

ASK ALL TO JOIN

Fair Directors Will Invite Other States.

OREGON WILL SET PAGE

Board Is Confident of Half Million Appropriation.

SPACE FOR ALL COUNTIES

Directors Amend By-Laws and Provide for Organization of Women's Clubs Throughout the State—Extra Session Talk Dropped.

W. W. Corbett, president of the Lewis and Clark Fair, announced yesterday that he would ask the Governor of neighboring states to recommend appropriations for the Exposition by their respective Legislatures in the sum of a \$200,000 appropriation by the Legislature of Oregon.

The Board of Directors discussed informally the question of an extra session and decided to take no action in the matter. Made important amendments to the by-laws of the corporation for the more efficient workings of the general committee. Directed the committee on exercises, music and fine arts (yet to be appointed) to organize throughout the state women's clubs as auxiliaries to the Board of Women Managers, the time of appointing this board is discretionary with President Corbett.

Resolved, That County Commissioners, or such organizations as may be formed for the purpose in the several counties, be invited to participate "in this important exhibit to the outside world."

Ordered that space be set apart for each county for a display of its resources.

Keen Interest of Visitors.

"An interesting session," remarked Director J. H. Bailey, of Pendleton, "A fine meeting," remarked Director J. M. Church, of La Grande. It was the initiation of these two men into the business of the board. O. L. Miller, of Baker City, was present, also H. Van Dusen, of Astoria, and J. C. Cooper. All five visitors participated freely in the discussions and contributed a number of valuable ideas.

"This looks like business," was the opinion when they saw the animation of the meeting. All the gentlemen have entered so closely into the work of the Fair that they feel themselves to be integral forces of the enterprise.

Other members of the board present were: H. W. Corbett, Adolph Wolfe, A. L. Mills, Samuel Connel, P. L. Willis, W. D. Wheelwright, Paul Westinghouse, W. D. Baker, A. H. Deyers, W. D. Fenton, Charles E. Ladd, Leo Friede and Rufus Mallory.

Absent members were: A. Bush, of Salem; George W. Riddle, of Ridge; C. A. Answorth, John E. O'Brien, L. N. Fleischer, H. W. Scott and F. Dresser.

How to Divide Appropriation.

O. L. Miller offered a suggestion for the apportionment of the money to be appropriated by the state, among the counties for exhibits at the Fair. Although a recommendation of the board, the use of that money might not yet be opportune, he believed that consideration of the matter by individuals of the board would not be out of place. He did not think that the Legislature of the state would have the expenditure of the money could in justice to the counties distribute funds among them for making exhibits in the strict ratio of their populations. He pointed out that the people of his county, if \$2000 were needed for a mineral exhibit, would not be willing to go down into their pockets for the money necessary to raise to that amount the sum set apart from the state funds.

"Nor would it be fair," said he, "to require them to do this after they had paid taxes to the state for the fair appropriation."

W. D. Fenton at this juncture explained the constitutional limitations upon the use of state money for the Fair. "The appropriation," he said, "cannot constitutionally come into the control of this corporation. The money will have to be expended by agents of the state, for the state cannot lend its credit to a private corporation. The Legislature will probably appoint commissioners to expend the public funds. These men will be expected to keep in close touch with this body, and some of them may be chosen from this board."

"We all know that the state at large is loyal to this enterprise. We have reason to be confident that the appropriation will be raised early in the year. But let us just get the appropriation, and then make suggestion for its use. This is the seemly way and the proper way."

Mr. Miller mentioned the fact that the state already has a commission which would probably have the expenditure of the money. This body is composed of H. W. Corbett and C. B. Bellinger, of Portland; C. W. Fulton, of Astoria; H. E. Ambrose, of Eugene, and Edward Everett Young, of Baker City.

President Corbett—I suppose there will be time enough to arrange for the expenditure of the money after the appropriation shall be made.

Mr. Miller—Certainly.

Space for Each County.

President Corbett then offered the following resolution toward enlisting the co-operation of the counties of the state. It was adopted unanimously:

Whereas, it is important that every portion of the state should be properly represented in the exposition of its products at the Lewis and Clark Centennial and American Pacific Exposition and Oriental Fair, to the end that this may be accomplished, the directors will set apart space for each county for a proper exhibit of its industries; therefore, be it

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A. H. Deyers set the question of a special session vibrating. "It strikes me," he remarked, "that if we favor a special session we should be aggressive and outspoken for it. Suppose we hear from the visiting members of the board about public sentiment in their parts of the state."

The suggestion took promptly, and all five of the visitors were asked to speak. Their common expression was that the people would prefer that a special session be not held. Last week the session had found favor, but since the announcement in the Oregonian of the Attorney-General's opinion as to the initiative and referendum and of the possibility of injecting the Senatorial question into the session, sentiment had radically changed.

Opposed to Extra Session.

J. H. Bailey—in Umatilla County the impression prevails that to urge the session would work detriment to the cause of the Fair. I think the people would prefer to have the Legislature appropriate the money in regular session.

O. L. Miller—The people of Baker County have not fully considered the matter, but so far as their thoughts have gone,

they think that the appropriation could be made satisfactorily in regular session. J. M. Church—in Union County sentiment favored a special session, but a change has come since the announcement that the Senatorial question could enter the session. The Legislative delegates from my county thought that politics could be kept out, but they see the matter differently now. Yet if it were necessary to call a special session for the Fair appropriation, I think the people would approve.

J. C. Cooper—The people of Yamhill County stand for the fair and a large appropriation. The state at large is joined with Portland. Portland has surprised Oregon by its activity in the enterprise. The Fair will give the appropriation in special or in regular session.

B. Van Dusen—The people of Clatsop are awake to the benefits to be derived from the fair, but they do not approve the special session initiative. They think the interests of the fair can be attended to at the regular session.

President Corbett turned to Mr. Fenton and asked:

"In your opinion is the initiative and referendum already in force?"

"Yes,"

Mr. Bailey, is that your opinion?" "Yes, and therefore it seems to me that a special session is not advisable." Mr. Fenton—Several days ago a Representative to the Legislature from one of the western counties said to me that he did not think a special session would be popular. He had declared himself openly for an appropriation of \$200,000. And had been commended by his constituents. I had a discussion with a Senator from one of the Valley counties. He said: "Don't be in a hurry. Don't push us too fast." In my opinion we underestimate the ardor of the people toward the fair. But I believe it impossible for this body, officially at least, to advocate a special session.

To Get Aid of Other States.

A. L. Mills—But the Legislature will not meet until the second week in January. If, as Mr. Fenton says, the appropriation shall be made two weeks thereafter, that will be late in January. We should get the appropriation before that in order to go before the Legislatures of other states. If an extra session were called on Wednesday, it would have 12 days in which to devote itself to special business before the time of electing a Senator should arrive. It seems to me that we ought to urge an extra session.

Here the discussion rested, and inasmuch as no motion was before the meeting, the subject was dropped by common consent. President Corbett said that he would urge the Governors of neighboring states to recommend to their Legislatures that appropriations be made for the fair, on the assurance of a \$200,000 appropriation by Oregon.

Mr. Van Dusen suggested that a civil engineer might profitably be added to the board. President Corbett responded that the full number of directors had been appointed, according to the by-laws, but that amendments might be made to admit new members. The subject was reserved for future consideration.

On motion of Mr. Cooper, the committee on ceremonies, music and fine arts was instructed to organize clubs of women throughout the state to act as auxiliaries to the board of women managers, as provided for in the amended by-laws.

Board of Woman Managers.

The new by-laws empower the president to appoint a Board of Woman Managers. This body will have the direction of all matters relating to the participation of women in the Exposition, but its work will be subject to the approval of the committee on ceremonies, music and fine arts. In that way the board of directors will formally maintain control of the Exposition, as the unity of the enterprise requires.

Leo Friede was troubled because only women who had stockhold could be appointed. "All the women should have equal chance," he said gallantly. "A woman should not be denied appointment because she is not a shareholder."

Mr. Friede was still in trouble, but Mr. Mills came to the rescue, as he usually does in troublesome places.

"We can easily find somebody who will transfer shares of stock to the women," said the president of the Board of Public Works, cheerily.

New List of Committees.

The new by-laws reduce the number of standing committees from 24 to 14. They are:

A committee on finance and supplies. Five members.

A committee on ways and means. Seven members.

A committee on concessions and privileges. Five members.

A committee on exhibits, transportation, rules and regulations. Five members.

A committee on press and publicity. Three members.

A committee on grounds and buildings. Seven members.

A committee on ceremonies, music and fine arts. Five members.

A committee on legislation. Fifteen members.

A committee on agriculture. Five members.

A committee on mines and mining. Five members.

A committee on manufactures and liberal arts. Seven members.

A committee on fish and fisheries. Three members.

A committee on history, ethnology and education. Five members.

A committee on amusements. Three members.

The advisory committee will consist of 25 members, chosen among the stockholders of the corporation. They shall submit in writing to the directors, on all matters they deem advisable to bring to its notice for the good of the exposition; shall appoint committees to visit the Governors and Legislatures of other states to secure appropriations for state co-operation and exhibits and shall perform such other duties as the president, the board of directors, the executive committee or the director-general may request of them.

Mr. Corbett will appoint the committees immediately.

WOMAN AND THE FAIR.

Mrs. Montgomery Gives Some Hints on How to Help.

At Mrs. J. H. Bryman's home, Mrs. J. H. Montgomery, one of the Women's Board of the World's Fair, and Mrs. Edith Tozier Weathered, formerly commissioner of the Buffalo and Charleston Expositions, met yesterday afternoon with several members of the Legislative committee of the Federation of Women's Clubs. They each pointed out many ways in which the Lewis and Clark Centennial can be stimulated.

Mrs. Montgomery is an enthusiastic over Oregon making a creditable exhibit at the World's Fair. Her communication in relation to this was so interesting and practical that the committee urged her to speak to the women of Portland next Tuesday evening at the Chamber of Commerce building. This will not be under the direction of any club. There is a great work for women in connection with the promotion of the state's interests at the Exposition, and all patriotic women are expected to be present.

THROUGH THE COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE.

A delightful trip of a few hours will take you through the greatest combination of river and mountain scenery on earth. O. L. Miller, of Baker City, is the only one who has made the trip.

A. M. Return can be made by steamer from Cascade Locks. Special low rates for the trip are being made by the Columbia River Navigation Co. Third and Washington.

PORTLAND-CHICAGO. Seventy hours is the time of the "Chicago-Portland Special" from Portland to Chicago. Leaves Portland every day at 8 A. M. and Chicago at 8 P. M. Third and Washington.

CRIMPS SET FREE

Charge of Assault on Morven's Men Dismissed.

WERE LURED ON BOARD SHIP

Evidence Shows that the Sailors Planned to Get Them at a Disadvantage and Beat Them—Damaging Admissions Made.

The charge of assault and battery preferred by the sailors of the British ship Morven against "Mysterioso" Billy Smith, James and Harry White was yesterday dismissed by Municipal Judge Hogue after an all-day session of court, in which the evidence showed that the sailors had been the aggressors and that the boarding-house men had gone to the ship at the request of a sailor named Jones, who insisted that he wanted to leave the ship. The crew had not been willing to see their shipmate leave, and had taken his baggage and hidden it. When James White had appeared for Hopkings, the negro, Harry White and Billy Smith, who were waiting for him on the shore, heard the noise and rushed to the rescue of their friend, and a bitter fight ensued, in which knives, clubs, belaying pins and other weapons that could be seized were used and the trio were finally forced to flee from the ship.

The defense held that the members of the crew had made frequent threats that if they ever got any of the sailor board- ing-house men aboard the ship they would shoot and that they believed that the sailor had said to get them there. There was great discrepancy in the evidence, but a more consistent story was told by the defense, and in rendering his decision, Judge Hogue said that he thought the details tended to bear out the testimony of the defendants more than the case for the state.

The State's Case.

Harry Hopkings, the colored seaman who had been the chief actor in the fight with Smith and still wore a bandage about his head as the result, was the first to appear. He told practically the same story as he had told the day before to United States Attorney Mays, claiming that on last Sunday morning Smith and the two Whites came aboard the ship for the purpose of enticing away a sailor named Jones, who had been on the ship a long time, and had from \$50 to \$200 coming to him. He had protested, he said, against their taking the sailor's clothes, and in the fight which followed he claimed Billy Smith struck him the first blow.

W. Hedlin told much the same story. Attorney Dan J. Malarkey, who appeared for the defense, tried to make the witness confess that he had been on the ship a long time, and had from \$50 to \$200 coming to him. He had protested, he said, against their taking the sailor's clothes, and in the fight which followed he claimed Billy Smith struck him the first blow.

"You say you didn't have any knives?" "No, coat," said the attorney, but there was such a roar of laughter that his answer to the question could not be heard.

Griffith Jones, the man over whom the trouble arose, was the next witness. He took refuge in the fact that he was a drinking man, and declared that he had been so drunk that he did not remember anything that happened between Saturday night and Monday morning.

"What's your business?" asked Attorney Gatens.

"Yes, I was drunk," he answered with the characteristic look of the men that learn to answer this as their first question when brought into court.

"I say your business," he repeated.

"Oh," said the sailor, "I'm an A. B."

Mr. Gatens was not satisfied, but that he had not some of his old schoolmates, and promptly asked from what university.

"A. B. means able-bodied seaman," answered the witness, and the attorney confessed that he did not know all of the terms the sailors use.

Jones swore that he did not remember anything that had happened from the time he left the ship Saturday night until he woke up Monday morning aboard the ship. Ludwig Wollin, a reporter on the Telegram, was brought before him and an interview read, which he admitted having given Sunday, however, and this fact made his evidence of no avail.

Testimony of the Defense.

The first witness for the defense was Robert Dow, a bartender in one of the East Side saloons.

"Jones came in the saloon and asked me for a drink," he testified, "and the men that he was going to get some money from White. I told him that he would have to bring his baggage down before he could do that, and he said, 'I'll get the money and have him go, after the baggage and then we'll fix him.'"

"I didn't know what he meant by that at the time," he continued, "but since the trouble it seems clear to me."

Frederick W. Kipper testified that he had heard Jones beg White to give him \$20 to leave the ship and that White had steadily refused. Kessler was very forcible in his testimony.

"Well," said he, when told to tell the story, "I saw Jones follow White to the door, see?" and he waited for his remarks to thoroughly impress themselves upon the judges. "He said, 'I want money, see?' and he paused again."

"Was he drunk or sober?" asked the judge.

"Proper sober, I take it. Anyhow, he knewed what he was doing," he wanted.

Story of the Fight.

James and Harry White and Billy Smith all told the same story of the fight.

"James White," they said, "went aboard first to get Jones, and he said, 'I want money, see?' and he paused again."

"I asked which was his chest," said James White, "and he showed me, and I started to hit it. The nigger grabbed a piece of broom handle and commenced striking me with it, saying that he now had me and would beat my brains out. I started to run, but was met by Hedlin. My brother and Smith heard the noise and came running to my rescue. Hedlin seized a belaying pin and attempted to strike me with it, but I grabbed him and took it from him. Just as I got the pin from Hedlin Smith hollered for help and I saw the nigger with a knife and rushed over and struck him on the head. That scattered them for a moment, and we fled from the ship."

Larry Sullivan was then called, and testified that Captain Hughes had given the men permission to go aboard the ship and get the men off if they could. "About \$200 each is now due the men," said he, "and the owners of the vessel would like it if their sailors would all quit, for if they quit here, they forfeit all of the money that is owing to them."

Captain Hughes denied having given

permission to any of them to go aboard, and stated that he had had no conversation with Sullivan or any one else in regard to the matter.

EASY MARK BITES AGAIN

German Saloonkeeper Is Easily Parted From His Money.

Experience is a dear school, and long attendance is necessary before even the aptest can hope to secure a diploma. The state of facts is attested to by a German saloonkeeper in South Portland, who has expended \$20 in tuition, and his sheepskin seems as far off as ever.

The particular study that the German gentleman has been interested in is petit larceny, or, as it is generally set down in life's catalogue, "a skin game." Three times the experiment of separating himself from his money has been tried on him, and up to date he is in the hole for about 80 monetary units of the realm.

It all happened this way: Several years ago the aforesaid German saloonkeeper came to Portland and opened up a booze dispensary on South First street, near the Marquam Gulch bridge. He was of a thrifty disposition, and along with his other fixtures was a good cash register. At the close of business every night many nickels and dimes and two-bit pieces found their way in the register, and he had not been in business a great while before he had over \$20 accumulated therein.

One day he was sitting up behind his shining bar, gazing with a satisfied air at the register and the rows of shimmering glasses on the shelf, when he was aroused by a racket out on the street. He jumped up, hiked to the door, and found that the noise proceeded from a couple of hard-looking toughs, who were mixing in the street. They were smashing each other for dear life, and yelling a fierce accompaniment, as their arms moved around in uppercuts and jabs, and so interested was Colonel Dinkenspiel in their actions that he forgot all about his cash register. After the fight had proceeded for some little time, the combatants ceased their slugging and went off down the street howling vengeance on each other. Dinkenspiel returned to the bar, and found that some wretched man had crept in the back way during his absence, removed the little register from its resting place and retreated by the way he came.

Every method of recovery was resorted to, but to no avail, and the German concluded that he was out 20 plunks.

About two months ago, he was sitting behind the bar as usual, when two individuals walked in and ordered beer. While the Colonel was drawing some of the stuff that made Milwaukee famous, one of the men walked into the back room, and returned in a moment with the remark:

"That's a pretty fine canary bird you got, Hamburg."

"I don't got no humming bird."

"Canary bird, I said. Yes, you have, in the cage back there."

"Der ain't a cage in der place," said the Colonel.

"Come out of the pipe dream, Pretzel. You know you have a nice little singer back there so own up."

"Well, dem fellers was foolin' me, and I got der laff on dem already yet," he argued, and returned, only to find his cash register gone again, and his cash, about \$20. He was red-eyed, and swore vengeance, but his wrath was impotent, and he could only notify the police. The cash was never returned.

On would have thought that Dinkenspiel had had enough of this sort of thing, but not so. He was as game as ever, and wanted another lesson. Wednesday he got what he wanted.

"Cut his throat," said he, and look at Smith, who was in front of him, then rubbed his eyes to be sure he did not see a ghost.

"No, coat," said the attorney, but there was such a roar of laughter that his answer to the question could not be heard.

Griffith Jones, the man over whom the trouble arose, was the next witness. He took refuge in the fact that he was a drinking man, and declared that he had been so drunk that he did not remember anything that happened between Saturday night and Monday morning.

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The two schemers ran to the front of the saloon.

"Well, there, Katzenjammer, what in Greenland's the matter with yer stove?"

"Keep yerseelf cool, mein friend, der stove is all right."

"It's in the building," said Bill, wide-eyed. "Smell the wood burnin'?"

"I will see yot der matter is," said the Colonel, and by the time he had gone back and gotten the fire down to its usual temperature, Bill had defied him to run his big hand behind the bar, and loosened the change drawer under the counter. He gave it a wrench, and lo, behold, cash and all came away without a sound. Then the two gentlemen did likewise.

This time Dinkenspiel didn't communicate with the police. He was so hot that if he had tried he would have burnt out the telephone. He just paraded up and down the saloon and cursed, and resolved never to let anybody know that he had been taken in again for \$20 in small change.

He was too wild to keep bottled up very long, and he finally let the story out with the result that even if the police don't know anything of the matter, there are some people that do.

The next man that it goes into the South Portland saloon and cries "wolf" runs a good chance of getting rewarded for his pains by being soaked over the head with a beer stein.

TRANSPORT FROM MANILA

Sheridan Brings 1011 Soldiers and Bodies of 17 Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—The transport Sheridan arrived in port early this morning, 25 days from Manila, via Nagasaki. She has on board 1011 soldiers, including six troops of the Ninth Cavalry, consisting of 320 men, 250 casualties, 134 sick, eight prisoners, and five insane men. She also brought the bodies of 17 dead soldiers.

There are 95 cabin passengers, including a number of officers returning to their homes. The transport Summer, with General Chaffee on board, left Nagasaki four days ahead of the Sheridan, but by a count of stopping at Honolulu is not expected to arrive here until next week.

POPULAR POTTER IN SERVICE.

Queen of River Boats Is Now Making the Astoria Run.

The traveling public will be delighted to know that the steamer Queen, the Potter, is now making the Astoria run. See O. R. & N. time card.

Delicate

I have used Pearlina for eight years. Am never without it. Use it with the most delicate fabrics and with coarse things. Find it satisfactory in all things.

Mrs. Rev. G. E. L.

One of the Millions.

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THE CHILDREN ENJOY

Life out of doors and out of the games which they play and the enjoyment which they receive and the efforts which they make, comes the greater part of that healthful development which is so essential to their happiness when grown. When a laxative is needed the remedy which is given to them to cleanse and strengthen the internal organs on which it acts, should be such as physicians would sanction, because its component parts are known to be wholesome and the remedy itself free from every objectionable quality. The one remedy which physicians and parents, well-informed, approve and recommend and which the little ones enjoy, because of its pleasant flavor, its gentle action and its beneficial effects, is—Syrup of Figs—and for the same reason it is the only laxative which should be used by fathers and mothers.

Syrup of Figs is the only remedy which acts gently, pleasantly and naturally without griping, irritating, or nauseating and which cleanses the system effectually, without producing that constipated habit which results from the use of the old-time cathartics and modern imitations, and against which the children should be so carefully guarded. If you would have them grow to manhood and womanhood, strong, healthy and happy, do not give them medicines, when medicines are not needed, and when nature needs assistance in the way of a laxative, give them only the simple, pleasant and gentle—Syrup of Figs.

Its quality is due not only to the excellence of the combination of the laxative principles of plants with pleasant aromatic syrups and juices, but also to our original method of manufacture and as you value the health of the little ones, do not accept any of the substitutes which unscrupulous dealers sometimes offer to increase their profits. The genuine article may be bought anywhere of all reliable druggists at fifty cents per bottle. Please to remember, the full name of the Company—**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.**—is printed on the front of every package. In order to get its beneficial effects it is always necessary to buy the genuine only.



YOUNGSTERS' GAY TIME

HALLOWEEN IS CELEBRATED IN APPROVED FASHION.

Havoc Is Played With Gates-Police Force Has a Busy Time Keeping Order.

The youngsters of Portland celebrated Halloween last evening in the approved manner. If you discover this morning that your front gate is at the top of a nearby telegraph pole, you will be reminded that neither the coal strike nor the momentous question of an extra session of the Legislature has had any appreciable effect in restraining Young America from employing the same old practical jokes that have been in use for decades.

The telephone of the police station was in constant use until a late hour last night, but no serious damage nor loss of life was reported. The bell was kept a-jingle all evening, however, by irate citizens, who demanded the presence of a policeman on Gray Thirty-sixth street, or some such distant neighborhood, "right away quick." There were calls from every part of the city, and they came all at once.

"Is this the police station?"

"Yes. What is it?"

"There's a gang of hoodlums taking off all the gates in this vicinity, and you must send a policeman out right away."

"Upper Albina