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"We have some more important business, and want to finish before 12 o'clock," interposed Judge Gantenbein, and your motion was passed upon recently by the then presiding judge of this court. It is a rule in this court that in such cases the ruling shall be final. Judge McGinn denied your complaint and that settles the matter. This motion is denied."

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Prisoners Start Farm Work.
Los Angeles, Feb. 13.—Actual work on the Los Angeles municipal farm was begun today, when 13 prisoners from the jail began plowing and seeding a section of the tract set aside by the city council for the purpose.

NO NEW MEMBERS FOR HIGH COURT

Senate Rejects by Big Majority Bill Providing Two More Justices.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Salem, Or., Feb. 13.—With only four votes in favor, the senate today turned down the bill increasing the membership of the supreme court by adding two new judges. Governor West had previously announced he is opposed to an increase and its passage would have invited a veto. The vote was 4 to 25, with Joseph, Malarky, Norton and Oliver in favor.

Abraham's bill providing \$10,000 for a statue of George H. Williams in state hall, in Washington, where each state is allowed to honor two of its citizens, was passed with only four votes against it.

MADE IN OREGON PRODUCTS GROW MORE NUMEROUS

To Encourage Home Manufacturers and Bring Other Industries Here, Department Store Holds Display.

To encourage Oregon manufacturers and to show that goods made in Oregon are superior to any on the market for quality, finish, workmanship and hardness, and that they can be sold more cheaply than eastern goods of the same class, are the objects of a sale and exhibition of "made in Oregon" products, being held at the Olds, Wortman & King store.

"We believe that by advertising and exhibiting Oregon made products we will encourage not only Oregon manufacturers, but that we will bring other manufacturers to this state," said J. C. Olds today.

"Patronize home industry" is the keynote of advertising matter calling attention to the sale and exhibition. Among Oregon goods advertised are Oregon blankets, Oregon robes, Oregon mattresses, Oregon beds, Oregon tinware, Oregon brooms, Oregon baskets, Oregon fire screens, Oregon trunks, Oregon shirts and overalls, and Oregon pure foods, meats, canned goods, crackers, cereals, flour, spices and extracts.

"We want to show the people of Oregon what the Oregon manufacturers have to offer," said Mr. Olds. "We want to bring them more closely in touch with the maker of Oregon goods."

"When the Olds, Wortman & King store began to advertise Oregon made goods several years ago," said D. A. Dinsmore, advertising manager, "manu-

AGED MAN SWOONS BECAUSE OF HUNGER

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Centralia, Wash., Feb. 13.—Staggering into the Tourist hotel bar Saturday afternoon, an aged man who gave his name as Samuel A. Boone, made his way to the lunch counter where he swooned with hunger. He told a pathetic story which was later verified. The old man had walked from Tacoma and had eaten nothing for several days because he was too proud to ask. He says he has two sons in good circumstances, one being in business in Portland, and another holding a responsible position with the United Railroads of San Francisco. He declares they refuse to help him and he is too old and feeble to work at anything. With his failing eyesight he is no longer able to follow his trade as watchmaker. Mr. Boone is 84 years of age and looks it.

THORNTON HAYNES POPULAR YOUNG MAN

(United Press Licensed Wire.)
Lebanon, Or., Feb. 13.—The death of Thornton Dwight Haynes, which occurred here last week, was peculiarly sad from the fact that just one year previously the father, Rev. T. P. Haynes, passed away. Thornton was the Journal agent here and a very popular young man. He had just entered upon his first year in high school. Four years ago his health gave way, valvular affection of the heart finally ending his life.

Thornton Haynes was 16 years of age and was born at Junction City, Or. He leaves his mother, two brothers and four sisters, all living here.

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PHOTO ALBUMS

FROM 25c TO \$2.50
Loose Leaf Books, 60c to \$5
25% Discount
On all albums purchased this week.

Blumauer Photo-Supply Co.
111 SIXTH ST. BETWEEN WASHINGTON & STARK

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You Can Get Protection

Against this weather in one of our Cravenette Overcoats—values up to \$25.00 on sale for only

\$14.00

\$10.00 FOR REGULAR \$15.00 RAINCOATS

A good assortment to select from, as displayed in center window.

LION CLOTHING CO.
166-170 Third St.

Tull & Gibbs, Inc. Morrison at Seventh **Tull & Gibbs, Inc.**

Quality is Up to the Standard Here Always, and Prices the Fairest—An Efficient Store Service—Its Betterment Our Constant Aim.

All Orders and Inquiries by Mail or Phone Receive Prompt and Careful Attention Here

Portland's Foremost and Most Efficient Furniture and Complete Homefurnishing Service—Easiest Payment Terms to Homefurnishers.

This Special Drapery and Upholstery Sale

A Most Notable Event—Begins Tomorrow

Adjustment of our stock of these materials, preparatory to the commencement of the spring decorative and upholstery business, brings about this remarkable offering of Drapery and Upholstery Materials—samples and short lengths of fabrics and many that the manufacturers have discontinued making. It's an event that homefurnishers will find most helpful for renewing the decorations and furniture coverings in the home. See Morrison street window for display of some of the materials.

In the Special 25c Yard Lot

are materials that sold heretofore at 60c yard to \$1.50 yard, and the lengths vary from 3 yards to 40 yards, and includes fabrics that are suitable for drapery and upholstery purposes to conform with modern schemes in home interior decoration. Grouped at this remarkably attractive price are reps and armures, monk's cloth and witches' cloth, craftsman canvas and art crash, cotton tapestries and corduroys. 25c yard should mean quick selling of the entire lot.

In Special 75c Yard Lot

are materials worth up to \$3.50 yard. Equally interesting are the values and the variety in this group of upholstery and drapery fabrics—desirable effects in armures, velours, jasper cloth and striped materials, in all colors. The lengths here range up to 25 yards, and they, too, should be disposed of quickly at the special price at which they will be offered tomorrow.

In the Special \$1.25 Yard Lot

are materials that sell regularly at \$3.75 yard to \$6.50 yard. From 1 yard to 10 yards is the range of lengths that make up this collection of fine fabrics for drapery and upholstery purposes—silk velours, cotton and wool tapestries, wrinkled tapestries and wool damasks, silk armures, double faced-velours, haircloth. All colors.

And here, too, do we wish to call attention to the expert service and workmanship of our drapery and upholstery shops. Years of experience have brought these branches to a state of efficiency that means the most satisfactory results in all work entrusted to our care. Estimates will be cheerfully furnished on all such work.

Saving Opportunities in Bedroom Pieces of Interest to Feb. Homefurnishers

\$17 Chiffonier at \$9.25—In golden oak, with 5 drawers and hat box. No mirror.

\$21 Chiffonier \$12.50—In golden oak, a straight front pattern with 6 drawers with oak knobs.

\$23.50 Dresser at \$17.75—Of all quarter-sawed oak, in the Early English finish. Plain, straight front with oak drawer knobs.

\$34 Bed at \$17.75—In selected stock golden oak. Three-quarter size.

\$31.50 Chiffonier at \$18.25—Of mahogany, with large mirror and 5 drawers, with serpentine pattern fronts.

\$40 Bed at \$21.50—Full size pattern of selected stock of quarter-sawed golden oak.

\$36 Dresser at \$29.75—Is of quarter-sawed golden oak and has large mirror and oak drawer knobs.

\$73 Bed at \$42.50—Napoleon style bed in mahogany—three-quarter size.

\$92 Chiffonier at \$59.75—A large Colonial piece that matches the above bed. In finest mahogany, with 22x28-inch mirror, 4 large and 2 small drawers.

Convenient Terms of Payment

A Few Specials From the Basement

Store in

Laundry and House Helps

Thrifty housekeepers will appreciate these economies:

19c for 30c Towel Bars. **65c for 75c Dustless Floor Mops.**

39c for 65c Feather Dusters. **\$1.75 for \$4 Fireless Cookers.**

58c for 75c Ironing Boards. **\$1.98 for \$2.25 Galvanized Mop Wringer.**

58c for 75c Wall Towel Racks. **\$1.39 for \$1.65 Folding Clothes Drying Rack.**

39c for 50c Glass Wash Boards. **\$2.68 for \$3.50 Iron Frame Clothes Wringers.**

65c for 85c Galvanized Wash Tubs. **\$2.49 for the \$3.25 Brighton Clothes Wringers.**

hibition every year, probably during February. We have been surprised in the past to note how few persons know of the superiority and cheapness of Oregon made goods."

Oregon made goods are on display in the windows of the Olds, Wortman & King store, and occupy conspicuous positions in all departments.

New Order for Twin Cities. (Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Centralia, Wash., Feb. 13.—The

Knights of Columbus are opening a charter for members in Centralia and Chehalis and the members will be initiated in two weeks. Some of the most prominent Catholics in both cities will make up the charter. Attorney Boyle of Tacoma, the new partner of Congressman Stanton Warburton, was here yesterday arranging the details. The names of the officers will be announced later.

Argentina has nearly trebled its area of cultivated land in the last 15 years.

Violets for Your Valentine

also American Beauty Roses

FROM THE
FLORESTA
FLORIST
709 Seventh St.
near Washington

BULLETIN NO. 24--G.

(Continued)

The Public Side of Street Railroading

BY PATRICK CALHOUN,
President United Railroads of San Francisco, San Francisco, California.

The danger of the present arises from the fact that business men of all vocations, absorbed in their private cares, have abstained too much from public affairs, and the future hope of the republic lies in the active public participation of all patriotic men, whatever their calling. What we must work for is a broad and correct public opinion, existing among all classes of society, on which the interests, corporate and private, can safely rest for proper protection.

Railroad managers should take an active leadership in providing the best method by which franchises may be granted with the least temptation to corruption and the best results to our cities. This is a subject upon which all good citizens should unite. Corporate managers do not desire to over-reach the people in acquiring new franchises.

No greater misconception exists in the public mind than that the franchises generally of street railways have been founded in corruption. As a matter of fact, these franchises were originally granted to the foremost men in their respective communities, often influenced by a noble public spirit and the desire to give their communities the transportation absolutely essential to a city's growth. They were granted when the risk in street railway construction was great, and when the communities were most anxious to grant the franchises. In many cases, too, they became burdens instead of benefits to the promoters and yielded no profits for many years. Such corruption as has existed has grown mainly out of efforts to procure speculative franchises in opposition to the old established roads, most frequently not to give any needed transportation, but for the purpose of levying blackmail upon the older enterprises through forcing them to purchase the new grants.

We may admit, however, at the start in the discussion of this subject, that the present method, by which the state grants a charter to a public-service corporation, and then leaves it to the local legislative bodies in our towns and cities to grant franchises for the use of the streets and to regulate the rates of public-service corporations, has been the source of corruption. The system is wrong. So long as greed is strong in the human breast, so long will you find some politicians ready to hold up the corporations until they have exacted their pound of flesh. Nor will the fact that the public laws controlling the city charter provide for the freest advertisement of franchises for sale to the highest bidder, meet the difficulty. A striking illustration of this fact has been found in San Francisco. By the charter of that city today any franchise for a street railroad must be advertised for 90 days, and the bidder must pay a minimum amount of the gross receipts to the city government. At the end of 25 years all the property of the railroad passes to the city without consideration other than the grant of the original franchise.

Some of the foremost gentlemen of San Francisco applied to the board of supervisors for a franchise to build a railroad through the sand dunes of what is known as the Sunset District. There were no houses in this district and the street had not been opened. These gentlemen, who were large real estate owners, determined to open an important boulevard at their own expense and to build a street railroad to hold up the street for the purpose of developing their property and putting it upon the market. The street railroad franchise was of no value. They knew that it could not be made profitable and that they would be compelled to charge the money which they expended in the construction of the boulevard and the building of streets to the cost of their real estate. It was manifest that it was to the interest of the city that the franchise should be granted, and yet it was held up for months by the board of supervisors.

Finally some of the men connected with the enterprise employed a prominent lawyer, who then also occupied the position of political boss. They paid him a fee. Still the franchise was not passed during this period of political control. Subsequently certain members of the board of supervisors were bribed on a personal exploitation. These men offered and gave complete immunity to the supervisors whom they had bribed and reduced to the servile position of "good dogs," provided the supervisors would incriminate, among others, these land owners in the Sunset district. The supervisors promptly accepted the price of their immunity and declared that they had been promised money by the so-called political boss if they would pass the ordinance for the railroad. The land owners who had projected the road and who were ready to build, and did subsequently build a splendid boulevard at their own expense, which is today one of the prides of the city, were promptly indicted. The political boss was also given a written contract of immunity in the hope that he would be forced to incriminate the land owners among others, but it developed that the supervisors never received a cent of money either from the political boss or from the gentlemen connected with the enterprise. The political boss declared that he had received a fee in connection with the road, but that he had never been authorized, directly or indirectly, to pay or promise any money to the board of supervisors, and had never done so, and that he would not perjure himself to convict innocent men. His immunity contract was forfeited and he was placed on trial. If he had been willing to perjure himself as the members of the board of supervisors perjured themselves, he would have been washed pure in the general immunity bath. The franchise was held up for nearly three years, when the so-called reform administration granted it under the public pressure which had been aroused and the fear of political retribution if they held it up longer. The result was that a most unprofitable street railroad was built, while the assessor states that the real estate values tributary thereto advanced 800 per cent.

Now no system of granting franchises under which such a condition has occurred and may recur in the future is wise or safe. I suggest that the remedy is for the state to refuse to delegate the power of granting franchises and regulating their rates to varied local bodies, too frequently corrupt and irresponsible, but to reserve this great right to itself; to provide franchise courts or public service commissions composed of a few men of the highest ability, character and integrity who should have the power to grant franchises only after the fullest public hearing. The court or public service commission should hold public meetings in the different cities and towns. The grant of franchises should be withdrawn entirely from politics and left to such court or commission.

(CONTINUED)

Portland Railway, Light & Power Co.