coal. We had some difficulty in coaling in the open off Santiago. The Commodore replied that he had been asked on several occasions if he would like to go

to Guantanamo, where he could coal quickly and give the officers and men a rest. He said that his answer was in

each case that he preferred to remain on the station until the Spanish ships came out." Referring to the battle of July 3, the witness said that he had been in charge

witness said that he had been in charge of the powder division, and that it also

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A Burning Question

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ALL PRAISE SCHLEY

Men From Brooklyn on Bearing of Their Commander.

EIGHT WITNESSES WERE HEARD

Five of Them Were Ensigns on Schley's Ship-Testimony of a Surgeon-The Admiral on "Active Duty."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The presenta-tion of Admiral Schley's side of the con-troversy was continued before the court of inquiry today, eight witnesses being examined. Of these five were Ensigns, and the entire eight had-served on board the Brooklyn with Admiral (then Comnodore) Schley.

The first of the day's witnesses was Lieutenant Charles Webster, who had begun his testimony yesterday. He was followed by Lieutenant-Commander T. T. Griffin, who had charge of the powder division of the Brooklyn during the fight off Sentiago, and he was succeed by Ensigns C. A. Aþele, John Halligan, Jr., Ulysses S. Macy, James A. Hand and Ralph N. Marble. The last witness of the day was Medical Director Paul Fitzsimmons, who was chief surgeon of the

who was their surgeon of the flying squadron.

While Ensign Halligan was on the stand Mr. Raynor sought to bring out information as to the American ships in sight at the beginning of the battle of July 3, but Judge-Advocate Lemiy objected on the ground that the question was intended to show the absence of the New York, and the question was with-drawn. Ensign Marble stated that he had heard Captain Sigsbee tell Commodore Schley when he came aboard the Brooklyn May 26 that the Spaniards were not at Santlago.

not at Santiago.

There has been some inquiry as to Admiral Schley's standing in the Navy since he was placed on the retired list because of age, but it appears that all questions on this point have been settled by the department having assigned the Admiral to "active duty" at the court of inquiry while it is in progress. This action was taken to prevent any question as to the effect the Admiral's retirement would have on the action of the court.

The questions which had been formulated for presentation previous to McCaulated for presentation previous to McCau-ley's taking the stand related principally to the movements of Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New York, July 3, the day of the battle of Santiago, and especially o the signals of that day, directing the fleet to disregard the flagship's move-ments. It is still the intention to pre-

sent other questions involving Admiral Sampson's relation to the inquiry before the close of the case. It seems probable that the presentation will be deferred until a time shortly before the beginning of Admiral Schiey's testimony. Correction of Testimony. The first of yesterday's witnesses called for the correction of testimony was Com. mander Mason, and after him came in mander Mason, and after him came in succession Lieutenant-Commander Sears, Lieutenant McCauley and Lieutenant Webster. Quite a number of additional questions were addressed to Lieutenant Webster by Mr. Hama. Replying the witness said that he had seen signal ts at night on the shore while lyin off Santiage. In connection with the question of the distance off shore at San-

tiago, Mr. Hanna asked: While the vessels were on blockade at Santiago from May 29 to the 31st, in-clusive, were you able during the night to distinguish points on shore readily when you were on watch?" The witness replied in the negative.

"Could you make out Agulderes and Cabanas?"

"I was not familiar with the coast at that time, and would not have known those points under any circumstances, but it was so dark I think I could not have seen them."

"What was the background?" "The high hills back of Santiago did give us good points later when we were familiar with them. We could see them

ulte readily."
"Could you discover the shore line at night?" "Not the line of breakers, if there were

"Could you see the vessels on the inner

picket line at night?"
"Not without the aid of searchlights." On redirect examination Mr. Raynor

asked Lieutenant Webster concerning the bearing of the lows and Texas on the orning of July 3, at the beginning of the battle. The witness said they were abaft the starboard beam of the Brooklyn, the Texas being to the right of the Iowa. The Brooklyn was headed, he said, north or north-northwest.

In reply to another question by Mr. Raynor, he stated that after the surrender of the Colon July 3, he had gone to the forecastle to look for other ships. He had only seen the Oregon and Texas. The smoke of other vessels was visible, but not the vessels themselves.

First New Witness.

When Lieutenant Webster was excused, Lieutenant-Commander Griffin was called, He gave details of the Cienfuegos campaign, saying that the distance of the blockading line there varied from three to seven miles, being farther out at night. Speaking of the voyage from Cientue-gos to Santiago, the witness said the wenther was "heavy," and that there was a "short, choppy sea," which impeded the fleet by delaying the smaller vessels, espe-cially the Eagle. dally the Eagle,
Asked by Mr. Raynor concerning a con-

versation between Commodore Schley and the commander of the Eagle, the witness

took place, although I cannot give the exact words. The Commodore hailed the commanding officer of the Eagle, and told him in substance that he could not delay the squadron any longer on his acto Jamaica for coal. The commanding officer of the Eagle seemed very desirous of remaining with the squadron, and expressed sincere regrets at being obliged to part company with the flying squad-

What kind of weather was the Eagle "What kind of weather was the Eagle making on May 26?".

"As I expressed it heavy weather, a short, choppy sea, and the Eagle and Vixen were both pitching considerably."

"Did you hear the commanding officer

of the Eagle talk to the Commodore about coal on that occasion?" "I do not remember that he asked as regards coaling at sea. It would not have been possible; at least it would not have

At Santlago the witness said that the blockading line was a mile or two closer in at night than during the day, and May 29 the fleet stood out three or four miles. There cwere picket-boats inside the line; but he did not see them.

"Did you ever have any conversations with Commodore Schley July 3, relating to

the Brooklyn going to Guantanamo for THE COAST'S FUTURE coal?" "In substance, I mentioned the fact that other ships of the squadron were in the habit of going to Guantanamo for coal. We had some difficulty in coaling

Tacoma Man's Address at the Bankers' Convention.

ECKELS MAKES SUGGESTIONS

was his duty to look after the lower decks. Consequently he had not seen a great deal of the fight. He said that he had seen the Vizcaya going ashore, and that looking abaft the Brooklyn's beam along the coast he had seen two other He Would Like to See the Abelishment of the Subtreasury and Legal Tenders of the Government Spanish ships on fire, with the Colon some distance ahead on the starboard side, Retired - The New Officers.

and firing occasionally. Then he went into the forecastle, where Commodore Schley, Captain Cook and Commander Mason were standing, remaining there until the Colon surrendered. The Oregon was then following very close to the MILWAUKEE, Oct. 17.-The closing day's session of the American Bankers' Association Convention was devoted to a "Were any cheering or encouraging continuation of the discussion of practical messages sent among the men that you banking questions. P. C. Kauffman, of

States, and the results are seriously fel in our higher mercantile circles.
"It is not enough to say that our foreign

Oregonian.

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN BANKERS' AS OCIATION



MYRON T. HERRICK, OF CLEVELAND, O.

know of, by whom and what were they?" Tacoma, Wash., spoke on the "Financial and Commercial Future of the Pacific trips to the gun deck and who reported Coast." He said: what was happening. I conveyed this information to the men of my di- ject the slightest investigation, that in the vision in the different rooms."

"One message which seemed to cheer the men below very much was that there were

three Spanish ships on our starboard beam, all firing at us." "You do not know who sent these messages, who gave them, do you?"
"I took it for granted."

Judge-Advocate Lemly here interrupted the witness by stating that it did not appear that Commodore Schley sent these messages, which brought a statement from Mr. Raynor that he would prove, when Admiral Schley went on the stand. that the Admiral sent these messages of

encouragement to the men. Commander Griffin said that when the Colon gave up the conflict, the Oregon was close on the Brooklyn's starboard quarter and that the Texas and Vixen were within sight astern.

"Can you speak of the conduct, bear-ing and manner of Commodore Schley during the engagement in which you saw

"He impressed me as being remarkably cool, considering what had just occurred. He was perfectly natural in manner and

Position of the Oregon. On cross-examination Captain Lemly questioned the witness closely concernof the Eagle for coal and the blockade of Clentuegos. Reading from the Brooklyn's log, he said that at the time of the Eagle's departure the sea was recorded as moderate. He also, at Captain Lemly's request, again detailed the position of the Oregon when the Colon rendered, saying the vessel was 600 to 800 yards on the starboard of the Brook-lyn. The two vessels were headed by

practically parallel lines. Mr. Hanna asked: "Did you hear Com-modore Schley say anything about coal-

ing difficulties?"
"I do not remember. I know he was always extremely anxious to coal whenever there was an opportunity. I do not remember any particular conversation. The conversation about going to Guantanamo impressed me particularly, be-cause afterwards I thought it was a wise decision.

Mr. Hanna asked the witness whether Mr. Hanna asked the wintess wighter the fiying aquadron had "proceeded with dispatch" on the voyage from Clentuegos to Santiago, and the witness replied: "Yes, as a unit, until we made the turn to the westward on May 28. The slowest ship fixed the speed, and that was six or seven knots an hour." "Then in your answer you except the retrograde?"

The court asked: "Was it the roughness of the sea that made it difficult for the Yale to take the Merrimac in tow or that caused the hawsers to part?" "I am not sure."
By the Court—What difficulty did the

Brooklyn have in coaling off Santiago rior to June 1?
"I do not think there was any difficulty

(Concluded on Second Page.)

"It is admitted by all who give the sub-

struggle for commercial supremacy the "Were any of these messages of suffi-cient importance that you would like to sources, the fertility of her soil and the vast extent of her territory, is destined to take a pre-eminent place.

"The 20th century opens for the United

States with its industrial machinery ad-justed to the production of wealth on a scale of unprecedented magnitude. The nations of Europe and the world at large are constantly becoming more and more dependent upon us not only for raw materials, but also for manufactured products; and it may be confidently asserted that because of our central position between the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, be cause of our excellent transportation fa-cilities, our varied and inexhaustible resources and the steadily increasing de-pendence of the world upon us for the necessities and even many of the luxuries of life, the United States is destined to be the greatest commercial power of the commercial age—the 20th century. Our great transcontinental railroads are fully awake to the situation, and are enlarging their facilities to handle the great commerce of the future in the construction of immense warehouses and docks and the establishment of great steamship lines, operated in close connection and under their direct supervision.

Meys to Future Trade.

"To obtain this pre-eminence, the United States must enter this field of commercial activity through her Pacific Coast. With Hawaii, the key to the commerce of the Pacific, and the Philippines, the gateway to the Orient, both in our hands, fate or a kind Providence has given us two most important and valuable aids for the attainment of this glorious goal. The question of the wisdom of the policy of expan-sion has been settled forever. It is no longer even a debatable one. Our flag has been raised in the Philippines, and, thank God, it is there to stay.

"It takes no prophet to state that if the people of the United States will but awaken to a full realization of the grandeur of their destiny and the greatness of their opportunities, they will settle down to a development of the commerce of the Orient that will ere many years re-estab lish our merchant marine, cover the Pa-cific with our white-winged birds of commence, establish on the Pacific Coast commercial emporiums that will rival any in the world, and pour into our treasuries the riches of Golconda.

"It geems to me that the most import-ant step that should be taken by Congress, to enable the United States to attain all the advantages arising out of a constantly expanding commerce, is to enact the necessary legislation authorizing the establishment of international banks with headquarters in New York and branches in all the leading commercial cities of the globe.
"That there is room for abundant profit

is evidenced by the fact that fully 90 per cent of the total banking business be-tween the United States and the Orient and South American countries is done through London bankers, and the average commission on this is three-quarters of 1 per cent, which is made by these Londuring those dates."

Mr. Raynor—is not it a fact that the derrick beams on the collier were too United States now does its business in our new possessions in the Orient through the great English institutions, the Hong Kong

and Shanghai banks and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. "The foreign banks of South America and the Orient do not encourage American trade, but, either from patriotic mo tives or for other reasons, favor European nations to the disadvantage of the United

export trade is increasing regardless of poor banking facilities. It is a more exact statement of existing conditions to say that the full measure of their growth is greatly retarded by reason thereof. In order to compete most advantageously in the world's market, the United States must be prepared to give the same facilities. must be prepared to give the same facili-ties to encourage trade by the same liberal system of international exchanges that other countries offer, otherwise our trade will be hampered to just that

extent. "If then, the people of the United States have the wisdom to selze the golden op-portunity that is now presented to them by legislation favorable to our banking necessities, and to the development of our merchant marine, long ere the 20th cen-tury closes they will not only see the United States the unquestioned mistress of the Pacific, and the vast commerce that or the Facinc, and the vist commerce that will burden its bosom, but the celebrated 'Old Lady of Threadneedle Street' walk with equal step with her famous kinsman, 'Brother Jonathan of Wall Street,' conscious that the twain will control the finances and commerce of the world,"
Walter D. Coles, of St. Louis, spoke on
"The Federal Bankrupt Law," saying in

part: "The present bankrupt law unquestionably embodies many of the essential provisions necessary to a sound and efficient insolvency system. It would be far greater, however, to consider it as free from defects."

A bill reported favorably to Congress at the last session, he said, would, if en-acted, give relief against the present un-just provisions of the act concerning the surrender of partial payments, and would also throw additional safeguards around the granting of discharges. This bill would be pressed for consideration at the coming session of Congress.

Address by Eckles. James H. Eckels, ex-Controller of the Currency, spoke on "Assets Currency," He agreed with Secretary Gage that the financial system had not reached that point of development where the people of point of development where the people of the United States have a right to ex-pect that it should. "I would like to see legal tenders of the Government retired, as there is always a possibility of their reissue in a form that will be detrimental to the country," he said. He would like to see the abolishment of the Subtreasury of the country. It stands as a menace to the trade and commerce of the country the trade and commerce of the country because it locks up the money. The Sub-treasury should be conducted as is the business of a private individual or large corporation. He would restrict revenue where the credit of the country could be maintained. He believed in great banks and a branch system of banks.

At the conclusion of Mr. Eckels' speech, the list of officers as reported by the nominating committee was elected as fol-

President, Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland; vice-president, Caldwell Hardy, Norfolk, vice-president, Caldwell Hardy, Norfolk, Va.; chairman of the executive council, Frank G. Bigelow, Milwaukee; treasurer, George M. Reynolds, Chicago; new members executive council, Raiph van Vechten, Iowa; J. J. Sullivan, Ohio; John L., Hamilton, Illinois; James B. McCallister, Pennsylvania; Frank G. Bigelow, Wisconsin; E. F. Sweeney, Missouri; F. H. Fries, North Carolina; J. M. Donald, New York; P. C. Kauffman, Washington; W. G. Ma-P. C. Kauffman, Washington; W. G. Ma-

The new executive council will elect the secretary, probably James R. Branch.
President Trowbridge, on retiring, was
presented with a beautiful silver punch

J. S. Davis, of Georgia, introduced the following resolution, which was referred to the executive council:
"Whereas, the bankruptcy act has had

time to serve the purpose intended by Congress, to give relief to the honest, oppressed debtor, and "Whereas, its further operation will en-tail loss upon both the creditor and debtor class and the general public by reducing lines of credit, restricting business, thereby checking the wonderful development of the country promised through right condi-

tions; therefore, be it "Resolved, That this convention, through the executive council of the American Bankers' Association, memorialize Congress to repeal the bankruptcy

The following memorial on the death of President McKinley was presented by the committee appointed by President Trow-bridge, and was adopted by a rising vote:

"In memoriam: "We, the members of the American sankers' Association, are saddened by the death of our honored Chief Executive, William McKinley. His fame rests se-curely in the Nation that he loved and helped to save. We acknowledge to the fullest our obligation to his memory, and desire to put on record this simple testimony to his high character and pure life. Most deeply do we sympathize with Mrs. McKinley and his family, who have sustained so much greater loss, and may this in some small degree testify to love and respect for him and our sorrow

for his death. "P. C. KAUFFMAN,
"MYRON T. HERRICK,
"J. R. MULVANE,
"C. A. PUGSLEY,
"J. W. WHITING,

Colonel Powers moved a continuance of the committee on internal revenue tax

legislation. It was referred. The place for holding the next convention will be chosen by the executive coun oil at a meeting in New York next April. Miles C. Moore, responding for Washington under the call of states at the American bankers' convention today, spoke of Washington's matchless re-

sources. Continuing, he said: "When wise shipping laws are enacted and when American enterprise has had time to establish trade relations with the 800,000,000 people on the other side, a com merce will arise on the Pacific Ocean such as the world has never known.

INDIAN CONFERENCE.

Hawaii the Subject for Argument at Lake Mohonk.

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., Oct. 17.—At the morning session of the Indian conference, Rev. Dr. A. S. Twombley read a paper on Hawait, in which he sketched the history of the territory and reported upon its present status, Rev. Douglas P. Birnie argued that annexation, instead of ending the Hawaiian question, had merely opened it. The control of affairs in Hawaii, he said, is now in the hands of a small minority which is incompetent to wield the

power entrusted to it.
William D. Foulke, of Indiana, held that
the present is a good time to labor for the Indians, since the head of the Department of the Interior, the Commissioner of indian Affairs and the President of the United States could all be depended upon to promote general reform. He felt that the great obstacle in the way is the spolis

Steel Workers' Wages Reduced. BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The Reinisch Steel Works will reduce wages 10 per cent No-

FOR ORECON'S COOD

Columbia River Basin Board of Trade Formed.

H. W. CORBETT SENDS LETTER

Strong Argument in Favor of an Exposition to Celebrate Lewis and Clark Discoveries-His Views Indorsed,

"The Oregon and Columbia Rives Basin Board of Trade" was selected as the title of the commercial body organ-ized yesterday afternoon in Artisans" Hall. Great interest was manifested by delegates from interior towns, who took lively part in the discussion relative to organization. elected were: The permanent officers

President, Seneca Smith, of Portland. Vice-presidents, James W. Weich, of As-toria; R. Smith, of La Grande; E. V. Cac-ter, of Ashland; F. E. Beach, of Fortland, and A. E. Austin, of Woodburn. Directors, Frank R. Stokes, Astoria; B. F. Jones, Toledo; R. Smith, La Grande; Fred Dawson, Albeny; H. S. Sanford, Ashland, and J. A. Cunningham, Carlton, Yambill

Portland will be represented in the board of directors by E. H. Kilham, of the Manufacturers' Association: T. J. Fording, Portland Heights Improvement Club; W. L. Boise, East Portland Im-provement Association, and T. A. Wood, G. P. Lent, M. E. Thompson, S. Connell and C. W. Miller, of the Portland Board of Trade. Secretary Miller, of the local board, will act as secretary of the largest organization until the directors meet and

elect a permanent one.

The meeting was called to order by President Connell, who stated the object to be an enlarged organization for the more speedy development of the state and that portion of the Northwest tributary to Portland. "The present age is marked by the growth of organization," Mr. Connell said, "and the Portland Board of Trade has already proven the efficiency of organized effort in bringing the resources of the city and vicinity to notice, and thus furthering their deviop-opment. An enlarged Board of Trade, with active members in the state and in the Columbian Basin, will widen the scope of our usefulness. The climatic and other conditions of this wast section are so varied that no local board can bring the knowledge of them to the world at large. The Eastern men, who settled in Baker City, through repre-sentations from Portland, will find climatic conditions very different from those spoken of by the local board, west of the mountains, while a still greater departure from the Eastern Oregon cir-cular might be discovered by the homeseeker who settles in Southern Oregon. One description of these vast areas cannot be conceded to the other, but, by the enlarged effort now contemplated, we can represent our inducements to can represent our inducements to homeseekers in such a manner that the

facts in accord with our statements. "The State of Oregon is now enjoying a rapid growth and we are on the eve of even greater strides in development. The Exposition we propose to hold in 1906 will cause a great deal of improvement all over the Northwest and the enlarged organization, in my judgment, will be a great factor in stimulating this. I am glad to see the deep interest manifested today, and I am now ready to hear the pleasure of the meeting."

A committee was then appointed to pre-pare a constitution, and while this committee was deliberating the following let-ter from Hon, H. W. Corbett was read:

Letter From Hon. H. W. Corbett. To the Oregon State Board of Trude-Gen-lemen: I have read with some interest Mr. Frank Watson's and Mr. H. Wittenberg's ments in The Oregonian in reference to the Lewis and Clark Exposition in 1985. I presume Mr. Watson and Mr. Wittenberg desire to state that they are opposed to an

(Concluded on Eighth Page.)

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S NEWS.

York was objected to. Page 1.

the court of inquiry. Page 1.

Schley Inquiry. Eight witnesses were heard yesterday, all of whom were on the Brooklyn with Schley, estimony relating to the position of the New

chley has been assigned to "active duty" at

Foreign. trial of the Jacksons draws crowds in London. Page 2. Boer commando reached the Atlantic court.

Mutinous sailors on a British battle-ship threw gun sights overboard. Page 2. Domestic. The bankers' convention concluded its work at

Milwaukee. Page 1. Argument was concluded before the Supreme Court in the lottery case. Page 2. The Burlington Company was incorporated under Iowa laws. Page 3. The official report of President McKinley's physicians is made public. Page 3.

The Congregational council held its final ses-sion at Portland, Me. Page 3. Sport. ortland shut out Tacoms, making 3 runs, taces at La Grande continue to be the leading

feature of the district fair. Page 3. Travia broke all golf records in the Westbrook Pacific Coast.

Astoria has a proposition for the establish-ment of lumber and flouring mills there. piscopalian conference adjourned to meet in Boston in 1904. Page 5. evelopment of mines in the St. Hele

trict was never so great as now. Page 5. Wheat sales continue in the Palouss section at 40 cents per bushel. Page 4. of Oregon hops. Page 4.

fudge Nores, of Nome, files his answer in contempt-of-court case. Page 5. Commercial and Marine. New York stock market continues weak and

Slight improvement in the wheat markets tritish ship will load at Portland for South Africa. Page 5. freights. Page 5.

theme for rapid transit across the Atlantic, Portland and Vicinity.

tate Board of Trude organized. Page 1. Injunction against bloycle path on North Fifteenth street set aside. Page 8. Fire drill prevents a panic at Falling School,

Page 12. Senator Mitchell gives his views on public

dravelli brings a big cargo for Portland. Page 5. Page 5.

questions. Page 10.