

Morning Oregonian

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PORTLAND, OREGON, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1902.

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THE AEOLIAN COMPANY,

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MAIN THING IS SITE

Most Important Feature in an Exposition.

SO SAYS EDITOR ROSEWATER

The Next Thing, Perhaps, is Space, and The Little is Apt to Prove Better Than Too Much.

CHICAGO, May 9.—(Staff Correspondence.)—My last letter, written from Omaha, closed as I recall it, with a promise to report for the instruction of those who have the arrangements of the Lewis and Clark Exposition in hand, the counsel of one who had successful experience in connection with the Trans-Mississippi Exposition in 1898. The prime mover in the Omaha enterprise, and the most active man from first to last in its promotion and management was Mr. Edward Rosewater, well known as the editor and publisher of the Omaha Bee, Mr. Rosewater, who in his youth was President Lincoln's private telegraph operator, is an old-fashioned type of journalist. He is no mere capitalist who "owns" a newspaper plant along with other possessions for the sake of such "power" as it gives him. On the other hand, he is a practical man who personally edits and manages his own newspaper, who works as many hours each day—and night—as any youth in his office, and who has, therefore, an actual and practical relation to the Bee and to the affairs of Omaha. Naturally, he is a leading, if not the foremost, personal figure in his city and state, for he commands the consideration which attaches to one who gives a detailed and personal attention to whatever he undertakes, whether public or private, and who finds nothing too small and nothing too large for his notice, and who is not afraid of making himself tired. It is quite incidental that Mr. Rosewater has become a very rich man and one of the larger figures in the journalism, not only of the Middle West, but of the whole country.

I found Mr. Rosewater quite interested in our coming fair and—like all very busy men—with abundant time to talk when there is something of real importance to talk about. "The most important point," said Mr. Rosewater, "is the matter of a site for your fair. We made a mistake here at first by choosing a situation some three or four miles from town, partly because there were scenic and other attractions in the neighborhood chosen, but largely because we were persuaded, but before much work had been done the spirit of common sense got the upper hand, and we moved closer in toward the center of population. The site finally selected is about one and a half miles from where we are sitting—we were talking in Mr. Rosewater's editorial office—easily within 30 minutes' walk from our principal business thoroughfare, Farnam street. It was easily accessible by car, for the expense of a few short tracks was not great, and owing to the short distance to be traveled, a relatively few cars could do an immense carriage of passengers, since they were able to make frequent trips. Then, since it was easy to get to and from the grounds and took but from seven to 10 minutes, it became the common evening rendezvous of our own people. Hundreds and thousands ran out to the Exposition of evenings who would have gone only occasionally if the distance had been greater, and it much time and discomfort had been involved in the trip. This fact alone, I think, was sufficient in its effect upon our receipts, to make the difference between profit and loss. The first two Paris fairs, you will remember—I don't remember, for the best of reasons, but diplomatically held my peace—were right in the heart of the city and drew into their evening patronage from its regular evening life. And I have always believed that this fact in no small measure accounted for their great success. You will do well at Portland to follow this precedent, as we did."

I mentioned the fact that the views from the heights about Portland are exceptionally fine, and that there is a natural wish that the Exposition City be so situated as to make the most of this attraction. "I know," said Mr. Rosewater. I have visited Portland and understand the situation thoroughly, and I sympathize with the feeling, but don't make the mistake of sacrificing too much in the way of convenience for views of snow-capped mountains. Do the shrewd men who manage your great popular stores in Portland seek the heights, or do they stay down town where the people can easily get at them? Do my friends Pitcock and Scott still keep shop on Sixth street, right in the heart of Portland, or have they gone out to Mount Taber, for the sake of the view? I tell you that views are all right and I would give a good deal to have the counterpart of Mount Hood out of my east window as I saw it from your editorial office, but business—either for a newspaper, a dry goods store or an exposition—holds to the lowest grades. The nearer you can get your fair to the center of population, the more popular and more profitable you will make it."

"Nothing is easier," Mr. Rosewater went on, "than to throw money away by wholesale. If we had acted upon one-half of our artistic and ambitious impulses, we should have bankrupted ourselves five times over. But we didn't have much to spend, and from the start we held everything down. For example, our whole 'publicity' staff was made up of six persons. At Buffalo they had 50; and this is a sample of the way we went about our business. And, in my judgment, it is the secret of our success. And always bear in mind that it is general and

the sodding and the daily watering of open spaces; and then, when all is done, there is the policing, and this is no small account when a long 'picket line' is to be considered. On top of all, large grounds imply long distances, and long distances wear out and spoil the temper of your patrons. In Chicago they had all out-of-doors for a site, and it made a visit to the fair, if one undertook to go, the rounds, a prodigious labor. They are repeating this mistake at St. Louis, for they are bound to do everything on the biggest possible scale. At Buffalo they spread too much—far too much; and this, with the long distance from the city, was, in my judgment, one of the handicaps under which the Pan-American labored. I hope you will make no such blunder at Portland. Your fair must in the nature of things be a small one, as ours was. Don't try to spread; don't go away out of town and then spread over half a township; and don't attempt anything on a scale so big that half the plan will have to be skimped. At the second Paris fair they had 67 acres, a mere fraction of what they had at Chicago, and it was quite enough. We improved 25 acres, and it

NOMINATED FOR STATE SENATOR.



GEORGE T. MYERS, REGULAR REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

George T. Myers, a highly respected citizen of Portland, has been nominated by the Republican County Central Committee as a candidate for the seat in the State Senate left vacant by the resignation of Robert D. Himes. In order to circumvent any technicality that may arise, Mr. Myers will also be nominated by petition, but will nevertheless be the regular Republican candidate for the position. George T. Myers is 65 years of age, and has lived in this city since 1858. He has been identified with numerous capitalist enterprises, among them being the extensive salmon, canning interests. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and has been an active Republican ever since. He was president of the Oregon World's Fair Commission, which achieved the remarkable record of making a fine display at the Chicago Exposition and yet turning back a portion of its appropriation. Mr. Myers has served five terms in the lower house of the Legislature, and is well qualified for the position of State Senator.

was all we wanted; and 25 will be enough for you. Water is, of course, a great attraction, and it is important to have your fair, if possible—must be held down, or they will make a financial mess of things. Why, this building—the Bee has a magnificent home of its own—cost \$300,000 more than the architects estimated. So you see I am speaking from the standpoint of a man who has learned his lesson. Don't let the professional ambition or the artistic enthusiasm of your architect override your judgment.

"Thus far all expositions in the United States have been 'white cities,' and I believe there would be a good point in varying the color scheme. How would green effects, with a wealth of climbing vines, do, for your situation and climate. Everything grows fast in Oregon, and I believe it would be possible to fairly embower your structures, if you should build them a year in advance of the fair period. I have noted the suggestion to develop rose gardening as an adjunct of the fair, and it is a good one. Why not make your grounds a series of rose beds?"

"The plaster or 'stiff' used for temporary buildings is all right in its way, but familiarity with it has bred contempt—as familiarity usually does with shoddy things. Couldn't you make your buildings out of something different—something better or, at least, something new? Wouldn't it be possible to display your fine woods or in some other way make a group of buildings at once unique and interesting?"

"Nothing is easier," Mr. Rosewater went on, "than to throw money away by wholesale. If we had acted upon one-half of our artistic and ambitious impulses, we should have bankrupted ourselves five times over. But we didn't have much to spend, and from the start we held everything down. For example, our whole 'publicity' staff was made up of six persons. At Buffalo they had 50; and this is a sample of the way we went about our business. And, in my judgment, it is the secret of our success. And always bear in mind that it is general and

(Continued on Second Page.)

ENEMY OF FARMER

Beef Trust Scored by Representative Tongue.

DEFENDS THE ADMINISTRATION

Democratic Proposal to Cut Off Tariff on Meats Would Benefit Only the Combine—The Idea.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Representative Tongue today made a brief speech in defense of the administration's course regarding trusts. He said the recent

bill was taken up for consideration immediately after the conclusion of the pending unfinished business, which is the bill creating a civil government for the Philippine archipelago.

This means that the urgent supporters of the canal and the beef sugar men will postpone the Cuban reciprocity bill. The Democratic advocates of Cuban reciprocity are very much depressed at the turn affairs have taken. When the Nicaragua canal bill is once before the Senate, the danger will be that after the debate has progressed sometime the beef-sugar men may join a movement to secure an adjournment, and thus postpone both Cuban and canal legislation to the next session. The friends of the Nicaragua bill, however, hope to keep it before the Senate until some action is taken.

NINTH CIRCUIT JUDGESHIP.
Scramble of Candidates for the Proposed Place.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—A month ago a bill was reported from the Senate committee on Judiciary, providing for an additional Judge in the Ninth Circuit. The bill has never passed; just why, no one can find out. As soon as the bill was reported, a large number of candidates at once came forward and petitions were numerously circulated and signed, asking for the appointment of different lawyers to this place. Judge Hanford, of the State of Washington, is strongly endorsed, and Washington State has put in a claim for the additional Judge, saying that California has two Circuit Judges, and Oregon one, and if there is an additional Judge, Washington should receive the honor. Other candidates from Washington have appeared, and some from California. Perhaps this undue haste in scrambling for the judicial position has had something to do with holding up the bill.

Dolliver to Speak in Oregon.
Senator Mitchell has secured Victor B. Dolliver, a brother of Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, to speak during the remainder of the Oregon campaign. Victor Dolliver is the equal of his brother as an eloquent campaigner, but not having been in public life, has not the reputation of the Senator. It is quite likely that Dolliver will leave Fort Dodge, Iowa, his home, going direct to Baker City, and beginning his tour at that place.

IDE CASE GOES OVER.
Final Determination Cannot Be Had Before Next Week.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Notwithstanding the absence of Senator McMillan, the other members of the subcommittee on the Ide case took it up after the meeting of the Commerce Committee today, and heard ex-Senator Wilson in behalf of Ide. They also went through the various papers that have been filed in connection with Ide's nomination. No conclusion was reached, and will not be until other witnesses have been heard. Charles Bedford is here ready to go before the subcommittee at any time and make a statement as to why Ide should not be confirmed. The fact that the final determination cannot be had until next week, and it may be longer than that if Senator Foster desires more time.

INCENTIVE TO SHIPMENT.
Proposal That Goods to Philippines Be Sent in American Vessels.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The House committee on Merchant marine today considered a memorial offered by Representative Jones, calling attention to the advantages that would accrue if this Government should hereafter offer incentives to American vessels in shipping goods to the Philippines. The committee reported favorably on the scheme, and directed Mr. Jones to introduce a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to award contracts to the lowest bidder who would carry the supplies in American-built ships, provided that the bid did not exceed by more than 10 per cent the lowest bid from foreign ships. Mr. Jones hopes to have this provision inserted in the Naval appropriation bill, but, failing, will press it as a separate measure.

Bryan at Havana.
HAVANA, May 15.—William J. Bryan, who is now here, is receiving much attention. He has been invited to a number of dinners and has had many callers.

CONTENTS OF TODAY'S PAPER.

Congress. Alleged atrocities in the Philippines were discussed in the House. Page 2. McLaughlin, of Mississippi, spoke in the Senate on the Philippine bill. Page 2. The Senate passed the fortifications appropriation bill. Page 2. Foreign. Conditions on St. Vincent. Page 3. England is slow in sending relief to West Indian sufferers. Page 3. Special Envoy Curry presented his credentials to the Spanish court. Page 3. Domestic. Dr. Henry Van Dyke was elected moderator of the General Assembly. Page 3. Greene and Gaynor, the Savannah swindlers, were spirited away from Quebec. Page 2. Anthracite miners vote to continue the strike. Page 12. Pacific Coast. Imperfect returns indicate registrations in Oregon are 10,000 under the number in 1900. Page 1. Very rich ore body has been rediscovered in the Goldconda mine. Page 4. Fifty-eighth annual commencement of Willamette University. Page 4. Salem is making great preparations for Republican demonstration tonight. Page 4. Two sisters, young girls, of Aberdeen, Wash., eloped. Page 4. Commercial and Marine. Ship Lord Shaftesbury chartered after losing \$25,000 by waiting. Page 11. British steamship Queen Mary clears with big lumber cargo. Page 11. Steamship Columbia makes a fast run from San Francisco. Page 11. Gray's Harbor shippers have orders for a year in advance. Page 11. Wheat and corn sagged off a little in the East on good crop news. Page 13. Iron production of the United States for April beat the world. Page 13. Portland and Vicinity. George T. Myers nominated for State Senate by Republicans. Page 1. George H. Williams and John P. Caples address East Side rally. Page 8. Thieves rob safe of Willamette Hall of \$1200 in money and jewelry. Page 14. A. A. Morse elected president of State Sunday School Association. Page 12. William Allen White visits Portland. Page 8. Charles S. Savage on second trial for diamond robbery. Page 15.

FEW VOTERS LISTED

About 10,000 Less Than Registered in 1900.

MANY YET TO HEAR FROM

Multnomah County Is Only One Reporting an Increase, and Gains Not According to Growth in Population.

According to reports from the various county seats, received last night, the registration of voters in the State has fallen short of the registration of 1900 by about 10,000. In nearly every county registrations made by notaries public or justices of the peace in country precincts remain to be reported, though in Umatilla the authorities hold that none of those certificates are legal unless actually filed with the County Clerk by 5 o'clock last night. The following table shows the figures as nearly as they were obtainable last night. For convenience, comparison is made with the registration of 1900, and with the vote at the presidential election in 1896, which was the largest ever cast in this State.

COUNTIES.	Vote for President, 1900.	Vote for President, 1896.	Vote for President, 1900.
Baker	2,841	4,500	3,780
Benton	2,111	1,950	1,800
Clackamas	3,143	4,300	3,500
Clatsop	3,042	2,356	3,302
Columbia	1,880	1,503	1,445
Cosco	2,700	2,521	2,500
Crook	730	841	1,050
Curry	613	568	500
Douglas	4,012	4,500	3,900
Gilliam	4,020	348	300
Grant	1,444	1,388	1,300
Harney	735	974	901
Jackson	3,708	3,303	3,700
Josephine	2,091	2,078	1,960
Klamath	825	929	901
Lake	730	841	1,050
Lane	4,969	5,251	5,000
Lincoln	1,157	882	800
Linn	4,020	5,115	4,375
Malheur	889	1,137	1,100
Marion	1,345	6,406	6,600
Morrow	1,445	1,100	1,100
Multnomah	15,994	15,742	19,000
Polk	2,446	2,615	2,600
Sherman	800	4,045	4,000
Tillamook	1,341	1,146	1,100
Umatilla	3,800	4,007	4,300
Walla	1,840	1,045	1,100
Wallowa	1,044	1,512	1,500
Wasco	2,125	3,102	2,900
Washington	2,708	4,621	4,600
Wheeler	800	857	900
Yamhill	3,626	3,417	3,107
Totals	97,475	90,959	

*Included in Crook, Gilliam and Grant Counties.

IN MULTNOMAH COUNTY.

Small Gain Over Registration of Two Years Ago.

Registration for Multnomah County closed yesterday at 5 o'clock. The clerks have not computed the total registration, but it is known that the figures will be about 10,000. There are some returns still to be received from country precincts, but with these additions it is estimated that the total registration, city and county, will not reach 30,000. In 1900 the total registration was 18,742, of which 15,742 was in the city precincts. During the past week about 200 electors called who had changed the places of residence, and desired to have the changes made on the registration books. The final rush yesterday was large, over 300 persons calling to be registered. The crowd included business men, lawyers and mechanics, and also several native-born Chinese. The registration clerks will now check up in order to discover and correct any errors, and after that shall have been done and the returns from notaries of registration in outside precincts entered, the work will all have been completed.

Falling Off in Marion.

SALEM, Or., May 15.—The total Marion County registration when the books closed this evening, not including registrations made by notaries throughout the county, was 5753, as against a total registration of 6405 in 1900, a deficiency of 652 voters. County Clerk Hall estimates that the registration by notaries today will not exceed 300, leaving a shortage in the total registration of about 350. This does not cover the increase of the voting population in the county in the past two years. There are probably 750 voters in the county who have not registered. Clerk Hall says the shortage in registering exists principally in rural districts, lists of names from most of the towns reaching the county for the registration of 1900. He attributes the falling off in registration partly to ignorance, but more largely to the indifference of electors generally. In 1900 the total registration of the 10 Salem precincts was 2341, and the total for this year was 2272, showing a shortage of only 69.

Baker County 10 Per Cent Off.

BAKER CITY, Or., May 15.—The total registration in the six precincts of this city, when the registration books closed at 5 o'clock this afternoon, was 1424. Two years ago there were 1576 voters registered. It is estimated that there has been an influx of voters equal to 10 per cent of the vote of two years ago, but this year's registration shows a falling off of at least 10 per cent from the last registration. The total registration of the county is not known, as none of the precincts outside of the city have reported, but the County Clerk estimates a shortage for the entire county of at least 10 per cent, not counting the natural increase of voters in two years. The total registration at Sumpter is 627, as against 618 two years ago.

Polk County About Even.

DALLAS, Or., May 15.—The total number of voters registered up to the time the books closed tonight was 2122. There are 246 blanks that have not been recorded as yet by the Clerk. The registration is 27 votes less than two years ago. But blanks are rapidly coming in by every mail from the outside precincts, and it is believed that the total registration will not fall short of that of 1900.

About 1800 for Josephine.

GRANT'S PASS, Or., May 15.—The registration footings of Josephine County are not completed, owing to several outlying precincts not yet having sent in registration books. There are about 1650 registered so far as known, about 800 of

(Continued on Fourth Page.)