



HERO OF REVOLUTION

Statue of Rochambeau Unveiled at Washington.

A GREAT MILITARY PAGEANT

Addresses by the President, Ambassador Cambon, General Porter and Senator Lodge-Distinction Men Present.

As President Roosevelt concluded his address at the unveiling of the Rochambeau statue at Washington, yesterday, the Countess de Rochambeau caught up the cords of the flag enveloping the statue, and the massive bronze figure emerged through the folds of red, white and blue. At the same time, a battery of artillery saluted from a battery of heavy guns near by, and the strains of the French national hymn came from the Marine Band. It was an inspiring moment, and, led by President Roosevelt, the vast assemblage joined in chorus.

Another demonstration occurred at the close of General Brugere's address, when, with characteristic French vehemence, he gave this pledge of undying Franco-American friendship: "Entre vous et nous, la vie, la mort." (Between you, between us, in life, in death.)

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Amid the enthusiastic demonstrations of a great concourse of people, the superb bronze statue of General Count de Rochambeau, who brought the forces of France across the sea at the hour of greatest peril in the American Revolution, was unveiled today. Seldom has an event presented so many brilliant features of military pageantry, and at the same time given occasion for the manifestation of the strong bond of friendship existing between the French Republic and the United States.

The ceremony of unveiling occurred at the southwest corner of La Fayette Square, where the massive figure of the French General has been erected. Surrounding the figure were great stands to accommodate the many distinguished officials and guests invited to take part in the exercises. On every hand the colors of France and America were blended, one stand being hung with great folds of red, another with white and still another with blue. Within this amphitheater were gathered representatives of every branch of the Government, including the President of the United States and members of his Cabinet; the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court; the Lieutenant-General of the Army and the Admiral of the Navy; Senators and Representatives.

Not less distinguished was the representation of France, designated by President Loubet and including General Brugere, the highest field officer in the French army; Vice-Admiral Fournier, Inspector-General of the French Navy; the venerable General Count Chalandier; the descendants of Rochambeau and La Fayette and other distinguished men in French military, official, artistic and literary life. With them were the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, and the entire staff of the French Embassy, all in brilliant diplomatic uniform, and the diplomatic corps was represented by the German, Russian, Italian and Mexican Ambassadors, and the Ministers from many foreign countries.

President Roosevelt and the members of the Cabinet were escorted from the White House by a file of minute men, dressed in the uniform of Continental days. The French representatives, in the uniform of the occasion, and made a brief complimentary speech to the escort. When the President arrived at the Presidential stand, the entire assemblage arose and greeted him with lusty cheers.

French Sailors in Line.
The ceremony was fixed for 11 o'clock this morning, but long before that hour the streets were filled with marching men and a great crowd eager to witness the exercises. At 10 o'clock a battalion of French sailors arrived by special train from Annapolis early in the day, and headed by the crack band from the French battleship, swung through Pennsylvania avenue to La Fayette Square, where the shrouded figure of the French field marshal awaited the signal for unveiling. The American sailors, sailors and marines greeted the French sailors and gave their French brothers in arms a hearty welcome. The American troops were under command of Major-General S. B. Young and embraced a battalion of engineers, a battalion of sailors and marines with the Marine band, a battalion of cavalry and of field artillery and a brigade of National Guardsmen of the District of Columbia, representing in all the various branches of the United States Military and Naval service.

President Roosevelt and the members of the Cabinet arrived at the review grounds shortly before 11 o'clock and took positions facing the draped figure. Alongside the Presidential party sat the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, General Brugere, Vice-Admiral Fournier and other distinguished French officials, and the French Government, and also the Count and Countess de Rochambeau and Count de La Fayette, descendants of the gallant soldier who fought with Washington. Rev. Dr. Starnes opened the exercises with an impressive invocation. At its conclusion President Roosevelt stepped to the front of the platform and extended a generous welcome to the French guests.

The President's Address.
The President spoke as follows:

"Mr. Ambassador, and you, the representatives of the mighty Republic of France, I extend to you on behalf of the people of the United States the warmest and most cordial greeting. We appreciate to the full all that is implied in this embassy, composed of such men as those who have been sent over here by President Loubet to commemorate the unveiling of the statue of the great marshal, who with the soldiers and sailors of France struck the decisive blow in the war which started this country on the path of independence among the nations of the earth. (Applause.)

American to whom the honor and the glory of our Republic in the past, as in the present, are dear, when they say that we prize this fresh proof of the friendship of the French people not only because it is necessarily pleasing to us to have the friendship of a nation so mighty in war and so mighty in peace as France has ever shown herself to be, but because it is peculiarly pleasant to feel that, after a century and a quarter of independent existence as a nation, the French Republic should feel that in that century and a quarter we have justified the sacrifices France made on our behalf. (Applause.)

"I am sure, my fellow citizens, that you welcome the chance which brings it about that this embassy of the French people should come to our shores at the very time when we in our turn have done our part in starting on the path of independence a sister republic—the republic of Cuba (applause). Mr. Ambassador, the American people, particularly because they are the American people, and because the history of the United States has been so interwoven with what France has done for us; also because they are part of the whole world which acknowledges and must ever acknowledge in a peculiar degree the friendship of France along so many lines in the matter of progress and civilization—the American people, through me, extend their thanks to you, and in their name I beg to express my acknowledgments to the embassy that has come here, and to President Loubet and all of the French Nation—both for the deed and for the magnificent spirit and friendship behind the deed, and I thank you." (Loud applause.)

As the President closed his remarks, the Countess de Rochambeau drew aside the veils enveloping the figure, bringing into view the massive bronze proportions of the famous French commander, standing proudly erect with arm outstretched, directing the fortunes of war on the field of Yorktown. A great cheer went up from Frenchmen and Americans alike, and at the same instant the Marine Band broke into the inspiring strains of the "Marseillaise."

As the French national hymn died away, Ambassador Cambon escorted to the front of the platform the youthful sculptor, M. Hamar, who executed the statue.

Cambon Accepts It.
Then the Ambassador, speaking in French, delivered a brief address. He said in part:

"It is a very great honor for me to speak here as the Ambassador of the French Republic, and to express to you all today who represent here the Government, the magistracy and the Congress of the United States our appreciation of the homage which you are now paying the man who carried to their closing the flag of the French Republic. Today the French Republic sends you a mission which is headed by the most eminent of our general officers, General Brugere. Rochambeau was a strict disciplinarian, a severe and courageous commander. Careful of the lives of his men, he was wont to remark to the young men around him that, during the long course of his military career, 15,000 men had died under him, but that he would not reproach himself with the death of a single one of these. Thus he earned for our army the esteem of your people and won for himself the affectionate devotion of your great Washington."

"Hence it is that this monument, which in appearance seems only destined to evoke the recollection of warlike deeds, becomes, by the character of the struggle which it recalls and of the man whom it glorifies, a monument and pledge of union between two nations. Today, just as they did 125 years ago, the soldiers and sailors of France and of the United States, stand side by side; they surround this monument; they march under one and the same command; they blend in one common chord the national hymns, and in celebrating their common glory they give the world an example of fidelity and friendship."

"This friendship you have proved to us. The French Antilles have just suffered the shock of a tragic event, of a catastrophe like of which the world has not witnessed for 20 centuries. The President of the United States, Congress and the American people have vied with one another in sending relief to our stricken countrymen. Permit me to avail myself of this solemn occasion and to thank publicly in the name of my government and country yourself, Mr. President, and the entire population of these United States."

"You have shown by this act that something new has been born between the nations, that they might be united by a bond of disinterested sympathy and of mutual good will, and that those ideals of justice and of liberty for which our fathers fought and bled, together 125 years since, had really borne fruit in the hearts of men. The world, gradually gaining in self-consciousness, begins to frown more and more severely on those who seek to disturb the peace of the world. General Brugere, the highest field officer in the French army, Vice-Admiral Fournier, Inspector-General of the French Navy; the venerable General Count Chalandier; the descendants of Rochambeau and La Fayette and other distinguished men in French military, official, artistic and literary life. With them were the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, and the entire staff of the French Embassy, all in brilliant diplomatic uniform, and the diplomatic corps was represented by the German, Russian, Italian and Mexican Ambassadors, and the Ministers from many foreign countries."

Following the French Ambassador, General Brugere, the United States Ambassador to France, General Porter, dwelt upon the nobility, bravery and modesty of Rochambeau's character and the cordiality which marked the relations between him and Washington. Said he:

"Rochambeau left this country crowned with the laurels of success and the bearer of every token of recognition which a grateful country could bestow. If he were permitted to return to earth, he would see in the matches prosperity of the country an ample vindication of the principles of government for which the battles in America were fought. He would find that the 13 feeble colonies had grown to 45 vigorous states, and that 3,000,000 of people had been swollen to 55,000,000; that the population had been strengthened by an interweaving of the stoutest fibers of other nations and nurtured by the best blood of many lands; that the flag which had once struggled for a bare existence in a few Atlantic states had moved across a vast continent and had been planted even in the opposite ends of the earth. He would find here all things changed except the sentiments of gratitude for his deeds. These will still be the same. He would dwell in the affections of his American comrades; dead, he is enshrined in the hearts of their posterity; for the friendship of the fathers is a precious legacy to the sons and a common heritage of ancient glory that can never be divided. This statue is not simply to commemorate war, but to typify peace and good will between the newest republic of the Old World and the oldest republic of the New World."

The orator of the day was Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, who began his address at the French band concluded a selection. As Mr. Lodge closed, the French band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." The closing remarks of the day were by General Brugere, of the French army.

Bishop Satterlee brought the ceremonies to a close with a benediction, and the French and American forces passed in review before the statue. A proposed ball on the French man-of-war, Gaulois, while in New York waters, has been abandoned because of the Maritime quarantine. This reception was in (Continued on Page 21.)

DESIGN FOR SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.



SHAFT THAT WILL BE ERECTED ON PLOT AT RIVERVIEW CEMETERY.

A design has been prepared for the monument that is to be erected in Riverview cemetery by the Oregon Veterans of the Spanish-American war. Upon a massive granite base there will be the bronze figure of a soldier dressed in the full uniform used in the Philippines, as in the act of loading his gun on the firing line. The entire monument will be about 17 feet tall. The bronze figure will be 6 feet 4 inches tall. The foundation of the monument will be sunk six feet in the ground, according to the rules of the Cemetery Association. It is expected to be completed for unveiling August 15—on the anniversary of the taking of Manila, in which the Oregon troops had a prominent part.

There will be about \$1250 available for this monument. This is 10 per cent of the sum that was paid the Oregon troops by the Federal Government for the time spent in camp before being mustered into the regular service. The National Guard men were the only ones entitled to this pay, having been called to the camp with the state organization and held there with their companies until the regular Army organization was made and the men mustered into it. The time they were thus held before actual mustering into the United States service was deemed a charge against the state, and the state paid it. Then the claim was presented to the Government, and the men finally received pay from that source also. This made double pay for a few days. General Summers suggested that the men donate 10 per cent of this extra pay for a monument, and they readily agreed to it. Thus the fund for this monument was raised. The Second Oregon and Batteries A and B, United States Volunteers, participate in providing it. It will be erected on a plot of ground in Riverview cemetery that is already owned by the state, and in which 15 members of the regiment have been buried. On the base of the monument will be inscribed the names of all the men who died in the service.

This monument has no connection with the movement of citizens in general for a large monument to be erected in some public place in Portland.

BIG SALE OF TIMBER LAND

ONE MILLION ACRES PURCHASED BY EUGENE LUMBER COMPANY.

Reported That Sale Has Some Connection With Building of Railroad From Salt Lake to Coast.

EUGENE, May 24.—The control of the immense tract of land of the Oregon Central Military Wagon Road Company changed hands today, the property being purchased by the principal stockholders of the Booth-Kelly Lumber Company. Negotiations had been pending for some time, and the deal was consummated today. The grant conveying this tract of land was made by the State of Oregon in 1864 to the Oregon Central Military Wagon Road Company, which was organized by B. J. Pengra. The grant embraces every alternate section for three miles on either side of the road, amounting to more than 1,000,000 acres. Much of it is covered with heavy timber of a very fine quality. The grant also passed through the Klamath Indian reservation and Eastern Oregon, where much of the land is of little value.

Control of this entire tract is now in the hands of the stockholders of the Booth-Kelly Lumber Company, and the company will proceed at once to erect two new mills in addition to the five they already own, for the purpose of cutting the timber. It is also said, but as yet without confirmation, that this transaction is a step in the progress of the proposed railroad from Salt Lake to the Coast along the Oregon Central route, for which surveys have been partially made. The timber tributary to this proposed road could reach the market that way cheaper

than any other, and would furnish business sufficient to sustain the road for many years.

GREAT PARIS SWINDLE.

Application Made for Extradition of the Participants.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Surrounded with great secrecy, application is said to have been made before United States Commissioner Shields in this city by the French Consul, Brownart, for extradition papers bearing the names of the participants in the recent enormous Humbert-Crawford swindles in Paris and London, by which the perpetrators are alleged to have netted nearly \$12,000,000. While the sleuths of two continents have been watching every port of arrival and departure since the fiasco which exposed the affair occurred in Paris, not the slightest trace of the participants has been secured. The air of excitement about the French Consulate, where several clerks and representatives of a law firm were engaged for hours in drawing up the papers, leads to the belief that definite knowledge has been secured as to the hiding place of the alleged swindlers.

In its inception, the plot to borrow money on the estate of a notorious New York millionaire was one of the boldest on record. Its operation extended over a period of 29 years, during which those participating lived in such a lavish manner that it is not believed they carried away much of their gains.

Sues General Brooke for \$250,000.
NEW YORK, May 24.—Suits were entered in the United States District Court today by the Countess of Buena Vista against General Brooke, one of the boldest swindlers in the United States.

The Countess alleges that General Brooke abrogated rights held by her through inheritance to the privileges of conducting the slaughterhouse at Havana, and to the distribution of meats and the collection of the fixed charges for said meats. The Countess claimed these privileges by virtue of a royal decree by the King of Spain, dated 1704.

PAUNCEFOTE IS DEAD

THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR PASSES AWAY SUDDENLY.

Flags Half-Masted Over the White House and Embassies and Legations at Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, died at the Embassy this morning at 5:05 o'clock. The improvement which had been noted in his condition during the past week received a sudden check about 6 o'clock last night, when it was noticed that he was experiencing difficulty in breathing. Dr. Jung, his physician, was immediately sent for and he decided upon a consultation, and Dr. Thayer, of Johns Hopkins University, arrived about 2 o'clock this morning. When Dr. Thayer left the Embassy at 3 o'clock for Baltimore the Ambassador was resting so comfortably that a cablegram was sent to his son-in-law, Mr. Bromley, in London, that there was no immediate danger.

Soon after 3 o'clock a distinct weakness of the heart developed and his pulse began to collapse. He died so peacefully that it surprised even his physician. At the bedside when the distinguished diplomat passed away were Lady Pauncefote, the Honorable Maude Pauncefote, Miss Sybil and Miss Audrey, Dr. Jung and Mr. Radford, one of the clerks attached to the Embassy.

As soon as it became generally known that Lord Pauncefote was dead, flags were half-masted over the different embassies and legations. At the Arlington Hotel, where the visiting Frenchmen have come to witness the Rochambeau statue unveiling, are staying the French flag was placed at half-mast.

The news of Lord Pauncefote's death brought Secretary of State Hay to the White House shortly after 3 o'clock. After a conference with the President, it was announced the President would call

at the British Embassy immediately after the unveiling ceremonies to offer his personal condolences and ascertain the wishes of Lord Pauncefote's family in regard to further plans. The President also sent a letter of condolence to Lady Pauncefote.

Immediately after the unveiling ceremonies, the flag on the White House was placed at half-mast. Mrs. L. Z. Letter, who was to have given the reception in honor of the French delegates this afternoon, called it off.

Secretary Hay, after his conference with the President, proceeded directly to the British Embassy, where he made a formal call of condolence as the personal representative of the President, preliminary to the call which the President himself was to make later in the day. Then returning to the State Department, Secretary Hay dispatched the following cablegram:

"Department of State, Washington, May 24.—The Chief of Legation of London: Permit me to express my deep sympathy and sorrow at the death of Lord Pauncefote. His Majesty's Government has lost an able and faithful servant and this country a valuable friend."

The Ambassador's Illness.

All through the past winter Lord Pauncefote had been a sufferer from intermittent attacks of asthma and rheumatic gout, but he bravely kept on his feet as much as possible, and generally strove to keep up his active duties. In the early part of March the Ambassador went to North Carolina on a visit to George Vanderbilt at Blenheim, and stayed there for about a fortnight in the hope of recuperating from his affliction in the Carolina climate. His return to Washington about the middle of the month with his sufferings but little abated. In April there came another severe attack, and from that time until his death the Ambassador had been confined almost continually to his bed, and his strength had been leaving him. He suffered pain from his swollen limbs so intense as to bring, toward the last, temporary delirium, and to gain rest for him, Dr. Jung and Dr. Osier, of Baltimore, his attending physicians, found it necessary to administer opiates, though these were given most cautiously for fear of detriment to his heart. The Ambassador and his family expected to sail this month for England, going thence to the German Spa, where the Ambassador was to take the mineral baths.

President Roosevelt drove to the British Embassy as soon as he had become disengaged from the ceremonies attending the Rochambeau exercises. He was received in the drawing-room by the first secretary of the Embassy, Dr. Raikes, who now becomes British Charge d'Affaires, and by some of the ladies of the household. The President expressed his deep sense of bereavement in the death of the Ambassador, not only in behalf of the Government, but also for the people of the country, to whom Lord Pauncefote had become well known in many ways. Secretary Hay and the other members of the Cabinet also called at the Embassy, leaving their cards and condolences. The foreign Ambassadors and Ministers also left their cards.

A State Funeral.

The late Lord Pauncefote will have a state funeral. Mr. Raikes, the secretary and Charge of the British Embassy, called upon Assistant Secretary Hill to advise with him respecting the funeral arrangements, and finally these were entrusted to Mr. Hill in their official features. Tentative arrangements have been made, which must be approved by Lady Pauncefote before being put into execution. In brief, this provides that the remains of the late Ambassador shall be taken from the Embassy at 10 o'clock Wednesday to St. John's Episcopal church, where he worshipped. At the church service will be held at 11 o'clock, probably conducted by Rev. Dr. MacLachlan Smith. The honorary pallbearers will consist of the five Ambassadors in Washington, Dr. Von Holleben, M. Cambon, Count Cassini, Senator Aspinwall, and Sig. Deschamps. The funeral will be held at 1 o'clock at the residence of the Ambassador, 1000 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., where the remains will be interred.

At first it was suggested that the remains be permanently interred here, but the wishes of the family of the deceased were otherwise, and it is the present intention to bury the remains in England. It will be determined before that time whether or not a United States warship shall carry the remains to England.

Lord Pauncefote's Career.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Rt. Hon. Lord Pauncefote, of Preston, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., the first Ambassador to the United States and the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington, was born in Munich, Bavaria, 74 years ago, and was the last of one of the most ancient of British families whose history is found in the Doomsday book. Educated as a lawyer, his governmental service began in Hong Kong as Attorney-General in 1865, and after much valuable colonial experience he came to Washington in 1889, first as Minister and afterwards as first Ambassador. His service here had been an unbroken record of successful diplomacy. The Bohemian Sea negotiations were among his earliest works of importance, and it was his familiarity with that difficult subject that led to his selection by the United States Government as Ambassador. The arbitration treaty negotiated with Secretary Olney was the forerunner of the great work accomplished at The Hague, and it may be said that it embodied some of the most important principles of the great general convention, regulating arbitration affairs, framed by The Hague Conference. Then came a number of reciprocity treaties and arrangements involving a vast amount of study and work, all of which were perfected as far as the executive branch of our Government could co-operate with the British Government. Soon after Secretary Hay assumed office, Lord Pauncefote began the task which he himself regarded as the greatest accomplishment of his busy life, namely, forever to set at rest the question growing out of the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and he entered with energy again upon the negotiations, the result of which was the framing of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty recently ratified. For these valuable services the British Government did Lord Pauncefote the honor three times to extend the term of his office at Washington, which would otherwise have ceased when he attained the age of 70 years.

EASY IN UMATILLA

Furnish Will Get Good Majority in His Home County.

DEMOCRATS WILL VOTE FOR HIM

Are Disgusted With the Malicious Personal Attacks Made Upon Him—Business Men and Farmers Making Vigorous Campaign.

The disaffection existing among the so-called Lowell Republicans of Umatilla County will not in any way prevent W. J. Furnish, the Republican candidate for Governor, from obtaining a majority of from 500 to 700. The substantial business men of Pendleton are rallying to his support; the farmers and sheepmen whom he assisted financially during the hard times are making a vigorous campaign in his behalf, and the Gold Democrats and other Democrats who are disgusted with the malicious personal attacks made upon him will cast their ballots for him at the polls. It is conservatively estimated that the Republican vote in Umatilla County will be 500 to 700. The disaffection of the Lowell Republicans will secure three Democratic votes. J. N. Williamson, for Congress, will also receive a majority, and indications point to the election of the entire Republican Legislative and county ticket. Morrow County is safely Republican, as are also Grant, Harney and Malheur.

PENDLETON, May 22.—(Special staff correspondence.)—Enthusiasm for W. J. Furnish is running high in Umatilla, his home county, and there is no doubt of his carrying the county. Conservative estimates of his majority run all the way from 400 to 500 votes. While there is Republican disaffection, engendered as the result of the primary fight, in which the aspirations of Judge S. E. Chamberlain, this does not extend to the rank and file, and it will not endanger the success of the Republican candidates at the polls. While the Democratic managers are making extravagant estimates of carrying the county for George E. Chamberlain by 250 to 750 votes, their breezy figures are whistles to keep their spirits from freezing at the contemplation of the active and spirited canvass that is being made for Mr. Furnish. Wherever he loses a disgruntled Republican vote, he will gain two or three Democrats to replace them. Making this into consideration, with the normal Republican majority of 400, and the Republican gains from immigration, it can be readily seen that Umatilla is in training for a winning fight in the race for the honor of being the banner Eastern Oregon Republican county. J. N. Williamson will get the full party vote, will not be scratched by the disaffected Republicans, and should carry the county by 600 votes at least. The Legislative ticket will get the normal party strength, and the county ticket will also receive support from the disaffected element.

Furnish buttons do the costs of all classes of Pendleton voters, from the active business man to the hardy sheepherder. The campaign is being conducted with spirit and enthusiasm. Umatilla County and Pendleton take great pride in having the head of the Republican ticket, and Mr. Furnish will put a strong vote among all classes, irrespective of party. Far from having any effect in Umatilla, the bitter personal attacks upon Mr. Furnish are drawing his friends to a more active campaign and winning him support from conservative Democrats who disapprove of such methods. Reports received here at the Republican headquarters from Morrow County indicate that it is safely Republican by 150 to 300 votes. Harney, Malheur and Grant Counties are considered safely Republican.

What Chairman Carl Says.

"Mr. Furnish will sweep through the county with a majority of 500 to 700 votes," said Chairman F. S. Carl, of the Republican county central committee. "I say that 500 is the very lowest and most conservative estimate. I am confident of 700. These figures take into consideration the Republican disaffection that exists in this county to a small extent. For every Republican vote that we lose we will gain three Democrats. The Republican disaffection is growing smaller. National issues, the party stand on the Philippines question, the desire to endorse the Administration of President Roosevelt, the pride that Eastern Oregon men feel in having a candidate for Governor, are fast bringing many into line. Many of those who do not intend to vote for Mr. Furnish will not vote for the Democratic candidate, and some will vote for the Prohibition ticket. The situation in this county is very satisfactory. The candidates on the county ticket to a man have taken off their coats, and are making an active fight through the county for Mr. Furnish first and themselves next. A strong, representative ticket has been put up, and the Republicans are well satisfied with it. Our chances of electing the Legislative ticket are good. I am confident of them. We have the straight party vote. J. W. Scriber, of La Grande, for joint Senator from Morrow, Union and Umatilla Counties, will be elected, as will also G. W. Phelps, for joint Representative from Umatilla and Morrow Counties. Dr. F. W. Vincent, candidate for State Senator from Umatilla, has been handicapped in his race by sickness, which has prevented him from making a canvass of the county. The people, however, realize this, and we will endeavor to pull him through with more than the party vote. Both the candidates for Representatives from Umatilla, Henry Adams, of Weston, and C. E. Macomber, of Pendleton, are popular men in the county and will carry the full party strength."

Estimates of Morris and Gurdane.

"Mr. Furnish will carry Umatilla County by better than 500 votes," said T. J. Morris, cashier of the Pendleton Savings

(Continued on Page 21.)