just as well before the regular session.

Law of Extra Sessions.

he longer than 29 days. Section 29, of arti-

cle 4, of the constitution says:
"When convened in extra session by

the Governor, they shall receive \$3 per day; but no extra session shall continue for a fonger period than 30 days."

The Flat-Salary Question.

were elected next June. If the Legislators ruled by this sentiment should dominate they would put off flat-salary reform an-

for which he shall have been elected."

Of course it is in the power of the Leg-islature at any time to cut off the per-

quisites of the offices of Governor, Secre-tary of State and State Treasurer. The

two first named are allowed \$1500 a year

What Multnomah Legislators Say.

The interviews from members of the Multnomah delegation follow:

Representative Dan J. Mainrkey—The reasons given in advocacy of a special session of the Legislature, as I under-

stand them, are four in number. Stated in

inverse order of their importance, they

First-The necessity of enacting legisla-

tion to make effective the initiative and referendum amendment to the constitu-

tion. It seems to me that no legisla-tion whatever is necessary to make effec-tive the new amendment. To claim other-

wise is to declare that the Legislature has it in its power to render nugatory

the constitution of the state, in whole of

in part, by its mere failure to act after the people have acted. All that can pos-sibly be needed is legislation in detail to

make clear and specific the method by which the initiality and referendum shall

be made a part of our system of laws. Second—it is shift the people have de-clared for flat sainties. So they have; but whatever is to be done can be done

during the term for which he was elected. Third comes the Portland charter, It is ertainly desirable from many standpoints

that the charter be adopted as soon as

possible, and that there be no entangle-ments between it and other legislation

But I do not think that any emergency

(Concluded on Page 10.)

by the constitution and the third \$800.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

YELLOWSTONE

THE GREATEST AMERICAN WHISKY. This delicious stimulant, renowned for its purity, should be kept in every home. For sale everywhere.

ROTHCHILD BROS., Portland, Oregon, Sole Agents

NOW IN STOCK

The Wonderful Developing Machine

ABOLISHES THE DARKROOM ENTIRELY DEVELOPS AND FIXES IN FULL DAYLIGHT

No fuss, no muss, perfect pictures-Call and examine them.

BLUMAUER-FRANK DRUG COMPANY

Surplus \$71,129, 042.06 "STRONGEST IN THE WORLD."

L. Samuel, Manager, 206 Oregonian Building, Portland, Oregon

"There's Life and Strength in Every Drop"

A BEVERAGE OR A MEDICINE

For Sale by All Druggists. BLUMAUER & HOCH, Sole Distributers, Wholesale Liquor and Cigar Dealers

PHIL METSCHAN, Pres

C. W. KNOWLES, Mgp.



European Plan:

CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT. \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 per Day

If you want your home heated satisfactorily, economically, if you think quality a first consideration, we should like to talk with you.

W. G. McPHERSON,

Heating and Ventilating Engineer. 47 FIRST ST., bet. Ash and Pine.



ORIENTAL SPLENDOR...

In colorings and designs will b found'in our new and beautiful display of Floor Coverings

EXCLUSIVE CARPET HOUSE

86 and 88 Third St.

Opposite Chamber of Commerce.

THE PORTLAND

PORTLAND, OREGON



\$3.00 Per Day

COST ONE MILLION DOLLARS

HEADQUARTERS FOR TOURISTS AND COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

Special rates made to families and single gentlemen. The management will be pleased at all times to show rooms and give prices. A modern Turkish bath establishment in the hotel. H. C. BOWERS, Mgr.

Manufactured and for sale only by

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

1. B. WELLS, Sole Northwest Agent.

353-355 Washington St., Cor. Park

Well-Known Texan Is Suffering Spanish Minister Presents His Cre-From Complication of Allments.

NEW YORK, Oct. E .- Colonel Thomas P. Ochilitree is ourtously ill at his abartments in this city. He returned from London in September and fell ill soon afterward with broachitis. A compileation of affinents followed and the doctors have admitted that his condition is serious, although showing some improveunder treatment,

OCHILTREE IS VERY ILL. NEW DIPLOMAT RECEIVED dentials to Roosevelt.

Multnomah Delegation Is Divided.

FIVE FOR AND FIVE AGAINST

Other Legislators Are Doubtful or Noncommittal.

ARGUMENTS MADE PRO AND CON

orge Expediency of Immediate Action in Lewis and Clark Appropriation, Portland Charter and Initiative and Referendum.

How the Multnomah delegates to the Legislature stand on the question of an

Against-Senator F. P. Mays, Senator Alex Sweek, Senator Andrew C. Smith,

Representative A. A. Balley, Representative S. B. Cobb. Favorable-Senator George T. Myers, Representative Dan J. Malarkey, Repesentative John Gili, Representative C.

W. Nottingham, Representative J. S.

Doubtful of expediency of session-Representative George M. Orton, Repreentative W. W. Banks, Senator Horbert Holman.

Noncommittal-Representative Sanderson Reed, Representative H. J. Fisher, Senator Henry E. McGinn.

Out of the clig-Senator J. E. Hunt, Representative C. W. Hodson, Representative W. R. Hudson, Representative W. N. Jones.

"Extra session or not?" is gyrating and swirling in the public mind. But sentiment is by no means a unit on the sub-"What will it accomplish?" ask "Will it not stir up the Senatorial trouble before the proper time? west more in money than it will re en in benefits? Will it not lo be to the state at large as a design primarily in the interest of the 1965 Fair? Will it not also appear to be a political acheme?"

As said in The Oregonian yesterday a leading motive for the special session is such that the special session is constitution will allow. I am bound to say that the salary that the sala

that of getting the Portland charter hill of any stae officer should be disturbed of any stae officer should be disturbed and the Lewis and Clark appropriation out of the way before the regular session. In regular session these two measures might get lost in the shuffle of politics, or be buried under a mass of other business A second motive comes from the apparent need of legislative measures for supplying machinery for the initiative and referenment to the constitution. third motive arises from the popular de-mand that state offices be put on a "flat" salary basis

Most of the Multnomar Legislators are disposed to doubt the expediency of an extra session. If they have any conextra session. If they have any con-mon point of agreement, it is that the Lewis and Clark Fair might possibly have fewer obstacles in special than in regular session. But while all of them say this is possible, they do not agree that it is neglect.

The Oregonian yesterday interviewed 16 of the 20 delegates to the Legislature from this county, the four others being out of Of these 18, five were strongly opposed to the sersion, four were neutral to the question and in their private judg-ment did not think the session was required; four openly supported the petition to Governor Geer, and three were noncommittal.

Governor Geer's Ear to the Ground. Governor Geer' was in the city yesterday afternoon with beaming countenance apparently satisfied by the fact that th taxpayers had swerved around to his views. He greeted many persons with handshakes and added their opinions to the great sum total which is accreting in his mental storehouse. He seemed to be still waiting patiently for the time when the sum total will be heavy enough to weigh down the hitherto light side of the balance which he has kept peised for several months.

The petition to the Governor has re-ceived the indorsement of the Taxpayers' League. The signatures last night num-bered between 66 and 79. "These signatures represent not individuals but property interests," said a member of the league. "One signature frequently stands for the interests of many persons."

Many people concede that an extra

session might possibly enhance the for-tunes of the charter and the Fair approtunes of the charter and the Fair appro-priation, but a large number of them' fear that the session would encounter hos-tility from many parts of the state and react against the Fair. "If any members of the Legislature have designs for ex-torting out of the Fair appropriation con-cessions in their own interest," say these complements divisions "they will not perapprehensive citizens, "they will not permit the opportunity to slip by in special any more than in regular sersion. Besides, the Fair appropriation in regular session might estrange from the measure session main estraige from the measure friends that it has already. Moreover, the special session would not be free from politics. It would rather precipitate po-litical warfare before the regular time." How About the Initiative!

As to legislation for supplementing the nitiative and referendum amendm nobody has been found who knows just

"Why talk about measures for putting "Why talk about measures for putting that amendment into operation?" say many citizens. It is in operation already and is fully equipped for action by its own provisions. To be sure, there are apparent discrepancies between it and the other clauses of the constitution, but as it is an amendment to the whole instrument its mandate must be held activated. WASHINGTON, Oct 23.—Senor Don Emilo do Ojeda, the recently-appointed Min , er of Spain to the United States, formally presented his credentials to President Roosevelt today. Minister Ojeda was received at the White House by Secretary of State Hay, who conducted him directly to the President, After the usual exchange of felicitous addresses, the President and Senor Ojeda chatted pleasantly for a few minutes. opinion of many people are good reasons

is met by the assertion that a special session would gain for the charter at most not more than from 26 to 50 days, and that therefore the expense of an extra

session is out of proportion with the good that would result. If the extra session that would result. If the extra session should come in December, the gain in time would be only two or three weeks. If the session were convoked so late as this the expense would be less, because the end of the session might come with the beginning of the regular session. While "flat salaries" might be advantageously enerted that late, the charter and the fair appropriation could come just as well before the regular session. Attitude of the Klamath Stockmen.

OUTLOOK FOR BEEF PRICES

The state constitution does not pre-scribe the length of the interval between the call of the Governor and the day of Arguments For and Against Sheepconvening. Eut reasonably, the Gover-nor is required to give sufficiently long notice in his proclamation. Section 12 of article 5 of the constitution says: Ranging-How Ivan Applegate Called a Bluff With the Stars and Stripes. "He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the Legislative Assembly by proclamation, and shall state to both houses the purpose for which they have been convened."

The duration of the session would not be longer than 2 days. Section 2 of extraordinary in the convened.

By a Staff Writer.-Eighth Letter. KLAMATH FALLS, Oct. 21 .- The conflict of interest between cattlemen and sheepmen, which in some other parts of the state has broken out in acts of bloody hostility is very much in the air here. The cattle interest predominates in Lake and Klamath Counties, but there is more Strong sentiment prevnils against reducing the emoluments of state officers for the terms for which the new officers or less grazing of sheep on the open ranges with a good deal more than less anger on the part of the cattlemen in consequence. The complaint is the same here as elsewhere. Sheep, it is asserted, other four years. It is quite clear that the pay of the incoming State Printer can be put on a "flat" basis only at specut up the ground and dig out the grass roots, not merely taking the season's crop of forage, but damaging the range ircial session. Section 1 of article 7 of the constitution says:
"He (the State Printer) shall perform all They crowd into the watering places in the mountains and public printing for the state which y be provided for by law. The rates with their myriad hoofs churn the springs be paid to him for such printing shall springs and tramping out the lithe fixed by law, and shall neither be in-creased nor diminished during the term tle patches of mountain meadow. In short, the claim is that the running of sheep is fatal to the conditions essential to the ranging of cattle and horses; and

it is further claimed that both presently

worthy of a discriminating favor.

But this is not the whole story. There s a wide region of desert north of the Klamath country and south of Crook County, very rich in its grasses, but for the greater part uninhabitable for cattle and horses from lack of watering places. In Summer, it is likewise uninhabitable for sheep. Therefore it accumulates grass during the long Summer season when other parts of the country are ranged bare; and when Winter comes, sheep are driven in upon it in great numbers, finding their Winter feed from the long dry grass, and getting their water supply by nibbling snow. Sheepmen who Winter their stock on the desert and run them in Summer on the open and watered ranges are able to get along without much of an investigent in home stations. Several instances have been named to me of men who have grown rich in the sheep business pursued upon this basis without one dellar's investment in land and practically without contributing anything to the adport. A business pursued upon this plan, it is argued, is in its nature predatory and as such it ought not to be allowed to interfere with operations founded upon a rettled and domestic connection with the country.

In support of their own side of the question the cattlemen assert that their business rests upon conditions which build

up the country, contribute to its population and business, expand by its methods o raising feed the cultivated area and con tribute to the permanent wealth and to general civilization. Cattle ranging, they say, crops the range but does not destroy it; and left to cattle alone, they assert the natural pastures of the country will last for an indefinite period.

I find a common feeling among cattlemen that each has a right to the range in his neighborhood in proportion to his arrangements for Winter feeding and that the entrance of a band of sheep upon any neighborhood thus appropriated is an unwarranted invasion. They do not analyze it closely or put it in just these words, but this is the essence of their position.

Of course, the sheepmen have another view of the matter. The damage donby sheep, they declare, has been greatly exiggerated: and they point to ranges both open and fenced-in districts like Heppner which have been continuously "sheeped" for many years and which are still in productive condition. They deny that the sheep industry is more predatory in its nature than cattle or horse raising; and they further declare that in most instances the sheep ranger is as much a citizen, as much settled in his business and domestic connections as the cattleman. There may be instances, they admit, where a sheep ranger lives upon the range Summer and Winter with little or nothing in the way of a home es quite as many cattlemen who do the same thing. They resent the claim that cattle ranging more than sheep ranging tends to build up the country; and they invite attention to those districts where sheet ranging is the basis of the local business into mudholes, destroying the natural life as illustration of what it does or may

do for a country. And on top of all they assert what all must admit to be true, namely, that their right to the use of the range lands is as good as that of any cattleman or anybody else. Since the lands belong to the Govand in the long run the latter is more ernment one man's privilege is as good profitable to the country and therefore as another's and for one class of stockmen to set up a claim of exclusive or superior right to what belonge to all, they denounce as outrageous arrogance,

There have been no violent collisions in this part of the range country, but the cattlemen, especially in the Langell Valley neighborhood, have assumed a rather high-handed attitude with the aim of intimidating sheep herders and thus forcing them through their fears to abandon the country. In several instances considerable bedles of armed range riders have approached sheep camps and in a noisy and herders to take their flocks off the local San' Francisco ranger; but when these commands have been disregarded no attempt has been made to enforce them. The cartlemen hereabouts have a hard man to deal with 'In Ivan Applegate, one of the pioneers of the country and a man well endowed with the Applagate qualities of nerve combined with accurate marksmanship. In a recent conference with the cattlemen Mr. Applegate declared that his right vancement of the country or to its sup- to range slicep was as good as any other man's right to range cattle, and that he should defend it to the limit. "I will raise the Stars and Stripes," he said, Our organization does not propose allow-Heve there is one of you who will dare take down the flag or harm the property which it protects." Mr. Applegate's flocks still range the country and no forcible

(Concluded on Page 12.)

Engineers Accuse Miners of Bad Faith.

WILL KEEP UP THE FIGHT

Members of Union to Be Asked Not to Handle Coal.

REQUEST WILL BE NATIONAL

President of Brotherhood Says Strikers Do Not Propose to Get the Worst of It at Hands of Operators.

neers' and Firemen's Union proposes to make war on the mine operators by asking its 14,000 members not to handle anthracite coal unless their fellows are given their old positions. The steamworkers hold that the miners' union is not living strictly up to agreement made at the time of the strike by accepting arbitration. Few of the en-

gineers are being given their old posi-

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.-President Morton, of the International Stationary Engineers and Firemen, stated that all members of the association all over the country would be ordered to refuse to handle any anthracite coal until every member affected by the anthracite strike is reinstated on the basts on which the miners returned to work. The brotherhood has a membership of 14,000, and has local unions in 114 towns and cities, including Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Baltimore, St. Louis. Kansas City, Denver and President Morton declared his organiza-

tion was in a position to shut out hard coal in all cities where it had local unions, and said such action would be taken if necessary for the protection of the members who had lost their positions on account of the anthracite coal strike. This is President Morton's view of the situa-

"According to all reports from Eastern mines, our men are getting the worst of it, and, while the miners are being re-"over my sheep camps and I don't be- ing its members to be victimized, and as we cannot call a strike at the mines, nonunion men seeming to be in possession of the jobs, we will attempt to secure the reinstatement of our members by shutting out anthracite coal wherever we can.

"While negotiations looking toward a

ettlement were on we did not wish to interfere in any way, although we feared our men would get the worst of the bargain. We believe the action of the firemen and engineers in quitting work helped the miners to win their fight. "Although it is true a majority of the (Concluded on Second Page.)

CONTENTS OF TODAY'S PAPER Political.

Tom Johnson denounces McLean as traitor to

his party. Page 2. Son of Senator Clark charges Heinze with offering him \$2,500,000 to throw down his father. Page 2.

Hill-Cleveland-Tammany alliance excites much interest in the East. Page 2. Senator Hanna begins his tour of Indiana. General. Engineers will bolt peace plan in coal strike.

Many strikers are put to work, but condition

of mines will not permit of full working. Page 11. Methodist convention raises \$300,600 for missions. Page 11.

Foreign.

Powers agree to evacuate Shanghai, and opendoor policy will be extended. Page II. British escape from trap of the Mad Muliah in Abyssinia, Page 3. French strikers are violent, and business at

Dunkirk is generally paralyzed. Page J.

Sports. Onward Silver and Major Del Mar lower world's records at Memphis. Page 5.

National Association of Baseball Leagues begins annual session, Page 5. Opening of annual shoot of Washington Sports-men's Association. Page 5. Pacific Coast.

Baker City delegation beings petition of pro-test against forest reserve to Senator Mitchell. Page 4. Work of the Congregational Association at Sa-

lem concludes work. Page 4. Washington land sale receipts show big In-crease over last year. Page 4. Commercial and Marine.

Hops less active but firm at New York.

Wheat higher at Chicago on strength at Liverpool. Page 13. Heavy trading in foreign exchange at New York. Page 13. Tork. Page 13. .
Lumber for Philippines will probably be shipped from Portland. Page 12.

Portland and Vicinity. Multnomah Legislators divided as to expediency of calling extra session. Page 1. President Lytle, of Columbia Southern, suggests way to settle irrigation strife. Page 10.

Slot-machine owners openly violate the law. Page 7. Grand jury investigates cases of illegal liquor relling. Page 10. Fruitless search for missing Viola Colteur.

Rock Island said to be behind the Coos Bay Railroad. Page 8. Banquet to Consul H. B. Miller. Page 10.

Index to Departments. ements. Page 7. City news in brief. Page 7. Classified advertisements. Page 9.

Editorial. Page 6

Markets. Page 13.

CLEVELAND AND HILL-"OH, WE DON'T CARE IF YOU NEVER COME BACK."

LATEST HIT ON THE POLITICAL STAGE.

