Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XL.—NO. 12,407. PORTLAND, OREGON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Any Size Any Quantity Any Style

MACKINTOSHES, RUBBER AND OIL-CLOTHING

Rubber Boots and Shoes, Belting, Packing and Hose.
Largest and most complete assortment of all kinds of Rubber Goods.

Goodyear Rubber Company

R. H. PEASE, President.
F. M. SHEPARD, JR., Treasurer.
J. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.
73-75 FIRST ST. PORTLAND, OR.

BLUMAUER-FRANK DRUG CO.
WHOLESALE and IMPORTING DRUGGISTS, 144-146 FOURTH STREET

SOLE AGENTS BEAU BRUMMELL AND LA LITA CIGARS

Kodaks, Cameras and Photo Supplies at wholesale and retail. Distributors for all the leading proprietary preparations for Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

SUMMERS & PRAEL CO.
IMPORTERS
WHOLESALE AND RETAILERS IN
China, Crockery, Glassware
LAMP GOODS AND CUTLERY
Hotel, Restaurant and Bar Supplies a specialty.
111 THIRD STREET 267 WASHINGTON STREET

SHAW'S PURE MALT
The Condensed Strength and Nutriment of
BARLEY AND RYE
Blumauer & Hoch, 110 Fourth Street
Sole Distributers for Oregon

Established 1870 Incorporated 1898.
G. P. Rummelin & Sons
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE FURS
Alaska Sealskins Our Specialty
FUR ROBES FUR RUGS
Highest price paid for raw furs.
Oregon Tel. Main 491.
126 SECOND ST., near Washington
Our complete line of ladies' fur garments now ready for inspection.
Jackets, Etons, Capes, Victorias, Collarettes, Muffs, Fancy Neckwear, Alaska Indian Baskets.

HOTEL PERKINS
Fifth and Washington Streets . . . PORTLAND, OREGON
EUROPEAN PLAN
First-Class Check Restaurant Connected With Hotel.
Rooms—Single ..... 75c to $1.50 per day
Rooms—Double .....$1.00 to $2.00 per day
Rooms—Family .....$1.50 to $3.00 per day

J. F. DAVIES, Pres. C. T. BELCHER, Sec. and Treas.
St. Charles Hotel
CO. (INCORPORATED).
FRONT AND MORRISON STREETS
PORTLAND, OREGON
American and European Plan.
American plan.....$1.25, $1.50, $1.75
European plan..... 50c, 75c, $1.00

The Oregon Agricultural College

A public institution maintained by the United States and the State of Oregon. Tuition free and no charges for incidental expenses. Agriculture, mechanical engineering, electric engineering, household science, pharmacy, school of mines, two years of modern languages; two years of Latin allowed. New buildings, new machinery, military drill for men, physical culture for women, newly equipped gymnasium for all.

The Next Term Will Begin September 21, 1900

For catalogue address Thos. M. Gatch, President, or John D. Daly, Secretary Board of Regents, Corvallis, Oregon.

Entertaining as a Fine Art.

Entertaining is conceded to be a fine art. A woman can find nothing more helpful than a Pianola in entertaining her friends. With a Pianola's help, she can always provide delightfully fine music. Drop in and see the instrument. We sell also highest grade pianos—the Steinway and the A. B. Chase.

M. B. WELLS, Northwest Agent for the Aeolian Company
353, 355 Washington Street, opp. Cordray's, Portland, Or.
We are sole agents for the Pianola.
It is exhibited only at our warerooms.

New Baseball Association.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Representatives of six cities met here today and organized the National Association of Baseball Clubs. To bind the agreement each city's representative deposited $5000. The cities represented were Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago, Milwaukee, Boston and St. Louis. A committee was appointed to fill out the Eastern circuit with one more city and to secure one more Western city, as it is the intention to have a circuit of eight clubs.

Sovereign Lodge of Odd Fellows.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 17.—The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows met in this city today in annual convention. The convention was called to order by Grand Sire Pinkinton. The session was confined to the welcoming ceremonies.

The following appointments were announced today: Grand secretary, James R. Miller, Illinois; assistant grand messenger, James D. Craig, Maryland; custodian of secret work, A. Adonah, District of Columbia; assistant custodian of secret work, J. W. Beden, Iowa.

SAME OLD ARGUMENT

Bryan's Letter of Acceptance Given Out.

GROUND HE HAS COVERED BEFORE

Renews the Pledges He Made Four Years Ago—Minor Planks of the Democratic Platform.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 17.—The letter of the Hon. W. J. Bryan accepting the Democratic nomination for President was given out today, and is as follows:

Hon. James D. Richardson, Chairman, and others of the Notification Committee of the Democratic National Convention—Gentlemen: In accepting the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the Democratic party, I beg to assure you of my appreciation of the great honor conferred upon me by the delegates in convention assembled, and by the voters who gave instruction to the delegates.

I am sensible of the responsibilities which rest upon the chief magistrate of so great a Nation, and realize the far-reaching effect of the questions involved in the present contest.

In my letter of acceptance of 1896 I made the following pledge:

"So deeply am I impressed with the magnitude of the power vested by the Constitution in the chief Executive of the Nation, and with the enormous influence which he can wield for the benefit or injury of the people, that I wish to enter the office, if elected, free from any personal desire, except the desire to prove worthy of the confidence of my countrymen. Human judgment is fallible enough when unbiased by selfish considerations, and in order that I may not be tempted to use the patronage of the office to advance any personal ambition, I hereby announce, with all the emphasis which words can express, my fixed determination not, under any circumstances, to be a candidate for re-election in case this campaign results in my election."

Further reflection and observation constrain me to renew this pledge.

The platform adopted at Kansas City commands my cordial and unqualified approval. It courageously meets the issues now before the country, and states clearly and without ambiguity the party's position on every question considered. Adopted by a convention which assembled on the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, it breathes the spirit of candor, independence and patriotism which characterizes those who at Philadelphia in 1776 promulgated the creed of the Republic.

Having in my notification speech discussed somewhat at length the paramount issue—imperialism—and added some observations on militarism and the Boer War, it is sufficient at this time to review the remaining planks of the platform.

Trusts.

The platform very properly gives prominence to the trust question. The appalling growth of combinations in restraint of trade during the present Administration proves conclusively that the Republican party lacks either the desire or the ability to deal with the question effectively. If, as may be fairly assumed from the speeches and conduct of the Republican leaders, that party does not intend to take the people's side against these organizations, then the weak and qualified condemnation of trusts to be found in the Republican platform is designed to distract attention while industrial despotism is completing its work. A private monopoly has always been an outlaw. No defense can be made of an industrial system in which one or a few men can control for their own profit the output or price of any article of merchandise. Under such a system the consumer suffers extortion, the producer of raw material has but one purchaser, and must sell at the arbitrary price fixed; the laborer has but one employer, and is powerless to protest against injustice, either in wages or in conditions of labor; the small stockholder is at the mercy of the speculator, while the traveling salesman contributes his salary to the overgrown profits of the trust. Since but a small proportion of the people can share in the advantages secured by private monopoly, it follows that the remainder of the people are not only excluded from the benefits, but are the helpless victims of every monopoly organized. It is difficult to overestimate the immediate injustice that may be done, or to calculate the ultimate effect of this injustice upon the social and political welfare of the people. Our platform, after suggesting certain specific remedies, pledges the party to an unceasing warfare against private monopoly in Nation, state and city. I heartily approve of this promise; if elected, it shall be my earnest and constant endeavor to fulfill the promise in letter and spirit. I shall select an Attorney-General who will without fear or favor enforce existing laws; I shall recommend such additional legislation as may be necessary to dissolve every private monopoly which does business outside of the state of its origin, and if, contrary to my belief and hope, a Constitutional amendment is found to be necessary, I shall recommend such an amendment as will, without impairing any of the existing rights of the states, empower Congress to protect the people of all the states from injury at the hands of individuals or corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

The platform accurately describes the Dingley tariff law when it condemns it as a "trust-breeding measure, skillfully devised to give to the few favors which they do not deserve, and to place upon the many burdens which they should not bear." Under its operation trusts can plunder the people of the United States while they successfully compete in foreign markets with manufacturers of other countries. Even those who justify the general policy of protection will find it difficult to defend a tariff which enables a trust to exact an exorbitant toll from the citizen.

Corporations in Politics.

The Democratic party makes no war upon honestly acquired wealth; neither does it seek to embarrass corporations engaged in legitimate business; but it does protest against corporations entering politics and attempting to assume control of the instrumentalities of government. A corporation is not organized for political purposes, and should be compelled to confine itself to the business described in its charter. Honest corporations engaged in an honest business will find it to their advantage to aid in the enactment of such legislation as will protect them from the undeserved odium which will be brought upon them by those corporations which enter the political arena.

Interstate Commerce.

The Republican party has persistently refused to comply with the urgent request of the Interstate Commerce Commission for such an enlargement of the scope of the interstate commerce law as will enable the commission to realize the hopes aroused by its creation. The Democratic party is pledged to legislation which will empower the commission to portect individuals and communities from discrimination, and the public at large from unjust and unfair transportation rates.

The Financial Plank.

The platform reiterates the demand contained in the Chicago platform for an American financial system made by the American people for themselves. The purpose of such a system is to restore and maintain a bimetallic level of prices, and in order that there may be no uncertainty as to the method of restoring bimetalism, the specific declaration in favor of free and unlimited coinage at the existing ratio of 16 to 1, independent of the action of other nations, is repeated. In 1896 the Republican party recognized the necessity for bimetalism by pledging the party to an earnest effort to secure an international agreement for the free coinage of silver, and the President, immediately after his inauguration, by authority of Congress, appointed a commission composed of distinguished citizens to visit Europe and solicit foreign aid. Secretary Hay, in a letter written to Lord Aldenham in November, 1898, and afterward published in England, declared that at that time the President and a majority of his Cabinet still believed in the great desirability of an international agreement for the restoration of the double standard, but that it did not seem opportune to reopen the negotiations just then. The financial law enacted less than a year ago contains a concluding section declaring that the measure was not intended to stand in the way of the restoration of bimetalism, whenever it could be done by co-operation with other nations. The platform submitted to the last Republican Convention, with the indorsement of the Administration, again suggested the possibility of securing foreign aid in restoring silver.

Now the Republican party, for the first time, openly abandons its advocacy of the double standard, and indorses the monetary system which it has so often and emphatically condemned. The Democratic party, on the contrary, remains the steadfast advocate of the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, and is not willing that other nations shall determine for us the time and manner of restoring silver to its ancient place as a standard money. The ratio of 16 to 1 is not only the ratio now existing between all the gold and silver dollars in circulation in this country, a ratio which even the Republican Administration has not attempted to change, but it is the only ratio advocated by those who are seeking to reopen the mints. Whether the Senate, now hostile to bimetalism, can be changed during this campaign or the campaign of 1902 can only be determined after the votes are counted, but neither the present nor the future political complexion of Congress has prevented or should prevent an announcement of the party's position upon this subject in unequivocal terms.

The currency bill, which received the sanction of the Executive and the Republican members of the House and Senate, justifies the warning given by the Democratic party in 1896. It was then predicted that the Republican party would attempt to retire the greenbacks, although the party and its leaders studiously concealed their intentions. That purpose is now plain, and the people must choose between the retention of the greenbacks, issued and controlled in volume by the Government, and a National bank note currency, issued by banks and controlled in their own interests. If the National bank notes are to be secured by bonds, the currency system now supported by the Republican party involves a permanent and increasing debt, and, so long as this system stands, the financial classes will be tempted to throw their powerful influence upon the side of any measure which will contribute to the size and permanency of a National debt. It is hardly conceivable that the American people will deliberately turn from the debt-paying policy of the past to the dangerous doctrine of perpetual bonds.

Election of Senators By the People.

The demand for a Constitutional amendment providing for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people appears for the first time in a Democratic National platform, but a resolution proposing such an amendment has three times passed the House of Representatives, and that, too, practically without opposition. Whatever may have been the reasons which secured the adoption of the present plan, a century ago, new conditions have made it imperative that the people be permitted to speak directly in the selection of their representatives in the

(Concluded on Fifth Page.)

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS

Political.

Bryan's letter of acceptance was given to the public. Page 1.

Roosevelt made two speeches in Helena last night, speaking during the day in other Montana towns. Page 1.

Colorado Republicans nominated Frank C. Goudy for Governor. Page 2.

Bryan made speeches in Missouri and Kansas. Page 2.

China.

Chinese negotiations come to a standstill. Page 3.

The powers have accepted Li Hung Chang as a negotiator. Page 3.

Philippines.

Instructions to the Philippine Commission are made public. Page 3.

Plans are being drawn for harbor improvements in Manila. Page 3.

Foreign.

Dissolution of Parliament will occur September 25. Page 3.

Lord Roberts will leave South Africa for England about October 3. Page 3.

Domestic.

Yesterday marked the formal beginning of the coal miners' strike. Page 2.

Galveston's list of dead numbers 4078. Page 3.

Emperor William sends a message of sympathy. Page 3.

Six persons perished in a Cincinnati fire. Page 5.

Pacific Coast.

The Oregon State Fair opened at Salem yesterday, under very favorable circumstances. Page 1.

Oregon Supreme Court defines the powers of a grand jury in decision of appealed Multnomah County case. Page 4.

All Alaska is infected with smallpox, and strict quarantine regulations are prescribed. Page 4.

Roseburg Street Fair opens with a large attendance and good weather. Page 4.

H. Peck and daughter injured while crossing railroad track at Medford. Page 4.

Government is building railroad spur to secure direct delivery of rock to Columbia River jetty. Page 4.

Commercial and Marine.

Wheat holding steady and freights advancing. Page 11.

Liberal subscriptions to German war loan. Page 11.

England's financial affairs in unsatisfactory shape. Page 11.

Portland will dispatch three Oriental steamships this month. Page 10.

Heavy advance in oil freights. Page 10.

Local.

A. J. Knott, East Side pioneer, is dead. Page 12.

Schools open with a large enrollment. Page 10.

Senator Fairbanks and Charles A. Towne will speak in Portland tonight. Pages 1 and 7.

NO CAUSE TO SNEER

Roosevelt Resents Bryan's Charges Against Soldiers.

NO IDLENESS IN THE ARMY NOW

The Vice-Presidential Candidate's Stirring Speeches in Montana—Spoke Last Night in Helena.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 17.—The Roosevelt special arrived at this place at 1 o'clock today, where the night was spent. Tomorrow morning the party will leave for Butte, making short stops at Basin, Boulder and Clancy. An evening meeting is arranged at Butte for tomorrow night, at which the Governor will speak. He will proceed from there to Dillon, Lima, Pocatello, Ida.; Ogden and Salt Lake City.

Two meetings were held here this evening, one at the Auditorium and the second at the Opera House, so as to enable as many as possible to hear. Even this arrangement did not permit all to hear who wanted to get in. C. M. Webster, chairman of the State Republican Committee, called the meeting at the Auditorium to order, Senator Carter presided, and speeches were made by Hon. John Proctor Clarke, General Curtis Guild, Jr., and others. Ex-Governor Richards, ex-Senator Lee Mantle and Judge De Witte, from Butte, joined Governor Roosevelt today at Billings to escort him to Butte. The Alice band, uniformed as Rough Riders, escorted the Governor throughout the day on board the special train.

Governor Roosevelt, at the Auditorium tonight, spoke in part as follows:

"In a recent speech at Chicago Mr. Bryan is reported to have spoken as follows:

"'Can 100,000 soldiers in a country like this take charge and change the form of government? No. But the fact that a people like ours permit this bodes no good to American institutions.' If 100,000 soldiers are permitted to walk about in idleness where one soldier would do, what are we coming to?'

"This extract contains such an extraordinary variety of misconceptions that it seems difficult to believe it can be a correct report. If correct, however, it is interesting, in the first place, to see that Mr. Bryan has abandoned the Kansas City platform and his own message of acceptance, in so far as they define the kind of danger arising from our militarism. The absurdity of speaking of an army of 100,000 men as a threat to the country when one-third of them are volunteers and the rest regulars, provided for for only two years by Congress, is so palpable that the mere statement of the case is sufficient for the refutation. But it is no more absurd than the extraordinary position actually taken in the above quotation. What is it that bodes no good to American institutions? It is the sixty-odd thousand regulars, for the most part in the Philippines? Mr. Bryan ought to know by this time that inasmuch as Thomas Jefferson handed over to his successor an army which he had increased until it represented 1.4 of a soldier for every 1000 population, and as no damage to our institutions followed, there is scant room for apprehension on the part of even the most timid soul from the existence of an army of .86 of a man for every 1000 of population. Under President McKinley, while there is war in the Philippines, our regular Army has shrunk to but little more than half the relative size which it had attained at the end of President Jefferson's administration during a period of profound peace.

Soldiers Earn Their Pay.

"Even more extraordinary, however, is the statement that 100,000 soldiers are permitted to walk about in idleness where one soldier would do. If it were not for Mr. Bryan's other utterances on the subject, it would seem absolutely impossible that this statement could have been correctly reported. A hundred thousand soldiers in idleness! Think of these words being spoken by a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the American people of the men who have passed a year of such grinding toil and desperate danger in the Philippines that we here can form no conception of all that they have dared and risked and endured. They have been worn down month in and month out, marching from dawn until darkness through the mud of the tropical swamps, sleeping when and how they could, eating what they could gather, or going without; facing death by bullets at every step from a foe ten times as numerous as themselves, and, if wounded and left behind, facing what was infinitely worse than death—the most dreadful torture. With what patient, uncomplaining, unflinching, never-wearying courage they have done all this and have made not only America but all mankind their debtors. And their reward is that the chosen representative of one of the two great parties sneers at them as walking about in idleness.

"Some of them no longer walk about in idleness. Lawton no longer walks about in idleness. Liscum no longer walks about in idleness. Reilly no longer walks about in idleness. Many an officer, many a soldier, rests for ever in peace—peace because his life of toil and effort for his country has come to the kind of end which should at least secure freedom from slight or slander, both for the valiant dead and for the no less valiant living.

"One soldier do the work of those men! Are our memories so short already to forget the hurry with which we drew troops both from America and the Philippines when the blood of our people called from China, and the awful danger of the women and children in Pekin stirred to its inmost soul the manhood of all Christendom? Small indeed is the chance of idleness for our soldiers in the Philippines so long as the insurgents are aided and abetted by one of the great parties in this country. Every American public man who holds high the honor of his country should have graven on his heart the solemn prophecy of Lawton. Let him beware above all else of the words that speed the bullets of our country's enemies.

"Idleness? Was Leonard Wood idle when for the first time in 300 years he cleaned a Spanish city? Was he idle when he fed and clothed and schooled the child of the reconcentrado? Was he idle when he lifted into active labor the man sunk into shiftless apathy by centuries—centuries of Spanish tyranny? Was he idle when he started this man with long strides on the path of self-government? Were Generals MacArthur, Wheaton and Young idle when they drove plunderer and murderer before them, that under the shadow of our flag the scarred wilderness might again become a fruitful land? Was Chaffee idle when, eagerly obeying the President's command, he led the march toward the Forbidden City? Was the boy Titus idle when, springing lightly from the ranks, he planted on the walls of an immemorial despotism the flag which stood for rescue and for freedom? Idleness! Such idleness is of the kind that plain men call heroism, and thrice happy is the country which can command it."

The Speech at Billings.

The Roosevelt special arrived at Billings at 1 o'clock this morning, and remained until 9:30, when it started on its journey to Helena. At Billings this morning the party left the train and proceeded to a platform erected in the station park, where the Governor made a short address to the people. There were excursions present from Red Lodge, Butte, Helena and other places adjacent. The inhabitants of the City of Billings also turned out en masse, making a very large audience. Montana is the greatest wool-producing state in the Union, and Billings is the principal wool-shipping, as well as wool-marketing, place in the state.

(Concluded on Second Page.)

SENATOR FAIRBANKS TONIGHT

WILL SPEAK AT CORDRAY'S THEATER.

Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, will arrive in Portland this morning at 7:45 from San Francisco, and is to speak at Cordray's Theater this evening. Chairman George A. Steel, of the Republican State Central Committee, has arranged to meet the Senator at Oregon City and escort him to Portland.

Senator Fairbanks is the 28th Senator elected from Indiana, and is now serving his first term, succeeding Daniel W. Voorhees. He is a native of Ohio, and 48 years of age. His career in Indiana began in 1874, since which time he has been a resident of Indianapolis. He has been a recognized leader in politics since 1888, when the Republicans of Indiana were divided between Judge Gresham and General Harrison. Mr. Fairbanks recognized the ability of General Harrison, whom he supported.

On the occasion of the rally this evening Chairman Steel will preside, and the following vice-presidents will have seats on the stage.

George H. Williams, T. T. Geer, H. W. Corbett, John McCraken, C. A. Dolph, Joseph Simon, G. W. McBride, T. H. Tongue, M. A. Moody, D. M. Dunne, Wallace McCamant, Peter H. Ward, Donald Mackay, Rufus Mallory, George C. Brownell, Solomon Hirsch, J. M. Church, O. F. Paxton, Tilmon Ford, J. C. Fullerton, W. J. Furnish, C. W. Fulton, M. L. Pipes, W. T. Muir, L. R. Webster, C. M. Idleman, J. P. Kennedy, W. S. Dunlway, O. Summers, C. F. Beebe, Binger Hermann, W. W. Cotton, W. D. Fenton, W. M. Ladd, J. E. Haseltine, Tyler Woodward, A. L. Mills, F. W. Cushman, A. L. Foster, W. L. Jones, Henry E. Ankeny, E. D. Stratford, E. M. Croisan, A. B. Crossman, Z. Houser, John H. Hall, J. M. Long, Dr. E. M. Hutchinson, Adam Klippel, C. U. Gantenbein, and the following presidents of league clubs: James Steel, O. P. S. Plummer, M. E. Thompson, T. H. Prince, C. H. Prescott, W. A. Cleland, H. S. Rowe, C. F. Pearson, J. C. Jameson, J. T. Gregg, S. C. Beach, J. S. Otis, J. T. Gilbert, J. F. Winters, J. E. Howard, W. C. Belt, G. R. Shaw, Joseph Ellis.

IS A NEW STATE FAIR

Present Meeting in No Sense a Stereotyped Affair.

ESSENTIALLY A FARMERS' FAIR

Every Exhibit Is the Best of Its Class—Four Other States Are Represented.

STATE FAIR GROUNDS, Sept. 17.—(Staff correspondence.)—This is not a stereotyped state fair. It is the biggest exhibition of its kind ever seen at Salem. It is essentially a farmers' fair, prepared specially for and presenting that which conduces to the prosperity of those who till the soil. It has far and away the best exhibits ever known here. Everything and every creature shown is the very best of its class—not a mediocre exhibit of livestock or agriculture on the ground. But Oregon is not the only state represented. The finest livestock raised in the State of Washington is here, including the Jersey cow from the Hazelwood farm that won the cup at the Spokane stock show last year. More than notable is the herd of Herefords shown by John Sparks, of Reno, Nev. They represent a value of $20,000, and include a prize heifer for which $2500 was refused. L. K. Coggswell, of Olympia, the pioneer breeder of Red Polled cattle for the Pacific Northwest, is here with a handsome herd. Davis Bros., of Dyer, Ind., have cattle, Victoria swine and Cotswood sheep. Session Bros., of Los Angeles, have Berkshire and Poland China swine, reputed to be the best herd in California. James Glide, of Sacramento, has a drove of Rambouillet sheep, the giants of the Merino family.

These "foreign" exhibits are specifically mentioned not for invidious distinction, but to show that the fair this year is more than local in its scope. Nor is it to be assumed that neighboring states show better products than our home breeders, particularly those of the Willamette Valley. It is possible that blue ribbons may be carried away from the state, but not probable, because it is not easy to conceive of better livestock than the best now on the grounds from the farms of Western and Eastern Oregon.

Two men whose business takes them to California as well as Oregon every year made the statement today that the Sacramento fair never had so valuable nor so large an exhibit of livestock as is now on the Salem grounds.

Is it worth while for those who value the breeding of good livestock on a large scale to come to the State Fair this year? Will it be profitable for those who are giving up wheat for dairies to take the present comprehensive object-lesson? May it not add to the income of those who raise a few cows, sheep or swine to learn from specialists the approximate financial results from improving breeds?

Let Dr. James Withycombe, vice-director of the Oregon Agricultural College, answer. He is an expert, and speaks without prejudice. He has no ax to grind. This is what he said:

To a visitor to the State Fair this year there is presented the opportunity of seeing the very highest type of the different breeds of dairy cattle — Jerseys, Holsteins, Guernseys, Red Polled and dairy Shorthorn. Additional to seeing for himself, he has the opportunity of conversing with experts and of learning from their experience the best points in the breeding, the food and the care of dairy stock. In one or two days on the grounds he can acquire such accurate knowledge on these subjects as one month of travel among farms could scarcely accomplish.

Further, they can learn on another part of the grounds all they would wish to learn on the subject of dairying, get all the cold facts of experience on the subject of handling milk and cream, manufacturing butter and cheese and the newest and most approved machinery and appliances. For there are in practical operation two creameries.

Apart from the horses, sheep, swine and poultry, the livestock on the grounds is almost a liberal education on the subject. I wish, through The Oregonian, to commend it to those in the Willamette Valley and Southern Oregon who have recently gone into the creamery business, and to the many more who expect to go into the industry soon. I promise them that the knowledge gained will pay the expenses of a visit many times over.

I knew from hearsay something of what was to be expected, but the realization surpasses anything that I had imagined. The exhibit is more than complete in every detail.

A newspaper may publish columns of written description of livestock, and supplement this with pictures, and yet convey only in a feeble way information concerning the subject in hand. Therefore it may be well to say to those specially interested and within easy reach that a visit to the State Fair this year will not be without profit. Some of the notable exhibits are here detailed:

J. L. Smith, of Hazelwood Farm, Spokane, shows five Jerseys, seven Guernseys and six Holsteins. Among the Jerseys is a cow, 5 years old, which took the first prize at the Spokane Industrial Exposition and Stock Show last year. Hazelwood also shows 10 Poland China swine. This is the first time that the stock of this farm was shown in Oregon. Last year W. M. Ladd, of Portland, and W. O. Minor, of Heppner, came to Spokane with exhibits and the Hazelwood people wished to show a spirit of reciprocity.

D. H. Looney, of Jefferson, has 13 head of Jerseys, as fine as ever were seen inside a state fair, or outside.

W. H. Savage, of Marion County, has a herd of Jerseys which take a back seat from nobody.

E. A. Hinkle, of Roseburg, shows seven head of Red Polled cattle, which everone pronounces beauties.

L. K. Coggswell, of Olympia, has 28 head of Red Polled cattle. He is the pioneer of the Pacific Northwest in raising this breed and is more than satisfied with the results.

W. O. Minor, of Heppner, has 18 Shorthorns, part of them from the famous farm of Miller & Son, Carlos City, Ind. The "star" in the exhibit is Sallie Girl, 4 years old, who weighs nearly 2100 pounds. Her picture was published in The Oregonian a few days ago, but to look at it, no one would suspect that she was three feet wide across the hips and so flat that a straightedge would touch every part of the broad plane. Another star is Lovely, also 4 years old, not quite so tall as Sallie Girl, but broader.

Charles E. Ladd, Oak Hill Stock Farm, North Yamhill, shows 16 splendid specimens of Shorthorn cattle, including Topsman, the champion bull of Canada, and

(Concluded on Fifth Page.)