull run water; no building restrictions. The best streetcar service in Portland. High elevation; pure air; perpetual view of the snow-capped mountains. East Ankeny and Rose City Park cars run every 10 and 15 minutes, all day long, making the trip out to GREGORY HEIGHTS, via the new line, in twenty minutes.

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