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NEW YORK DENTISTS Fourth and Morrison Streets

New Ordinance for Finland. ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 21.-Finnish ewspapers publish summaries of the new nances which are soon to be promulated at Helsingfors, Finland. These oranges set forth that officials are placed ond judicial prosecution without the ent of the survivors, and the officials re removable by the Senate. The Govor, official or his assistant is to apoint a Court of Chancery. Senate offials are to preside at the open sessions the Economical Department, which will ceforward appoint the Judges. The ensorship authority is widened,

New Bulgarian Loan. SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 21.—The new 5

er cent government loan is announced, ne nominal issue being \$11,200,600.

(This lean was erroneously announced Petersburg last night as a loan

the Russian Government.)

Italian Union Celebrated.

ROME, Sept. 21.—The anniversary of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome, September 20, 1570, was celebrated throughout the country. The Mayor of Rome telegraphed his congratulations to King Victor Emmanuel, who replied:
"I welcome the salutations of the Ital-

tans of Rome on this anniversary of the glorious date of its unity with the other provinces of the kingdem. I return my heartlest good wishes to the Eternal City and in the wishes expressed by the capi-tal of the kingdom I see a happy presage for the greatness of our country

Souffriere Makes a New Show.

KINGSTON, St. Vincent, B. W. I., Thursday, Sept. 18.—There was an eruption of La Souffriere at midnight last night, but no loss of life. A peculiarity of this eruption is found in the fact that no dust was emitted by the volcano. Flames were seen flickering above the creter, and the sight was accompanied by

President Is Forming Public Sentiment.

WILL OFFSET DISCONTENT

Reform of Tariff and Trusts Is Popular.

PHILIPPINES NOT AN ISSUE

Democrats Say They Are Short of Money and Speakers for the Campaign-Henderson Was Irritated and Flared Up.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 21 .- Members of the Cabinet are convinced that if the Republicans shall be successful this Fall it will be due almost wholly to President Roosevelt and his position on the trusts. They believe that the coal strike, the higher prices for beef and other articles and the general beeling against the trusts will be offset by the fact that the President took the action he did in regard to the prosecution of the Northern Securities merger and also in the prosecution of the beef trust. While some Republicans a short time ago privately criticised the President for making a tour of the country with speeches of a semi-political character, it now seems that these very speeches and the earnestness of the President are likely to prove the salvation of the party.

The Cincinnati speech of the President is pleasing to those Republicans who desire to separate the tariff from the trust issue. The New York Republican Convention is expected to indorse the President's position on trusts to the extent of declaring for further legislation, but stopping short of a demand for a Constitutional amendment. It will be asserted that Congress can deal with the subject under the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution. It is also asserted that the withdrawal of Henderson will have an influence upon the tariff plank, and that the convention will declare firmly for protection and will avoid coupling the trust issue with the tariff. New York will also indorse Cuban reciprocity.

Philippines No Longer an Issue. The Philippines have ceased to be a po litical issue. Secretary Wilson, of the Agricultural Department, who made a tour through the West, said that you Philippines to them, if you would take a gun and hold them up; otherwise they were not interested in it.

Secretary Root expected to make two or three compaign speeches this year defending the Republican policy regarding the Philippine Islands, but he finds that no one is talking about the Philippines and that tariff and the trusts are the sole topics before the people. The situation is taken by Administration officers to mean that the people are satisfied with the Philippine situation and that they are no longer scared by cries of "imperialism," and that expansion is now a fixed fact. At the same time they feel sure that should the Democrats win on any issue whatever it will be claimed a victory for anti-expansion and against retention of the Philippines.

Democrats Short of Money.

The Democrats announce that they are short of money and speakers. Very few prominent speakers are willing to take part in the campaign, and these are Democrats the campaign managers do not want. Tillman has not been invited because they fear he will do more damage than good. About the only men of prominence that will campaign in the Northern States are Balley, of Texas, and Carmack, of Tennes

It is an interesting fact that in a num ber of Southern States independent tickets, and in some states Republican tickets, are being placed in the field, and have scared the Southerners so that those men who usually campaign in the North are devoting their whole time to their home states and districts. This is especially the case in North Carolina, Texas and Virginia.

Henderson Flared Up.

Strange as it may seem, Speaker Henderson no doubt told the truth as to the principal reason for declining to run for Congress. There were other reasons, his best friends agree, but the stronger faction in the Republican party in Iowa is demanding tariff revision in no uncertain tones. The wholesale dealers, small manufacturers and farming element are with the revisionists. Henderson was told by the leading Republicans that he must not only stand upon the lowa platform, but must talk Iowa platform and use his power in the House to carry it out. It was then Henderson flared up and jumped abruptly and testily into his political grave. Since he became Speaker, Henderson acquired an arrogant manner and used it with his constituents in distrib uting patronage and in other ways, until there is quite a bitter feeling against him at home. A dispatch from Dubuque says: "D. C. Glasser, campaign manager of Henderson, admits that other reasons influenced him, though Henderson again issued the positive statement tonight that the difference on the matter of revision was the deciding factor. The probability of a mud-slinging campaign against him by his enemies in the western part of his district irritated him extremely. His famlly urged him to get out of politics. His physical affliction, due to Civil War wounds, were troubling him. The pros-

pect of having rained upon him the in-

iendos of Prohibitionists, accusing him

of being too much of a good fellow, and the threat of dragging from its grave a long-past alleged Washington scandal, finally led him to write his letter of with-drawal from the Congressional race."

RAY OUT OF THE WAY. Now Anti-Trust Policy Will Get a Show in the House.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. fi.—Whether or not the President was prompted by a double motive in appointing Representative Ray, of New York, to a Federal Judgeship, politicians generally concede that the removal of this man from the House of Representatives, and from the chairman-ship of the committee on indicate is a ship of the committee on judiciary, is a distinct step looking to the promotion of anti-trust legislation. In any event, there is no denying that the removal of Ray has removed a barrier of no small size that stood in the way of putting through legstood in the way of putting through leg-issistion in line with the policy laid down by President Roosevelt. In the natural course of events, it is presupposed that Representative Jenkins, of Wisconsin, a lawyer of unquestioned ability, combined with good judgment, will succeed to the chairmanship of the judiciary committee. This makes Jenkins' record on the trust question of interest and importance. Judging from his past record, Repre-

Judging from his past record, Repre-sentative Jenkins will be in perfect har-mony with the President in this now allimportant crusade. It will be recalled that, on January 26, 1900, the prospective chairman introduced in the House a resoution proposing an amendment to the Constitution giving Congress power to "define, regulate, control, prohibit or dis-solve trusts, monopolles or combinations, whether existing in the form of corpora-tions or otherwise." It provided further that the several states may continue to carcise such power in any continue to exercise such power in any manner not in conflict with the laws of the United States. This resolution was reported favorably by the Republican members of the committee, and adversely by the Democrats, in the minority. The majority report embodied the trust views of Representative Jenking and was in direct line. sentative Jenkins, and was in direct line with recent utterances of the President. The argument was then summed up as

"When a corporation or business asso-ciation becomes a monopoly, or when any combination of corporations or of men, asclated under any form or name, for illegal or improper purposes, become a menace to the welfare of the people gen-erally throughout the Union, or in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Nation, Congress, representing all the people of all the states, the United States of America, and also governing the terribory belonging to the Republic, ought to pos-sess the power to coatrol and repress it. If this power sought by this proposed amendment is given, in the absence of Congressional action, the states will retain and may exercise the same rowers they and may exercise the same powers they now possess exclusively, and may also exercise this power concurrently with Congress in any manner not inconsistent with its legislation.

with its legislation.

"This is the purpose and scope of the proposed amendment. It is necessary and it is wise, for the founders of this Nation, in the preamble to the Constitution, declared their object and purpose to be 'to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense. provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the bless-ings of liberty to ourselves and our pos-

"As we have pointed out, 'justice' to the people can be attained and internal 'tran-quility' of the Republic secured only by the repression of improper combinations and conspiracies, in the form of trusts or otherwise, and the destruction of monopolles. The 'general welfare' demands that ones. The general weitare demands that this power exist in the general govern-ment, and there is no 'liberty' when il-legal trusts, 'combinations, conspiracies and monopolies crush fair competition in industrial enterprise, control production and prices, and thereby oppress and, to a degree, enslave the people. Congress must also possess powed to 'define'—that is, declare—what constitutes trusts, monopolies, etc., else long delays and pro-tracted litigation will follow."

HENDERSON SPEAKS AGAIN. Won't Abdicate, but Wants to "Let

the New Lights Shine."

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—David B. Hender-on, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, passed through Chicago today on his way to Atlantic City to join Mrs. Henderson. Before leaving for the East, Speaker Henderson reiterated his decision to retire from the Congres-sional race in Iowa, denied any intention of "abdicating" his present position un-til his term of office shall have expired, and declared himself in perfect accord with the tariff views of President Roose

"I have spent 20 years of my life fight-ing for protection for American industries and American labor, and I shall not be a party to any juggling at this late day," said the Speaker, "President Roosevelt's tarist views set forth in his Cincinnati speech coincide with my own. There is no difference in our belief. His speech was a strong one, and it has my hearty

"Then the differences are confined to your own state?" was asked.
"Yes, largely. Let the new lights shine."
The Specker smiled broadly as he used this phrase.

"Is there any chance of your friends prevailing upon you to reconsider your "Absolutely none. I cannot see my way clear to gratify their wishes. It grieves me to remain firm with them, but it is a matter of principle. The pressure brought to bear on me has been strong. Senator Allison and a host of my old friends came to the station this morning to make a final assault on me. I had to

"Will you resign from Congress and give up the Speakership before the end of your term?

of your term?"
"I shall not," was the prompt reply.
"My declination of a nomination is one
thing and a resignation from Congress is
another thing. I shall serve out my term
in Congress and I shall continue to fill the office of Speaker. I have had no other in-

The suggestion was advanced that "ideas" and "policies" in Mr. Henderson's home state might change after a brief period. "Let the new lights shine," again came the answer.

Views of President and Trusts. LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Daily Tele-graph in an editorial article this morning xpresses the belief that in proposing to regulate trusts by amending the Consti-tution, President Roosevelt has undertak-en a task so colossal that the remedy wil be more dangerous than the disease and the trusts have nothing to fear fo

Referring to the same subject the Daily News says:
"It almost seems as though President Roosevelt were destined to play as great a part in American history as did Abra-ham Lincoln, by sefzing and directing the growing sentiment against the ene ment of the whites by huge and con-scienceless trusts and combines."

Getting Out Trust, Tariff and Canal Planks.

ODELL TAKES CARE OF TAXATION

Roosevelt's Indorsement to Be Strong as Anybody Could Wish-Most of the State Nominations Are Already Arranged.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 21.-Not in many years has there been, two nights before the assembling of a New York State Republican Convention, such placidity as exists tonight. Undoubtedly this is because by far, the majority of the selections for the state ticket have been practically agreed upon. Governor Odell will be renominated. The contest for Lieutenant-Governor ended tonight, when it was announced that the delegates from New York, Westchester and Erie Counties had decided to go into the convention pledged for George R. Sheldon.

There is little or no platform talk to night. The planks on trusts, the tariff and canals are the only ones that cause any discussion, the tax question having been generally outlined in the speeches of Governor Odell. There has not yet been anything definitely decided on the trust plank, except that, while condemning certain combinations of capital, there will be no appeal to Congress for drastic legislation. This statement is on the authority of Mr. Platt, who added that the draft of the plank was not complete. On the tariff question the indications are that a definite stand will be taken against revision, on the ground that the benefit to be gained will be small as compared with the injury that will be done to American industries and workingmen by opening the question of revision

Nearly all the party leaders are here. A great deal of the detail of the convention has been arranged. Lemuel E. Quigg, who is to be temporary chairman, wil not be here before tomorrow morning, and Edward Lauterbach, who is said to be framing the platform, is not yet here. Governor Odell will be put in nomin

tion by ex-Senator Lexow, of Nyack. Mr. Sheldon will be nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by Senator Depew, and Assistant Secretary of State David J. Hill will nominate Judge Jerner for the Court of Appeals. N. N. Stranshan, Collector of the Port

of New York, said tonight: "The plank in the platform indorsing President Roosevelt's Administration and his candidacy to succeed himself will be as strong as any close adherent of the President could wish for."

Governor Odell sent word here tonight that he positively would not come to Saratoga during the convention. It had been planned that he should come on Wednesday, the last day of the convention, se that he might be the personal recipient of the nomination. He says positively to-night that he believes it would be undignified for the Governor of New York to attend the convention for any purpose.

MILLMEN ASK EIGHT HOURS Strike at Minneapolis Unless Concession Is Made.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 21.-Unless an eight-hour workday is granted in the flour mills of this section, a strike will go into effect September 29. The mills of Minneapolis produce 16,000,000 barrels of flour, or nearly two-fifths of the total output of the country, yearly. The local union officials declare their action has the support, not only of the National Federation of Labor, but the active co-operation of the other flour mill employes' unions of the country. They declare, therefore, that if a strike is declared here the ac tion will be followed elsewhere by a sympathetic movement. If the strike is declared, the demands will embrace a ulation that none but union men shall be employed in the mills. The flour-loaders and packers' and nailers' unions have ex-pressed sympathy with the demand. If the strike is declared, 3000 men will walk

TELEGRAPHERS ORGANIZE. Delegates From Forty Cities Form International Union.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The International Union of Commercial Telegraphers was formed here today at a convention of 40 delegates, representing as many cities throughout the United States. A constitution patterned after that of the International Typographical Union was adopted, providing for a working card to each member every three months. The convention adjourned after the election of the following officers:

President, I. J. McDonald, Chicago.

Vice-presidents-M. J. Reidy, Boston, and J. M. Perkins, San Francisco. Secretarytreasurer, A. J. Douglass, Milwaukee, Members of the executive board—C. R. Hubbard, St. Paul; Daniel Minnehan, Chicago; W. P. Walsh, Wilwaukee; James O'Brien, Milwaukee; J. R. Maynard, Cleveland; F. E. Gilliand, Omaha; James H. Dunn, Indianapolis; C. H. Vanderhoof, Minneapolis, and W. A. Howlett, Detroit. The next convention will be held in Minneapolis on the third Saturday in September, 1363

WILL TRAINMEN JOIN? Question of Handling Nonunion Coal In Now Up.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 21.—The Brotherhood of Trainmen employed on all railroads centering in Wilkesbarre held a secret meeting at Kingston today. The object of the meeting was to take some action on the question of Brotherhood men hauling coal from the mines where non-union men are employed. It is under-stood there was a lengthy discussion over the matter. The only information that would be given out, however, was that a resolution had been adopted requesting the secretary of each local division to write a letter to Grand Master Morris-sey, requesting him to come here at once. Morrissey was in the strike region some Extinguished Forest Fires.

ENCAMPMENT, Wyo., Sept. 21.—Heavy rain has extinguished the forest fires in Southern Wyoming and Northern ColSouthern Wyoming and Northern ColA repair-house at the Empire mine of Fire relief fund stands at \$8835 80. Page 10.

the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company was destroyed by fire at an early hour this

President Mitchell in New York. NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—President John Mitchell, of the United Mineworkers' Union, met a number of local labor leaders here today, and in the evening attended a theoretical control of the second of the tended a theatrical benefit for the miners. It was under the auspices of the relief committee of the American Federation of Labor. The Actors' National Protective Union gave the talent for the performance of vaudeville acts, and the management devoted the theatre to the average. ance of vaudeville acts, and the management devoted the theater to the evening. Mr. Mitchell was greeted with enthusiastic cheers as he entered the theater. There was an immense throng in the theater. The actors' union gave \$100 for one gallery seat, and sent word that Mr. Mitchell could have the services of the members of the union whenever he wanted to give a benefit for the miners in any city in the Union.

Aid for Striking Coal Miners. DETROIT, Sept. 21.—Tomorrow a check for \$1000 will be sent to the striking min-ers in Pennsylvania, as the result of a mass meeting held at Light Guard Armory today. Mayor Maybury presided, and Governor Bliss closed a speech of sympathy for the miners by laying \$75 on sympathy for the miners by laying \$75 on the table as his subscription. President Roosevelt had been asked to attend the mass meeting, but declined. Rev. John McDowell, a Presbyterian minister of Detroit, whose father is a miner, and who recently visited the strike region, laid the responsibility for the continuance of the strike upon the head of J. P. Morgan.

New Schedule on the Lakes.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The International Brotherhood of Steamshovel and Dredgemen, at a meeting here today, adopted a new scale of wages, which it is proposed to establish for all the work on the Great Lakes and the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. The schedule, which is intended to go into effect October 1, foilows: For engineers, 50 cents an hour; second engineers, 40 cents an hour; cranemen, 35 cents an hour.

Conl Going to Market.

READING, Pa., Sept. 21.—There passed through this city last night and today three trains containing a total of 150 cars of anthracite, or about 45,000 tons. Onethird of this is said to have been recently mined, and the remainder is washery coal and anthracite which had been held in storage at Cresson. It is said the newly mined coal all comes from the western end of Schuyikill County.

RAIN DID MUCH GOOD. Saved Crops, Stopped Fires, Insured Winter Grazing.

DENVER, Sept. 2.—The continuous rain that fell over the entire eastern por-tion of Colorado, beginning with a heavy precipitation last night at 8 o'clock and continuing until about noon today in a milder form, has saved the late crops and placed the ranges in splendid condi-tion for the grazing of cattle during the coming Winter. All fears of a shortage of water, both for human and animal con-sumption, are aliayed. Reports from different places in the mountains are to the effect that snew fell during the night to a depth varying from three to eight inches, and that the forest fires that have been purning for a month or more have been quenched. It seems that the rain and snow were general on the eastern slope of the Rockies from Montana to New Mexico. On the western slope the precipitation was fitful

The British Tobacco Fight.

LONDON, Sept. 21.-The tobacco situation is absorbing columns of space in the London deflies. A recent dinner of the Wholesalers' Association was productive of varied speculation, owing to a speech of the chairman, who mysteriously hinted at possible government action adverse to the imported manufactured tobacco and a speedy end of the trade war by the amaigamation of the American and the Imperial Tobacco Companies. Those in-terested and conversant with the real situation assert that neither American nor British companies are ripe for any com-promise, and that the real fight has not

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ustria and Russia will not support movement of United States for Roumanian Jews. Page 2. Cing Leopold refuses to see his daughter at her mother's funeral. Page 2.

outh African colonies must pay \$500,000,000 of war expense. Page 2. Proops are gathering at the Isthmus af Pan-ama. Page 2.

President Roosevelt went to hospital to see a sick soldier; his Sunday in Detroit. Page 2. Man supposed to be Young, the murderer, ar-rested in Connecticut. Page 2. Rains in Colorado and Wyoming stop fires and insure Winter range. Page 1. Minneapolis flour millers want eight-hour day

will strike. Page 1. Pacific Coast. British Columbia fruitgrowers hire an Orego-

nian to instruct them in packing methoda Page 4. In a family jar at Woodburn G. U. McGuire shot his brother-in-law, Fred C. Prevost, through the neck, inflicting a dangerous wound. Page 4. Clearing away the state fair at Salem.

Commercial and Marine. ombination of the packing-houses of the

country is said to have been arranged. ecretary Shaw intimates that he may recmend abolition of Subtreasuries. Page 2. Steamer Lurilne, of Kamm's line, ran on rock and sank below Kalama. Page 12. teport that Portland & Asiatic steamship

has caused wrangling over trans-Pacific rates. Page 12. Sport.

Portland wins first game with Tacoma, 2 to and ties the second, 2 to 2. Page 5. Seattle defeats Butte, 7 to 2. Page 5. Spokane defeats Helena, 6 to 4. Page 5.

Portland and Vicinity. Multnomah County Legislative delegation gives views of Lewis and Clark appropriation many favor conference with the directors

eneral Miles visits Portland after a trip the Columbia River forts, and leaves for San Francisco. Page 12. Lively demand for realty, especially near the Fire in the Newcastle apartment-house does \$10,000 damage. Page 12.

How Much Shall State Give Exposition?

OF LEGISLATORS

Some Say \$500,000 Should Be Appropriated.

OTHERS SEEK MORE LIGHT

Members of Maltnomah Delegation Suggest That Lewis and Clark Directors Take Initiative-Conference Favored to Decide Sum.

"It's up to the Lewis and Clark di-rectors to say what the Oregon Legislature should do for the 1905 Fair."

This is the unanimous expression of members of the Multnomah delegation.

At the request of The Oregonian they have given their views for publication. One and all they say:
"We are waiting for the fair board to
outline the scope of the Exposition and to tell us what sum of money is required from the state. Until the board does this we have no judgment in the matter.

When they let us know we shall prepare at once to obtain an appropriation in the coming Legislature."

Want General Appropriation. A general appropriation is the kind that the Multnomah legislators will work for. Constitutional limitations are recognized, but these obstacles are not believed to be too formidable to be circumvented. What the disposition of the several parts of the state will be to the appropriation is a question that nobody knows with cer-tainty. After the directors get started in the work of promoting the fair, part of their duty will be to sound the lawmakers of other countles and find out whether the wind is blowing toward the fair in those districts.

About \$500,000 is the sum that many people think should be asked for. This sum has been debated in the private discussions of the fair directors. But there is far from being a common understanding in the matter. Inasmuch as taxpayers will have to put up the money the law-makers would like to hear some expres-sion from them on the subject.

A conference between the stockholders of the fair corporation, the directors and the Multnomah delegation has been suggested as a means for exchanging ideas. Objection to this is that the procedure would localize the exposition, but the response is that as Portland is initiat-ing the fair it will have to make the plans of the enterprise.

The members of the Legislature from propriation bill early in the session that begins next January. It is important to make a good showing as soon as possible, in order to impress other states of the Northwest and the general Government that the fair management means busi-

Orton Favors Conference Representative George M. Orton-Cer-tainly I am in favor of an apropriation for the fair; how large I think is a question to be decided in an understanding between the fair board and the delegation. I would advise an early conference to decide this question, for although we have until January, the time is none too long. Yes. L think \$500,000 a suitable sum. but this depends on the scope of the fair. As servants of the people the members of the delegation are weiting for an expression from the directors and the public. An early understanding would be an advantage also, because it would unify the delegation and fortify it to cope with opposition. The appropriation could be spread over a term of two years and its burden thereby distributed. A 1-mill tax I think would raise the money, or at most a 2-mill tax. As things look now I am in favor of putting the fair appropriation in with the general appropriations of the state. No, I don't think a direct tax would be practicable. Of course, Multnomah County will pay a big share of the appropriation; therefore it is for the people here to express their disposi-

tion in the matter. "How Much Is Needed!" Asks Bailey Representative A. A. Bailey-I think the fair directors should come to an under-standing as to the amount of money they will require from the state and inform us of their decision. I am willing to co-operate for any appropriation that is ressonable. The money should come out of the general funds of the state because the fair is for all Oregon. I favor making the appropriation bill among the first to pass. As to a meeting of stockholders, directors and members of the delegation. it would be well for interchange of ideas. The disadvantage would be that it would give the fair project a local tinge.

Senator McGinn's Views. Senator Henry E. McGinn-I am ready to vote such an appropriation for the Lewis and Clark Fair as the board of which Mr. Corbett is the head shall ask.

Representative Jones Liberal. Representatibe W. N. Jones-Believing that the whole State of Oregon will be directly benefited by the Lewis and Clark Fair, I am in favor of a very liberal state appropriation by the Legislature. not familiar, however, with the intended scope of the Fair, and my action in the Legislature will naturally be influenced by those gentlemen who have the man-agement, the board of directors.

Hutchinson Wants an Estimaté. Representative J. S. Hutchinson-I have not at any time attempted to estimate the amount that should be asked for and think Lewis and Clark Board should take the Initiative in this matter, as they are in a better position to know what is needed to make it a grand success. I, for one, solicit an estimate from the Lewis and Clark Board of Directors as to the amount they think would be proper to ask the state to appropriate. think it would help the delegation from

Representative W. W. Banks-Undoubt-edly we are all interested in the success of the Fair and the importance of this

question demands the most careful con-sideration. It would seem to me that

Concluded on Page 10.)