

CHARTER MAKERS TO SETTLE ISSUE TUESDAY NIGHT

Question of Whether Commission Should Have Five or Seven Members, Subject of Dispute Among Them.

The charter revision commission has announced determination to decide upon the number of commissioners that should administer the business of Portland under the commission form of government, at its meeting Tuesday night.

This is said to be the most difficult and vexing question presented to the revision commission. Differences of opinion between the commission members are expected to be cause of interesting debate at the Tuesday night meeting, which will be held in the mayor's committee room in the city hall.

It was tentatively decided at a former meeting that the number of commissioners should be seven, including the mayor. Several members of the revision commission have since taken the stand that there should be but five commissioners. Among these is Gay Lombard, who recently returned from a tour of commission plan cities. Strongly in favor of electing seven commissioners is George B. Cellars. Both men had opportunity to learn municipal government needs while members of the city council.

Businesslike Methods.

It has been suggested to the charter revision committee that before the number of commissioners under the commission plan is decided upon the number of city departments, each needing an executive head, should be determined; that the number of commissioners be not arbitrarily fixed and the work arranged to give each employment, but that the demands of the city's business itself be first considered. It has been emphasized that the first object of the commission plan of government is to conduct the city's business like business, putting over each clearly defined municipal government an executive head who shall be held responsible for results and appointments; and that the electing of commission, the number of commissioners, the ability of each and the salaries to be paid, are but a means to the end of businesslike economical municipal business.

Cellars Gives View.

Mr. Cellars expressed conviction yesterday that the needs of Portland and the number of municipal departments, demand seven commissioners. He arranged them thus:

1. Department of accounts and finance to be administered by the mayor.
 2. Department of public safety—fire, police and lights.
 3. Department of streets and highways—improvement of streets and laying sewers and water mains.
 4. Department of public property—parks, auditorium and city hall.
 5. Department of franchises and public utilities—franchises, public utilities and water.
 6. Department of docks and harbor.
 7. Department of health—street cleaning and sprinkling, collection and disposal of garbage.
- "I am aware," said Mr. Cellars, "that in most of the commission plan cities there are but five commissioners. But remember, please, that these are very much smaller cities than Portland. A department store in Salem carries substantially the same kind of stock that a big department store in Portland sells. But the number of department heads in Portland will be very much greater than in Salem."

Needs Are Greater.

"Why? Because the business is bigger. In the same way we have more work, more important, to attend to in administering the business of Portland, than in Des Moines or Galveston. We need more men and more capable to administer larger affairs than in smaller cities."

"I believe the number of departments is naturally arranged according to the outline above. It will be said that no very onerous duties are given the mayor. That is exactly the object. The mayor must have duties of considerable importance, yet not such as will take all of his time. As mayor he must be prepared to appear before large gatherings and functions to extend welcome or felicitation on behalf of the city. The department of accounts and finance includes important city business and he must always be attending to the multitude of duties appertaining to his position as the chief executive officer of the city."

"I believe that fire, police and light should be administered as a single department, because the firemen and policemen so often work together, and because the policemen are in a better position than any other city employees to inspect the lights."

Streets and Sewers.

"The improvement of streets and laying of sewers and water mains should be in a department, because they include largely engineering problems. This is the department of construction."

"The people of Portland are demanding park improvement; boulevards are included. Our park policy will engage much of the time of one man. The care of the city hall is a minor matter, but the policy adopted in reference to the auditorium will have to do with making it a monument or a morgue," as Mr. Congdon said.

"I believe that the operation of the water department should be kept in a department separate from the laying of mains, because one deals with construction, the other, maintenance and supply. My experience in city government is basis for my belief that water supply should be included with franchises and public utilities."

"I am informed that the public docks commission is not making progress more rapidly because its members are hopelessly divided over the appointment of an engineer."

"By giving one commissioner charge of the department responsible for the appointment of the engineer, we would make certain of results, as we are not now certain. The continuance of the commission plan is to eliminate all other commissions, to eliminate divided authority and to centralize responsibility."

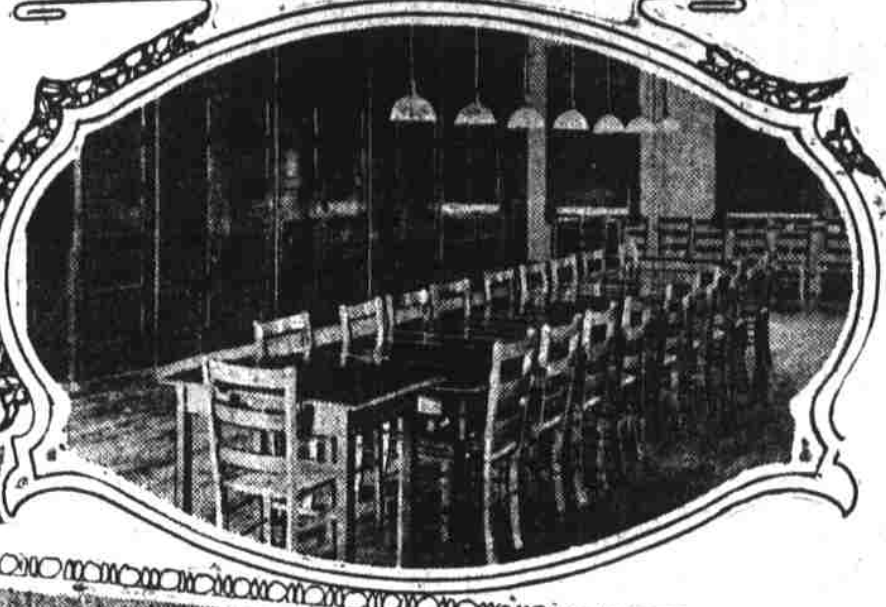
Should Have Veto Power.

"The department of health, would, of course include the inspection of schools and public buildings, and such other matters as are now administered by the board of health and health officer. I believe the health commissioner should have power to appoint an advisory board of physicians, but since this board would have no executive power, I do not think it necessary to include the matter of its appointment in the charter."

Mr. Cellars asserted his belief that the mayor should have the veto power, an issue that has been opposed by Mr. Lombard and others. He would have a majority of the commission pass any measure, then refer it to the mayor for approval or veto, then submit it, if

View of Mountain, Field and River, Ideal Site for Sisters' College

Catholic Educational Institution Near Oswego Destined to Be Great Training Place for Teachers; Full College Courses Will Eventually Be Provided For; Tract Where Schools Are Being Built Contains 120 Acres



On one of the prettiest sites along the Willamette river, the Sisters of the Holy Name of the Catholic church are building a great educational institution. The location is near Oswego, 10 miles up the Willamette from Portland. For several years the Sisters have maintained an orphan's home and school there and now another handsome new building has just been completed. The building will serve several purposes: it will be the administration building for the province of Oregon and Washington and will be the headquarters of the officers of the Holy Name Sisters. It will be a training school for the young nuns and will be a home for the aged and sick members of the order.

Location Is Ideal.

Scarcely could one expect to find a prettier location than the one selected for the Catholic institutions. The buildings are set on an elevation overlooking the river and the valley for many miles, showing heavily timbered mountains in the distance.

It is the plan of the Holy Name Sisters to build, some time in the future, a college, where a complete college course will be taught, and a school for the grammar grades. The Sisters have 120 acres of land in the tract where the schools are being built.

The main portion of the new administration building is four stories. It is built of brick covered with cement. On the south side a large three story wing has been erected. A similar wing is to be built on the north side. The building cost \$140,000.

"Our primary purpose is to open a standard normal school for the training of our teachers," said Sister Maria Flavia, who will be at the head of the institution. "Our secondary purpose is to train students who have finished the four years high school course. These may be either Catholic or non-Catholic. Trained teachers will be brought in to meet the needs of the school."

Classes Open in Fall.

The normal will be standardized according to the standard of the state normal. It will meet every requirement so that its graduates will receive five-year state certificates awarded



Top pictures, left to right—Orphans at sewing class on the lawn; assembly room. Middle picture, left to right—Chapel room, administration building of province of Oregon and Washington. Lower picture—Young nun's training class.

graduates from the state school, and at the end of the five years they will be entitled to life certificates.

Over 20 young nuns are now at the school taking the teacher's training course. The classes for students will open the coming fall. Until the electric line is completed to the institution, so that students may easily go back and forth, the classes will be held at St. Mary's academy in this city. An excellent opportunity for those studying to become teachers to receive practical experience is offered at St. Mary's

orphans' home. The grades, up to the eighth, are taught there, and all the classes are regularly graded.

On the second floor of the new administration building is a beautifully finished chapel, adorned with exquisitely carved figures. The altar is lighted with electricity.

The building also has large reception rooms, large, broad halls, steam heat, elevator and all modern conveniences. It is a fit place for the home of the principal officers of one of the greatest orders of the Catholic church.

FROM STENOGRAPHER TO CHIEF OF DETECTIVES, HUGHES' CAREER

(Oreg. Press-Leas. Wires.)
New York, July 22.—New York now has the youngest chief of detectives who ever held that important office in the history of the city. He is Inspector Edward P. Hughes. His appointment as head of the big detective bureau of the Metropolitan Police department, and his rise from the ranks marks the passing of the uneducated "cop" as chief of the plain clothes men, whose principal qualification was "pull."

There was nothing sensational about his methods, he did not "stunt" or throw upon him the "spot light" of much publicity, and at the same time he kept out of the many scandals, largely probably because he did not play politics. Advancement came as a result of the unostentatious, businesslike ways of the young officer.

"Intelligence and industry are what makes a successful detective," declared Chief Inspector Hughes.

In departing from traditional lines and appointing Inspector Hughes to head the detective department, the powers that be evidently have recognized the fact that it takes "brain" as well as "brawn" to make a chief of detectives. At the same time, the naming of a man not in "politics," has given an impetus to a more efficient police force.

Hughes has the clean cut appearance, martial bearing and quiet demeanor of an army officer. He often has been referred to as a "gentlemanly police officer," because of his polish, apparent refinement and unassuming courtesy.

Began as Stenographer.

As stenographer in Chief Inspector McCluskey's office, Hughes made good use of his opportunity to learn the "inside workings" of that office, in which so many tragedies are unfolded. No one dreamed that the quiet young man who

had little to say, but was all "eyes and ears," had any ambition.

Rising from the ranks to captain, being one of the highest in the examination, Hughes later became inspector—the youngest of the force—and as such was placed in charge of the combination composed of the so called "strong arm" squad, and vice and social evil divisions, numbering about 400 men who do duty in citizen's clothing.

"That he is happy is enough for me," she declared. At last the factory work and the intense longing for the love of the man whom she gave up that he might be happy, told on her. She lies critically ill in Bellevue hospital, a mere wraith of what was once a beautiful girl.

To all questions as to why she has been so devoted to a man that had cast her aside, she replies, "Because I love him."

Says Paris Is Dead.

New York is a "gayer" place than Paris is "Berlin has them all beaten," is the opinion of Police Captain John W. O'Connor of the East Fifty-first street station, known as the "Diamond Back District," who visited the Blarney stone and has just returned from a 13 days' tour of European cities.

"Paris is bunk," exclaimed the police captain in disgust. "There is noth-

ing to it when you compare Paris and New York. New York has it all over the French capital as a 'gay place.'"

"But Berlin! There's some town. The best city I visited. In the matter of gaiety, Paris is a country village compared to the Kaiser's capital. They know how to live and enjoy themselves there. Everybody stops at noon and takes a rest and then the town is wide open all night."

"Talk of the independence in this country. The reformers would fall dead if any one proposed that New Yorkers be given as much liberty and freedom as the Berliners."

The captain was much impressed by the "continental" Sunday where everything is "wide open," he declared and everyone enjoys oneself. The captain, however, did not find any police "up to snuff."

BOY SLEW STEPFATHER TO SAVE HIS MOTHER

(Special to The Journal.)
Baker, Or., July 22.—Why the Baker county grand jury so quickly acquitted Emmett Blood today of the killing of his stepfather, George Chase, on Rock creek Thursday, will probably never be known officially, as under the law all testimony is destroyed when no true bill is returned. The evidence, however, was probably the same as at the coroner's inquest, which showed the stepfather had been intoxicated, had attempted to kill his wife with a gun, and was shot by the boy to save his mother. In view of indictment the state had not a single witness. His going free was considered a foregone conclusion if he had been made to stand trial.

Fine Piano Free

Also \$4200 in other prizes. Can you solve Ellers' Music House "Magic 7 Puzzle," on page 6, sec. 1, this paper. *

PIONEER OF 1838 RECALLS VISIT OF GRANT TO COAST

Thomas F. Redsell Rode Through Oregon Country 73 Years Ago, Long Before the Whitman Massacre.

Spokane, Wash., July 22.—Thomas T. Redsell, pioneer of California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho, who rode through the Spokane country in 1838 recalled incidents of the early days with Grant, Sheridan, Carson and Whitman in the northwest in the course of an interview at the home of his granddaughter, Mrs. Charles A. Goddard, 1809 Mansfield avenue, saying that no one thought at that time there would ever be a town of 25,000 in the entire Pacific slope country.

"When I reached the present site of the city of San Francisco, 73 years ago," he said, "there was not even a village; but Indians and Mexicans had assembled to trade with the ship. I rode through the Oregon territory the same year, also passing over the site of Spokane, which was then a wilderness with only a few Indians at widely scattered points. The reds were friendly to the white men then as they have been ever since."

Worked for General Grant.

"I carried Grant's commission papers to him from the Hudson Bay company officials in 1854, and saw him when he went down the Columbia river with his first lieutenant and 20 men to locate a fort. That was 57 years ago, and I recall every incident as clearly as if it happened yesterday. Grant delegated part of the crew to tend the oars while he and the men slept. The watches were drunk and soon went to sleep. We were out in our pilot boat and picked up Grant and his men, adrift 10 miles out at sea.

"Grant was close to his men but he tolerated nothing. I saw him on numerous occasions order a soldier with knapsack full of stones to stand on a barrel for hours at Fort Vancouver as punishment for stealing an Indian's squaw, but he was kind hearted and frequently rescinded his orders before they were carried out fully. However, his discipline bordered on the brutal when a soldier attempted to interfere with an Indian's home."

Slaves on Columbia River.

"I had a peculiar experience on the Columbia river in 1847, when the Indians, headed by a native named John Bull, became jealous of our steamers. The reds borrowed kites and came from our supply store and made their first steamer. They placed a smoke-stack on a canoe, but instead of propelling it by steam, as we did, they had two slaves to work the paddle arrangement which was concealed in the bottom of the craft. This canoe and its kettles is now on exhibition in the British museum."

Mr. Redsell was personally acquainted with Dr. Marcus Whitman, a missionary, who was killed in an uprising at Walla Walla in the hands of Indians.

Recalls Whitman Massacre.

"Dr. Whitman, who can well be known as 'the father of the northwest,' was recognized by the Indians as a great medicine man, and was a friend of the chief of the Cayuse tribe. This friendship continued until a strange disease attacked the reds. The chief's daughter was among the last to fall a victim. Whitman did all in his power to stamp out the malady and his failure to save the girl prompted her Indian lover to murder the physician for revenge during the massacre that followed."

Mr. Redsell had charge of 30 men at Fort Colville, Wash., in 1854 and when Lieutenant Bolan was slain he was dispatched as a guide with 40 soldiers to the post at Yakima. When 10 miles from the post the Indians made an attack and several soldiers were killed. The survivors returned to the fort after hiding from the Indians for seven days and nights.

WILL GO OVER THE RIM TO LOOK FOR BAKOWSKI

(Special to The Journal.)
Fort Klammath, Or., July 22.—T. W. Stephenson of Baker, Or., toward Crater lake last evening and will have himself lowered from the rim of Crater lake to a snow bank several hundred feet down, where he will search for the body of B. B. Bakowski, the daring Bend, Or., photographer who lost his life at Crater lake last winter while trying to get winter pictures. Stephenson and Bakowski were bosom friends and were much together until two years ago, when Bakowski went into photography in central Oregon. While the road to Crater lake is now comparatively open, there is still deep snow below the rim.

"JESUS' ATTITUDE ON POVERTY," TODAY'S TOPIC

Second in the series of discussions on the subject "Jesus' Attitude Toward the Eight Great Vital Problems" will take place this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the lobby of the Portland Young Men's Christian Association. The topic today will be "Poverty," and the discussion will be by Dr. J. H. Huntington, a Portland lawyer, who recently was elected a director of the Y. M. C. A. The meeting is open to all men.

Special music is being provided for these meetings, and this afternoon there will be songs by Mrs. Roscoe Lyman, who recently was elected a faculty member of the Y. M. C. A. educational department. Among the leaders for the remaining discussions are R. R. Perkins, M. E. Snedcor, Rev. Thomas Holmes Walker, J. D. Nelson, C. A. Lewis, Rev. Henry Marcotte and H. W. Stone.