

The Daily Journal's

Great Special Sale Day

SATURDAY,

October 7th

A Money Saver for Subscribers. Take Advantage of this Great Offer.

Our Special Offer

JOURNAL SUBSCRIBERS WILL THIS YEAR BE GIVEN A SPECIAL BARGAIN DAY, AND IT HAS BEEN SET FOR SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7. ON THAT DATE YOU CAN GET THE DAILY JOURNAL FOR ONE YEAR, CASH IN ADVANCE, BY MAIL, FOR \$3, OR BY CARRIER FOR \$5. THIS IS A FLAT REDUCTION OF ONE DOLLAR, NOT ONLY FOR THE USE OF YOUR CASH, BUT TO SAVE US, AS WELL AS OUR SUBSCRIBERS THE TIME AND TROUBLE OF NUMEROUS PAYMENTS DURING THE YEAR. IT SAVES US WORK, AND IT SAVES THE SUBSCRIBERS CASH.

Remember the Date Saturday Oct. 7

ALL WHO PAY UP ARREARAGES, IF THEY HAVE ANY, CAN ON THAT DATE, GET THE BENEFIT OF THE OFFER. EVEN IF YOUR SUBSCRIPTION IS PAID UP TO THE PRESENT TIME OR IN ADVANCE, YOU CAN GET THE BENEFIT OF AN ADDITIONAL YEAR ON THAT DATE. IF YOU CANNOT COME TO THE OFFICE ON THAT DATE, SEND THE MONEY IN SOONER, AND THE CREDITS WILL BE MADE ON THAT DATE, OCTOBER 7TH.

Hofer Bros.,

SALEM, - - - OREGON.

DOUBLE SERVICE A NUISANCE

Fresno City Council Makes Study of Telephone System and Reports Against Second Company

Since application has been made to Salem's city council for a franchise for another telephone company, the following from the Fresno, Calif., Daily Republican of September 9th, may be of considerable interest:

The city of Fresno, as represented by the board of city trustees, does not want a double telephone system. Last night the franchise committee reported against granting the application of P. Kerr Higgins for a home telephone company. This report was unanimously adopted, and thus the present board took the same position as that reached by the former board, as to a dual telephone service. The franchise committee of the old board based its report upon a personal investigation made in towns where there are two telephone systems. The franchise committee of the present board found a unanimous sentiment among business men against two telephone systems.

The report of the franchise committee adopted last night is as follows: To the Honorable, the Mayor and Board of Trustees of the City of Fresno:

In regard to the application of P. Kerr Higgins for a franchise to construct, erect, maintain and operate a telephone system in this city, said application having been referred to this committee, we desire to report as follows:

After discussing the advisability of having two separate telephone systems, among ourselves and many of the business people of our city, we are of the opinion the majority would be better satisfied with one system than two, as long as they receive first-class service, which, so far as our inquiries extend, seems to be the state of affairs at the present time. We do, therefore, under the circumstances, recommend that the franchise applied for be not granted and that the applicant be notified accordingly.

Very truly yours,

A. E. SUNDERLAND,
JAS. M. COLLINS,
J. Q. ANDERSON,
Franchise Committee.

The report of the former committee, going more exhaustively into the subject as follows:

To the Board of Trustees of the City of Fresno—Gentlemen:

We the undersigned, your committee on franchises and public utilities, to whom was referred the petition of L. M. Hollingsworth, for a telephone franchise, make the following report:

A former application for a telephone franchise was referred to us. At that time we made a thorough investigation into the desirability of having two telephone systems, notwithstanding this we have again made a careful investigation of the matter, for if our former position was incorrect, we were willing to be convinced.

In our last investigation we interviewed many people, in fact we have listened to every person who had anything to say for or against the proposition and have gotten information from every available source at our command, and we think that we have not omitted any circumstances that would enable us to arrive at a correct conclusion as to what would be the best interest to the city at large.

To better enable to come to an intelligent decision on the merits of the much debated advantages or disadvantages of a double telephone system, and to be perfectly fair to the applicant, we visited San Jose, Los Angeles, Sacramento, and San Francisco, to judge for ourselves by personal inspection on the ground of practical working of the system.

Both Los Angeles and Sacramento have the double system in operation. At Los Angeles the new system has just been installed, and it is the biggest double system in the state. Here we spent several days and made a thorough investigation. We visited the central offices of both companies, and we find that though both companies have been hampered to some extent by the linemen's strike, they are now giving excellent service.

Both companies use the multiple switchboard. By this arrangement each operator has before her every telephone number in the system. She, however, is only required to answer calls from a limited number of subscribers, but she can without calling in

the assistance of another connect with any subscriber, and this greatly facilitates the service. While we were at Los Angeles we interviewed a great number of persons, from the smallest corner grocery to bank presidents and the heads of the large department stores. Naturally our interviews were mostly with persons who subscribed to both the new and the old telephone systems. Some few of these were in favor of two systems, and even they said that if the service were good, they favored only one, but the large majority stated emphatically that the dual telephone service was a nuisance, and they preferred the single system. To illustrate: One subscriber out of a large number with whom we conversed, a prominent business man, said: "Under the old system we had a private exchange and employed a girl to answer calls. When the new system was installed, we were compelled to put in another private exchange and employ another girl, and the expense was about doubled."

From our investigation at Los Angeles, we are satisfied that a large majority of the persons who use both telephones, opposed the dual telephone system, but felt compelled to go to the expense of having both. Most subscribers to both systems, while admitting that excellent service was given by both companies, complain of the annoyance and emphatically declared the dual system to be a nuisance. It must be remembered also that the dual system in Los Angeles is just in its infancy and was viewed by us in its most favorable aspect, for it is highly probable that the inconvenience now complained of, from the experience of other cities, will within the next few years increase rather than diminish as the systems expand. Had we favored the dual system, an inspection of the practical working of the two systems at Los Angeles would have changed our minds and convinced us that two telephone systems in the same city are not to the best interest and convenience of the public.

In San Jose there is only one system in operation, but several years ago a competing system was established, and it resulted in a complete failure. Here also we made a canvass among business men to learn their ideas on the matter, and did not find a single person who favored it. The general reply was that it was a nuisance. San Jose is a city considerably larger than Fresno and if it was a failure there it would almost inevitably be a failure in Fresno.

In Sacramento there are now and have been for several years two telephone systems in operation. In that city we also interviewed many business men in regard to the success of the dual system. Here we found a like unanimity of sentiment that the double system was a nuisance and imposed an unreasonable burden on the business community. The system has been in operation in Sacramento for several years and has had a fair trial, and has been found wanting. The consensus of opinion of the business community was decidedly adverse to the double system.

From all the evidence that we have been able to obtain and after a personal inspection of the actual working of the double system, we see no reason to change the opinion that we expressed when the matter was first before us. In fact we are more firmly convinced than ever that the dual system is not only impracticable and inconvenient, but useless, and imposes unreasonable burdens on the business community, and the public at large.

A competing telephone system for local use is a logical absurdity. There can be no competition except in the efficiency of the service rendered. The community at large favors one or more competing light, power, ice or coal companies, because they compete with each other. It is immaterial to "A" from "B" procures his light, coal, or ice, but it is material and important to "A" if "B" has a telephone, that he can communicate with him, which he could not do unless both were subscribers to the same or both companies. No one would favor competing gas, electric, ice, water or coal companies, if every person that uses either of these commodities were compelled to take the same service from two or more

because his neighbor did. One is driven to the conclusion that the telephone business is an absolute monopoly and cannot be successfully, conveniently and economically operated, except as a monopoly, and should be owned by the municipality. For, if two telephone systems in competition are good for the city, why three or four would be still better. As said in our former report, a second telephone system in a city is as useless as a clock with two pendulums.

Our objections to the dual system may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. The expense that would be saddled on the business community, for all business houses would be required to subscribe to both systems.

2. The inconvenience of two telephone books and the confusion of telephone numbers, while this latter could be to some extent obviated by both companies using the same numbers, this could not be made universal. Many business houses advertise their telephone numbers, and where there was a difference in numbers, it would lead to confusion.

3. The inconvenience of two telephones on the desk in the room, and the extreme difficulty of distinguishing between the bells of each. In fact, this annoyance is so great that where good service is rendered, most subscribers would prefer to pay more for one telephone where was a single company than for two telephones from different companies.

4. The public streets and sidewalks are already encumbered by electric light, telephone, street car and telegraph poles and wires and a new franchise would mean a duplication of poles and wires without a corresponding benefit to the public. These poles and wires already present serious obstruction to the fire department in case of fire.

5. There is a general impression that if a new company were given a franchise the old company would be compelled to connect with the lines of the new company, and that subscribers of the new company would have a right to communicate with any one on the old line, but that is certainly erroneous as the city could not compel the old company to make connection and the experience heretofore has been that neither company will do so, and the result is that each subscriber is limited to the subscribers of his own company, and if he wants to communicate with the subscribers of both, he must subscribe to both telephone systems. A company will have no long distance lines, and subscribers to the new company must have both telephones or go to the office of the old company to telephone at a distance.

6. A new system would not materially, if at all, reduce the price of telephone rentals. The cheapest rate proposed by the applicant is \$2 for private residences, while the present rate is only \$1. It is true this is on a temporary line, and the applicant proposes to have only a single wire, but that would necessarily mean the encumbering of the streets with more wires, and the old company, under its franchise, would put in more wires to meet this service and the streets would be a perfect network of poles and wires. There seems to be an impression that the new company will only charge 50 cents per month for telephone rental, which is an error, as the lowest proposed rate by the petitioner is \$2 per month.

A careful analysis of this petition shows that it has 638 signatures. Of this number no sort of address is given to 412 of the signatures, not even Fresno city, though many of them do reside in the city. Out of the 638 names signed to the petition, 250 do not appear in the last city directory at all. Possibly some of these have arrived since the publication of the directory and permanently reside here, but it cannot be that there is such a large number. So it would appear that more than one-third of the signatures are those of people who are either transients, residents of the country, or new arrivals. The local telephone company now has 2700 telephone subscribers, and out of the 634 signers to the petition there are only 151 who now subscribe for telephones; in other words, only 151 out of the 2700 subscribers to the present telephone system have requested the granting of the new franchise.

There is one noticeable feature of the petition that is very marked, and that is how surprisingly few business men and business houses, upon whom would fall the extra expense of paying for two telephones, have signed the petition.

We think it proper to state for the information of the board and the public at large that while in San Francisco we had an interview with President Sabia and Vice-President Glass, of the Sunset Telephone and Telegraph Company, in which they personally assured us that a new building would be constructed at Fresno, the system practically rebuilt and a multiple switchboard put in at Fresno just as soon as it could be done, and that we would have as good

Notice of Popular Loan.

Notice is hereby given that school district No. 24, in Marion county, Oregon, will on November 1, 1905, sell promissory notes of said district to the amount of \$35,000; said notes are to be dated November 1, 1905, are payable on or before five years after date, at the option of said district school board, are to draw interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; principal and interest payable in U. S. gold coin at Salem, Oregon.

Subscriptions to said loan will be received by the clerk of said district school board, at the office of the Goodale Lumber Co., on 12th street, in Salem, Oregon, up to noon of Friday, October 20, 1905.

No subscriptions will be received for less than \$50, and in awarding the notes the smallest amounts will be given the preference.

Dated at Salem, Oregon, this 18th day of September, 1905.

A. O. CONDIT,
Chairman District School Board, District No. 24, Marion County, Oregon.
Attest: J. C. Goodale, Jr., Clerk of the Board. 9-18-10t

Notice of Laying Sewer in Charles Cartwright's Addition to the City of Salem, Oregon.

Notice is hereby given that the Common Council by a resolution duly made at an adjourned regular meeting thereof, held on the 8th day of September, 1905, deems it expedient and proposes to lay and construct a six-inch alley sewer through the Charles Cartwright's addition to said city, thence across Capital street, thence through lot No. 2, in block No. 86, in the City of Salem, to connect with the alley sewer in block 86.

Said alley sewer to be so laid and constructed at the expense of the property owners benefited, and the cost thereof assessed upon the property benefitted thereby as prescribed by the Charter and Ordinances of said city. This notice is published 10 days in the Capital Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Salem, by order of the Council.

W. A. MOORES,
Recorder. 9-11-11t

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Hofer*

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the City of Salem, at the office of the undersigned at the city hall in Salem, Oregon, up to 10 o'clock a. m., of September 29, 1905, for the construction of a reinforced concrete bridge across Mill creek, on State street, between Nineteenth and Twenty-first streets, in said city, to be built in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file in the office of the city recorder.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check to the value of ten per cent of the amount of the bid submitted as a guarantee that the bidder will qualify by giving a good and acceptable surety bond, to be approved by the mayor, and enter into a contract with the city for the construction of said bridge in accordance with said specifications and bid submitted within six days after having received notice of the acceptance of his bid, said certified check to be forfeited to the city of Salem in case the bidder fails to qualify and execute said contract as above.

The city of Salem reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and the bid of any person who has bid before or contracted for such work and been delinquent therein will not be received. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned at the city hall.

By order of the common council.
W. A. MOORES,
City Recorder. 9-15-11t

CHILDREN DRY FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA.

A Pleasant Way to Travel.

The above is the usual verdict of the traveler using the Missouri Pacific railway between the Pacific coast and the east, and we believe that the service and accommodations given merit this statement. From Denver, Colorado Springs and Denver there are two through trains daily to Kansas City and St. Louis, carrying Pullman's latest standard electric-lighted sleeping cars, chair cars and up-to-date dining cars. The same excellent service is operated from Kansas City and St. Louis to Memphis, Little Rock and Hot Springs. If you are going east or south, write for particulars and full information.

W. C. M'BRIDE, Gen. Agt.,
124 Third St., Portland, Ore.

Notice for Bids.

Notice is hereby given that the district school board of school district No. 24, in Marion county, Oregon, will receive bids at the office of the undersigned, in Salem, Oregon, up to 1 o'clock p. m., of Saturday, September 30, 1905, for furnishing to said district one lot of school furniture as follows:

- 250 single desks, with seats.
- 40 eight-foot tablet-arm settees.
- 150 tablet-arm chairs.

Bids will be received for all or any part of the lot. Each bidder must submit samples of furniture bid on, and each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for 10 per cent of the amount of bid. All furniture must be delivered to the board at the high school building, in Salem, Oregon, on or before December 1, 1905, free from charges of all kinds, and will be paid for upon acceptance by the board. All bids will be opened at the time and place above mentioned. The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Dated at Salem, Oregon, September 18, 1905.
A. O. CONDIT,
Chairman of District School Board,
School District No. 24, Marion County, Oregon.
Attest: J. C. Goodale, Jr., Clerk. 9-18-to-30.

Commencing September 1st

The Southern Pacific will sell special tickets to Portland and return, account Lewis and Clark exposition; rate: One and one-third fare for round trip, \$1.85. Limit: Thirty days, but not later than October 31, 1905.

A. L. CRAIG,
Gen. Pass. Agt. 8-29-1f

More than \$15,000,000 of gold from the Alaskan and Klondike fields has already been deposited in the United States treasury this season, and, based on the output of prior years, it is probable some \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000 additional will be received before the close of navigation.

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SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies and Children can use them. Beware of cheap imitations. Sold by all druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

