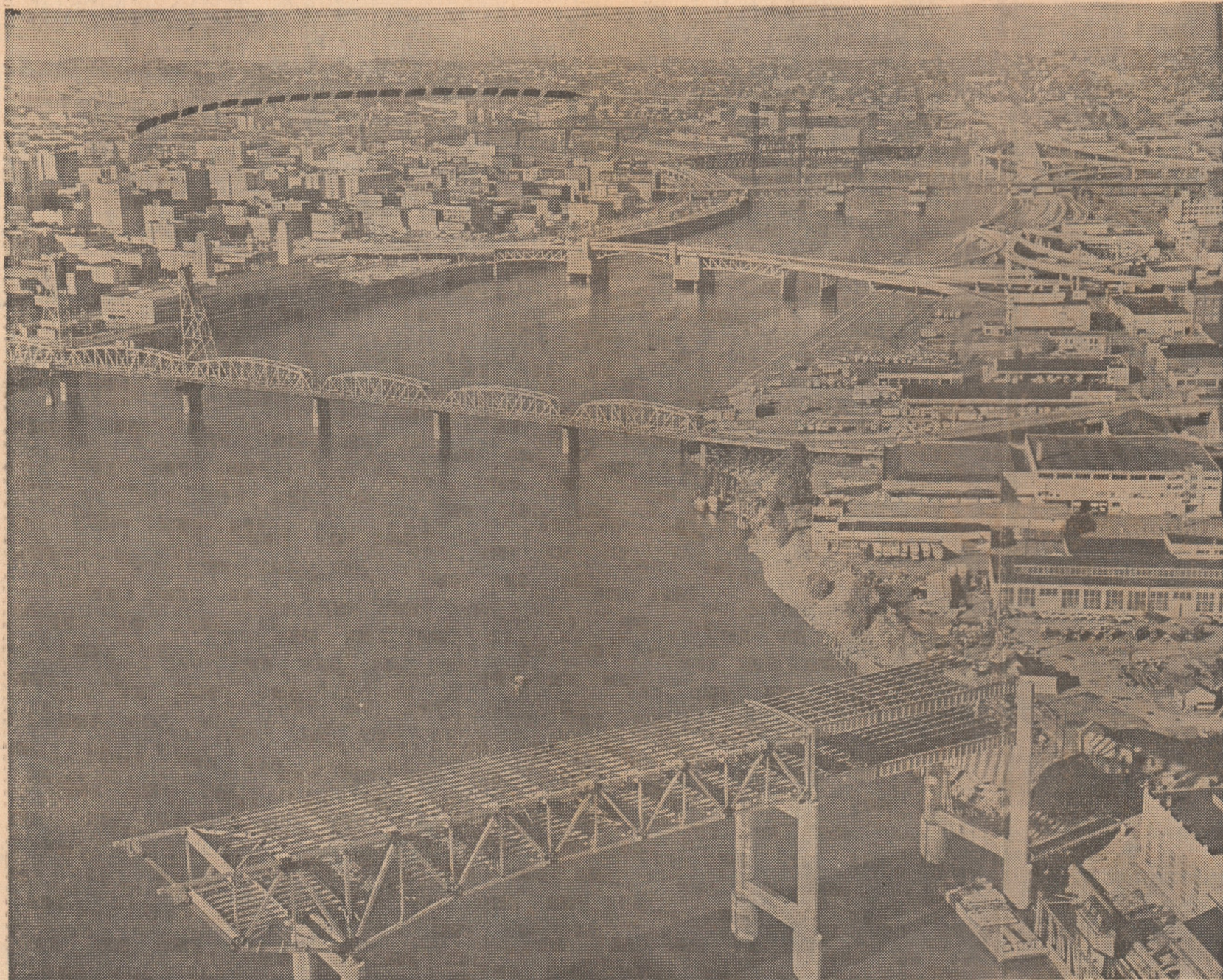


Highway Construction Through Heart Of City Continues



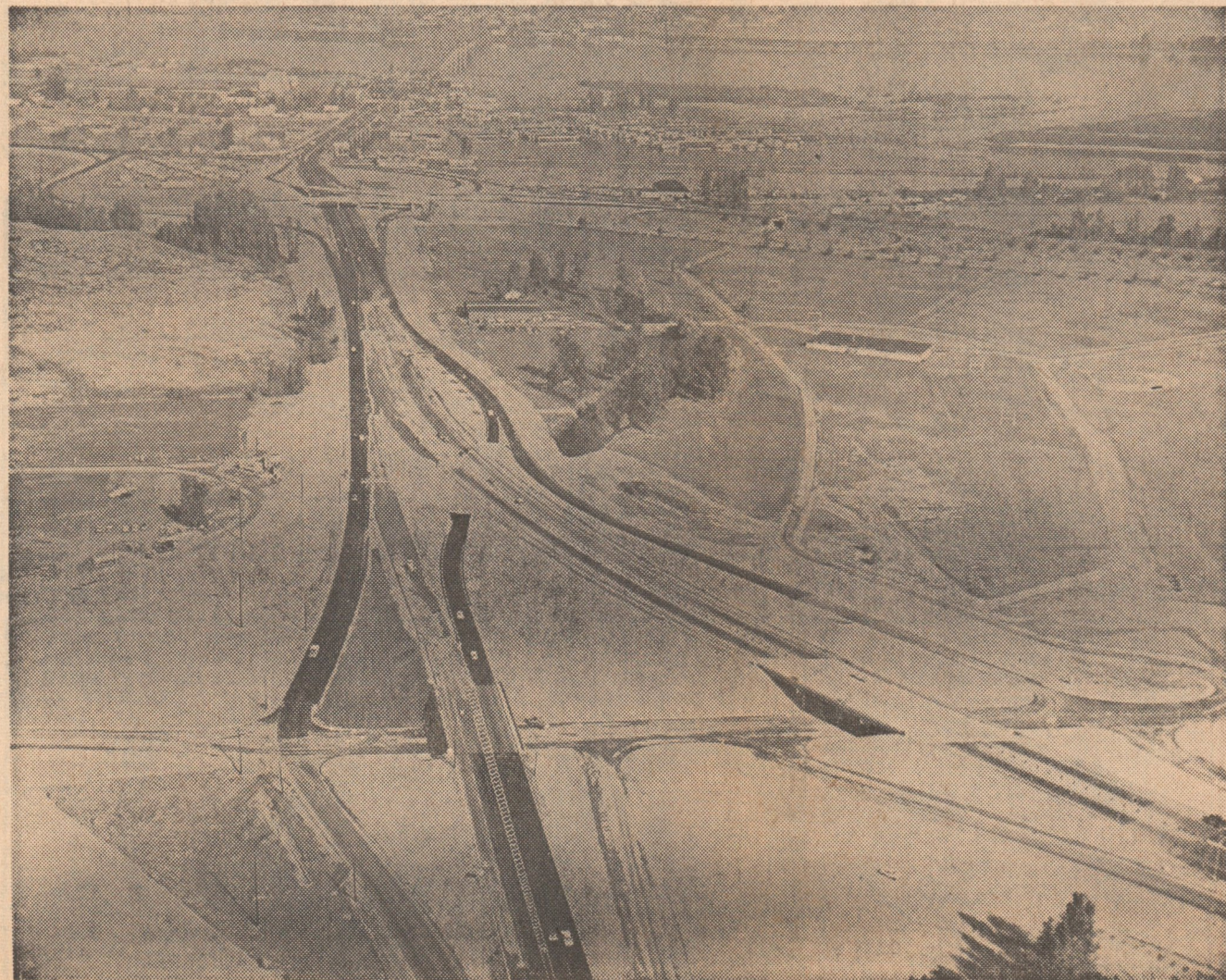
WILLAMETTE RIVER panorama, in aerial photograph by The Oregonian's Leonard Bacon, shows Marquam Bridge, foreground, in relation to others. Downriver are, in order, Hawthorne, Morrison, Burnside, Steel and Broadway bridges. Fremont Bridge will be erected over river in upper left

(dotted line roughly), connecting Minnesota and Stadium Freeways. Note lack of approach work on east side of Marquam at right; contracts are to be awarded after first of the year, with bridge opening set for summer, 1966, though structure itself will be completed next year.

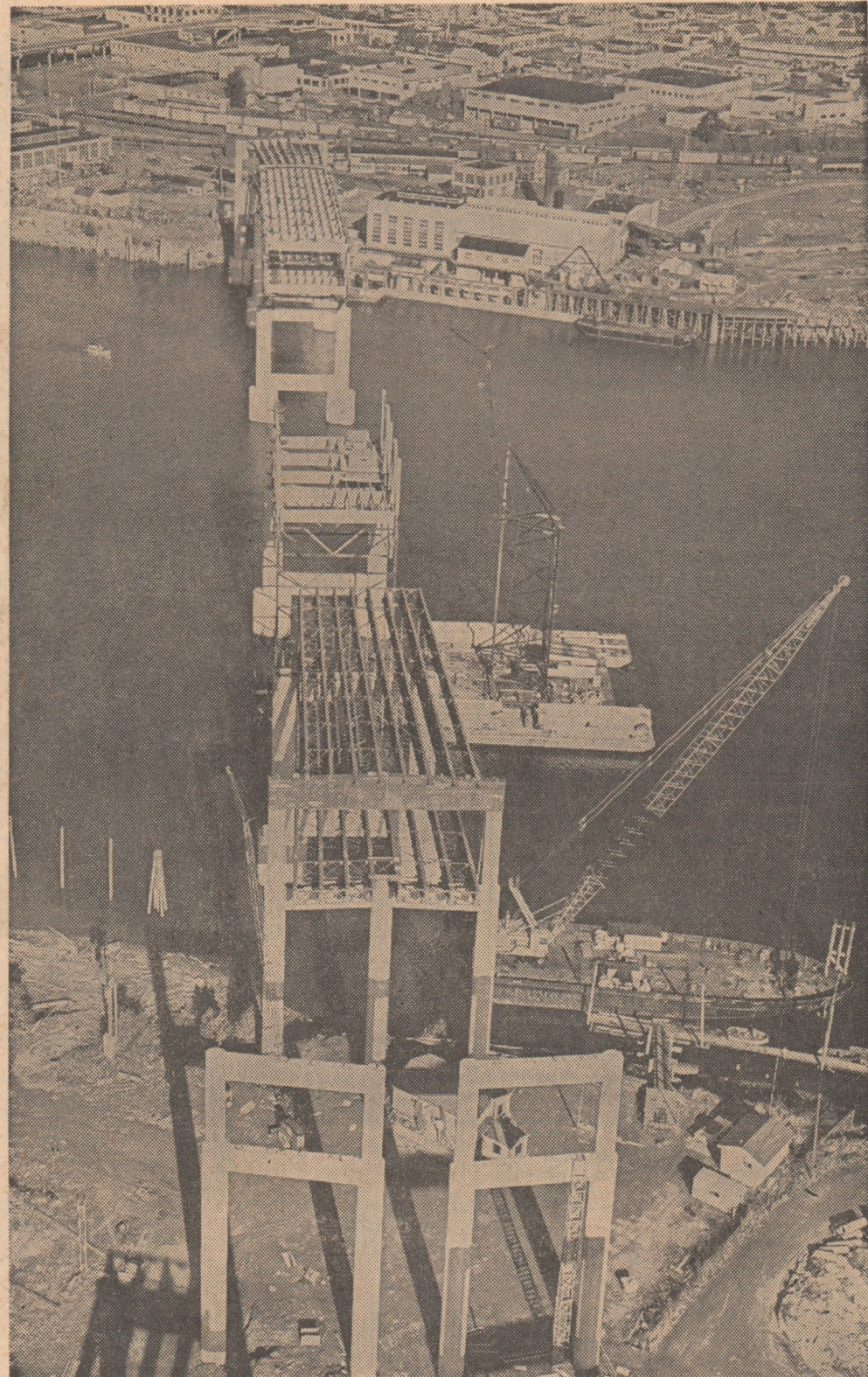


MINNESOTA FREEWAY stretches through north Portland, with majestic Mt. St. Helens looming in northeast, upper right. Smaller white dome is Mt. Rainier, caught only on clear day such as this was when The Oregonian's Leonard Bacon photographed panorama from helicopter. Freeway from Morrison Bridge to Interstate Bridge over Columbia River will be opened about Nov. 15. Approaches to Interstate Bridge now are being finished. Traffic currently goes off freeway at Shaver Street, and comes

onto freeway southbound on Failing Street, bottom center. Those streets will be dead-ended, with freeway access and egress at Skidmore, Killingsworth, Portland Boulevard, Lombard, Columbia Boulevard and Delta Park interchanges. Two pedestrian overpasses are completed at Failing and Bryant streets, with vehicle overpasses shown at Going, Alberta, Alinsworth streets as well as major interchanges. At lower left is Interstate Avenue, currently U.S. Highway 5.

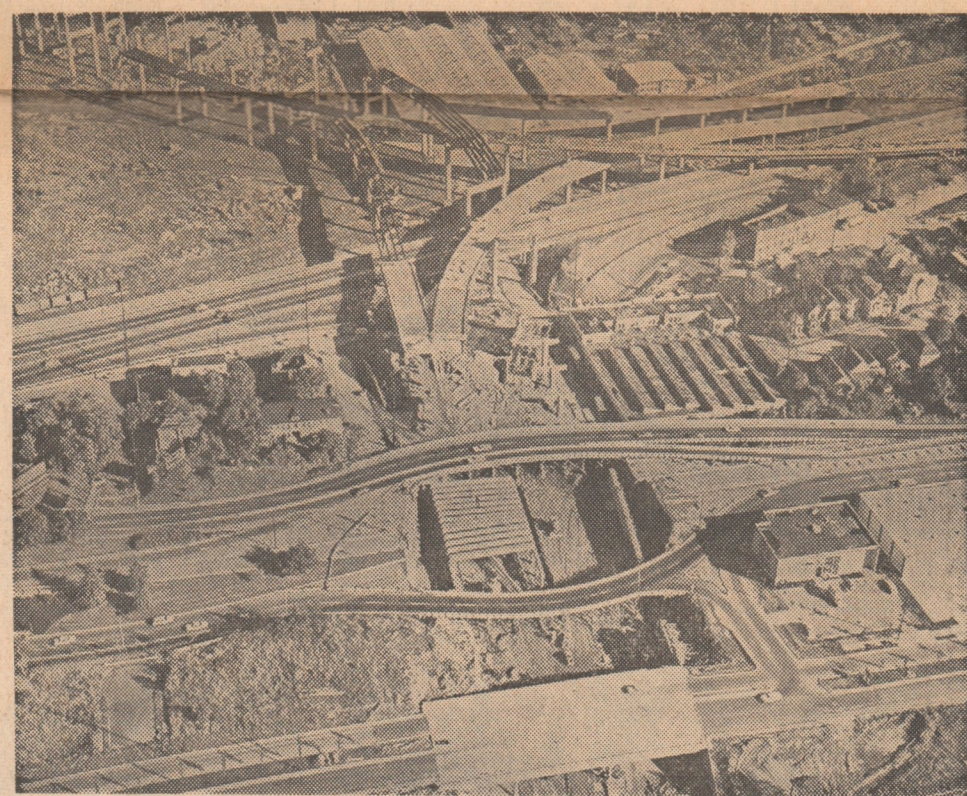


APPROACH to Interstate Bridge of Minnesota Freeway is shown here. Bridge is at top of photo, with Delta Park underpass in foreground and Union Avenue-Swift Boulevard underpass near top.



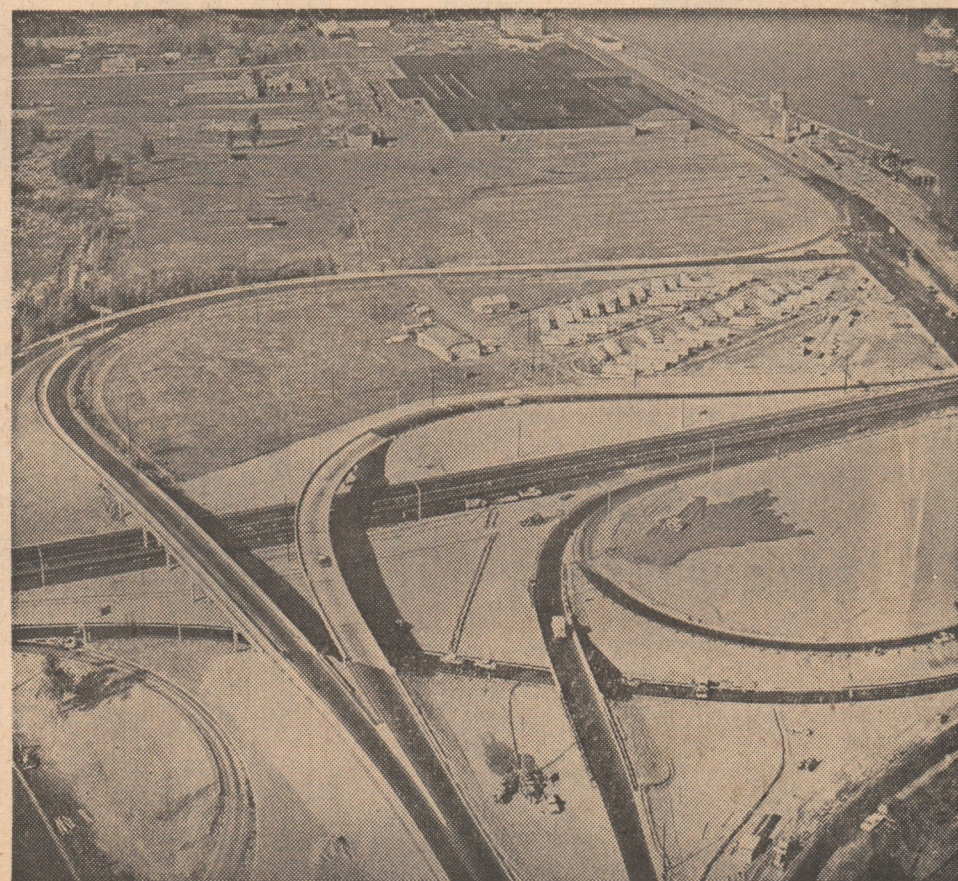
LOOKING EAST over Marquam Bridge skeletal structure shows progress of recent months. Bridge is to be completed in late summer, 1965, but will not be opened until

a year later, since eastside approach contracts have not yet been awarded. Eastbound traffic will drive on top, westbound on bottom.



APPROACHES to the Marquam Bridge are shown here. Stadium Freeway will connect at upper left-center, and run along excavated route through center, top to bottom, of photograph. SW 1st Avenue over-

crossing is at bottom of photo, with Harbor Drive above it, and Baldock Freeway stretches under approaches in upper center. Freeway from bridge to Broadway is scheduled to be opened in late summer of 1965.



DELTA PARK underpass is shown in this aerial photo. At top left-center is P-I Building which will be displaced if

Delta Dome Stadium measure passes in the Nov. 3 general election. Columbia Slough is at right top.

The Sunday Oregonian

ESTABLISHED BY HENRY L. PITTOCK

An Independent Republican Newspaper

Published by The Oregonian Publishing Company, Oregonian Bldg., 1320 SW Broadway, Portland 1, Ore.
Telephone 226-2121

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SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1967

African Civil War

There are historical parallels to the current critical situation in Nigeria, Africa's most populous nation. The secession of Eastern Nigeria and its challenge by the federal government sets the stage for civil war as in America just over a century ago, when the area that is now Nigeria was still called by many "the Slave Coast". And more recently, the abortive secession attempt by Katanga brought civil war to The Congo and painfully involved the United Nations.

Eastern Nigeria, like Katanga, is rich in economic potential. The rapidly growing Nigerian petroleum trade draws about two-thirds of its crude oil from the East.

Eastern Nigeria is outmanned, if the federal government can win even nominal support of other regions in opposing the secession with force. Its 14 million people represent about one-quarter of the nation's population, living in less than one-tenth of its area. The central government in Lagos controls communications and transportation routes, and these have been choked off by federal government order.

The East's defiance could, however, be the trigger for the dissolution of the federation, which was elevated to independence within the British Commonwealth in 1960 with such optimistic promises of progressive self-government. The people of Nigeria are divided among more than 250 tribes, some of them exercising territorial control. Chief Obafemi Awolowo of the Western region has threatened secession. Large sections of the population in the Northern region want independence. The military regime of Lt. Col. Yakubu Gowon, a northerner, exercises firm control only in the Federal Territory of Lagos.

There are fewer than 30,000 non-Africans in Nigeria's population of almost 60 million. There have been about 2,000 Americans including 125 Peace Corpsmen, about 3,000 Britons, and 300 Italians in Eastern Nigeria, which Lt. Col. C. Odumegwu Ojukwu has proclaimed the independent state of Biafra. About 700 American women and children were to be taken out by chartered planes this weekend.

The experience in The Congo should illustrate the dangers inherent in intervention by the United Nations or its members in such internal African conflicts rooted in tribal differences. In fact, the artificial delineation of the boundaries of Nigeria in the colonial era must be charged, in part, with the dissension that has prevailed there since the assassination of Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe.

skyline, of which the Bank of California tower will be an impressive part, is physical evidence of the rapid development of the country's far corner.

Jinxed Figure

Returns on elections for positions on the Oregon Supreme Court have a special significance. The highest of these tallies each general election is used as a base from which to determine the number of signatures required to put an initiative or referendum on the ballot.

One of the causes of last year's fiasco of failed petition drives, both statewide and in Multnomah County, was the decision of someone in the secretary of state's office to use the highest tally for any one candidate, rather than the highest total tally for a court position, as this base.

Somebody in the secretary of state's office has goofed again: The 1967-68 Oregon Blue Book reports all the returns of the November, 1966, election with the exception of those for two positions on the Supreme Court, neither contested. There is, therefore, no readily available official record from which prospective petitioners may know what their signature goal must be. They must apply to elections chief Jack Thompson, as we did, to discover that the base figure this year is 480,197, which includes the vote for Justice William C. Perry plus a few write-ins.

As pointed out here the other day, the Legislature has referred to the people a measure to change the base to the stabler one of the vote for governor. But at least until November, 1968, signature requirements, as calculated from the 480,197 base, will be: 48,020 for constitutional amendments, 38,416 for initiative statutes, and 24,010 for referendums.

Petition-pushers can paste that in their Blue Books.

Out Of Bounds

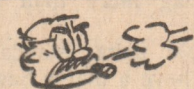
Two bold legislators from Eugene, Rep. Don Wilson (R) and Rep. Keith Skelton (D), spoke the feelings of many colleagues of both parties in both houses last week when they accused the Joint Ways and Means Committee of using its life-and-death power in budgetary matters to force the Legislature as a whole to accept its minority opinions in policy questions.

The specific issue was Mr. Wilson's bill to empower the attorney general to protect consumers against fraudulent sales practices. The bill passed

'My Uncle Can Lick Your Uncle'



WILLIAM SANDERSON THE OREGONIAN 1967



—The People's Own

'Worthless Session'

To the Editor: Now that the Legislature is driving pell-mell towards adjournment, it appears they will again engage in the usual "hustle, bustle and shuffle" that will cause some needed legislation to be buried. Although they have wasted a lot of time and the taxpayer's money on hearings, we will witness them using their haste as an excuse for non-action.

Undoubtedly this Legislature will go down in history as the one that did the least for the common taxpayer, while providing additional tax loopholes and the opportunity for additional tax-shifting that will benefit the big timber interests, utilities and owners of business property.

Perhaps they have good reason to be reluctant to bring this rather worthless session to an end. Perhaps they are afraid to go home and "face the music."

In spite of their vocal concern about property taxes, they well know that in the past sessions they have presented the utilities, timber interests and business proper-

evidence to show that any effort was made at this session to correct the evils they hatched at previous sessions.

Instead, they attempt to foist a sales tax on the people of Oregon, that will make the individual homeowner pay more taxes, while the powerful corporations will wax fat on further tax savings.

Piling insult on injury they have provided the utility barons with a loophole involving their surplus profits which should have been used for the purpose of rate reduction (had there been a public utilities commissioner who represented the public). We find them now paving the way for the utilities to use these excess profits for so-called expansion and improvements, which in turn will increase their capital investment and give them cause to go before the public utility commissioner for further rate increases.

Observation of the antics of some of these self-labeled representatives of the people only serve to convince the common taxpayer they are forcing us to play with men who "mark the deck" and pull the strings" to spread the gap further between the haves and the have-nots.

We sorely hope that the legislators will use their backlist of intestinal fortitude to the power to which really and pressed that makes and the pool too few of t up to the vo evil by r "panty-waist will climb e corporations GE

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To the Spring, and goes with colts and t ing in the f of youth and romance.

It was a sequence in picture of Wayne Mor per.

The vibrant spring has tinction in o ber.

Object To Nude Ph

There is nothing in the picture to offend, unless one is offended by the sight of a not-quite-naked person; in which case any slick magazine or local newspaper carrying bathing suit or shower soap advertisements might be found offensive, but they are not.

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Urban Affairs Report

Renewal Takes Old Men's Homes

First of a series of three articles on the problems of relocating residents of the next urban renewal project.

By WILLIAM SANDERSON

Staff Writer, The Oregonian

Portland's second major urban renewal project — the redevelopment of a 16-block tract in a shabby, rundown but once prosperous waterfront district — has entered a crucial and delicate stage.

There were, at the outset, 347 individuals, six families and 68 businesses in the area. All the people and most of the businesses will be displaced. Most of the buildings will be demolished and the land sold to redevelopers by the Portland Development Commission.

A critical problem, unforeseen in planning stages of the project, haunts PDC's relocation staff. There is a special kind of housing available in the area — cheap rooms with simple (and often illegal) cooking facilities and relocation workers have found a dearth of comparable housing in other parts of the city.

Planners overlooked the fact that the kind of housing these displacees want and can afford has all but disappeared from Portland.

The new project, called Area II, is directly north of the South Auditorium Urban Renewal Project. Area II is bounded by SW Front and 4th Avenues and Market and Jefferson Streets.

Patterns Shift

Most of the buildings were erected in the 1890s and early 1900s. The area bustled with commerce when business was more oriented to the river.

But patterns of commerce shifted in other directions. As business declined owners sold out or neglected their property. Land values dwindled. For 30 years the area has been a liability to the city. Property taxes collected do not balance the cost of municipal services.

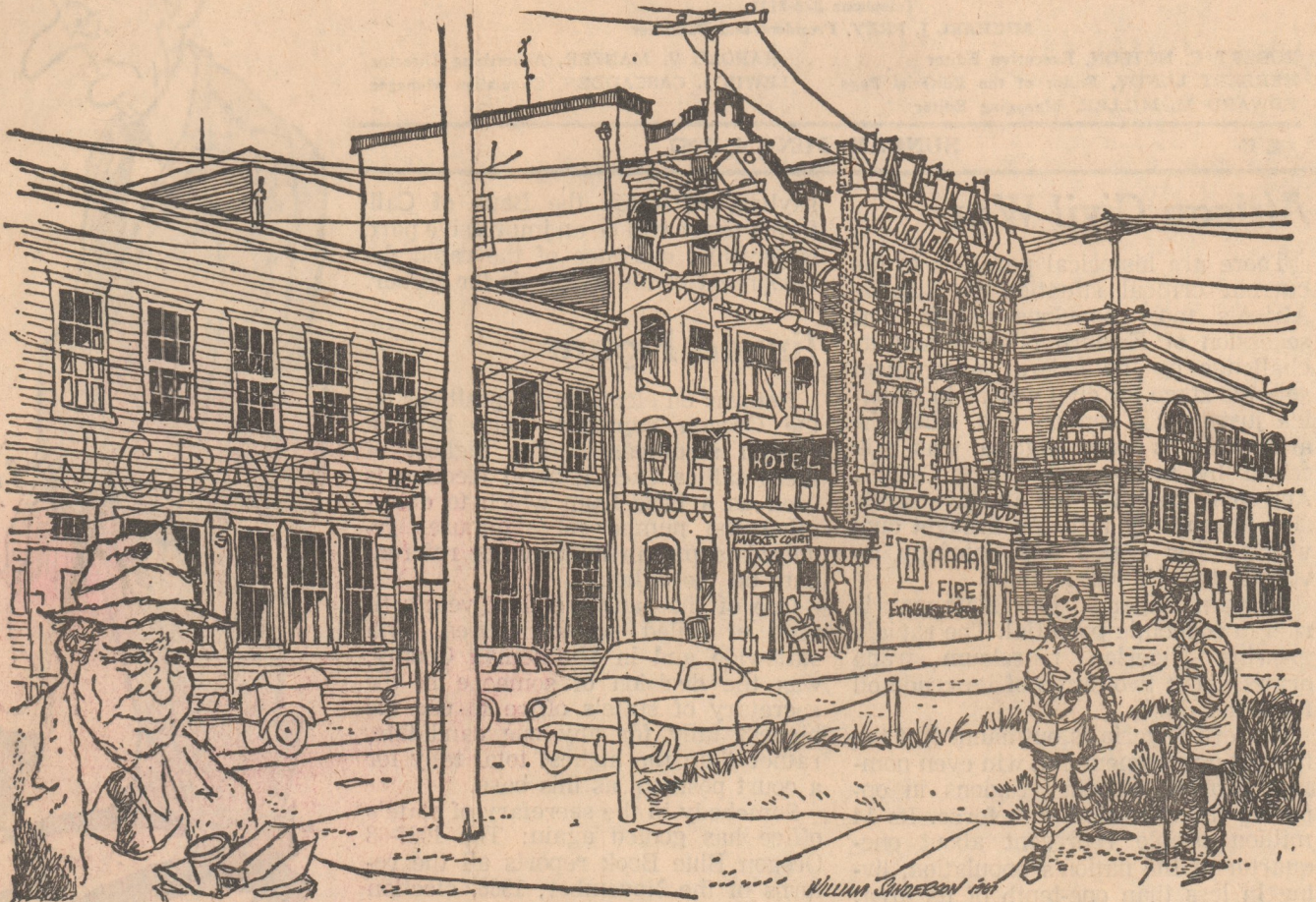
Inevitably, sturdy hotels and rooming houses that once catered to loggers and railroad men, could attract only the very poor.

Area II's 17 old hotels and rooming houses became a haven for elderly men, most of whom are single and who live on Social Security pittance, small pensions, welfare assistance and the few dollars they can earn from part-time work.

The area has been an acute problem to police because of prostitution and narcotics trade. Many of the buildings are fire hazards.

'I Like It Here'

Ugliness, as well as beauty, is in the eye of the beholder. To a passerby the district is unsightly and depressing. But to most of Area II's residents — some of whom are 70 and 80 years old and who have lived there for more than 30 years — it is "home."



"... ugliness, as well as beauty, is in the eye of the beholder ... to most ... who have lived there more than 30 years it is home."

housing costing more than \$90 per month.

But the 230 units, standard and priced right, have a major flaw as far as Area II's single elderly men are concerned: they have no cooking facilities and many are too far away from the simple pleasures and distractions the men want.

The little hotplate on which he can warm a can of soup or make himself a cup of coffee is as important to an old man as a shiny automatic kitchen range is to a modern homemaker.

Although the 230 rooms are "standard," the electrical systems in most of them are not adequate, from a safety standpoint, for hotplates.

Said City Fire Marshal Jim Riopelle: "When we find a hotplate or an electric frying pan in a room which is not properly wired, we remove it. Often, a few days later, the old fellow has found another one. It's a dangerous situation and I'm afraid we're going to have a disaster one of these days. Building owners are liable, legally as well as morally, if they allow this to continue and a fire kills or injures their tenants."

Food Big Problem

The number of private, low-cost rooms in the city is almost irrelevant when applied to the wants and needs of Area II's residents. The displacee may be able to afford the rent but on

an income of less than \$50 or \$75 per month he simply cannot afford to eat in restaurants, however inexpensive the fare.

Most of the 81 individuals thus far displaced from Area II lived in the Jefferson and New Rose hotels. When word was passed that the hotels would be vacated and demolished, 22 of these men simply vanished.

Proud and independent, they packed their meager belongings in a box or bag and trudged off to another hotel or rooming house.

Moves Resented

"They went out one door and in another," said Chuck Taft, site manager for Area II. "If they found another room in Area II, we cannot consider them 'relocated' and we carry them on our caseload. They are still our responsibility."

PDC allows a minimum \$5 payment to individuals who move themselves — as most of these men can and do. So far, 34 have received financial aid and four have refused either the \$5 or any help in finding new quarters.

"It really boils down to a delicate social problem," Taft said. "It's difficult to convince an old man he should change his living patterns." A sociologist's argument that a move to better — and costlier quarters — "upgrades" the individual does not impress the individual who is happy where he is.

An old man does not want to break the comfortable (to him) patterns of living which have sustained his simple needs. If he enjoys a game of checkers or reminiscing with cronies in Lounsedale Square he does not want to move to a room near Multnomah Stadium.

He may live in Area II's hotels because he feels himself several cuts above Skid Road and he resents being shown quarters there, although the quarters may be better than his.

What the old man really wants is to be left alone. Shiny new buildings mean very little to him if the price is his comfort and independence.

Of the 81 displacees, PDC has actively helped about 10 find new homes. One man moved into Northwest Tower, the Housing Authority of Portland's high-rise for the elderly. Most of the displacees are eligible for public housing. But few will accept it.

PDC could easily meet federal regulations by simply relocating these old men in "standard" quarters. But the term "standard" has to be applied to what makes a man happy — or at least satisfied — as well as the condition of the quarters.

That is why officials of PDC, HAP, and other public and private agencies concerned with the problem of relocation, are exploring an unusual possibility of solution.

NEXT: A New Kind of Answer

eye of the beholder. The district is unsightly and depressing. But to most of Area II's residents, some of whom are 70 and 80 years old and who have lived there for more than 30 years — it is "home."

Some hotel owners and managers have worked hard to make their accommodations as comfortable, safe and clean as possible — all the while remembering that costly rehabilitation would mean rents that the old men cannot afford.

One elderly tenant of such a hotel said: "I'm past 70. I'm not too well anymore. I like it here and I don't want to move."

"I won't live down on Skid Road with the bums, you know. I have a little room here and a radio and I can cook me up a meal on my hotplate if I want to."

"They got a television down in the lobby and newspapers to read and a pretty good little restaurant down the block. Maybe you don't think it's a nice place to live. Well, it's good enough for me."

Before the project could win state and federal approval PDC's planning had to include a method for "providing, unless already available, decent, safe and sanitary dwellings substantially equal in number to the number of substandard dwellings to be cleared from the area." Rents must be within reach of displacees.

Costs Unbeatable

Here the rub begins. It's a hard economic fact, and inescapable, that "standard" housing costs more than "substandard". Moreover, the substandard housing in Area II actually better served the needs of the old men than the "standard" housing available elsewhere in the city.

A displacee can move to substandard housing if he wants to. But if he takes advantage of relocation assistance, PDC is obliged to put him in standard housing.

PDC surveyed Portland's housing resources when Area II was in planning stages and found there were more than 5,000 one-bedroom units (or, in most cases, sleeping rooms) on the market.

To narrow the resources and apply them to the particular problem here, PDC surveyed 39 hotels and rooming houses in the downtown fringe area. Of more than 2,100 units, 60 per cent were rated as "standard." Of these, 230 were available at prices displacees could afford — between \$30 and \$35 per month.

Income Miniscule

Of 392 individuals living in Area II, 16 had incomes of about \$40 per month, 280 had incomes of less than \$100 and 110 less than \$150.

Based on this, PDC estimated 240 individuals would need housing costing less than \$40 per month, 114 less than \$50 per month and 16 at less than \$60 per month.

Only four individuals could afford

Object To Nude Pl

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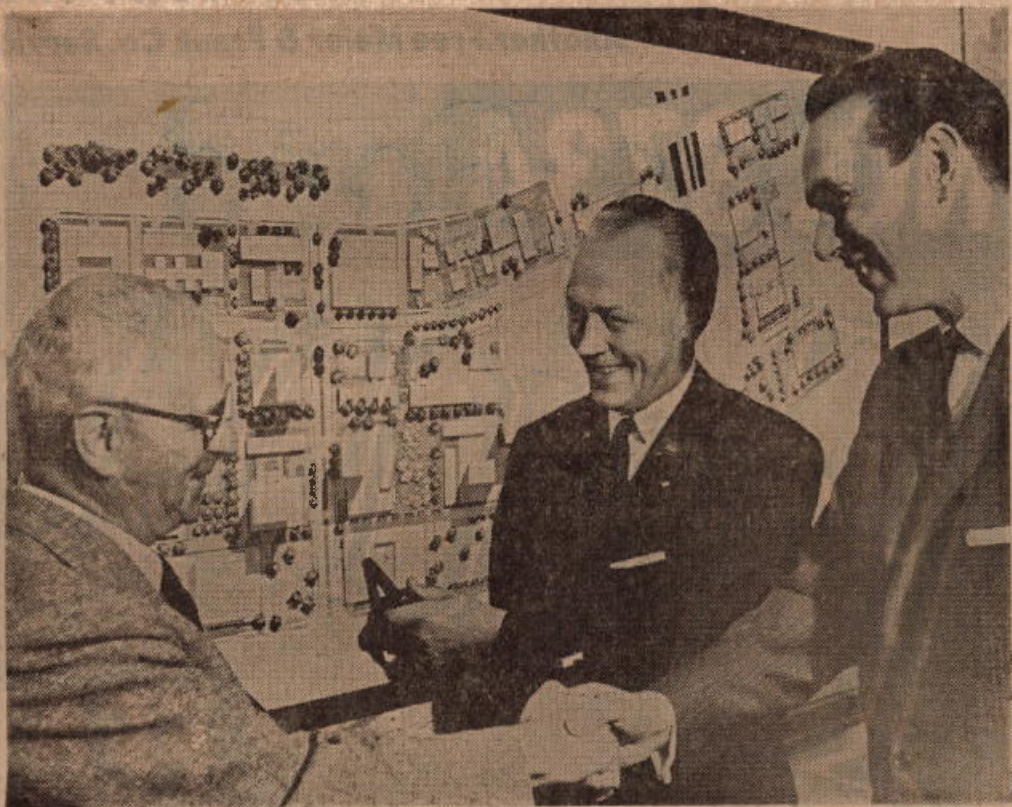
All gossip and date emphasize all this great fantasy are groups of men over neither attending reading nor significance graph, and am some quack ripping in public, words excluding them from the land State, done for private or in an attempt to subvert who should die in Vietnam tending to things.

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MAYOR TERRY D. Schrunk points with his pipe to the S.W. 4th Ave. and Harrison St. location of the projected Pacific Northwest Bell Telephone building in the urban renewal area. From left are Ira Keller,

chairman of Portland Development Commission; Mayor Schrunk and T. E. Bolger, general manager for telephone company. This is first new building for renewal area. Story on page 1.

Phone Firm Tells Project

Picture On Page 23

Construction of a \$3 million multi-purpose office building in the South Auditorium urban renewal site by Pacific Northwest Bell Telephone Co. will begin next spring, according to T. E. Bolger, vice president and general manager.

At a joint press conference of the Portland Development Commission and telephone company officials in Mayor Terry D. Schrunk's office, the plan was termed the first "key development" in the urban renewal site.

The building will consolidate in a single location, Bolger said, certain operations that are scattered in leased buildings. It is expected that 500 employees will work at this location. The company expects to occupy the building in 1963.

Further Expense Seen

The initial investment of \$3 million is for the cost of the building only, Bolger said. Equipment and further expansion of the three story building will add substantially to the company's investment. Stanton, Boles, Maguire and Church, Portland architectural firm, has been employed to design the structure.

The building will occupy a plot 567 feet by 231 feet. The building itself will be approximately 200 feet by 200 feet with about 120,000 square feet of floor space. Off-street parking will be provided for 230 vehicles and the building will be so designed that adequate parking will be available when it is expanded to six stories, Bolger said.

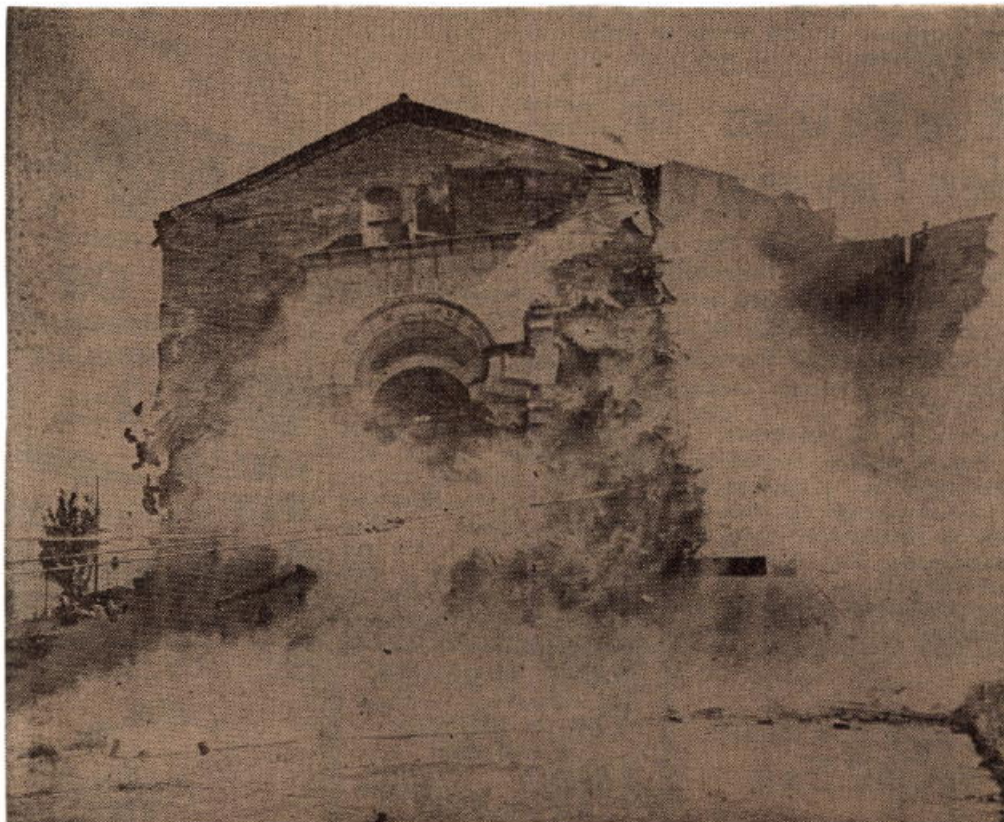
Price Not Determined

Ira Keller, chairman of the Development Commission, said the land for the site will be sold to the telephone company at a price "in excess of three quarters of a million dollars." The exact price has not yet been determined, he said.

The new telephone building will be erected at the southeast corner of SW Harrison St. and SW 4th Ave.



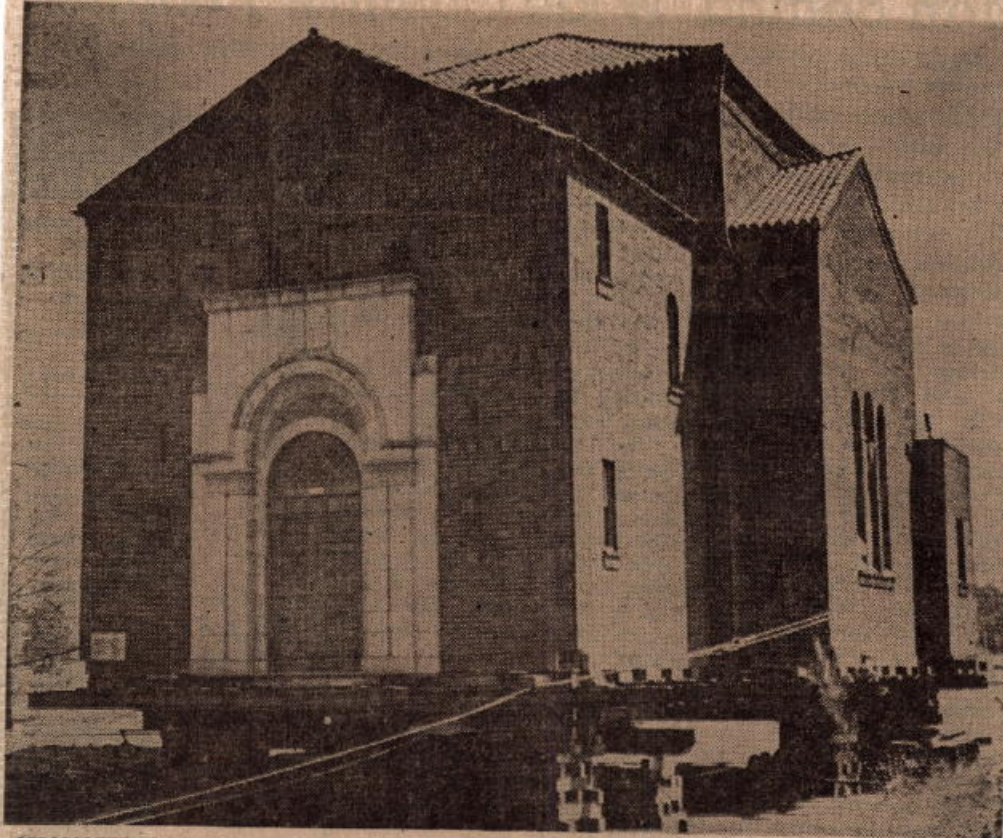
SETTLING DUST shows altar and arc on far wall as rest of building, stripped of its brick veneer lies in grey heap. (Staff Photos by Dave Falconer)



FLYING BRICKS and rising dust marked the demise of the temple. Congregation hopes to salvage lights, some chairs and the cornerstone to be used in a new temple.

THE OREGONIAN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1962

Synagogue Collapses;



AHAVATH ACHIM synagogue was torn down Thursday after the congregation gave up on efforts to move the 31-year-old

building to another site. Building was one of last to be wrecked at the Urban Renewal project in Southwest Portland.

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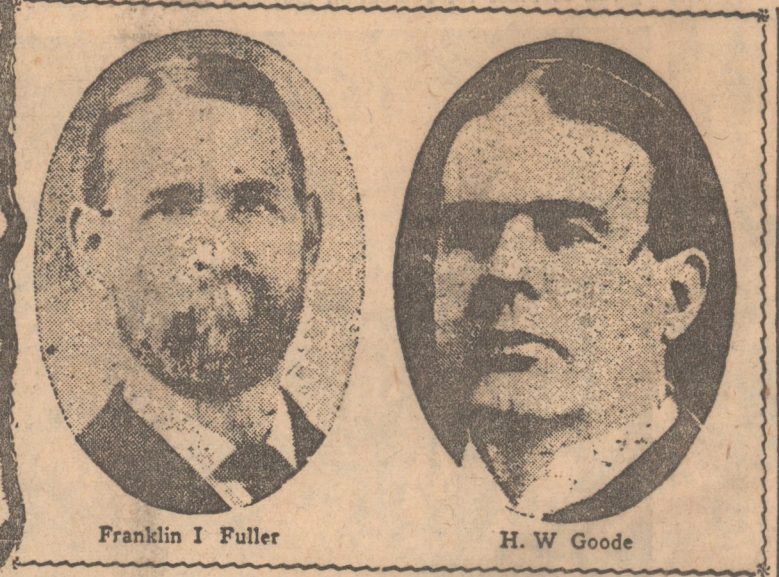
In keeping with the spirit of Portland's first "Old Fashioned Bargain Days," The Journal has reproduced this page from the July 19, 1906 Journal for the enjoyment of its readers. On the reverse side of this page will be found a unique selection of early day pictures which will undoubtedly stir the memories of many Journal readers. The regular today's front page of your Thursday, July 19, 1956 Journal will be found inside, right hand page, carrying the latest in local, national and world-wide news events of the past few hours.

Check the pages
of today's
OREGON JOURNAL
for . . .

Presented to you by Portland
Retail Establishments
during Portland's First
OLD FASHIONED BARGAIN DAYS
July 19, 20 and 21

REFUSES TO INTERCEDE FOR MEN

Y OFFICIALS SAY AT UNION IS WAVERING



Franklin I. Fuller
H. W. Goode

FULLER VETOES ARBITRATION

Burton Writes Letter to Manager Suggesting It and Note Is Returned With Statement That There Was No Answer

The last move on the part of the streetcar men's union looking toward an amicable adjustment with the streetcar company was taken at noon today. International Organizer W. G. Burton sent to Manager Fuller by special messenger a letter making a proposition to submit the whole controversy to an impartial arbitration board. A few minutes later the letter came back with the message from Mr. Fuller that there would be no answer.

Immediately a call for a meeting of all the carmen was issued, the meeting to be held at midnight tonight, that none need be absent. Organizer Burton predicts a strike.

The letter calling for arbitration was as follows: "Portland, Or., July 19, 1906.—Mr. F. I. Fuller, General Manager, Portland Railway Power & Light Company, Portland, Oregon.—Dear Sir, in behalf of Local 181, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, and in accordance with our laws, I submit to you the following proposition:

"That the entire subject matter of agreement submitted to you by the union be left to arbitration composed of three persons, one to be chosen by the union, one by the company and one by a neutral authority."

(Continued on Page Ten.)

GOODE WITH FULLER; NO CONFERENCE

President Flatly Refuses to Ask Manager to Give Hearing to Committee

All hope that the union might have entertained for the interposition of Henry W. Goode, president of the Portland Railway, Light & Power company, in the controversy between the men and the company was dispelled today when President Goode flatly refused to accede to the request of the executive board of the Federated Trades Council to meet with a committee from the union. President Goode also emphatically stated that he not only upheld Manager Fuller in his present course, but that the manager's actions were only made after a conference with him.

When the members of the executive board, composed of T. M. Leabo, W. H. Fitzgerald, J. Ledwidge and Charles Schultz, visited President Goode this morning the official received them courteously, but absolutely refused to accede to their demands. Seeing that their visit with Mr. Goode gained them nothing, the board called upon Mayor Harry Lane and asked him to use his office as mayor to bring about a conference between the company and the union. Mayor Lane readily agreed to their request and later called upon President Goode.

Mayor Can't Help. The latter informed the mayor that the executive board had been at his office and that he had refused their demands. President Goode said that he had made his explanations and that he had nothing further to say. This settled all the talk between the mayor and Mr. Goode and also clinched the fact that the union would not receive recognition of any kind from President Goode.

Will Not Recognize Union. "In answer to your question as to whether there is any possibility of a conference being arranged between the representatives of the union and officials of the company for the purpose of discussing the situation I can only say that under no circumstances will the company recognize the union or deal with its employees through the union. The officials of the company will now, or at any other time, gladly receive a hearing for a long period of years been in charge of the properties now owned by the company. We have dealt directly with the men and up to the present time have had practically no misunderstanding or disagreement with them. When the men have had a complaint or request to present we have always received it courteously and endeavored to meet their views. We see no reason why the old conditions should not continue and we therefore absolutely decline to negotiate otherwise than directly with the men themselves.

Blames the New Men. "Our relations have always been so pleasant that we are forced to believe that the present difficulty has not been brought about by old employees of the company, but rather by the interference and agitation of a few comparatively new men, backed up by organized outside influence."

"I have explained by views at length so that you may fully understand my reasons for refusing to consent to a conference with representatives of the union."

Dreyfus in Geneva. (Journal Special Service.) Geneva, July 19.—Major Dreyfus arrived here to spend his two-month



General Stoessel, Sentenced to Death.

DEATH FOR HERO OF PORT ARTHUR FOR SURRENDER

Committee Investigating Siege of Citadel Recommend Death for Stoessel and the Gaileys for Twenty Years for General Feck Who Counseled Him.

(Journal Special Service.) St. Petersburg, July 19.—General Stoessel, the hero of Port Arthur, who for so many months defended the Russian citadel against the attacks of the Japanese, will be sentenced to death for surrendering the fortress. Stoessel's defense has been looked upon as the one bright spot for Russia in the disastrous conflict with the armies of the Mikado, but the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the surrender dispels even this heroic defense, finds that there was no necessity for the surrender and recommends that General Stoessel be sentenced to death and General Feck, a member of Stoessel's staff who urged the surrender, be condemned to 20 years' confinement in the galleys.

The report finds that the resistance could have been prolonged a considerable length of time and holds that it was the garrison's duty to hold out until the last man perished, in accordance with Russian army ideals, before striking colors. The Japanese maintained their besieging force of 100,000 men practically throughout the campaign. Their losses were placed at 60,000 men.

General Stoessel, defender of the fortress, had at the beginning 42,000 men. These were reduced to about 18,000 men.

The siege began February 8, 1904, with a naval attack. January 2, 1905, after a siege of 320 days, representatives of General Stoessel, the Russian, and General Nogi, the Japanese commander, arranged for terms of surrender.

The commission also recommended the dismissal of General Reuss and the reprimanding of Admiral Alexioff.

Town Is in Flames. (Journal Special Service.) Samara, July 19.—The town of Byzran, in the province of Simbirsk, is in flames and the inhabitants are fleeing to this city and Saratov.

Rochester, N. Y., July 19.—A submarine contrivance, which permits persons to walk under water, has been invented by R. P. Lawson of Genesee. He already has given two demonstrations of its power. Once he remained under water an hour, the other time 45 minutes.

Lawton's experiments were made at Silver Lake yesterday. Clad in a bathing suit he walked out, holding aloft a fibrolite, to which was attached a

TELLS HOW LAND FRAUD WAS WORKED

Harry W. Miller Relates in Federal Court How Suckers Were Swindled Out of Money

Bogus Agreement Made by Mythical Company by Which Land Was to Be Purchased From Claimants After Final Proof Was Made.

How a hundred eager citizens took the bait in a land swindle, committed perjury and found in the end they were out from \$35 to \$70 was told this morning at the trial of Charles Nickell, Martin G. Hoge, Frank E. Kincart and Harry W. Miller, accused of conspiracy to suborn perjury.

It was Miller, acting as a government witness, who gave the details of the fraud. Following his testimony of yesterday, when he told of a bogus agreement by which a mythical company was to buy out claimants after final proof was made, he said that he met Charles Nickell, then United States commissioner at Medford, right after the "first bunch of suckers" came from Placer, Oregon, to locate on timber claims. He told Nickell that he represented a company that was inducing people to file on claims by agreeing to purchase their rights, and Nickell asked him how many he expected to get. Miller answered, "About a hundred," and Nickell said, "Oh, no, you won't get that many. That scheme has been worked here twice before." Miller explained that Nickell would get \$10 for each notice of location that he published in his newspaper. Miller wanted of the \$10 for himself but Nickell cut him down to \$2.50.

The "first bunch." "The 'first bunch' from Placer, as Miller called them, included Dr. Henry O. Williams and his wife, Allen C. Irwin and his wife, Lafayette Lane and Noah W. Lebo. Prior to their coming Dr. Williams went to Miller, saying he had been appointed a committee of one to investigate the scheme. His people were satisfied with the Kincarts and a man being a prominent citizen and a man who will keep his word I'll give you the name of the chief man." The name he gave was J. D. Wilson of Minneapolis. Dr. Williams said that was all right, but he would telephone to Dr. Clive Major at Placer and the whole crowd would come up.

"Who was this J. D. Wilson?" asked Special Assistant Attorney-General Heney. "I don't know," replied the witness. "That was the first name that came into my head."

"I went on to tell how the party from Placer came to Medford, took two rigs, drove out toward Jacksonville, spent a day in the country, but did not get nearer than three miles of the claims which they were to take up.

Didn't See the Land. "What kind of land was it?" the witness was asked. "I didn't see it," answered Miller. "Kincart told me the timber was no good, but it was the best sucker proposition I have known of since."

The investors didn't care about going to the land, but thought it would

(Continued on Page Two.)

MITCHELL AS RUNNING MATE FOR W. J. BRYAN

Movement on Foot to Nominate President of United Mineworkers.

(Journal Special Service.) Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 19.—Announcement is made today of a plan to nominate John Mitchell, president of the United Mineworkers' union, as vice-president on the Democratic ticket as running mate for Bryan. The plan has met with universal approval by labor leaders, who have determined that the time is ripe for labor to assert itself in politics to secure its rights.

It is thought that the nomination of John Mitchell, the most successful labor leader the country ever produced and one of the great men of America, will rally to Bryan's standard organized labor throughout the United States and render his election a certainty. Bryan's main strength lies with the laboring classes, with whom he is most popular, and with a number of

FIVE OFFICIALS OF NEW YORK HERALD IN PRISON'S SHADOW

(Journal Special Service.) New York, July 19.—Five officials of the New York Herald Publishing company were summoned to appear before United States Commissioner Shields to answer the complaint of Walter S. Mayer, chief of the postoffice inspection department, for violation of section 3893 of the revised statutes of the United States in using the mails for dissemination of "certain obscene, indecent, lascivious and indecent matters in print." The matter mentioned in the complaint consists of eight so-called

The officials cited to appear before Commissioner Shields are: T. H. Hamilton, editor-in-chief; P. W. Schaefer, general manager; John T. Burke, night editor; George D. Miner, Sunday editor; and Manley M. Gilliam, advertising manager.

The section under which the complaint was brought is the same under which Joseph Dunlop, editor and proprietor of the Chicago Dispatch, was tried and sentenced in 1904 to serve two years in the penitentiary and pay a fine of \$2,000. Dunlop appealed to the United States supreme court, which

declined to accept his two-month

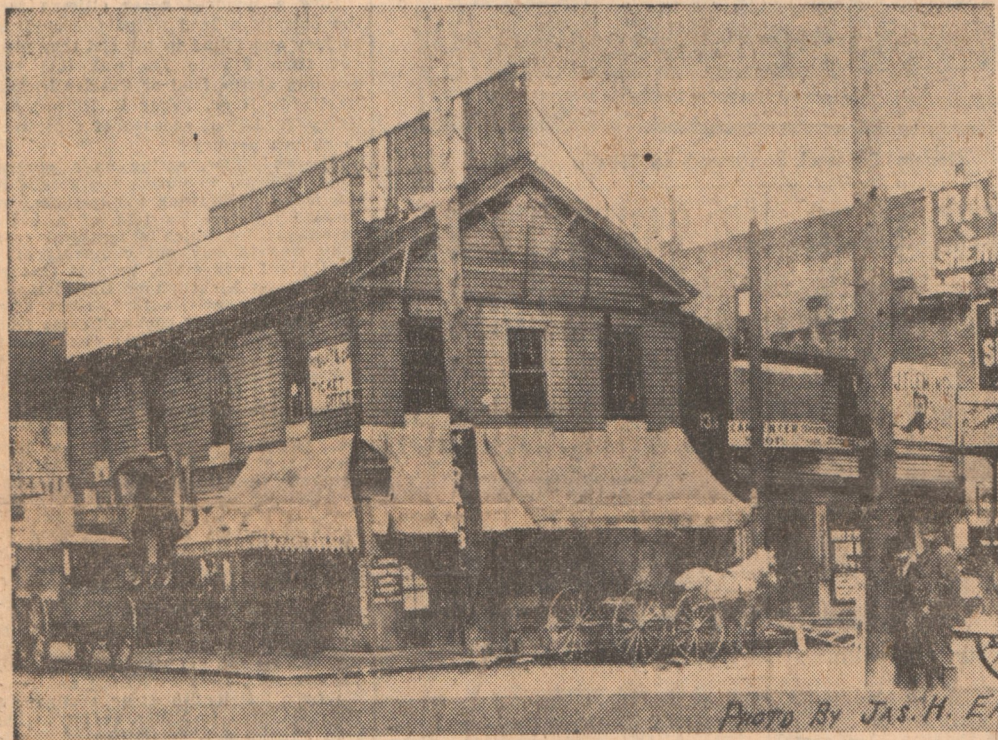
Portland and Its People Encountered Along Memory's Lane in City's 1890s, Early 1900 Era



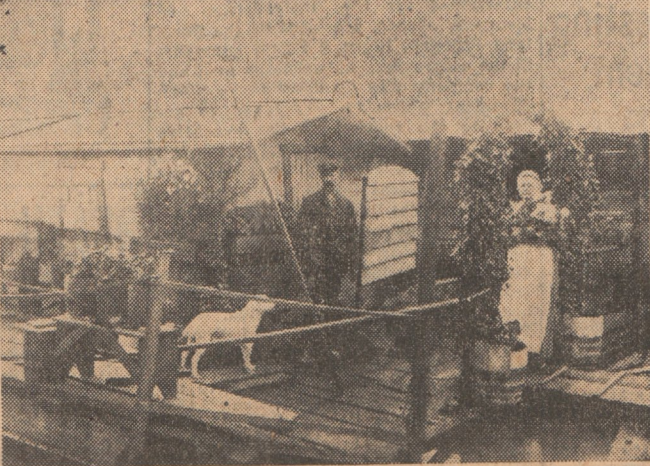
PERKINS HOTEL with gilded calf in recess of cupola dominated scene along SW 5th avenue north of Alder street when this picture was taken In mid-1890s. Perkins building and M. Seller & Company (extreme left) still stand. Yeon building now occupies foreground quarter block.



ALONG THREE-MILE stretch of Ecola beach fashionably dressed Portlanders strolled when area was owned by Lewis, Flanders and Mills families. Beautiful coast site was given to state for recreation purposes later by Flanders and Glisan families.



NORTHEAST corner of SW 1st avenue and Washington street looked like this in 1898 when photographed by James H. Eaton. Note wagon, buggy along curbs outside real estate, cut-rate ticket office. In Civil War Mrs. H. J. Twombly operated restaurant here.



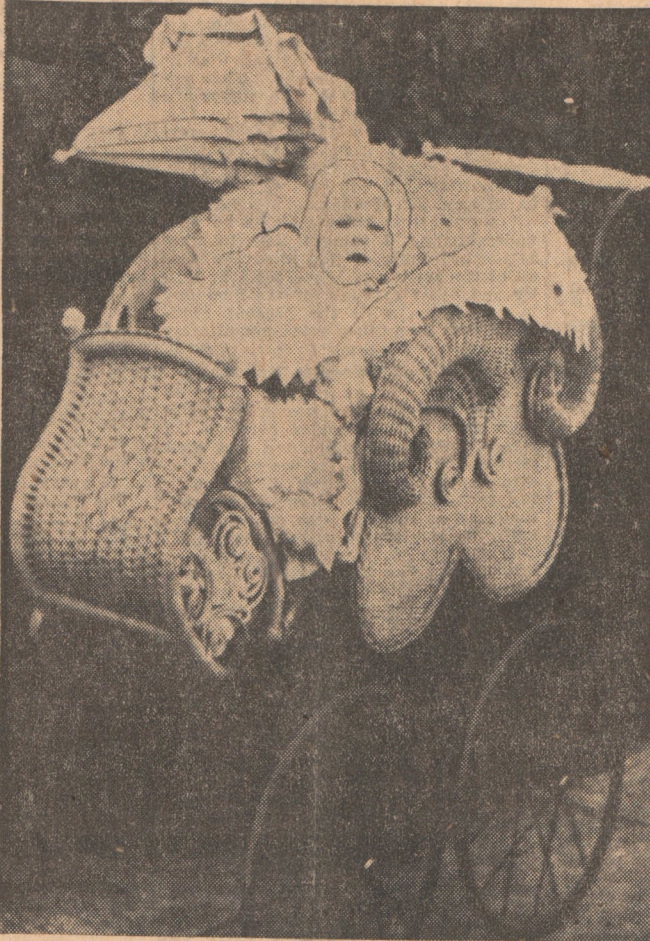
HOUSEBOATS on Willamette river at Portland were choice homesites in early 1900s as now for some people. Woman holds flowers gathered from her boxes, garden.



GILBERT AND SULLIVAN operetta "Pirates of Penzance" rehearsal scene many years ago.



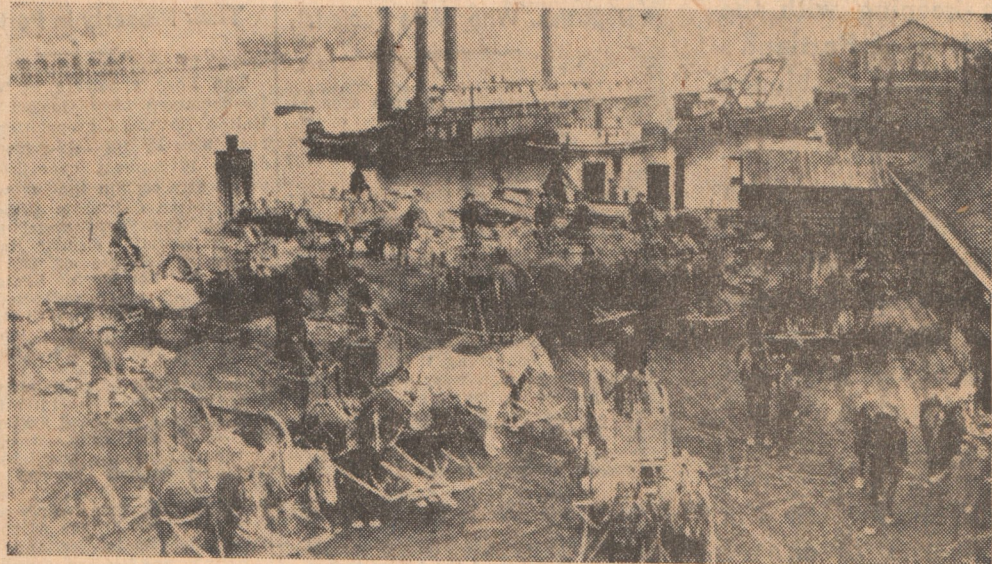
1907 BEACH PARTY from Portland arrives in surrey without fringe on top. Driver wears veil covering hat, customary outing fashion shortly after turn of century.



THAT'S WHITE FUR robe holding Mary Hamblett in fancy carriage with ruffled parasol back in 1907.



PICNICKING WAS POPULAR in gay 90s as it is with Portlanders today, especially in such site as this clearing among giant ferns, shaded by moss-hung giant fir, spruce trees.

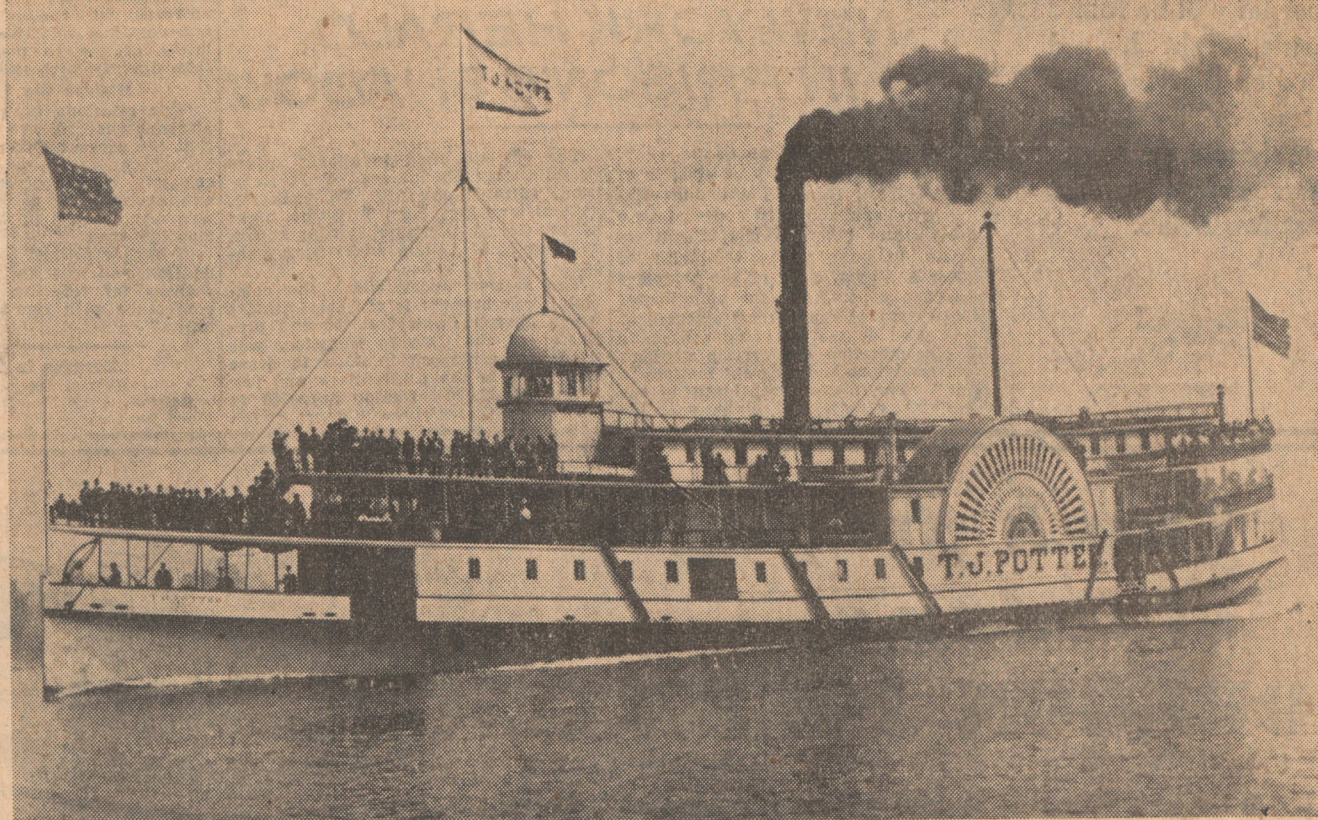


BUSY DOCK SCENE along city waterfront, Lewis and Clark exposition year, 1905.

Reproduction of photographs on this page is through courtesy of Oregon Historical society, Mrs. Herbert S. Nichols and Mary Hamblett.



CHINESE FUNERALS carrying out ancient rituals frequently added to international flavor, color of growing Portland in early part of century as in this 1905 scene of mourners parading along downtown street.



MEMORIES FOR MANY are held in this picture of famous Columbia river sidewheeler, the T. J. Potter, shown in its heyday with excursionists aboard, headed downstream. Good roads hastened end of river traffic era.

Joint Use of City, County Jails Offers Obvious Money-Saving Opportunity

Continued From Page One

school district, could become one of the most important savings devices — one used successfully by the state of Oregon in recent years and by various city and county consolidations throughout the country.

The way has been paved for such a program in a limited degree by rural school districts and water districts of Multnomah county which have pooled purchases of such things as school busses and water pipe and thus saved money.

THE big three, among local governmental agencies, buys about \$15,000,000 worth of supplies and equipment annually on contracts and in the open market—each independent of the other. The city bureau of purchases and stores spends about \$7,500,000, the county purchasing agent about \$4,000,000 and school district business manager-purchasing agent about \$3,500,000 a year.

All city items over \$600 must go to formal bids. The county has a \$1500 ceiling without bids. The school district has a \$2000 legal limitation, but by agreement requires board approval of all items over \$500. Other purchases, below these limits, are by informal bids or negotiations.

Beyond the obvious opportunities of mass purchasing, it is difficult to evaluate possible savings, but a saving on administration and purchase prices of only 1 per cent on the total volume would be \$150,000. It could run five times that amount, or \$750,000 if actual consolidated purchasing were adopted generally by the 109 taxing agencies of the county.

THERE ARE literally dozens of additional opportunities for savings and increased efficiency by functional consolidation and joint use of various services and facilities.

These further examples prove the point:

1. City and county civil defense, now costing the city around \$75,000 and the county \$35,000 a year, a total of \$110,000. The city's \$600,000 control center was financed by a special levy in 1952.

The city employs 18 full-time people on civil defense and disaster relief program under Director Jack Lowe. The county has only two full-time people under direction of Capt. Merl Tillman, Sheriff Lambert being the co-ordinator. Mayor Schunk, in co-operation with the county commission, has asked for a survey report to determine possible savings and increased efficiency angles and to suggest ways of eliminating current conflicts.

2. CITY and county civil service commissions on which the county spends \$23,500 a year, the city \$58,300. If one administrator were eliminated, the saving would be around \$7000 a year.

3. City and county machine accounting departments. The city has 14 employees, 38 pieces of IBM equipment, plus calculators and adding machines. It pays \$29,250 a year for machine rental and maintenance, would have to pay around \$150,000 new or \$88,000 on a depreciated basis if it acquires the machines as now contemplated.

The county employs 9 in its machine accounting department, uses Remington-Rand equipment, which it is buying on a 6-year contract. It spends around \$60,000 a year for personnel and maintenance.

If (as some estimate) there is 20 per cent "standing time" on this city and county equipment, the savings from consolidated, joint use operation would reach \$26,000 a year.

NO ONE has made an accurate estimate of the possible savings on functional consolidation or joint use of city and county shops, garages and heavy equipment, city and county radio communications systems, city and county street, road and bridge departments and equipment, and microfilming, photostating and blueprinting operations, but the possibilities are intriguing.

A good hard look by technically competent appraisers certainly would be justified.

Metropolitan Area Approach Needed

No study of local governmental problems is complete without reference to the possibilities of and need for metropolitan area government.

The legislative interim committee on local government (first in the nation to tackle the metropolitan area problem on a state-wide basis) made an intensive study of fringe area headaches in the Portland, Salem, Eugene, Roseburg, Medford, Klamath Falls, Prineville and central Lincoln county areas for guidance of the 1957 legislators. It also made special studies of annexation policy, county government and state-local relationships.

Taking cognizance of the glaring deficiencies of local government in unincorporated fringe areas afflicted with high taxes and poor services, the committee came to the conclusion that a basic adjustment in city-county government is essential to care for burgeoning suburban areas.

AS PARTIAL solutions, at least, the committee then recommended a seven-point enabling legislation program:

1. Tax differential for newly annexed areas, varying with services provided, for a 10-year period.

2. Authority for county service districts administered by county courts or commissions to provide water, sewer, fire, parks and recreation program, street and sidewalk improvements and street lighting.

3. Home rule for counties, permitting them to adopt charters similar to those employed by cities.

4. County bonding authority, other than for roads and bridges.

5. Mandatory planning and zoning for counties of 15,000 or more, and closer co-ordination of city and county planning.

6. Mandatory reporting of the formation, operation and financing of special service districts.

7. Extension of municipal authority over mass transit facilities from 3 to 15 miles.

THE COMMITTEE also is recommending co-ordinated area planning through urban area councils, additional state loan funds for buying municipal and district bonds, arbitration of annexation and incorporation disputes, and further study of metropolitan government for Portland and the larger urban areas of the state for providing area-wide administration and financing of services which smaller city and county units cannot provide.

A step in this direction already has been taken by Multnomah, Clackamas and Washington counties which are co-operating in engineering studies for a \$60,000,000 metropolitan area sewer system to provide better urban and suburban service. In connection with City Commissioner Nate Boody's outline of a \$45,000,000 expansion program for Portland's domestic water system, there is renewed talk of a metropolitan water district.

Best example of an operating metropolitan system of government is found at Toronto, Canada. There, with provincial enabling legislation, the Toronto metropolitan area, the central city with a

population of 676,000 and 12 suburban municipalities, have operated as a unit since 1953 along federated lines.

ROSS HARKNESS of the Toronto Star says the plan is frankly an expedient, but a successful one, the benefits being felt principally in the dormitory suburbs. But "Metro," as the governmental agency is called, has saved some suburbs from bankruptcy, brought better planning for the whole area, improved public services and the schools, produced a more equitable tax structure and broken down jealousies that once existed between various municipalities.

It hasn't reduced taxes, but it has spread the cost of local government over a whole rapidly growing area, providing schools, sewage disposal plants, water systems and paved streets which otherwise would not have been provided.

The municipality of Metropolitan Toronto is directed by a council of 24, consisting of the mayors of the 12 suburbs plus the mayor and 11 members of the Toronto council. An executive committee of four and a chairman are elected by the metropolitan council.

METRO HAS completed unification of all area police forces and administration of justice. It assumes all capital costs of education, including outstanding debt, but administration is left to local school boards. It assumes responsibility for 54 major arterials and started construction of freeways. It has assured every residential district adequate mass transportation, even if subsidies are necessary. It finances capital requirements throughout the area, being able to borrow at a lower rate than individual municipalities. It has built new trunk sewers and disposal plants, thus eliminating the septic tank menace. It has enlarged the water works, selling water wholesale to municipalities cheaper than they got it before. It has established a uniform assessment system and is now unifying all fire departments in the area.

The Toronto "expedient" has worked so well, despite some local council complaints that smaller cities have too little to do, that the Toronto central labor council is advocating elimination of all local councils and immediate and complete amalgamation of all 13 municipalities. It calls local councils "a fourth level of government" which decreases efficiency and increases cost.

IN ANY event, next year's elections are expected to overhaul the system and give Metro more power.

"The people seem to want more metropolitan government, not less," the Toronto newsman says.

Metropolitan Miami and 25 other municipalities in Dade county, Florida, have taken a long step toward becoming the first U. S. regional city.

A constitutional amendment giving Dade county home rule powers was passed by a 2-to-1 majority last November. Since then the metropolitan Miami charter board has settled on a council-manager form of government for the area. And Dade county voters are expected to approve this unique charter at the May 20 election, according to Luther Voltz, city editor of the Miami Herald.

The Miami plan for leaping the apparently hopeless tangle of geographic and political boundary lines—after three attempts at outright consolidation of city and county failed in 1945, 1947 and 1953—was instituted by the Miami city council which created a Metropolitan Miami municipal board of 21 members.

ITS JOB was to study local governments in Dade county, determine what consolidation, merger, federation or reorganization would do, then devise a plan of government and draft necessary legislation.

This board was given a \$50,000 appropriation which was used to pay the University of Miami department of government for a fact-finding survey. The public administration service was engaged to translate the survey into recommendations for a metropolitan government.

The new agency will provide a council-manager type of government, assess and collect all taxes, govern metropolitan planning and land use, do major traffic engineering, develop and maintain arterial highways and major off-street parking facilities. It will provide police protection in unincorporated areas. All school districts of Dade county have been consolidated since 1945.

Thus Miami and Dade county soon may have a federated metropolitan government functioning in area-wide fields and with the authority and competence to deal with metropolitan issues. Cities may vote themselves out of existence or retain their identities.

Streamlining Claimed Essential

The further you go in any serious study of local government, the clearer it be-

comes that something must be done about streamlining and simplifying the multitudinous, confusing and essentially wasteful structure—before it falls of its own weight, or before taxpayers rebel against mounting costs and inadequate services.

Anyone who tries to understand, justify or explain the 109 taxing and assessment districts of Multnomah county, for example, becomes so frustrated after weaving through the maze of overlapping, conflicting, Balkanized units of government that he instinctively seeks some drastically new approach—be it city or county manager, actual consolidation of city and county government, or functional consolidation of duplicative services.

At the same time one is impressed by the necessity of doing something timely and effective about the frightening fringe area problems which affect the health, public safety and comfort of hundreds of thousands of people who have spilled out into unincorporated areas around Portland and other Oregon cities and become the forgotten children of local government.

FOR THEM, a metropolitan or regional government may be indicated, either superseding, embracing or based upon existing agencies which either cannot or will not perform the services suburbanites deserve and demand. Examples of this approach are found at Toronto and Miami.

On the face of it, simultaneous remedies should be sought for these municipal diseases—the one improving existing tools of government, the other supplying new ones.

The rewards—solidly based upon the experiences of a score of major cities and a hundred smaller ones and a technically competent and complete study of local government agencies—should be ample, in actual savings of taxpayers' funds and more importantly in more modern and efficient government services.

THE JOURNAL'S study of current and relevant material, actual interviews with some 35 local authorities, and attempted analysis of local budgets now approaching the \$100,000,000 mark annually, indicate that four steps could and should be taken immediately at the local and state levels to provide better and cheaper local government:

1. Functional consolidation or joint use of such duplicative city and county departments and services as planning, health, jails, civil service, civil defense, parks, purchasing, warehouses and shops. With this should go outright elimination of such obsolete functions as county surveyor, constable and justice of the peace. Actual consolidations of school and service districts should be undertaken as economy and better service are indicated. (See accompanying table for examples of possible savings.)

2. A new survey-report on the possibilities of actual city-county consolidation and city and county manager forms of local government.

3. A separate study of the possibilities of actual consolidation of the Port of Portland, a state agency, and the commission of public docks, a Portland city agency.

4. A simultaneous fact-finding study of federated, metropolitan or regional government.

AT THE same time, widespread public support should be given enabling legislation now before the Oregon legislature to strengthen local government by authorizing real home rule for Oregon counties, providing better financing methods and more orderly annexation procedures.

The City club of Portland might undertake one or more of these studies.

Better still, a citizen's committee, comparable to the one functioning at Flint, Mich., and the one which set up the Miami metropolitan government structure, should be organized, with the bureau of municipal research or a political science department of a local college, or both, doing technical staff work (Miami spent \$50,000 on its metropolitan study, and the Portland League of Women Voters, now studying metropolitan government problems, may come up with some such plan soon.)

As an additional starting point, Multnomah county and the city of Portland would be wise to start acquisition of a site for a new city-county building. This would bring scattered departments together, save rental of outside space and make functional consolidation and joint use of facilities easy.

EXISTING state law already gives broad authority to cities, counties and districts for joint performance of functions. It says:

"Municipalities, districts or commissions situated in any county or counties may, whenever it is deemed for their best interests, enter into written agreements (two years at a time with unlimited renewals) with such county or counties or with each other for the joint per-

formance of any and all similar administrative functions and activities of their local governments through consolidated agencies, or by means of institutions, buildings, swimming pools or other recreational facilities and equipment jointly constructed, owned, leased or operated."

Under this section of the law several successful functional consolidation agreements already have been worked out by Portland and Multnomah county.

The city and county jointly operate the TB control center and the mosquito control and foreclosed land sales programs. The city sells water to outlying water districts and has fire department contracts with 10 rural fire control and water districts.

THE LAW also is being employed by Multnomah, Clackamas and Washington counties which are working together on a projected \$60,000,000 metropolitan sewer system. And the city has mutual aid contracts with civil defense organizations in other cities and counties.

Existing law also permits municipal corporations to co-operate with municipalities in other states and the federal government. (Clark county, Washington, for example, which is part of the standard Portland metropolitan area) to the extent of providing jointly for administrative offices.

Existing Oregon law also permits annexations beyond county lines and establishment of county-manager governments.

If actual city-county consolidation were undertaken, however, involving changes in boundaries and county offices set out in or required by state law, constitutional and legislative amendments would be required. (Washington already has a constitutional amendment permitting city-county consolidations. California has county home rule amendments. Oregon has neither.)

THERE ARE pitfalls to be avoided, of course, in any city-county consolidation program undertaken here. The Philadelphia story provides the warning.

There, according to John C. Calpin, Philadelphia Bulletin newsman, the central city and 29 boroughs and townships have operated on a city-county basis for years, especially since the 1951 reform wave.

But power-hungry politicians, operating in what for years was a "patronage heaven," have so hampered the reform-consolidation movement that Calpin says:

"Philadelphia's efforts at city-county consolidation can be a warning to and a blueprint for other communities

to follow. The warning is: Get the method of supervision of integration set out in only one legislative body, and make it crystal clear. The blueprint would be the manner in which such integration has taken place in Philadelphia, or as much as the politicians have allowed to take place.

"CONSOLIDATION has worked in Philadelphia, if the distinction is made on the amount of consolidation which has occurred. But much work is still to be done, six years after the voters approved it."

If we read this analysis right—and Calpin documents it with details—Philadelphia needs more, not less, consolidation, actual and functional, and more centralized authority.

An even stronger case can be made for Portland and Multnomah county where city-county district assessment and tax collections, city-county library service, city-county TB association TB control, city-county land sales and city-county mosquito control have been tried and proved both satisfactory and economical.

And current studies ordered by Mayor Terry Schunk, with county commission concurrence, of the possibilities of consolidated city-county health, civil defense and harbor patrol operations, plus agreement on joint use of Rocky Butte jail are encouraging signs of further progress in this field.

WHAT ABOUT actual savings in the additional functional consolidations suggested in this study for Portland and Multnomah county?

The limited number of examples cited indicates that from \$652,300 to \$1,199,700 could be saved almost immediately. Extend such a program by outright consolidation to other departments such as city council-county commission, engineering, auditing, communications, treasurers and legal counseling and to the schools and service districts and you're talking about \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000.

Mayor Tim Sullivan of Butte, Mont. (population 55,000) was quoted in the Montana Standard the other day to the effect that Butte and Silver Bow county could save \$450,000 a year by modernizing and consolidating city-county government.

This prompted P. L. Crooks, Portland businessman, to write The Journal: "If Butte and Silver Bow county can save approximately \$500,000 a year by city-county merger, why shouldn't Portland and Multnomah county save \$5,000,000?"

Why not, indeed?

10 A Oregon Journal SUNDAY, FEB. 24, 1957

Consolidation



"Gentle Enough Even for Babies' Tender Skin"

Medium Size **Ivory Soap**

Regular 9¢ Each

2 Bars 9¢

Limit 4 Bars Per Family

Gentle Ivory soap, so gentle you can use it on the babies in your family. The soap more doctors advise than all other brands put together for baby's tender skin. America's favorite bath soap. It floats.

Drug-Variety Sections



Keep Dainty and Fresh All Day with **Wrisley Veri-Soft**

Deodorant Talcum

Excellent for babies and adults alike . . . it helps prevent body odor before it starts. Easy to use in handy shaker top can.

Reg. 50¢ **19¢** Plus Tax

Limit 2 Per Customer



Silk-Tex Golden Castile Shampoo

For Softer, Easier-to-Manage Hair

16-oz. Bottle **39¢** Regular 69¢

Instant lathering . . . cleans hair and scalp thoroughly. Leaves hair wonderfully easy to manage every time.

Save 25¢ . . . Clear Glass

Batter Bowl

Regular 35¢

10¢ Each

Limit 1 Per Customer



A handy bowl for your kitchen . . . fits most electric mixers and holds 3 1/2 pints. The pouring lip is shaped to dispense thick or thin liquids.

Variety—Drug Sections



Pam Non-Smear Nail Polish Remover

6-oz. Bottle **9¢** Plus Tax

Reg. 25¢

Removes polish instantly and efficiently without smearing — no stains or smudges.



Seal Coat Nail Polish Sealer

3/8-Ounce Bottle

Reg. 15¢ **5¢** Plus Tax

Protects enamel and prolongs the life of the manicure.



Certified Vitamin B-12 Complex

For Tired People

Bottle of 100 Tablets **\$5.95**

Vitamin B12 has been described as the most anti-anemic substance known. It builds good rich blood.

Seams 18x21" Treated Dust Cloth

Reg. 29¢ **19¢**

Polishes as it dusts . . . Saves time and adds beauty to finishes.

Arvin All Metal Adjustable Ironing Table

Adjustable to 11 Different Heights

Reg. \$9.95 **\$5.95**



Amazing speed and operation for you. Adjusts so that you can stand or sit while ironing. Perforated top carries moisture down from fabric and pad. Comes with yellow top and turquoise legs, rubber-tipped.

Ironing Table Pad and Cover Set, \$1.00

Fits all standard tables

Pam Liquid Bubble Bath

1 1/2-oz. **9¢** Plus Tax

Reg. 19¢

Appleblossom Carnation Pine

Pam Hand Cream for Softer Hands

4-oz. **39¢** Plus Tax

Reg. 69¢

Contains Silicone . . . to keep your hands white and lovely through all kinds of weather.



Fresh Candies From Our Candy Kitchen

Rum Nut Creams

15¢ Box

6 for 89¢

Huge Victorian style butter creams, really made with butter — delicately rum flavored and chock full of walnut meats.

Mounds Miniatures 29¢ pkg. 2 for 55¢ 4 for \$1.00

Party size . . . coconut center dipped in rich dark chocolate. "Indescribably delicious." A perfect treat anytime . . . favorite lunch box treat, too.

Almond Joy Miniatures 39¢ pkg. 3 for \$1.00

Cocoanut center in rich milk chocolate. Each piece topped with an almond.

All Candy Sections



6-Gallon Galvanized Garbage Can

A \$1.95 Value **\$1.00**

Ideal back-porch or apartment size. Has tight fitting cover, making it safe and easy to carry with its wire bale handle. Rust resistant galvanized steel.

High Quality Full 10" Size Magnetic Scissors

Reg. 98¢ **59¢**



Full 10" size, tempered forged steel blades gives an extremely sharp cutting action.

Magnetized to keep pins from scattering when sewing.

Pam Baby Oil

Cleans Babies, Skin

12-oz. Bottle **29¢**

Reg. 69¢

Soothing for baby, lubricates, keeps tender skin soft and smooth. Pam comes in a convenient grip bottle to prevent dropping. Leaves no after odor.

Amor'e Rose Hair Oil

4-Ounce Bottle

Reg. 25¢ **9¢** Plus Tax

Keeps your hair neatly in place all day. Helps eliminate dandruff, itchy scalp.

Get Fast Relief from Headache with Anacin

Don't fight a headache . . . get fast relief with a combination of medicinally-proved active ingredients.

Box of 12	23¢	Box of 30	49¢
Bof. of 50	69¢	Bof. of 100	98¢

Quickly Relieve Digestive Distress With Certified Antacid Tablets

Affords temporary relief from pains of gastric ulcers, when taken before meals. May be swallowed whole with water—easy to take.

Bottle of 60 **89¢**

Carry Photos of Your Family and Friends

2-in. by 3-in. Pal Traders

Wallet Photos

from any snapshot, photo or negative

Your favorite picture made into a handsome 2" by 3" photograph on double weight satin finish portrait paper.

12 for \$1.00

All Photo-Variety Sections



Deep Cut Prices on Copper Clad Stainless Steel Revere Ware

8-Inch Covered Skillet

Regular \$7.50 **\$4.49**

Save \$3.01



1-Qt Covered Sauce Pan Reg. \$4.95 **\$3.69**

1 1/2-Qt. Covered Sauce Pan Reg. \$5.95 **\$4.69**

2-Qt. Covered Sauce Pan Reg. \$7.25 **\$5.29**

10-Inch Covered Skillet Reg. \$9.95 **\$7.49**

This is it . . . the most wanted, most used, most needed kitchen utensils all shining and ready to glamorize your kitchen . . . at the prices you have hoped for.

Protect Lovely Hands With Pam Silicone Hand Lotion

For Year-Round Use

Reg. \$1.29 **69¢** No Fed. Tax

Pint Bottle

Save 60¢

Revlon Silicare Hand Lotion

\$1.25 No Fed. Tax

Jergens Lotion

Large Bottle **\$1.00** Plus Tax

The new hand lotion containing Silicone which acts as an invisible glove of protection for your skin. It blends into your skin to guard against strong cleaning agents, harsh soaps, food acids and stains.

All Drug-Variety Sections Open Daily 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., Including Sundays

Drug-Variety Sections



Trade-In Special . . . Save \$5.00

Reg. \$14.50 **Ronson Table Lighter**

With \$9.50 Trade-In plus tax

Crown or Queen Anne Styles

Your old American-made table lighter or automatic Ronson pocket lighter, regardless of condition. Worth \$5.00 on the new Ronson Table Lighter.

Try a Carton Today! **Reg. 21¢ Marlboro Cigarettes**

Carton **\$1.95**

10 packs

19¢ Reg. Philip Morris \$1.69 Ctn. 20¢ King. Size Philip Morris \$1.79 Ctn.

Always fresh stocks at Fred Meyer. Keep an extra carton on hand.

Tobacco-Variety Sections




No Twisting, No Turning Nothing to Take Apart

Ender One-Piece Speed Razor

With 5 Ender Blades

Regular 49¢ **19¢** Limit 1

Save 30¢

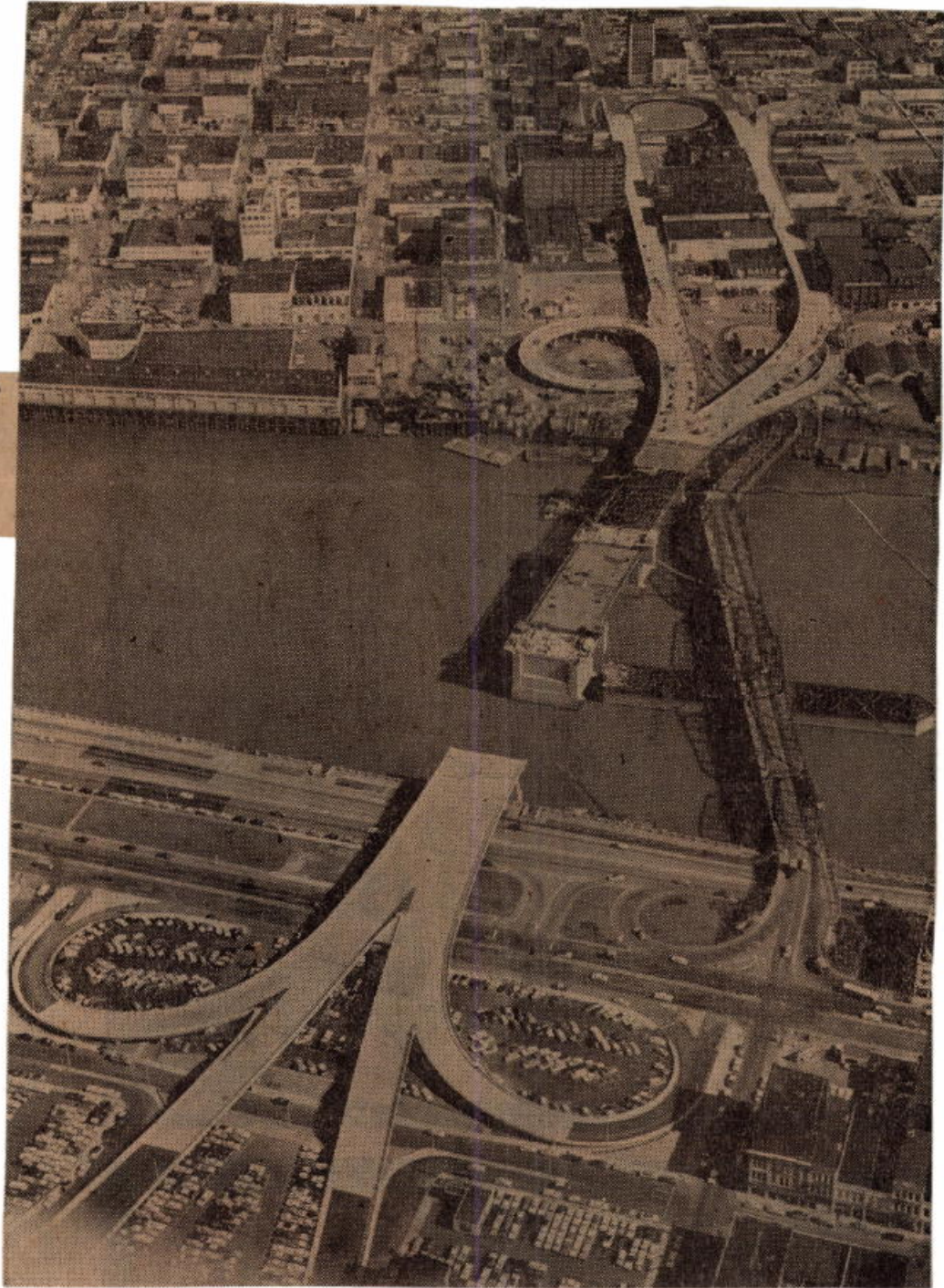
Now . . . save 30c on the only one-piece razor. Easiest, quickest razor to use . . . no moving parts—no twisting, no turning, nothing to take apart. Fastest, simplest to clean. Complete with 5 Ender blades.



Blades Merely Slip In and Out For Easy Blade Changing

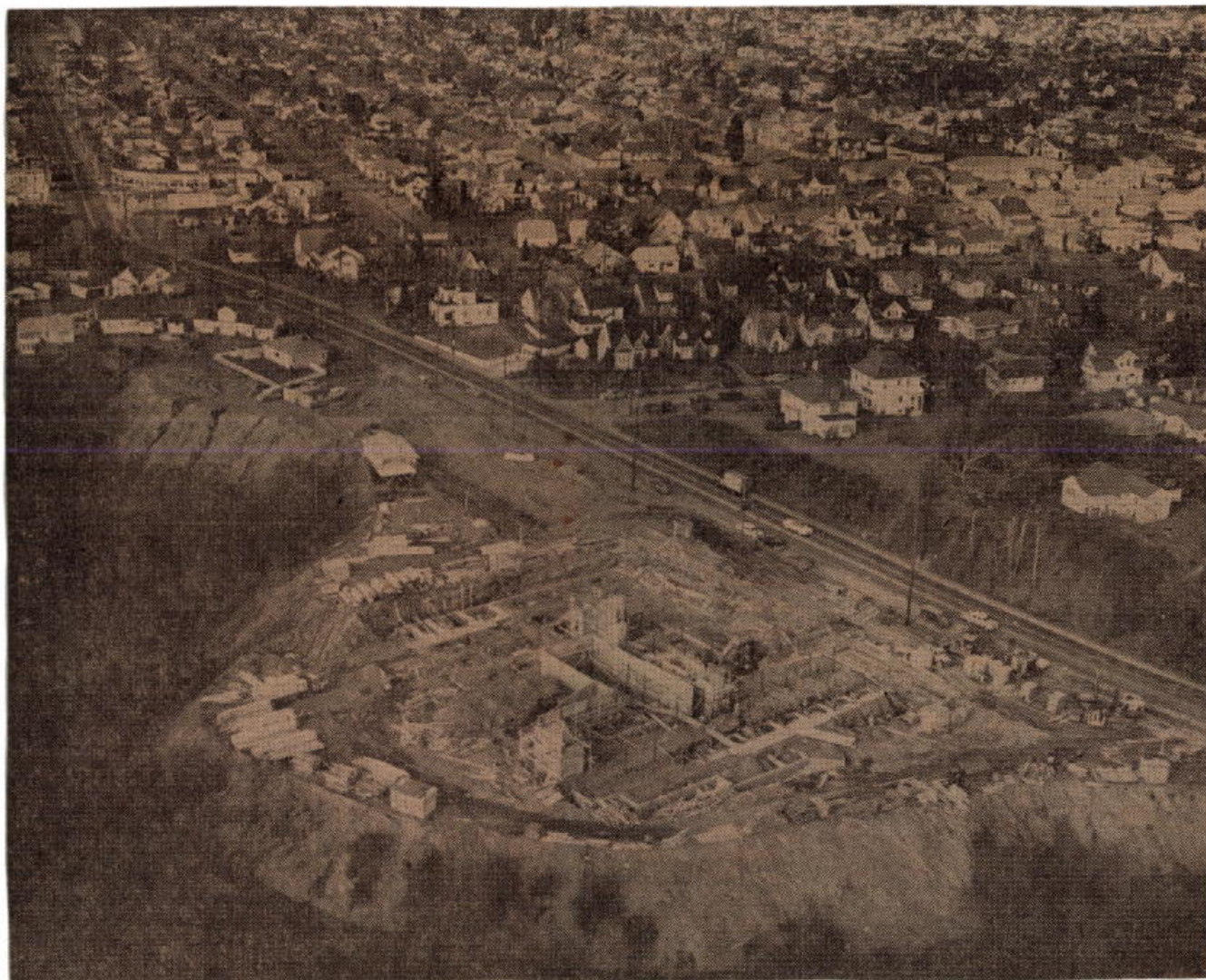
We Reserve the Right to Limit Quantities . . . No Mail or Phone Orders, Please

New Morrison Street bridge begins to dominate waterfront as May 1 opening approaches. Final span is ready to float into place in structure.



Authority given to start design 10/7/1954, estimated cost \$8,420,000.00 - actual cost nearly \$12,000,000.00.

Started: 1955
Completed: 1958



Oregonian aerial photo shows rapid progress on \$3,000,000 Kaiser Foundation Hospital at N. Greeley Ave. overlooking Swan Island. Started in January, the 157-bed unit is to be completed in 15 months.

Construction started February, 1958.

City Land Holdings Extensive

A Baldock Freeway running from Portland to San Diego, Calif., would take up about the same amount of land as all of that now owned by the City of Portland.

A compilation made for The Journal by the city's Bureau of Property Control shows that Portland-owned real property, both inside and outside the city limits, ~~total~~ approximately 13,957 acres. That is nearly 22 square miles.

IT INCLUDES parks, golf courses, the Bull Run reserve, sites of city buildings and many other parcels. This is fee property only, and does not include the many miles of city streets, according to Thomas D. Farrell, property control director.

Total cost of this real estate is estimated at \$8,215,471. This is cost at which it was acquired—not necessarily the value.

The greatest portion of city-owned land is, of course, inside the city limits. It amounts to nearly 8,103 acres, including the approximately 3,800 acres of Forest Park.

In Multnomah County outside the city limits, Portland owns 2,657 acres. In Washington County, the city owns the 164-acre Proess Downs Golf Course site, and in Clackamas County the city owns 3,033 acres, including the 21-acre site of the Tryon Creek sewage treatment plant at Lake Oswego.

IMPROVEMENTS on the city-owned property cost \$17,422,008, with nearly all of it inside the city limits.

Cost of the city's sewage disposal system is listed at \$19,600,774, and cost of the water transmission and distribution system is on the books at \$62,322,658.

Total cost of the city's land, improvements, sewage system and water system is \$107,560,912. No figures are available on actual cash or market value of all the city's real property, but it probably would be three or four times that amount.

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