

Picture Notice

The last picture shipment has been exhausted and another shipment is on the way and will arrive in about ten days.

ASPHALT TRUST IN FIELD ALONE

Soon as Competition Withdraw From City, Price of Paving Boosted.

Predictions, made before the recent asphalt paving was started several weeks ago, that the local asphalt trust, the Barber Asphalt company, would revert to its old schedule of high prices as soon as its rival had been vanquished and the field once more cleared, were amply verified yesterday at the meeting of the executive board, when asphalt bids on a number of streets to be improved at an estimated cost of more than \$100,000 were opened by the city auditor. The price quoted for asphalt was \$1.75 a square yard. Only a few weeks ago the Barber company was awarded a contract for \$1.44 a square yard. Although in that case the requirements of the specifications were materially less than in the contracts awarded yesterday. At that time, however, the Warner-Guinan company of New York had submitted bids.

Yesterday there was no competition on the part of the eastern company and the quotations for asphalt rose accordingly. The contract for the paving of Sandy boulevard from East Sixteenth street to East Twenty-eighth street with bitumastic was awarded to the Pacific Bridge company for \$1,157. The price per square yard for the pavement is \$1.55. This is a reduction of 16 cents from the former price of bitumastic and is regarded by paving experts as a greater cut than that made in any of the other paving surfaces, the cost of manufacturing these pavements being considered.

Other bids for the improvement of streets with hard surface, to the amount of \$20,000, were received by the board and referred to the street committee.

DAVIDOR'S VICTIMS SHARE EQUAL LOSS

After fighting over the case in court for half a day, the Pekin restaurant and Cohen Bros. yesterday afternoon decided to share equally the losses resulting from this sharp practice of S. V. Davidor in falsifying worthless bonds of a telephone company he promoted, up to the Pekin restaurant in exchange for a claim against the Oregon Trust & Savings bank.

The Pekin had a deposit of \$375 in the defunct bank, and Chin Hing, the manager, supposed he was receiving the same kind of home telephone bonds that other depositors were getting when he assigned his claim against the bank to Davidor. Davidor promptly sold the claim and it came into the hands of Cohen Bros. Later the Chinese discovered how they had been tricked and notified the receiver not to honor the claim, but to pay the money to them.

After the testimony in the case had practically been finished the litigants reached an agreement. They divided the Pekin deposit between them, neither side taking judgment for costs. Judge Gantenbein, who heard the testimony, thereupon dismissed the case.

GIRL TWICE ARRESTED IN DAY FOR SPEEDING

Walla Walla, Wash., April 30.—Arrested twice yesterday for speeding her automobile, Miss Ardelia Cornwell may be fined twice in the police court today. Miss Cornwell is prominent in local society. Yesterday she engaged in a lively race with Harry Struthers, which ended in the arrest of both. In her desire to get away from the police station as fast as possible, she again threw the lever onto high speed, and a second officer stopped the car and again placed her under arrest.

CENSUS WILL SHOW LARGE INCREASE

Portland Census Will Prove the Rapid Growth of This City—Result Is Continued Increase in Real Estate Values.

THE 1910 CENSUS IS GOING TO PROVE, HOWEVER INCOMPLETE THE COUNT MAY BE, THAT PORTLAND IS A CITY OF THE FIRST MAGNITUDE. The increasing population is warrant for the increasing real estate values.

Residence real estate in a growing city like this is the best possible savings bank. MONEY DEPOSITED IN A PIECE OF GROUND IN A GROWING COMMUNITY IS A SOLID FOUNDATION ON WHICH TO BUILD FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE.

The amount of desirable real estate in Portland remains the same while the population increases. The result is inevitable increase in prices.

ALMOST ANYTHING IN PORTLAND IS GOOD, BUT

TO SELECT MORRIS JURY MONDAY

Will Be Chosen From 115 Men Summoned to Appear in Circuit Court.

From 115 men summoned to report in the circuit court next Monday morning will be chosen the jury to try W. Cooper Morris for the alleged embezzlement of his own and the W. H. Moore notes from the Oregon Trust & Savings bank while he was cashier. This promises to be the big case of the May term, and will start Tuesday, unless something unforeseen takes place.

Another case dealing with the affairs of the Oregon Trust and one of the largest in magnitude entered in recent years is set for trial before the court on May 12. This is the case in which Moore, Morris and others are charged with misappropriating or wasting upwards of \$500,000. It is possible some of the St. Johns riot cases may be set for trial in May, but more likely they will not be reached until the June term.

Below are the names of those summoned by the sheriff as talesmen, from which the trial juries and also the grand jury for the May term will be chosen.

Percy A. E. D. Albright, Guy L. Anderson, A. J. Altman, G. M. Adams, D. H. Anderson, R. E. Abramopoulos, H. E. Adams, F. Allen, B. Andrews, H. H. Ahry, James P. Altizer, William Anderson, H. C. Anderson, H. P. Anderson, Jacob W. Campbell, H. E. Abbott, F. M. Batchelor, C. Baxter, F. R. Brown, Ben. Bellamy, Rome J. Blair, Benson, James A. Beckett, Thomas Bilyeu, John B. Beal, O. E. Black, James Canby, H. P. Christensen, A. D. Chase, D. H. Castor, Webb Campbell, H. Edwards, James A. Ellis, I. Craton, Henry Carls, W. H. Golding, W. S. Griffing, J. J. Gifford, A. W. Green, C. H. Gaylord, A. W. Goddard, J. W. Hickman, Charles B. Harris, J. P. Hendy, Philip Harris, W. R. Hoover, A. Hall, E. O. Hayward, L. Harward, Joseph H. K. Keop, J. F. Kelly, W. H. Johnson, J. R. Keop, J. F. Kelly, W. H. Johnson, Fred G. Meyer, Geo. C. Mason, W. C. McClure, C. L. Mead, A. C. Martin, H. H. Jayson, J. W. Palmer, John Paul, C. A. Foster, E. A. Radman, N. J. Ray, L. Robinson, P. Ryan, B. L. Redden, Charles S. Stubbs, F. Schnell, John Hewitt, Ralph Schneider, Frank Senead, E. Shadle, N. Simmonson, Philip A. Smith, C. H. Smith, L. J. Stevens, N. W. Thomas, J. E. Wolf, A. W. White, J. L. White, W. H. Wilson, H. B. White, Chester A. Whitmore, H. M. Yeager, A. R. Zeller, M. W. Pillsbury.

CHILD STUMBLES, GETS FATAL FALL, IN THEATRE

New York, April 30.—Fourteen-year-old Louise Loeffler is dying in the Flower hospital from injuries sustained when she fell from the balcony of the Lincoln square theatre into the orchestra pit, 50 feet below.

The girl was walking down the aisle toward her seat in the first row of the balcony, and stumbled. She fell against the brass balcony rail, which gave way and precipitated her into the body of the theatre.

CERTAIN PORTIONS ARE BETTER THAN OTHERS.

The cream residence real estate section is acknowledged by those who know to be ALAMEDA PARK.

This is a statement which the Alameda Land Company makes advisedly. The reasons will appear to anyone who will take the trouble to investigate and compare.

And, moreover, the PRICES of lots at ALAMEDA PARK are from TWENTY-FIVE TO FIFTY PER CENT LOWER than other properties in the better class districts. The prices quoted on lots are first prices, being the prices from the owners of Alameda Park direct to the lot purchaser, with no intermediate profits included.

Upon completion of the Broadway carline to center of the Park, Twenty-ninth and Mason streets, PRICES WILL ADVANCE.

Information may be had of Alameda Land Company, owners of Alameda Park, 323 Corbett bldg.

DEFENSE OF HOT BREAD MADE BY NORTHERN WOMAN

Miss Atwater for the Department of Agriculture, Would Alay Old Time Northern Superstition.

By Frederic J. Haack.

Washington, April 30.—The press dispatches from Washington a few days ago announced that the department of agriculture had published, under the seal of its official approval, a treatise on bread and bread-making which controverted the popular notion that hot bread is unwholesome. Senator "Bob" Taylor of Tennessee is credited with originating the saying that the Mason and Dixon line marks the boundary between the land of hot biscuit and pure delight on the one side, and cold "light bread" and dyspepsia on the other. Certainly it is true that New Englanders have gaped in horror when they contemplated the southern diet of hot bread and fried meat three times a day. They would not admit "Bob" Taylor's classification of hot biscuit with pure delight and they might not know that bread, simple bread, is known only as "light bread" in the south. Southerners are convinced that all northerners are afflicted with physical and mental dyspepsia, superinduced by the consumption of cold "light bread" thrice daily, and of pie at breakfast. The Mason and Dixon line was run before the American people had crossed the Mississippi, and therefore the division does not obtain west of the father of waters. On the whole, perhaps, hot biscuit and the frying pan have had the best of it in the west.

Hot Bread Wholesome. In view of this sectional warfare it is not the least significant fact concerning the recent official approval of hot bread, that the author of the particular departmental health containing the defense of hot biscuit and hot rolls was written by Miss Helen Atwater of Connecticut. This removes the last cause for bitterness and strife between the sections, and the Mason and Dixon line may now be blotted from the memory of man.

As a matter of fact, the different opinions held in the south and north as to the comparative merits of bread hot and bread cold are based, in the main, upon ignorance. Anyone who has traveled knows that in all but the exceptional instances, cold bread in the south is an abominable thing, and that cooks do not know how to make it, while hot bread in the north is an unthinkable desecration to him who has tasted of the best products of a negro kitchen. Notice the exception. Of course, the Parker house rolls which are eaten hot in the north, and the salt rising bread which is eaten cold in the south, are both good, but the average cook, who is not a professional, is not likely to make either of them well.

Question of Time. The marked sectional divergence of views upon the matter of making bread probably had its origin in that "peculiar institution" which was responsible for a similar divergence of views upon all questions. The northern housewife, who did her own work, was inclined to reverence the institution of a weekly bake day, because of the saving of time and labor. In the south, where servants were plentiful, the palate alone was consulted, and the decision was made in favor of bread which could be eaten at any time, and from the oven. As corn bread must be eaten hot if it is eaten at all, and as it entails a great amount of care when it is made properly, it became a more popular food in the south than in the north, where servants were always to be had.

Miss Atwater carefully avoids becoming involved in a sectional dispute. She says simply: "The fact that bread is hot bread has little to do with the matter. New bread, especially that from a large loaf, may be readily compressed into more or less solid masses, and it is possible that such bread would be much less finely masticated than crumbly, stale bread, and that, therefore, it might offer more resistance to the digestive juices of the stomach. However, when such bread is rolled, biscuit or other forms is eaten, in which the crust is very large in proportion to the crumb, this objection has much less force. Little difficulty is then experienced in masticating the crumb."

To Teach Breadmaking. What the department of agriculture is endeavoring to do is not to advocate hot bread or cold bread, but to bring the people of the country to a proper realization of the requirements for good bread, hot or cold. To accomplish this purpose the experiment stations have made careful tests of the food value of various grains, and of flours and meals made from those grains, and this information is now available for the use of every citizen. Bread forms an important part of the diet of the people, although it is not so much depended upon in America as in European countries. The poorer classes in Europe live largely by bread alone, because they cannot afford other food. In the United States there is comparatively an abundance of other food available for nearly all of the people. The agricultural population in the United States is possessed of the largest and most varied food supply of any one large class of people in the world.

Bread is made from wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, millet, rice, sesame, and other grains. But in the United States only wheat, rye and maize, or Indian corn, are used to a considerable extent. Wheat is the leading breadstuff in Europe and is by far the most used in the United States. It yields the flour best suited to breadmaking, the kind of which is to produce an appetizing and nutritious loaf at the least expenditure of money and labor. Wheat contains gluten, which in the dough acts as a elastic material for gases generated by yeast or other leaven and makes a tight loaf. Rye has less gluten than wheat and therefore rye bread is heavier and more compact. Corn has no gluten and therefore corn bread will not "rise."

Leavened Bread. The greater amount of bread consumed in the cities and in the northern part of the United States is yeast bread, of the variety known in the south and west as "light bread." This bread is made of wheat flour. It usually is raised, or made light, by the addition of yeast in some form. The yeast, which is really a mass of microscopic plants, feeds in the material in the dough and

OPPOSES TRACKS ON 7TH STREET

Councilman Dunning Says Property Owners Don't Want Line There.

Councilman G. D. Dunning says he will insist on having the Seventh street franchise of the United Railways revoked because he does not want the pavement in front of his undertaking establishment, near Ankeny, torn up by tracklayers.

In the interview with The Journal he also gave other reasons, but it was apparent that he had not given the subject much study excepting in so far as it might affect the pavement in front of his undertaking establishment.

"I shall fight the United Railways' franchise to the finish," said Mr. Dunning. "That line should have been completed two years ago, and they are now beginning to lay the track in an attempt to save themselves. The property owners on Seventh street don't want any streetcar line and won't have it. We want one street in the business district without a car track."

"Seventh street is going to be the main artery of Portland with the completion of the Broadway bridge, and I hope they will build that bridge."

"But will not the completion of the Broadway bridge create a demand for streetcar service on Seventh street?" was asked.

"The Broadway bridge is not built yet and there is no need of crossing the bridge before we get to it. There is no certainty that the bridge will be built."

"But the United Railways will be enabled by its Seventh street franchise to carry passengers through the city from its line out of North Portland, into the Tillamook country, to its line out of South Portland along the Willamette and it will also give direct connection with the Oregon Electric, both of which lines are now part of the great Willamette valley railroad."

"They could do that over the Front street line," Mr. Dunning exclaimed. "They have a franchise there and cars are running over Front street. They could connect at Front and Stark streets with their North Portland line."

When Mr. Dunning's attention was called to the fact that the Front street franchise permits the running of freight cars at night only with no provision for passenger service, he made no difference, he does not want the line on Seventh street, but would be willing to grant a franchise on any other street.

"Seventh street is our only remaining street without car service, and we don't want any," he added.

WANT J. W. HAMILTON FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE

(Special Dispatch to the Journal.)

Eugene, Or., April 30.—Judge J. W. Hamilton of Roseburg has been endorsed by the Lane County Bar association for reelection as circuit judge of this judicial district. The endorsement is signed by a majority of the members of the association regardless of party affiliation, and the wording of it is as follows:

"Recognizing your faithful and efficient services as one of the circuit judges of this district, we the undersigned members of the county bar would like to see you continue in the office which you have filled with such honor and distinction, and we wish to assure you our cordial support in case you shall become a candidate for reelection."

Those who signed the endorsement include the leading attorneys of Eugene and Cottage Grove and are as follows: G. F. Skidmore, John M. Piper, J. B. Blyden, A. C. Woodcock, Richard Shore Smith, George B. Dorris, C. A. Wintermeir, L. M. Travis, L. R. Edmundson, Charles A. Hardy, John R. Medley, J. C. Johnson, A. H. King, William G. Martin, S. D. Allen.

sets up an alcoholic fermentation giving off a gas called carbon dioxide. This gas puffs out the dough and makes the bread light. Yeast is used most generally in the United States. It is a kind of compressed or dry yeast for sale in the market. However, some housewives keep up the ancient practice of making a lump from one batch of dough for leavening the next. This is the process which was used in ancient Egypt 40 centuries ago. It was this leaven which the Jews in their escape from Egypt were unable to use on account of their hurry. Thereby establishing the precedent for the feast of unleavened bread.

Bread eaten hot is usually made light by some other method than the use of yeast. According to the accepted doctrines of the best black cooks in the south a combination of soda and buttermilk produces the most delectable bread. Baking powder is formed by the mixture of an acid and an alkali powder which when mixed with dough, give off carbon-dioxide gas as effectively as does yeast, providing the dough be not too thick and heavy. Aerated bread is very popular in England but is not used much in this country, the carbon-dioxide gas is forced into the dough directly by machinery. "Salt rising" bread is a self-raised bread in which ferments acquired from the air produce the leavening gas. Beaten biscuits, a form of bread very popular in the south and eaten both hot and cold, are made by vigorously beating the dough. This beating imparts countless tiny air bubbles in the dough, which in baking, expand, and thus leaven the biscuit. Many forms of unleavened bread are eaten in America. Crackers, or biscuits as the English call them, are nearly all unleavened. Corn bread, in its best forms of hockeys and johnny cake is unleavened and must be eaten when quite hot and fresh.

Oldest Prepared Food. Bread is the oldest known form of artificially prepared food. The testimony of the Bible proves that the method of bread-making in ancient Egypt were not essentially dissimilar from those in use today. Loaves of bread were found in ovens in Pompeii which were just the same as those made in modern Italy. Nevertheless the people of the twentieth century enjoy better bread than ever has been known before because of the advancement in the art of grinding the grain, in separating and handling the flour, and in the actual baking and cooling of the bread. In America the greater portion of the bread eaten is prepared in the home-baked. In Europe the most of the bread is purchased from the baker. England imports three-fourths of the wheat it uses, yet bread is to be bought from the English bakeries for less than half of what it sells for in the United States. This, perhaps, is sufficient proof of the greater economy of the European method of supplying the demand for bread.

Tomorrow—Electric Lights

PEOPLE EDUCATED THROUGH PINCHOT-BALLINGER FIGHT

John Bass, Conservationist, Says no Matter Who Loses in Controversy Nation Will Have Been Benefited.

John F. Bass, of Chicago, Ill., war correspondent, millionaire and one of the leaders in the conservation movement in the United States, member of the executive committee of the National Conservation association and personal friend of Gifford Pinchot and Louis B. Glavis, is staying at the Hotel Portland with Mrs. Bass and H. C. Edmunds, of Chicago.

Reaching the pen for the plat, Mr. Bass, after winning fame in following wars for 10 years, has entered the real estate brokerage business in Chicago, and his journey west is one of a personal nature and not in any way connected with conservation. But during his career as war correspondent he gave to the newspapers of the United States and England such vivid accounts of warfare in different parts of the world that he will be remembered as one of the greatest of the writers of war.

During the Spanish-American war Mr. Bass represented Harper's Weekly and the New York World in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. For different publications he followed the fortunes of Kitchener in Egypt, went with the famous expedition to Pekin, wrote of the Japanese-Russian war, "covered" the Macedonian and Armenian massacres and visited Crete during the insurrection. For 10 years he acted as a professional war correspondent.

When interviewed about the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy, in which he is especially interested, he said: "Personal feeling is strong at present, and no doubt there is justification for it on both sides. But when it is all over, whoever is sacrificed in the cause may rest content in the knowledge that the American people have been awakened to the necessity of taking part in the conservation movement. Some may not believe in some of the individual messages of Mr. Pinchot, but the people are now beginning to recognize what his efforts and the efforts of others have brought about."

"Interest in the controversy will soon subside. But now the people are educated up to the point of taking interest in the movement. The press has been instrumental in giving publicity to the cause; and it needed publicity, as does many another good cause."

"Then the investigation shows that a change is taking place in the public mind as to the requirements of public officials. People are henceforth to require in public officials a broader view of their duties, and force on them the knowledge that they don't simply owe the duty of looking after individual con-

stituents, but will be required to represent and protect the people at large."

Glavis Public Spirit. "I believe Glavis has acted in the matter with public spirit and honesty which deserves commendation from all of the country. He had nothing to gain. I do not look for his reinstatement, for if, in event he was offered his former place, I doubt if he would take it. He is capable, and by the time the government might see fit to offer it to him he would have been connected with private interests."

"Many problems in conservation have not been worked out, but the proper kind of measures will benefit for their part the development of the country for the benefit of the people at large. Proper conservation methods will not prevent development or stop investment. Safe and adequate conservation legislation will not only protect public interests, but will make more stable conditions under which investors put money into new enterprises."

Sewer System to Cost \$40,000. Lebanon, Or., April 30.—The survey of the proposed sewer system has been completed and maps and recommendations were presented to the city council last night. The cost of a 22 inch pipe for the sewer system as proposed will be about \$80,000, with an additional branch line from Isabella street at a cost of about \$10,000.

Going Street Addition lots are full 50 foot lots. Ten town lots given away. See page 7.

Saving at the Bunghole and Wasting at the Spigot



The man who works industriously at his trade and who strives to save on every item of his meat and grocery bill, yet who is paying rent for the house he is living in, is "saving at the bunghole and wasting at the spigot."

Paying rent is false economy. It is "wasting at the spigot." The money paid in rent each month is enough to make the monthly payment on your own home at Saginaw Heights.

You cannot pay bills with rent receipts, but the money paid each month on your own home all comes back to you. It returns together with the increased value of your property at the time you sell. And in the meantime you have lived rent free. Which is the most businesslike proposition?

Saginaw Heights

LOTS FROM \$150 UP
\$5 Down — \$5 a Month

Saginaw Heights is located on a slightly elevation at Lents, which is one of the city's most thriving suburbs. Lents has fine stores, churches of all denominations, good schools, bank, etc. Saginaw Heights has graded streets and walks, and water piped to in front of every lot. These improvements are included in the price of each lot—\$5 down and \$5 each month.

Come out Sunday and see Saginaw Heights. Don't delay, for your opportunity will soon be gone. Take Mount Scott car to Lents. Our property office is directly opposite the station. Or call at our down-town office any week day and we will take you out to the property in our automobile.

Geo. T. Moore Co.

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