

STATE FAIR SEASON OF 1900

September 17 to 22, Inclusive.

Will Open Its Gates Tomorrow Morning

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP PASSENGER RATE FROM PORTLAND AND ALL POINTS IN OREGON.

OVER \$10,000 IN PREMIUMS

(From The Oregonian of Thursday Last.)

The management of the State Fair, which will open at the Salem fairgrounds next Monday, has done a commendable thing this year in offering sufficiently large cash premiums to insure the best general display of state products ever made in Oregon. The men now at the head of the State Fair are business men of recognized standing in the communities in which they reside. These men have been selected from every part of Oregon, and to each one of these directors has been given a part of directing the work of securing the best display of general products in which his section of the country especially excels. In the diversity of its resources, Oregon is one of the richest states of the Union. It was only a few days ago that announcement was made through the press of the construction of a 50-foot, six-masted schooner to be used in carrying cargo in the great shipping yards along the Maine coast. Each of the masts of this levitation of the deep, the largest schooner in the world, is over 100 feet in diameter. In the north, the largest of this new vessel which has appeared in the Eastern papers, prominence has been given to the statement that these masts are of the famous Oregon pine, the only timber serviceable for wooden masts of these vast proportions. Oregon today is one of the largest single items of foreign export from the Pacific Coast. Oregon salmon finds its largest sale in the London market; Oregon blankets sold in the best metropolitan stores of New York and Philadelphia are conceded to be the best of domestic manufacture in the United States; Oregon's timber, together with the product of Washington's forests, virtually meets the demand for lumber in the South and the Middle West, and Oregon's fruit products find a ready sale even as far East as New York City. Oregon today exports butter and creamery products, where 20 years ago a considerable part of the creamery butter sold in this market came from Iowa and other states east of the Rockies.

The advancement which the industrial interests of Oregon have made in the last decade is due, first, to the general adaptability of Oregon's climate and soils for the development of the large business interests which the growth of these industries has created. Beyond this, however, is the value of the educational work that has been done among the farming communities by men who were farseeing enough to forecast the development of the former latent industries of the state if proper attention were only given to this work. A few live men showed the people of Tillamook the ideal conditions which existed in their section of the country for the upbuilding of immense dairy interests. The success of the Tillamook dairies stimulated the farmers of the Willamette Valley to further effort in the same direction. This was followed by closer attention to the kinds of cattle which could be raised by the most profitable means, and the success of the Tillamook dairies stimulated the farmers of the Willamette Valley to further effort in the same direction. This was followed by closer attention to the kinds of cattle which could be raised by the most profitable means, and the success of the Tillamook dairies stimulated the farmers of the Willamette Valley to further effort in the same direction.

Train will leave Portland at 8:30 A. M. Will reach Salem at 11. Returning will leave fair grounds 6 P. M. same day.

PORTLAND DAY THURSDAY NEXT

Round-Trip Rate on This Day Only \$1.60

Monday—Opening Day

Fine Music—Good Racing—Address by Governor Geer.

Tuesday—Editors' Day

Livestock judging in the forenoon. Four good races in the afternoon. Band Concert and Banquet to Editors in the evening.

Wednesday—Salem Day

Banner Day of the Fair. All Salem business houses close. Special attractions. Special evening programme. See the Great \$1000 Race for 2:15 Pacers. 22 Horses entered.

Thursday—Portland Day

Grand Excursion from Portland and return. Great Livestock parade in the forenoon. Four great races in the afternoon. Capital City Purse of \$1000 for 2:20 Trotters.

Friday—State Band Day

Annual meeting of the State Band Association. Fully 20 Bands in uniform will be the feature of the day. Livestock parade. Good racing. Fun in the evening.

Saturday—Everybody's Day

Grand Attractions in the forenoon. Special sale of livestock. Citizens' Purse of \$1000 for 2:14 Pacers. Fastest class of Pacers ever seen on the Coast.

\$1000 in Premiums

For Shorthorns. Other breeds liberally provided for. See the great Livestock Exhibits.

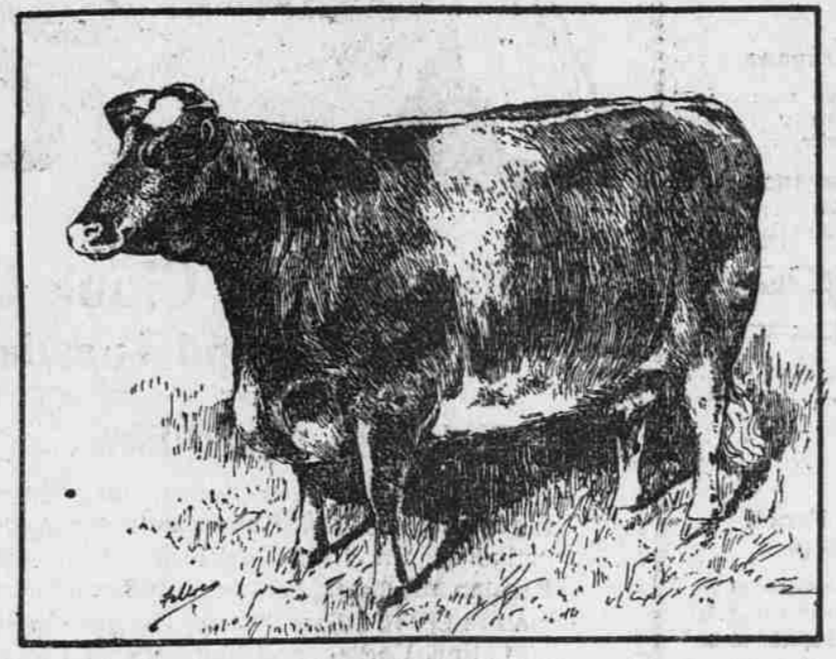
Poultry Department

The finest Birds from all parts of Oregon. Greatest Poultry Exhibit ever made in Oregon.

Creamery Products

An inspection of the great Dairy Exhibits will show what Oregon is doing in the way of advancement of her creamery industry.

The Greatest Exhibit of Fancy Live Stock Ever Shown on the Coast. No Farmer in Oregon Can Afford to Miss This Feature of the Fair This Year.



Champion Shorthorn cow, "Sally Girl," that W. O. Minor, of Heppner, Or., paid \$1500 for, to complete his fine show herd of 18 head that he is preparing to exhibit at the Oregon State Fair next week. Sally Girl has won first honors in her class in show rings back East, and will be introduced to the breeding public of Oregon at the State Fair next week. She is a noble animal, and well worth the price of admission alone.

WHAT THE OREGONIAN HAS SAID ABOUT THE BIG STOCK EXHIBIT.

A farmer who turns a part of his attention to the raising of fancy stock is not only on the high road to prosperity, but he shows by his stable equipment that he is capable of marked advancement both as a business man and as a man of culture and refinement. There are today in Iowa, Nebraska and the farming states of the Middle West a few men who are as thoroughly grounded in the doctrines of Darwinism, as affecting the growth and development of species, as are any of the specialists of the science in the best-equipped of our Eastern colleges. A man who makes a success of fancy stock raising is usually a man who gives serious attention to the adornment of his home and in every respect he is apt to be a better citizen and a more advanced thinker than the farmer who is contented to follow in the prosaic lines of the average farmer. Those who know the Oregon of a quarter of a century ago have a distinct recollection of the "race-back" horse, long, limp and with a snout that was sharp enough to root its way under the packed foundation of a stone wall. These same men, who with their own hands raised the Willamette Valley, cattle that were principally hair, hide and bones. The Leg-

Visitors to the Fair on

PORTLAND DAY

WILL SEE A

\$1000 TROTTING RACE

Besides enjoying the opportunity to inspect the fine general exhibit.

Sheep and Angora Goats

Oregon is one of the great wool-producing States of the Union. See this great exhibit at the Fair.

Cereal Products

Oregon Wheat beats the world. See the special display of Cereals at the Fair.

Horses and Cattle

Oregon will show the world at the Fair what she is producing in live stock.

Hogs

Oregon's grain-fed Pork equals in quality the best corn-fed product of the East. See the great Swine exhibit at the Fair.

Farm Products

Everything that the farmer raises will be shown at the Fair this year.

Oregon's Manufactures

Nothing that Oregon's factories produce will be omitted from this year's exhibits.

Woolen Mill Products

Oregon-made Blankets and Clothing are unsurpassed. See these fine exhibits at the Fair.

Canned Goods

Oregon Fish, Fruit and Vegetable Canners will be well represented at the Fair.

Horticultural

See what intelligence and effort have gone into Oregon's fruit interests by inspecting these exhibits at the Fair.

WHY FARMERS SHOULD SEE IT.

(From The Oregonian of Last Week.)

The pride which the management of the State Fair takes in showing to the people of the state the remarkable products of Oregon in 1900 should only be equalled by the interest which the people of the state as a whole show in viewing these displays, and studying carefully the problem of conserving the best interests of Oregon by the proper attention to the development of those interests which promise the most for the state's future prosperity.

If a farmer is educated along practical lines he has all the promise of future large rewards following the efforts of the business man in even the most remunerative of other commercial ventures. Given methodical business methods, honesty and a little careful research in the subjects pertaining to the handling of the industry of raising farm products in the best manner possible, the Oregon farmer has every opportunity opened to him for rapid advancement. No intelligent farmer in the state can afford to miss the opportunity of inspecting carefully the product display of the state's products which will be made at the State Fair next week. The farmer, dairymen, lumberman or stockman who has produced these goods, however, is under no greater obligation to lend his support and assistance for the success of the fair than is the business man through whose efforts these products find a sale in the local and foreign markets. The State Fair affords the best of opportunities for the business men and the producer to get together—to meet on a common ground, with the view of giving a little study to solving those business problems which promise so much for Oregon's continued advancement and prosperity. A little canvassing among the business communities of Portland and Salem leads to the belief that the Portland business people as a whole will lend their best support and encouragement to the success of the State Fair for the present year, and it is probable that Portland day at the fair next week will witness the largest influx of Portland people at the fairgrounds seen at Salem for a good many years past.

Farmers throughout the state are making preparations to attend the State Fair this year in larger numbers than ever before. The knowledge that farmers can obtain at the stock exhibit of the fair alone will in itself more than compensate for the cost and time spent in going to Salem next week. A farmer will see at the fair the fancy stock of all breeds, he will be told just how to raise his stock, and the varieties best adapted to the climatic conditions of Oregon, and all of this will prove an object-lesson in the application of common-sense business methods to a calling that many energetic and intelligent men have reaped large profits from following.

The agricultural, horticultural and other exhibits of the state's resources at Salem will prove a revelation of the marked prosperity of Oregon at the present time. The management has provided for every member of the fair the largest purses for horse racing, and its efforts have been dominated wholly by the effort to make the State Fair of 1900 a success.

Everybody in Portland should show his loyalty to the city and the state by going to Salem on Portland day—next Thursday. Round trip by rail, \$1.00.

DOWN ON MCKINLEY

Portland Anti-Imperialists Answer His Letter.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE SUPPRESSED

Causes of the Philippine Insurrection Traced to American Sources, and Aguinaldo Praised.

PORTLAND, Sept. 15.—(To the Editor.)

In the interest of fairness, will you permit the anti-imperialists of Portland, through the undersigned, to give to your readers some Philippine history omitted and denied by President McKinley in his letter of acceptance?

We do not ask space for all that is essential to the truth which the candidate seeking a re-election passed over and glossed. We seek to give only a few particulars by way of comment on the President's letter. We hope thus to arouse the interest of those who want the whole historic truth, and hope to lead them to look into Senator Hoar's speech of April 17, 1898, which is a volume of historic evidence on the subject, as well as of argument upon all aspects of the question.

The first omitted fact is that when President McKinley received the Paris Commission to purchase the Philippine Islands from Spain, Spain had possession of no part of them. The Filipinos had largely themselves conquered possession of the entire archipelago save the City and Bay of Manila, and that was held by the United States. He omits the fact that the natives, in a flame of patriotic zeal and self-defense, had gained possession of their own land and had inaugurated a government that commanded the admiration of one John Barrett, who now for commercial reasons supports of America's persistent endeavor to crush the spirit of this foreign people. The President does not state that Spain had nothing to sell, that there was nothing for us to buy—unless we chose to pay for the city we had taken. On the highest authority, there seems not to have been even a legal fiction for such a purchase. Chancellor Kent, the highest one is higher in legal authority, says:

Full sovereignty cannot be held to have passed by the mere words of the treaty without actual delivery. To complete the right of property, the right to the thing and the possession of the thing must be united. This is a necessary principle in the law of property in all systems of jurisprudence.

This general law of property applies to the right of territory under rights. The practice of nations has been conformable to this principle, and the conventional law of nations is full of instances of this kind. (P. 178.)

And if there was a legal fiction, legal fiction does not make moral law.

The second historic fact we point out is one denied by the Presidential candidate. He says there never was an alliance "between our soldiers and the insurgents." Representatives of the United States, of whom Admiral Dewey was one, formed an alliance with the brave band of insurgents who in the Philippine Islands in a previous rebellion had fought Spain to a stand-still, and who were killed under the most honorable conditions.

The Disputed Alliance.

The alliance was made through their leader, Aguinaldo. Notice the following official dispatches:

The Naval battle of Manila Bay was May 8, 1898.

General Aguinaldo's policy embraces the independence of the Philippines, whose internal affairs would be controlled under European and American advisers,

Hong Kong arrange with Dewey co-operation insurgents Manila.

Dewey to Pratt, relating to above.

"Tell Aguinaldo come soon as possible."

Remember that Aguinaldo and his associates, 15 in number, went to Manila from Hong Kong in a United States vessel.

Further, that the alliance was therewith a recognized and accepted fact, condition not documentary, but in actual existence.

Pratt to Secretary of State, Singapore, June 2, 1898.

"Considering the enthusiastic manner General Aguinaldo has been received by the natives and the confidence with which he is being opposed to common enemy. He has gone to attend a meeting of insurgent leaders for the purpose of forming a civil government. Aguinaldo has been independently of the squadron, but has kept me advised of his progress, which has been wonderful. I have allowed to pass by water recruits, arms and ammunition, and to take such Spanish arms and ammunition from the arsenal as he needed. Have advised frequently to conduct the war humanely, which he has done invariably."

Anderson to Aguinaldo, Cavite, July 4, 1898.

"The United States of America, whose land forces I have the honor to command, . . . being at war with . . . Spain, his entire sympathy and most friendly sentiments for the native people of the Philippine Islands. For these reasons I desire to have the most amicable relations with you, and to have you and your people co-operate with us in military operations against the Spanish forces."

Anderson to Aguinaldo, July 8, 1898.

"It must be apparent to you that we do not intend to remain here inactive, but to move promptly against a common enemy."

"General: Wishing to get complete information of the approaches to Manila in every direction, I therefore have the honor to request that you give to my officers all possible assistance in making reconnaissance to the lines and approaches, and that you favor them with your advice. Officers coming from me will have a note to that effect."

Compare these and other facts with President McKinley's letter and the following from the first Philippine Commission's report, made four days before the November election of 1898:

"There were no conferences between the officers of the Filipinos and our officers with a view of operating against the Spaniards, nor was there co-operation of any kind. . . . There never was any preconcerted action or combined movement by the United States and Filipinos against the Spaniards."

Independence Talked-Of.

The third fact we point to is that the United States, through the McKinley Administration, used these men, well knowing their motive and expectation to have been from the first national independence.

The State Department at Washington knew this four days after the fall of Manila and before Aguinaldo reached the Islands.

Mr. E. Spencer Pratt, Consul-General at Singapore, telegraphs the department May 5, 1898, inclosing the Singapore Free Press of the day before, containing a report of the departure of Aguinaldo to John Commodore Dewey, and says that the facts are in the main correctly given. In that statement is the following sentence:

"General Aguinaldo's policy embraces the independence of the Philippines, whose internal affairs would be controlled under European and American advisers,

American protection would be desirable temporarily, on the same lines as that which might be instituted hereafter in Cuba."

"May we here quote Senator Hoar's words in view of this fact?"

"Now, Mr. President, this is a pretty significant fact, fortified, as it is, with so many like statements covering the entire period before Aguinaldo reached Manila, perhaps before he reached Hong Kong. The Government at Washington knew that he went there to put himself at the head of the Philippine forces for the purpose of achieving their independence. They knew it from an official communication, which declares that the main facts of that article are correct. And knowing it, they accepted his aid, they furnished him with arms, they admitted him as a General; they asked for his co-operation; they permitted him to wrest from the Spaniards every spot of that territory in the City of Manila, and they never undid it."

Not only did our Government know that the aim of these Filipino leaders was independence, but our officials in the East knew it. General Merritt, commanding the American Army in Manila before the arrival of General Merritt, in an article in the North American Review for February, 1899, writes:

"I said at one time in an interview with Aguinaldo:

"A few days thereafter he made an official call on me. . . . Asked if we, the North American, called us, intended to hold the Philippines as dependencies. I said I could not answer that, but that in 100 years we had established no colonies. He then made this remarkable statement: 'I have studied attentively the Constitution of the United States, and I find in it no authority for colonies, and I have no fear.'"

In the same article, he says:

"Every American who came in contact with Filipinos at the inception of the Spanish War or at any time within a few months thereafter, called us, and he has told them he may have talked with us on the subject that we intended to free them from Spanish oppression." General Otis, who succeeded General Merritt, proclaimed "I will assure the people of the Philippine Islands the full measure of individual rights and liberties, which is the heritage of a free people. Now, whatever mental reservation General Otis may have had, what did he think the Filipinos would understand him to mean by a "free people"? What would any one understand? Or was this a carefully worded trick?

Aguinaldo Recognized.

But, more, the representatives of the United States Government recognized both the alliance and, by implication, the Filipino Government by recognizing Aguinaldo as "the Commanding General, Philippine forces." General Otis did this in an official communication to Aguinaldo, September 8, 1898.

And the anti-imperialists of Portland want further to state upon authority, that whenever an opposition majority came to be obtained in either house of Congress, an investigation will prove, on the testimony of officers in Admiral Dewey's fleet, on his receipt of the news that he, in the most punctilious way, according to official etiquette, recognized Aguinaldo as commander of "allied forces." Let the Administration produce a statement from Admiral Dewey that he never considered Aguinaldo as an ally and never expected the Filipinos to be accorded independence and self-sovereignty, as Cuba was. It will never come, but with a lack of perfect candor, statements are produced that he—Dewey—never himself promised independence. Of course not. He couldn't; he wouldn't; but why did he forward the plan for an independent government, saying of the Cubans and the Filipinos that the latter were more capable of self-government than the former, and "I am familiar with both people?"

Causes of the Insurrection.

The last fact we ask to set before your readers, though by no means the last fact in the record, relates to the causes

of the Philippine War, a war so devastating to those islands and so costly to us in men, money and National honor.

The first cause was the treatment we gave our allies, a treatment brutally executed. . . .

"The official report implies that it was a shot fired 'without necessity, though technically according to military rule.'"

President McKinley (together with the Senate) is responsible for the war. Had Mr. McKinley once assured the people of those islands that so far as the President of the United States was concerned they should have the same consideration for the inhabitants of the island of Cuba as we were receiving, had he used the same influence to secure this assurance from the Senate that he used to secure the confirmation of the treaty which denied it, there would have been no war. Of course, the Senate must bear its share of the responsibility for the horrors even now in evidence in those islands, which but for it might now be looking to our Nation as deliverer and friend.

Extract From Hoar's Speech.

Senator Hoar has ably stated the case in his speech in the Senate, April 17.

No, Mr. President, it is as certain as anything can be certain that if there had been a single assurance on the part of our Executive to recognize the independence of the island of Cuba as we were receiving, had he used the same influence to secure this assurance from the Senate that he used to secure the confirmation of the treaty which denied it, there would have been no war. Of course, the Senate must bear its share of the responsibility for the horrors even now in evidence in those islands, which but for it might now be looking to our Nation as deliverer and friend.

The Second Cause of War.

How many of the advocates of imperialism know that President McKinley himself put the match to the infernal fire of resentment of the Philippine people by sending to General Otis, in December, 1898, a proclamation ordering General Otis to make a wide and unqualified military rule over the whole of the Philippine Islands? A proclamation which President McKinley had no more right to issue than any private citizen. It was before the United States had obtained the islands by force of arms and trade, there would have been no war.

In Conclusion.

Finally, the anti-imperialists of Portland and the country do not rest their case upon technicalities. It does not matter to us if you should argue us out of court on the use of the terms "alliance" and "allies"—we stand upon this affirmation, with all the officers in Dewey's fleet, with the officers of State and Army in Manila before and at the time this war began. We affirm, by the very nature of our Government, by the history of our own struggle for liberty, by what was implied in the promise to Cuba of national independence, by what took place in the Philippines in the way of act and associations (aside from its promise), the United States had obliged itself in the most sacred way to consider the political aspirations and wishes of the Philippine people as represented by their recognized leaders.

We affirm that the course of our Government in that war has been just such a nation seeking only its own advantage would follow. We will always end every discussion of the subject with the question which we never have seen answered: "Why did not America promise the Filipinos what it promised the Cubans?" "Why is the promise still withheld?" For an answer we have Senator Beveridge's reply:

"Mountains of iron and nuggets of gold."

We believe the testimony of a reporter of a Chicago paper, just returned from the islands, having been there since the beginning of the war, will be the judgment of history. He said that "in 20 years the only men who will not be ashamed of this whole thing will be the most radical anti-imperialists." We have cited only a few facts to show that

our soldiers, fired the first shot. The official report of General Otis affirms that our soldiers fired that shot and that it killed, and that that proved the signal for which immediately followed.

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conference for nearly 20 years past, gives the case more than an ordinary interest.

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of the Dental Chair

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These are the only dental parlors in Portland having PATENTED APPLICANCES and ingredients to extract, fill and apply gold crowns and porcelain crowns, undetectable from natural teeth, and guarantee for 10 years, without the LEAST PAIN. Full set of teeth, \$25, a perfect fit guaranteed or no pay. Gold crowns, \$10. Gold fillings, \$1.00. Silver fillings, 50c. All work done by GRADUATE DENTISTS of from 10 to 20 years' experience. Over 20,000 patients in charge of a specialist. Over 20,000 patients in charge of a specialist. Over 20,000 patients in charge of a specialist. Over 20,000 patients in charge of a specialist.

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