OLD GLORY'S LAST DAYS ON MORRO CASTLE

ON MAY 20 IT GAVE WAY TO THE CUBAN PLAG.

away for the United States. The American troops at the same time went aboard

a troopship. The American flag, which nearly four years ago replaced the Span

ish flag over historic Castle Morro, now gives way to the Cuban banner.

said he. "The stonework could be done, the rough lumber put up, and the work from

work before he is able to bid for a con-

Against the Council.

commented upon. It was believed that

many innocent persons had been made to suffer by the present strike and reso-

Trades Council, stating that the employ-

ing members were interviewed and there

seems to be very little dissension from the sentiment expressed by the meeting.

tention of the unions. But we did so with certain reservations. We cannot wholly give in to the demands of the unions. If we should do so, life would not

are doing. We have full sympathy for the unions. And yet we believe that we are as great sufferers as anybody. The

milis have been squeezing us as hard as they have been squeezing the unions."

held during the day by the various unions in their respective headquarters, but aside from the general discussion of the situa-

tion nothing was done. The executive committee of the Building Trades Coun-

cil was in session all day, but has not as

yet decided upon any new line of action, The regular meeting of the council is on

Monday evening, and at that time some definite action is looked for.

NO SIGNS OF BREAK IN STRIKE.

Mill-Owners Issue a Statement-No

Arbitration for Them.

The strike was less charged with elec-tricity yesterday. The strain under which

the idle men and the general public had labored prior to the meeting of the Fed-erated Trades' Council was very much

relieved. The stress between the con-tending parties, however, wan as tightly drawn as ever. Neither showed any dis-

(Concluded on Second Page.)

A large number of meetings were being

worth living in this city for a single

milis are running.

e planing mills put off until the last. will only be a short time until union

Cuban independence began. The American flag was then hauled down with our mony from the Governor-General's palace, and the fing of Cube was flung to the breeze. Then Governor Wood went abourd the cruiser Brooklyn, and sailed

The American occupation of Cuba ceased at noon May 20, and the era of

VOL. XXI.—NO. 21.

PORTLAND, OREGON,

SUNDAY MORNING.

MAY 25, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS. crease for the limit of cost the word DROPPED BY JORDAN

on Philippine Question.

WHY THE DEBATE IS PROLONGED

Democrats Want an Expression That Independent Autonomy Will Be Granted-Pauncefote's Death a

'five" was struck out and "six" inserted It happened that the word "five" occurred in the same line twice, once before the words "hundred thousand dollars" and once before the word "cents," As the Senate committee reported the bill it was all right, but the clerk made some mi take in preparing the copy which was sent to the House, and the increase, instead of being \$100,000 was 1 cent. The correction will be made while the bill is in conference, and Portland will get the increase which the Senate intended it should have.

President and Appropriation Bill.

what indignant because the President threatens to veto appropriation bills if they carry legislation which is deemed inimicable to the best interests of the country. The Indian appropriation bill contained two provisions which the President did not like, one in regard to the Spokane Indians, and the other about the Uintahs,

Professor Pease Dismissed From Stanford Faculty.

IS NOT ENTITLED TO RESPECT

and the Executive, Considering Him Selfish, Would Not Trust Him-Scathing Denunciation and Rebuke the Reply.

Professor E. M. Pease, for 11 years head of the department of Latin in Stanford University, has been sum-President David Starr Jordan. His resignation was requested some time ago, but he refused to tender it unless the executive gave a full explanation of, as he asserted, an arbitrary and un-warranted not. After further correondence, President Jordan declared that he would neither trust nor respect the professor of Latin, and dismissed The professor, in return, scathingly denounced the president, and re-gretted Jordan's abuse of Mrs. Stamford's generosity. The quarrel recalls the summary dismissal of Professor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., May 24.—Another epirited quarrel has broken out in the ranks of the Stanford University faculty, forcibly recalling the sum-mary dismissal of Professor Ross a year ago, and the widespread controversy arising therefrom. This time President David Starr Jordan has requested the resignation of Professor E. M. Pease, at the head of the department of Latin, and, falling to obtain the same without a counter-demand being made for his motive, had dismissed the professor from the services of the in-

March 2 President Jordan made the for-March 22 President Jordan made the tor-mal demand upon Professor Pease for the latter's resignation. His letter was re-plied to April 23, Professor Pease demand-ing, in view of his II years' service, a full explanation of the act, which he characterized as arbitrary and unwarranted. On the same date President Jordan couched a letter in which he declared that the "interests of the university would be served by a reorganization of the department of Latin," but Professor Pease was persist. ent and pressed his demands, whereupon he was summarily dismissed May 18, the order to go into effect July II next.

President Jordan stated in this letter
that he reluctantly explained his act by
charging the professor of Latin with self-

ishness, and asserting that the latter's personality made it impossible for any executive officer of the university to get along with him. President Jordan closed his final communication by stating that he would neither personally trust nor respect Professor Pease. Then the storm broke in sarnest, and yesterday Professor Pease framed a most bitter letter, which he sent to President Jordan today. In this letter Professor Pease bows to the authoritative power, declares he was ining that its president would interfere the Latin department, and says that he is removed because he openly sympathized with the deposed Professor Ross. The writer then quotes excerpts from communications alleged to have been sent upon the subject by Eastern professors, denouncing President Jordan in the most scathing terms, and closes with a sweep-ing rebuke and the expressed regret that Mrs. Leland Stanford's generosity should rewarded by the so-called unworthy conduct of the highest executive officer of

Class Day Exercises.

the university.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., May 24.—The customary class day exercises were given by the graduating class in the university chapel today. Frank Hinman, of Portland, Or., president of the outgo-ing class, opened the ceremonies with a neat speech. The class history was read neat speech. The class had by Miss' Mary McDougal, of Stockton. Roger J. Sterrett, of Pasadena, is the suther of the "Class Will," which was author of the "Class Will," which was read by R. A. Hamilton, of Riverside. Following these exercises came the lay-ing of the copperplate, which, according to custom, is laid by each graduating class in the pavement of the inner ar-cade. At this function Herbert C. Jones, of College Park the class orator, made a most impressive speech, which was fol-lowed by a short address of acceptance

FUNNEL-SHAPED CLOUDS. People of Nebraska Are Given a Bad Scare.

Hooper, '12 miles west, giving the pa bad scare. The storm which fol

Atchison Buildings Blown Down. ATCHISON, Kan., May 24. - A strong wind storm passed over this section this norning, doing much damage. In North Atchison several small buildings were blown over, and many trees were uprooted, while in the country northeast of Atchison, outbuildings, barns and win-dows were demolished and several hurches were partially wrecked. At the foldiers' Orphans' Home, the roof of the main building and one wall of the bo pital were caved in. No one was injured

Oklahoma Rivers Receding. GUTHRIE, O. T., May 24.-Charles Jamison was drowned in the swollen river at Perry, O. T., yesterday, while attempting o ford it. All efforts to recover the body

Two Drowned in Kansas.

Master Builders Go on Record.

SYMPATHY FOR STRIKERS

But They Are Down on the Building Trades Council.

APRITRATION PLAN A FAILURE

Millowners Reject Overtures From Board of Trade, and Issue a Statement-Situation Quiet, and Both Sides Stubborn.

The striking union men have the support and sympathy of the building co ers: but the later do not think the rse of the former has been wise master builders think that a ninehour day should be granted, and they think also that the various unions should withdraw from the Building Trades Council. The strike situation was quiet yesterday, and the was no sign of a break on either side. effort by officers of the Board of Trade to secure arbitration failed because the millowners declared fiatly that they have nothing to arbitrate.

Contractors representing the various lines of work affected by the present sympathetic strike have expressed themselves as favoring the issue of a nine-hour day in the planing mills, but as opposed to the line of action pursued by the Building Trades Council. A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at which contractors, or "masters," as they are termed by the union, in all lines of building were repre-The meeting was long and exciting, and there was strong sentiment on both sides of the question. The deciding vote; however, showed that the majority believed that the demands of the strikers are fust, but that they have pursued an unwise course in their endeaver to enforce their demands. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that the meeting iment of the conpublish it as the sen tractors present that the demands of the Amsignmented Wood Workers for a nine hour day are just, and should be granted; that the contractors in each line of work send communications to their respective meeting that it would be advisable for each of he unions to withdraw from the Building Trades Council and to maintain

Painters Got Them Together.

The session grew out of a call for meeting of the master painters. All felt that matters of vital importance should be discussed, and, as news of the meeting spread, representatives of every line of work interested gathered in to take a hand in the discussion. J. B. Bridges was in the chair. As no object had been ansunced in the call for the meeting, some little parleying was indulged in before the real insue was reached. Once the subject was before the meeting, however, the ar gument waxed strong and eloquent,

"We are here," said the chairman,"Now, what is our purpose for meeting? "We are here to devise some means to settle this strike," said one.

"We are here to devise some means to better our condition," said another.

This was too much for Contractor Merchant, and he proceeded to express his opinion of such a selfish suggestion, "This is a strange time," said he, "for such a statement. At a time when the welfare of the whole community is at stake, and the prosperity of our city is threatened by complicated labor problems-that is a poor time to talk of ourselves. Let us devise some means to settle the strike."

One favored an attempt at legislation to prevent future strikes, and many remarks vere indulged in that showed conclusively that "contractors don't like strikes." Chairman Bridges finally ruled that this talk was trivial, and that the time had come for remarks of more weight. "We are here for business," said he,

"and let us come down to the point." Contractors Wronged, He Said. A. M. McKenzie felt tont the contractors had been wronged by the strike, and that it was rank injustice that they should be made to suffer for the millowners' shortcomings. "We should take same measures," said he, "to induce the men to go back to work."

Mr. Sheehy, of Sheehy Bros., showed his union principles from the first. "It is only right and just," said he, "that the plan. ing mills should adopt a nine-hour day. The millowners have greatly raised the prices of their products in late years, and can well afford to ruise the wages of men. The unions should be recog They are a benefit to their employ ers. The strike is a great inconvenie to all of us, because it has been mism aged. The strikers, however, realize their wistake and are doing all they can to rectify it. They cannot retract at once, for that would be to lose the fight. The will correct their mistake as soon as it is possible for them to do so and yet win the strike. What we should do here tois to assure them of our sympathy Killfeather indorsed the remarks of Mr. Sheeby.

Mr. Killfenther's Trust. "It would be a good thing for all of us," said he, "if we could form a trust like the millowners have done. They have raised the prices of doors in a few years from \$1.25 to \$2.50. They stand together. It would be a good thing for contractors to do this if people would tolerate it." A. M. McKenzie took exception to some

of these statements, and a breezy discussion followed. A motion was now made to adopt resolutions declaring that the sentiment of the meeting was in favor of a line-hour system. The vote was almost unsulmous in favor of this motion, but later developments showed that many had voted without knowing what they had voted for. It was after a motion that these sentiments be published in The Oregonian that some of the voters began to realize what was taking place. A. M. reelize what was taking place. A. M. McKenzie and G. W. Gordon both took a determined stand sgainst this motion, and the matter was botly discussed. "There the matter was hotly discussed. "There is no use to adopt such resolutions if they are not made public," was the thread of the argument, but many who had voted for the resolution showed at this time that they had done so without intention, and were not in sympathy with the sendment

expressed.

A motion to lay on the table was lost, and the original motion finally carried.

Where Will Builders Be? cuesion was then indulged to as to the effect upon the builders, provided the men return to work but continue to boycott the mills. "We can do nothing if they are shut down," said one. "We are wholly dependent upon them, and build-ing cannot be carried on in any line un-less the lumber can be had." Mr. Sheehy again championed the union

out some basis. The resentment was universal, and it soon found an effective way of making itself felt. The whole jobbling trade of Omaha soon began to suffer. Omaha had, of course, a perfect right to push her retail business by any method she chose to adopt; so, too, had the mer-**SECOND YEAR OF FAIR** she chose to adopt; so, too, had the mer-chants of Nebraska and Iowa country Flat Failure of Omaha's Prichants of Nebraska and lows country towns the right to trade where they pleased; and it pleased them to go past the wholesale stores of Omaha to St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago. It was retaliation in kind, and of a sort which noon brought the merchants of Omaha to their senses. The rump fair would in their senses. The rump fair would in any event have come very soon to its end, but the anxiety of the Omaha jobbers HOW THE BLUNDER WAS MADE to placate their angered and rebellious customers rendered them active agents in the business of closing the doors.

in the business of closing the doors.

In every way the continuation of the fair was a failure. The Fair Association, after making a very great legitimate success, lost credit-by it; the speculators lost money by it; Omaha lost business by it. It was, in brief, a most impressive lesson in the wisdom of letting good enough alone. And it is a standing warning to all People Could Not Let Well Enough Alone-Instruction Offered to Portland in Relation to the 1905 Exposition. alone. And it is a standing warning to all future fairs to quit when their work is

ON THE TRAIN EAST OF CHICAGO, May 14.-(Staff Correspondence.)-In writ-ing of the Omaha Fair the other day 1 go

vate Enterprise.

If Omaha has not succeeded in doing all that her early ambition planned, she has at least succeeded in doing enough to make her one of the permanent and really great cities of the country. Omaha is not Chicago, nor has she been able to do for Chicago what Chicago did for St. Louis. The early calculations failed to work out for two reasons: First, Kansas and Ne-braska have not fulfilled the hopes of early years; second, Kansas City grew up most provokingly to take a share of the business which everybody believed was to center at Omaha. And of these two reasons the first is the more serious. Forty years ago tt was believed—at least in Omaha—that the country west as far as the line of Wyoming and Colorado, was like the country of Iowa and Missouri all alike potential and reliably productive. It has not turned out so. For some years all went well. Crope were regularly harvested; the yield of corn was tremendous; there was constant incoming of money through immigration; there was

constant increment through the process of borrowing under the bonding system. The country seemed to be prospering, and indeed it was prospering. But in time there came a turn of the tide. It was found that while in seasons of abundant rainfall great crops would be got in Western Kansos and Western Nebraska, these seasons only came now and again, and that in general unreliable and poor. Again, it soon developed that Kansas and Nebraska ceased to get in money by importation and through borrowing and that there was an enormous annual interest bill to pay. The rest needs hardly to be told. The country got on befrock and the fortunes of Orange absent in the repeat alignment. of Omaha shared in the general slump, No longer Omaha talks—in the vigorous No longer Omaha talks—in the vigorous phrase of the Middle West—of "akinning" Chicago. She sees that Chicago is where she is, and what she is, to stay; that Omaha has nothing to gain from foolish and overwrought pretentions. In abort, Omaha is diligently making the most of her "hind tit" and is finding it not a bad resource, after all The city is one of the most beautiful—indeed, one of the few beautiful—in the newer Middle West. Its surface is heavily reilling and broken in places, giving variety is many forms and happily destroying that uniformity of circeis and squares which makes of nearly every Western city a monotonous checker-board. The population is about 110,000, or from 10,000 to 15,000 more than we have at Fortland, and in many ways the city seems much larger. The business and much of it went into the form of brick and stone business blocks. If has given to the city a fine appearance from the start, but I am not sure that it has been a real advantage to her. It stimu-lated her pretentions out of all reason; it put nothing in her pocket, but, on the other hand, gave her a large-and foreign -annual rent roll to pay. I believe on the whole Omaha would have been better

But whatever mistakes or vaulting am clated with Omaha in retrospect, Omaha today is on a normal and substantial ba-sis. Time and stress have wrought here on the banks of the muddy Missouri a city which is bound to expand with the growth of the country, and which in its present development is notable among American nunities. It is strictly an American Dinner is at noon, and they still put sugar in what they call French dress-ing. I did not see anybody at dinner in his chirt-sieeves, but I suspect that a man would feel conspicuous in a dinner coat in the best hotel in town. Manners are free, and hospitality still deals largeby with ilquids. I went to the theater in the evening, and judge from what I saw there that social life in Omaha is or a thoroughly organized basis. In the general look of the people there was noth-ing to distinguish them from any other well-mannered and well-dressed American audience. I am cold that here, rather more than in Western cities in general the people take time to live, and that this wholesome spirit grows out of the fact that the Eastern college-bred man with his tastes for athletics is a promi-nent and almost dominant figure in the business and social life of the city.

Again I got to the end of my space be-fore I got to the end of my story in writ-ing the other day of the railroad project to work up an immigration movement into Oregon and Washington. From this point of view this seems a very important matter, and I am anxious that our people shall take it seriously. It grows unques-tionably out of the personal interest and friendship for Oregon of Mr. Ben Camp-bell, whose present place in the railroad world is one of the very highest importance. As one of the very ingrest import-ance. As one of the two men in imme-diate authority in all matters respecting the traffic of the Harriman lines. Mr. Campbell holds in his hands powers of surprising potentiality. It means some-thing for local pride and for personal constraination that so great a place has congratulation that so great a place has been won by an Oregonian; and there is, too, a business side to it. No man from Portland who, when in Chicago, gives himself the pleasure of calling upon Mr. Campbell will doubt that matters respecting the welfare of Oregon are going to have interested attention whenever they shall come within the jurisdiction of the general traffic office. Mr. Campbell did not tell me so—in truth, he sought to make it appear that the immigration project of which I wrote the other day was the work of others—but I am none the less certain that in reality it was Mr. Campcertain that in resulty it was Mr. Campbell's own work and that it has proceeded from his very great interest in the welfare of Oregon. Mr. Campbell will have a hand in the administration of the project from the railroad end of it; and this means that no care will be spared to make the most of the watter for Oregon. make the most of the matter for Oregon

(Concluded on Second Page.)

from the Repblicans that independent au- thought he was taking too much responsitonomy or some other form of self-gov- billty upon himself. But this did not de-

off if the Eastern investor in tall build-ings had kept his money at home and allowed her to grow in a slow and natural way, as Portland has grown. With towns start off with too expensive an equipof over-endowment are assotain nothing that will carry weight among the people. The Republicans are perfectly satisfied with the development of the Philippine question as brought out in th investigation and in the debates in the Senate.

ter-him from demanding corrective legisdation before he would approve the meas-

INSURGENTS ESCAPE. Gnerals Uribe and Solo Leave Colo

bia for Trinidad. COLON. Colombia, May 24.-The gov ernment yesterday received information that the insurgent Generals Uribe-Uribe and Focion Solo had arrived at Port of Spain, Trinidad, thus escaping the pur-sult of the government forces commanded by General Pompilio Guitteria. The government regards their departure from Colombia as evidence of the hopelessness of the insurgent cause in the interior of

Daily Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, May 24.-Today's Treasury statement shows: Avnilable cash balances\$158,659,579 .. 90,057,263

CONTENTS OF TODAY'S PAPER. Foreign. Envoys to King Edward's coronation will re-ceive pins and brooches. Page 2. The South African war is practically at an

and. Page 2. No more supplies are required in Martinique. Domestic.

Archbishop Ireland is described by a Baptist Minister as a power in politics. Page 3. Lord Pauncefols died at Washington. Page 17. The Rochambeau statue was unveiled at Wash

ington. Page 17. Sports. Portland defeats Butte, 6-5; Seattle 2, Taco-ma 0; Spokane 20, Helena L California defeated Princeton track team, 7 to 6. Page 12.

Harvard defeated Yale track team, 61% to 41%. Reins won the Brooklyn Handicap at Graves end. Page 12. Pacific Coast.

Indications of a large yield of grain and fruit in the Palouse country. Page 7. One million acres of timber land bought by th-Kelly Lumber Company. Page 17. Professor Pease dismissed from Stanford Uni-versity by President Jordan. Page 1. Forty bodies recovered at Fernie and 100 more remain in the tunnels. Page 6.

Marine. Steamship Quito chartered to load lumber and stores for Manila. Page 10. Steamship Ventnor makes a fast run from Purtland to the sea. Page 10. China Mutual steamers have been sold Ocean Steamship Company. Page 10.

Pacific Coast freighters chartered for the trade. Page 10. Portland and Vicinity. Master builders declare sympathy with strikers

Registration in Multnomah County is 20,390. No danger of June flood in river. Page 16. Judge Williams makes great address at oper air meeting. Page 9. Features and Departments.

Dramatic and musical. Page 18. Social. Page 20. Lay sermons by millionaire. Page 25. La Rubia. Romance by Major A. F. Sears. Career of Joseph Chamberlain, Page 26. Pages in Congress, Page 27. Scrap-book. Page 27. Youths' department. Page 28,

Ade's fubles. Page 30. Pashions. Pages 29 and 30. The English drams. Page 30. Questions and answers. Page 31. Book reviews, Page 31.

OBJECT OF ANTIS

Trying to Force Declaration

Loss to Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, May 27. - The one in Utah. He held the bill up and had a eason why the Democrats are prolonging joint resolution passed amending it before the debate on the Philippine bill is to he would agree to sign it. Some of those try and force some sort of a declaration directly interested in the legislation

SENOR GONZALO DE QUESADA.



WHO IS TO BE PIRST CUBAN MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.

the city seems much larger. The business of Omaha is not as it is with us, scattered about in many quarters, but is all in plain sight. The buildings are surprisingly fine. As the center of Boston's Western enterprise, Omains got in the relativeernment will be granted to the Philiply early times of 35 or 30 years ago a dom of attempting to incorporate the Fill-vast investment of New England capital, pinos in our system of government or pinos in our system of government or of permanently holding them. These speeches are often brought up by Demo cratic Senators, and Foraker and Spooner are asked to relterate this declaration and to vote for a proposition embodying such declarations as part of the legislation that is to be passed. The principal complaint on the Democratic side has been that the Republicans will not declare that they do not intend to keep the Philippines permanently. There has been nothing in the arguments of any Democrats thus far outside of denunciations of "outrages" by the Army. The only point made against the United States' occupation and management of the Philippines rests simply upon the few isolated cases of water curand the vicissitudes of warfare, all of which are understood by those who are not looking for an excuse to abuse the Government as incidental to the kind of war that has been carried on in the isiands. The arguments as to expansion Oriental trade and future development of the islands have had no weight, and con-

Pauncefote's Death Loss to England The British Government has sustained a severe loss in the death of Lord Paunce fote. It has been a great many years since any diplomat has so ably represented any country as Pauncefote has Great Britain. Although he had long since reached the age of retirement, his value to the British Government as Ambazsado to the United States was such that his term was several times extended. Paunce fote rarely came out second best in any of the diplomatic tilts he had with our officials handling foreign affairs. During his time there have been continuous troubles over Canadian matters, which will always remain one of the difficult problems and causes of diplomatic nego iations between the United States Great Britain. Pauncefote has handled these questions with unusual skill and success. Great Britain will be indeed fortunate if she can send a man here who will maintain himself so well, do so much for his own government and be as popular with this Government as Lord Paunce

Cuban Reciprocity Bill. Should the Senate pass the Cuban rectprocity bill, containing the Morris amendment, which strikes out the differential in favor of refined sugar, there is not the east doubt but the President would sign t. This is one kind of a measure which he is willing to risk, and does not believe that it will cause such injury to the augar interests of this country as a great many manufacturers assert. The only difficulty of obtaining an agreement upon a Cuban bill is this same differential. Republicans assert that if a straight reciprocity bill is passed the differential must go with the other reduction.

Mintake in Bill Canses Flutter. Somewhat of a flutter was occasioned or account of a misprint in the omnibus public building bill, regarding the appro-

of the plate by President Jordan.

FREMONT, Neb., May 24.—A series of funnel-shaped clouds swept around this own this afternoon and moved toward their appearance was terrific and blew down several barns and small buildings, but so far as learned no lives were lost or any person injured. Communication with outside towns was cut off for some time by lightning interfering with the wires, and led to alarming but untrue reports being sent out from the railroad of-

The wind was accompanied by a deluge which washed out several small bridges and damaged crops.

have been fruitless. The Oklahoma rivers are receding. The total damage of the is throughout the territory is estimated at over \$1,000,000.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., May M .- Alex Carr, a farm hand, living near here, was drowned yesterday while trying to save cattle from high water. Stephen Warcattle from high water. Stephen War-ner was drowned while taking driftwood

from a swollen creek. Neither body has printion for Portland. In making the in- strewing flowers for satior dead. Page 22.

Mditorial. Page 4.

"You forget the first principle of build-ing," said G. W. Gordon. "Every con-tractor must have figures on the millof the original tate had no active par-in speaking of it they take pains to dis-cisim responsibility for a venture which came to nothing creditable in a public tract. The mills must run before build-After this question was disposed of the strike situation was gone over and the action of the Building Trades Council

But this disclaimer does not quite cover the case, for the Fair Association did give to the "permanent" project such counte-nance and sanction as was involved in lutions were presented to the effect that a communication be sent to the Building evade responsibility for it; but the pla ers deemed it best that each of the unions withdraw from the council. This was the venture if they had wished to do it. discussed and amended to the effect that the communication be sent to the inditude of the communication be sent to the inditude unions instead. In this form the had done so.

When the fair came to its end in June.

When the fair came to its end in June.

Iss. it was at the height of its popularity and success, and there were many who, unwilling to let good enough alone, urged the management to extend it through another ecason. There was not wanting the discretion to reject these proposals, but at the same time, wishing to get out of on, "therefore we resolved for this control of the unions. But we did so wield, the management are could be made to the plant all that it could be made to its end in June.

When the fair came to its end in June.

Iss. it was at the height of its popularity and success, and there ware many who, unwilling to let good enough alone, urged the management to extend it through an other ecason. There was not wanting the discretion to reject these proposals, but at the same time, wishing to get out of the plant all that it could be made to the management to extend it through an other ecason. There was not wanting the discretion to reject these proposals, but at the same time, wishing to get out of which the fair was at the height of its popularity and success, and there were many who, unwilling to let good enough alone, urged the management to extend it through an other ecason. There was not wanting the discretion to reject these proposals, but at the same time, wishing to get out of which the fair was at the height of its popularity and success, and there were many who, unwilling to let good enough alone, urged the management to extend it through an other ecason. There was not wanting the discretion to reject these proposals, but at the same time, which is the proposal to the proposal yield, the managers gave out that if pri-vate persons cared to take up the enterprize where it stood they could have a bargain. Here was the mistake of the bargain. Here was the mistake of the managers. They did not take seriously contractor."

"It's an outrage," declared J. B. Bridges, "that a few mills should hold up the building of the city. And this is what they ever process or to whatever limit they might be willing to go. For a beggarly \$3,000 paid into the treasury of the Fair Association the plant was sold without reserve. The purchasers were mere beergarden exploiters seeking to make profit for a Midway upon the pretense that it was the Trans-Mississippi Feir over again; but their effort was doomed to a quick and complete failure. The general exhib-itors immediately withdrew, and since nothing of value was put in the place of what was taken away, the buildings soon

> But this was not the worst of it. But this was not the worst of R. All during the original season the country towns within easy range of Ornaha stood loyally by the fair, notwithstanding the fact that it took from them a good deal of their customary retail trade. But when it was announced that the fair would be continued indefinitely, they saw, or thought they saw, in it an effort to promote Omaha at their expense. This feeling was universal, and it was not with-

cause. "Many men could be put to work," I reached the end of my story. There was a secondary phase of the Omaha experi-ence which holds for Portland some interest and some instruction. Strictly speak-ing, the attempt to give a second year of life to the Omaha Pair was a private and special enterprise, in which the managers of the original fair had no active part.

From a photograph.

way, and which was, as it deserved to be, a flat failure as a business speculation. accepting its money and consenting that the attempt be made to keep the enterprise going another year. When the blunder became apparent it was natural that the fair managers should seek to truth is that they could have prevented the venture if they had wished to do it.

became mere warehouses, cheeriess and forbidding within and shabby without. The newspapers having no interest in supporting a purely private enterprise quit booming it; and in the course of

weeks the patronage fell to nothing.