

THE NIGHT PROBLEM ON PACIFIC COAST TO BE SIMPLIFIED

Interstate Commerce Commission Lays Down Rule for Fixing Charges at Portland and San Francisco.

(Washington Bureau of the Journal) Washington, June 21.—In an important and important supplementary opinion with respect to the application of the Southern Pacific company for relief under the provisions of the fourth section on traffic moving between Portland and San Francisco, and other San Francisco bay points, the interstate commerce commission has held, in brief, as follows:

- 1. The carrier has not justified the application of the same rates from other points upon San Francisco bay and points inland to Portland as are extended from San Francisco to Portland.
2. The carrier has not justified the application of higher rates southbound from Portland to points inland than to San Francisco.
3. The carrier has not justified the application of higher rates to points on the Willamette river on traffic northbound from San Francisco than are applied on traffic southbound from Portland to points on the Sacramento river.
4. The carrier has not justified the application of rates from San Francisco that are higher to points between San Francisco and Portland than the combination of local and Portland rates.
5. The carrier has not justified the reasonableness of the higher rates existing at points between San Francisco and Portland or the discrimination now existing against such intermediate points.

Several Attorneys Appear. The Willamette valley shippers were represented by Edward M. Cousin. They were present as intervenors. The Medford traffic bureau, and the T. Jones company, also intervenors, were represented by Frank McCane. William R. Wheeler and Seth Mann supported the traffic bureau of the Merchants' Exchange of San Francisco—also intervenors. Henry Thurltel represented the interstate commerce commission, and the Southern Pacific company had as its attorneys F. C. Dillard, W. F. Herrin, H. A. Seandrett, C. W. Durbrow, W. W. Cotton and C. B. Squires. Commissioner Lane wrote the report for the commission. In view of the great interest to Portland and the entire Willamette valley that the question of railroad rates must have, it seems worth while to quote the full opinion, which is essentially brief for a case of such importance. The commissioner says:

Text of Opinion. A previous report in this matter concluded as follows: In view of the condition here presented, we must find that the carrier has not justified the rate situation presented in its tariff in these respects: (1) The application of the same rates from other points upon San Francisco bay and points inland to Portland as are extended from San Francisco to Portland. (2) The application of higher rates southbound from Portland to points inland than to San Francisco. (3) The application of higher rates to points on the Willamette river on traffic northbound from San Francisco than are applied on traffic southbound from Portland to points on the Sacramento river. (4) The application of rates from San Francisco that are higher to points between San Francisco and Portland than the combination of local and Portland rates. (5) The application of unreasonably higher rates at intermediate points.

Instead, however, of denying the application of the carrier, we shall give permission for it to make a further showing under its application in accordance with the views herein expressed as to the requirements of the law. The further hearing has been had in which all parties have been fully heard, and after full consideration of the record the commission is of the following opinion:

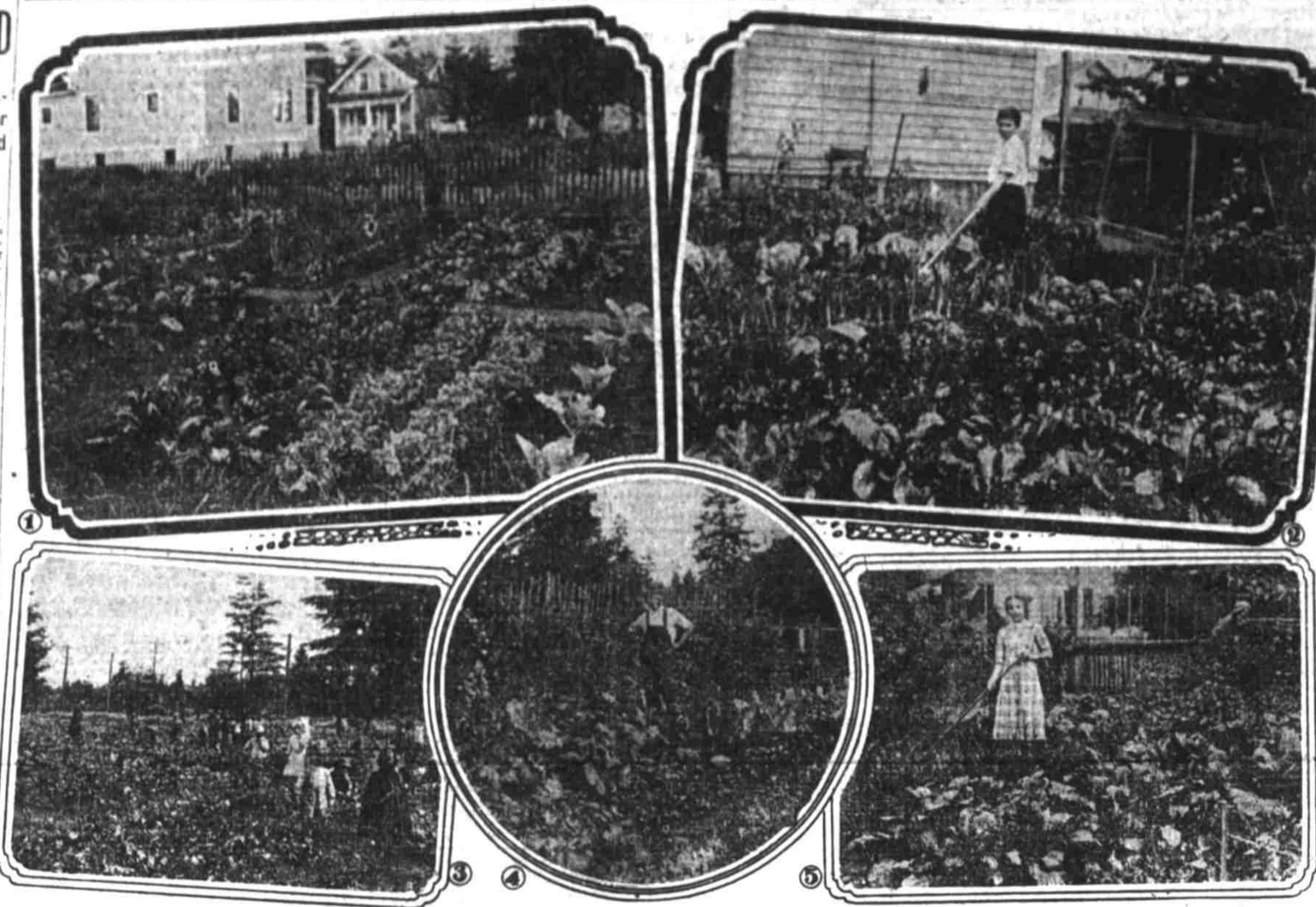
Question of Rates. (1) The carrier has not justified the application of the same rates from other points upon San Francisco bay and points inland to Portland as are extended from San Francisco to Portland. The carrier claims that it instituted this policy in 1906 to increase its loaded car movement northward. The carrier was asked to submit a statement showing the empty car movement northbound for a period of years prior to 1906, but has submitted no record for the years prior thereto. This statement shows that of all the cars moving northbound between June 25 and December 31, 1906, 22 per cent were empty, while for the same period but 2 per cent of the cars moving southward were empty. During 1907, 46 per cent of the cars northbound were empty and 5 per cent of the cars moving southward were empty. In 1908 approximately 31 per cent of the cars moving northbound were empty and 9 per cent of the cars moving southbound were empty. In 1909 the percentage of empty cars northbound was 19 per cent and 9 per cent southbound. In 1911, 26 per cent northbound, 13 per cent southbound. The great volume of lumber moving southbound during 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910 accounts for the percentage of empties southbound and the large percentage of empties northbound. There is nothing in the statement as to the number of empties moving northbound prior to 1906, when the rates were put in effect, to give northbound lading. This showing is insufficient to satisfy us that some points intermediate between San Francisco and Portland should be given the water competitive rate that San Francisco enjoys unless the carrier is willing to extend this policy to all intermediate points.

(2) The carrier has not justified the application of higher rates southbound from Portland to points inland than to San Francisco. (3) The carrier has not justified the application of higher rates on traffic northbound from San Francisco to points on the Willamette river on traffic southbound from Portland to points on the Sacramento river. (4) The carrier has not justified the application of rates from San Francisco that are higher to points between San Francisco and Portland than the combination of local and Portland rates. (5) The carrier has not justified the reasonableness of the higher rates existing at points intermediate between San Francisco and Portland or the discrimination now existing against such intermediate points.

Higher Rates Justified. (5) The carrier has not justified the reasonableness of the higher rates existing at points intermediate between San Francisco and Portland or the discrimination now existing against such intermediate points. The interstate commerce commission has declared the application of the fourth section of the act of March 3, 1907, as amended, to be inapplicable to the provisions of the Southern Pacific. Over 200 stops have been scheduled. Between Portland, Or., and San Francisco, Calif. Journal Want Ads bring results.

School Garden Contest Proves of Great Value and Spurs to Greater Achievement for the Future

Agricultural High School Proposed: Proposed Institution Receives Indorsement of Several Members of Board of Education and Superintendent Rigler; Community Gardens, Particularly Effective This Year; Need of Soil Workers Apparent in Nation.



1—Garden of Cecelia Rosner, 1120 Montana avenue, winner of first prize for whole city, under 13 years of age class. 2—Graden of Lester Martin, 1616 Hryzen street, third prize winner in under 13 years class. 3—Woodlawn school garden, winner of first prize for community garden. 4—Fred Kelly of Lents, winner of many prizes in Armory exhibit. 5—Ruth Stewart's garden, 1615 Jordan street, winner of third prize in over 13 years class.

By Marshall N. Dana.

The school garden contest for Portland has come to an end which is a beginning. Its success is to be defined only in terms of first degree. It enlisted more boys and girls in a more comprehensive organization and with a greater response ever known in any city of the United States.

It resulted in the planting of more gardens and the production of more and finer vegetables than ever attended any other contest. The greatest exhibit of vegetables grown by school children ever made anywhere was the climax of the competition. All this despite the discouragement from many so-called authorities who said, in the beginning, that such a scale was impracticable and impossible.

Agricultural High School. The further steps of the Portland earth education plan are more important. The first objective was an agricultural high school of material vocational influence among students asking themselves questions as to life employment and occupation. Several members of the school board and Superintendent of Schools Rigler have endorsed this plan and have indicated the probable location of the agricultural high school as in Southeast Portland.

But the earth education idea does not need a comparatively narrow horizon here. There must be supplied the impulse to prompt students to take first the course in the agricultural high school and later in Oregon Agricultural college. This will be in the form of garden making and competition in each school.

The community school garden has proved particularly effective for the local school. With two acres and a half of donated brush land together with training and encouragement given by a devoted principal and advisory committee, Woodlawn school enlisted 100 per cent of its pupils. Each had a plot in the community garden and did his or her full share in clearing away the tin cans, saplings, roots and other debris. Each had a home garden, thus multiplying the chance of success in the general competition in a way that proved its desirability when at the armory exhibit Woodlawn was the winner of many valuable prizes.

Other schools are now planning for community gardens for next year and the competition will be very keen. With community gardens instruction and direction is more easily given. Close comparison between contestants intensifies rivalry and induces more vigorous effort.

Community gardens, supplemented by home individual gardens will be encouraged next year by the general contest committee. The school board will be solicited to provide a competent instructor who may commence his work as early as January and go from one school to another, giving indoor instruction until planting time, then outdoor demonstration.

It is very likely, too, that a more rigid system of receiving entrants may be adopted, together with an entry fee for the year of, say 10 cents, assessed as a test of interest and used to defray routine expense met this year by contributions from business organizations.

The greatest encouragement will be given to the principals and teachers who are planning to take the short course at all in the process of adapting education to life needs. The schools that enlisted the most garden contestants recorded the highest grades in the usual branches of the curriculum. Like all other things worth while, this institution has grown from a small beginning by a gradual process of development.

The instruction along agricultural lines is a powerful factor in the present upbuilding of the state. It is evident that a developed man must have use of his arms as well as his legs; so must a developed state have men trained to direct the use of her geological as well as her agricultural resources.

"Wood is an excellent building material in the country and small cities, but development progresses. Fireproof materials, such as brick, stone and concrete are demanded in increasing quantities. Vast amounts of drain tile are required for farms, to say nothing of the metals to be produced from our ores and the salts, soda and borax from our salt lake deposits.

It was noted that enthusiasm in the contest and number of contestants enlisted was in direct proportion to the interest displayed by principals and teachers. And the enthusiastic instructors were those who had learned something of agriculture. The fee for the short course is not large and the committee has been seriously considering a plan for sending one teacher, at least, from each school to take the short agricultural course.

Since the need of soil workers is conceded the nation's greatest, since the need of intelligent understanding of processes is conceded to be the cause of failure, and since in the congested life of the city earth education is a pioneer idea beyond the ken of ordinary experience, the conclusion of the earth education organization in Portland is that it should be made an important part of the school work, even to the extent of superseding studies which have questionable disciplinary value and no worth at all in the process of adapting education to life needs.

The schools that enlisted the most garden contestants recorded the highest grades in the usual branches of the curriculum. Like all other things worth while, this institution has grown from a small beginning by a gradual process of development.

The instruction along agricultural lines is a powerful factor in the present upbuilding of the state. It is evident that a developed man must have use of his arms as well as his legs; so must a developed state have men trained to direct the use of her geological as well as her agricultural resources.

"Wood is an excellent building material in the country and small cities, but development progresses. Fireproof materials, such as brick, stone and concrete are demanded in increasing quantities. Vast amounts of drain tile are required for farms, to say nothing of the metals to be produced from our ores and the salts, soda and borax from our salt lake deposits.

"It was to meet this need that the department of mining engineering was installed and courses arranged to give the student that training which should be of most service to him in meeting the exacting demands which come to the pioneer in these lines. For some time the department had a precarious existence, since there was a similar department in the state university, and economy demanded that elaborate equipment in duplication was not justifiable. In 1910 the board decided to give the mining engineering work exclusively to the agricultural college.

"The new building, 65 feet wide by 81 feet long, three stories high, with a complete basement. It is built of red brick and trimmed with gray stone, like the other new buildings on the campus. It is a complete mechanical outfit for the preparation of clays for the manufacture of brick, tile, terra cotta, and machinery for grinding, tempering, washing, filtering and molding, as well as of most service to him in meeting the exacting demands which come to the pioneer in these lines. For some time the department had a precarious existence, since there was a similar department in the state university, and economy demanded that elaborate equipment in duplication was not justifiable. In 1910 the board decided to give the mining engineering work exclusively to the agricultural college.

"The new building, 65 feet wide by 81 feet long, three stories high, with a complete basement. It is built of red brick and trimmed with gray stone, like the other new buildings on the campus. It is a complete mechanical outfit for the preparation of clays for the manufacture of brick, tile, terra cotta, and machinery for grinding, tempering, washing, filtering and molding, as well as of most service to him in meeting the exacting demands which come to the pioneer in these lines. For some time the department had a precarious existence, since there was a similar department in the state university, and economy demanded that elaborate equipment in duplication was not justifiable. In 1910 the board decided to give the mining engineering work exclusively to the agricultural college.

"The new building, 65 feet wide by 81 feet long, three stories high, with a complete basement. It is built of red brick and trimmed with gray stone, like the other new buildings on the campus. It is a complete mechanical outfit for the preparation of clays for the manufacture of brick, tile, terra cotta, and machinery for grinding, tempering, washing, filtering and molding, as well as of most service to him in meeting the exacting demands which come to the pioneer in these lines. For some time the department had a precarious existence, since there was a similar department in the state university, and economy demanded that elaborate equipment in duplication was not justifiable. In 1910 the board decided to give the mining engineering work exclusively to the agricultural college.

"The new building, 65 feet wide by 81 feet long, three stories high, with a complete basement. It is built of red brick and trimmed with gray stone, like the other new buildings on the campus. It is a complete mechanical outfit for the preparation of clays for the manufacture of brick, tile, terra cotta, and machinery for grinding, tempering, washing, filtering and molding, as well as of most service to him in meeting the exacting demands which come to the pioneer in these lines. For some time the department had a precarious existence, since there was a similar department in the state university, and economy demanded that elaborate equipment in duplication was not justifiable. In 1910 the board decided to give the mining engineering work exclusively to the agricultural college.

"The new building, 65 feet wide by 81 feet long, three stories high, with a complete basement. It is built of red brick and trimmed with gray stone, like the other new buildings on the campus. It is a complete mechanical outfit for the preparation of clays for the manufacture of brick, tile, terra cotta, and machinery for grinding, tempering, washing, filtering and molding, as well as of most service to him in meeting the exacting demands which come to the pioneer in these lines. For some time the department had a precarious existence, since there was a similar department in the state university, and economy demanded that elaborate equipment in duplication was not justifiable. In 1910 the board decided to give the mining engineering work exclusively to the agricultural college.

development is educating the young men and women and getting them interested in these basic industries on which the very life of the state depends," says Professor H. M. Parks. "What better reason can be given for the maintenance of any department in any educational institution than that it trains men who are peculiarly fitted to assist directly in developing the state's natural resources?"

In 1885 the legislature provided for the permanent location of the state agricultural college at Corvallis. Like all other things worth while, this institution has grown from a small beginning by a gradual process of development. The instruction along agricultural lines is a powerful factor in the present upbuilding of the state. It is evident that a developed man must have use of his arms as well as his legs; so must a developed state have men trained to direct the use of her geological as well as her agricultural resources.

"Wood is an excellent building material in the country and small cities, but development progresses. Fireproof materials, such as brick, stone and concrete are demanded in increasing quantities. Vast amounts of drain tile are required for farms, to say nothing of the metals to be produced from our ores and the salts, soda and borax from our salt lake deposits.

"It was to meet this need that the department of mining engineering was installed and courses arranged to give the student that training which should be of most service to him in meeting the exacting demands which come to the pioneer in these lines. For some time the department had a precarious existence, since there was a similar department in the state university, and economy demanded that elaborate equipment in duplication was not justifiable. In 1910 the board decided to give the mining engineering work exclusively to the agricultural college.

"The new building, 65 feet wide by 81 feet long, three stories high, with a complete basement. It is built of red brick and trimmed with gray stone, like the other new buildings on the campus. It is a complete mechanical outfit for the preparation of clays for the manufacture of brick, tile, terra cotta, and machinery for grinding, tempering, washing, filtering and molding, as well as of most service to him in meeting the exacting demands which come to the pioneer in these lines. For some time the department had a precarious existence, since there was a similar department in the state university, and economy demanded that elaborate equipment in duplication was not justifiable. In 1910 the board decided to give the mining engineering work exclusively to the agricultural college.

"The new building, 65 feet wide by 81 feet long, three stories high, with a complete basement. It is built of red brick and trimmed with gray stone, like the other new buildings on the campus. It is a complete mechanical outfit for the preparation of clays for the manufacture of brick, tile, terra cotta, and machinery for grinding, tempering, washing, filtering and molding, as well as of most service to him in meeting the exacting demands which come to the pioneer in these lines. For some time the department had a precarious existence, since there was a similar department in the state university, and economy demanded that elaborate equipment in duplication was not justifiable. In 1910 the board decided to give the mining engineering work exclusively to the agricultural college.

"The new building, 65 feet wide by 81 feet long, three stories high, with a complete basement. It is built of red brick and trimmed with gray stone, like the other new buildings on the campus. It is a complete mechanical outfit for the preparation of clays for the manufacture of brick, tile, terra cotta, and machinery for grinding, tempering, washing, filtering and molding, as well as of most service to him in meeting the exacting demands which come to the pioneer in these lines. For some time the department had a precarious existence, since there was a similar department in the state university, and economy demanded that elaborate equipment in duplication was not justifiable. In 1910 the board decided to give the mining engineering work exclusively to the agricultural college.

"The new building, 65 feet wide by 81 feet long, three stories high, with a complete basement. It is built of red brick and trimmed with gray stone, like the other new buildings on the campus. It is a complete mechanical outfit for the preparation of clays for the manufacture of brick, tile, terra cotta, and machinery for grinding, tempering, washing, filtering and molding, as well as of most service to him in meeting the exacting demands which come to the pioneer in these lines. For some time the department had a precarious existence, since there was a similar department in the state university, and economy demanded that elaborate equipment in duplication was not justifiable. In 1910 the board decided to give the mining engineering work exclusively to the agricultural college.

"The new building, 65 feet wide by 81 feet long, three stories high, with a complete basement. It is built of red brick and trimmed with gray stone, like the other new buildings on the campus. It is a complete mechanical outfit for the preparation of clays for the manufacture of brick, tile, terra cotta, and machinery for grinding, tempering, washing, filtering and molding, as well as of most service to him in meeting the exacting demands which come to the pioneer in these lines. For some time the department had a precarious existence, since there was a similar department in the state university, and economy demanded that elaborate equipment in duplication was not justifiable. In 1910 the board decided to give the mining engineering work exclusively to the agricultural college.

"The new building, 65 feet wide by 81 feet long, three stories high, with a complete basement. It is built of red brick and trimmed with gray stone, like the other new buildings on the campus. It is a complete mechanical outfit for the preparation of clays for the manufacture of brick, tile, terra cotta, and machinery for grinding, tempering, washing, filtering and molding, as well as of most service to him in meeting the exacting demands which come to the pioneer in these lines. For some time the department had a precarious existence, since there was a similar department in the state university, and economy demanded that elaborate equipment in duplication was not justifiable. In 1910 the board decided to give the mining engineering work exclusively to the agricultural college.

"The new building, 65 feet wide by 81 feet long, three stories high, with a complete basement. It is built of red brick and trimmed with gray stone, like the other new buildings on the campus. It is a complete mechanical outfit for the preparation of clays for the manufacture of brick, tile, terra cotta, and machinery for grinding, tempering, washing, filtering and molding, as well as of most service to him in meeting the exacting demands which come to the pioneer in these lines. For some time the department had a precarious existence, since there was a similar department in the state university, and economy demanded that elaborate equipment in duplication was not justifiable. In 1910 the board decided to give the mining engineering work exclusively to the agricultural college.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL GIVES DIPLOMAS TO 28. Monmouth, Or., June 22.—Twenty-eight students were graduated at the Oregon Normal school Wednesday. Twenty were from the standard courses and eight from the elementary department. The exercises were held in the normal chapel.

Sara B. Mickelson delivered the class oration, her subject being "Chivalry." The class gift, the picture, "A Reading from Homer," was presented by Miss Mabel Ellis. The address to the class was delivered by Dr. C. H. Chapman of Portland, his subject being "Efficiency." This masterful address was greatly enjoyed and thoroughly appreciated by the large audience which filled the chapel. President Ackerman presented the diplomas.

Class day exercises Tuesday evening opened with a fern and flower parade on the campus in which each class took part.

Moderate drinkers always hand themselves the worst of it. A young man, bright as a newly minted dollar, went into business for himself in the outskirts of the city about a year ago. He did well at the start. Then things began to go badly. He couldn't discover any reason for the sudden change, but he suddenly stood and saw himself in the light of truth. He was a drinker, in "moderation," as he put it.

"I never got drunk in my life," he said. "I never reached the point where liquor affected me, but lately I am beginning to wonder if drink is not getting the best of me."

"It was a blue and discouraged inquirer who came to The Neal Institute and told his story. When business was moving slowly he would go out for a drink. He never counted upon staying away from the store more than five or ten minutes, but in the saloon he would meet friends and minutes grew to half hours, often

hours. Meanwhile customers coming to his store found his wife in charge. It was hard for her to clinch a sale, and many a time the absence of the husband at the saloon cost a sale. When the man did return, it was with the odor of liquor on his breath, something which repelled good trade. Many a woman customer catching a whiff of the alcohol as she entered the store would go right on out.

This is no fanciful picture. It is a clear recital of a suburban business that was all but wrecked by moderate drink. The owner realized in time that he did need The Neal Treatment. The Neal Treatment is a purely vegetable remedy, taken internally, and with no hypodermic injections. What the world calls desire for liquor is simply the natural result of alcoholic poison which is found in the system of all drinkers. The Neal Treatment neutralizes and eliminates all the poison and all desire for drink goes with the poison.

If you are interested in any one who drinks too much and want him to know more about the NEAL TREATMENT for the DRINK HABIT, write, phone or call at the NEAL INSTITUTE, 354 Hall street, Portland, Or. Marshall 2400.

NEAL TREATMENT FOR THE DRINK HABIT. Write, phone or call at the NEAL INSTITUTE, 354 Hall street, Portland, Or. Marshall 2400.

NEAL TREATMENT FOR THE DRINK HABIT. Write, phone or call at the NEAL INSTITUTE, 354 Hall street, Portland, Or. Marshall 2400.

Baron Paterno Resents Charges. Sicilian Nobleman is on Trial for Murder of Countess Trigona. (By the International News Service.) Rome, June 21.—When the trial of Baron Paterno for the murder of Countess Trigona, former lady-in-waiting to Queen Elena, was resumed, further evidence was given regarding the prisoner's ill treatment of the murdered woman.

Commandatore Florio, the head of the great commercial firm of Florio, testified that Baron Paterno threatened to force his way into the Grand Hotel and shoot him because the witness was trying to arrange an amicable separation between Countess Trigona and her husband.

He testified that he was obliged to eject Baron Paterno from his home during a ball, owing to his insolent conduct. The facts that he boasted of his relations with Countess Trigona.

Commandatore Florio declared that it was well known that the prisoner secured money from the countess, consequently when the question of her separation from her husband was discussed, the witness warned the countess' lawyer to tie up her money so that Baron Paterno would be unable either to force or persuade her to make it over to him.

Signor Barro, the lawyer, repeated his evidence regarding a scene at the Quirral when the prisoner attacked the countess. Baron Paterno interrupted the witness shouting through the bars of his cage that Signor Barro's evidence was false. The witness retorted with the epithet of "Liar."

Witness and prisoner reviled each other in the Sicilian dialect until the judge intervened and ordered them to be silent. Baron Paterno is still in a state of great depression. He persistently refuses to dress properly in order to go to the court. The fact that he is on trial for murder does not worry him as much as the charge that he blackmailed his victim.

Ask This Man to Read Your Life. His Wonderful Power to Read Human Lives at Any Distance Amazes All Who Write to Him.

His Wonderful Power to Read Human Lives at Any Distance Amazes All Who Write to Him.

His Wonderful Power to Read Human Lives at Any Distance Amazes All Who Write to Him.

His Wonderful Power to Read Human Lives at Any Distance Amazes All Who Write to Him.

His Wonderful Power to Read Human Lives at Any Distance Amazes All Who Write to Him.