

BACK FROM SALT LAKE

GEO. E. CHAMBERLAIN RETURNS FROM ELKS' CONVENTION.

Oregon Delegates Prepared the Way to Bring Grand Lodge to Portland in 1905.

Governor-elect George E. Chamberlain returned last evening from Salt Lake City, where he attended the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Elks. Mr. Chamberlain went by way of San Francisco, and while there he investigated the conduct of the Midwinter Fair. He found that the Midwinter Fair was a very successful enterprise financially, and from it a good many valuable lessons can be learned for our own Exposition in 1905.

In regard to the bringing of the Grand Lodge to Portland in 1905, Mr. Chamberlain said: "I did not introduce the resolution that I originally intended to. This conclusion was reached after a consultation with those friendly to us from both the East and the West. There seemed to be a disposition not to commit the Grand Lodge so far in advance, and rather than risk a postponement and consequent hurt to our cause I let the proposal drop for the time. I did this, however: On the last day I invited a great many to go home by way of Portland, I explained to them the Lewis and Clark Exposition, and told them Oregon was in the field for the Grand Lodge in 1905, and said that from now till that time we would make an active contest for it."

Mr. Chamberlain explained that an additional reason for considering the resolution inadvisable at the present time was that the enormous attendance at Salt Lake crowded the facilities for transportation to such an extent that trains came in late, delaying delegations from the East and South so that these inconveniences deterred them from an expression of favor toward the West. "However," continued Mr. Chamberlain, "all of the Oregon delegates and many from other parts of the West advertised the Lewis and Clark Exposition as best they know how. It was talked of from our arrival till we left. But we lacked advertising material, and it was only in the last few days that we were able to get hold of matter that would assist our efforts. This it was only by the courtesy of one of the transportation companies of this city that we got some views of the Columbia River, with some descriptive charts of various points of interest in Oregon."

"The ignorance on the part of many sections of the country as to Oregon and its resources is indeed woeful. One man when addressed on the subject of the Lewis and Clark Fair wanted to know if this was a joint celebration by two counties out West here. Others wished to know how they were to get out here, and how they were to get away again."

As to the personnel of the Grand Lodge, Mr. Chamberlain said that the representation was large and representative of the best men from every section of the country. "There were three Governors, United States Senators, Congressmen and others high in authority. It is estimated that there were at least 10,000 Elks from all parts of the country, many of whom were never in the West before. All these seemed surprised at the development and growth of the West. We might learn a lesson from the contestants for the Grand Lodge next year," continued Mr. Chamberlain. "Baltimore and Saratoga were backed by the business communities of their section, and each place had magnificent prepared souvenirs descriptive of the surrounding country and interesting points of interest. Oregon will be present at Baltimore at the next session of the Grand Lodge, and will profit by the attention displayed by Maryland and New York. We shall have literature for distribution showing the resources and magnificence of this state, together with a statement of the aims and purposes of those who have under their charge the Lewis and Clark Fair."

"As tending to show that those interested in Elksdom are making every effort to advance the morale of the order, all schemes to which the various lodges were resorting to make money were discussed, and as a first step in this direction it was resolved that no street fairs or carnivals should be given by Elks after January 1 next. The opposition to this was small, and the great mass of the convention of upward of 800 men favored the getting away from the spirit of commercialism in the order."

Mr. Chamberlain went to get back to Oregon. "A foot of Oregon soil is worth an acre of any other, and I am very glad indeed to get back, though we were royally entertained. The treatment accorded us by the citizens of Salt Lake City was most generous. The Governor of the state, a man of Mormon antecedents, welcomed the Elks in a most felicitous address. The great pavilion and association hall, which belongs to the Mormon Church, were open without charge, and the treatment accorded the people will tend greatly to remove any unfriendly feeling that may have existed against these generous pioneers of the great State of Utah."

Y. M. C. A. WORK DISCUSSED

Northwest Secretaries and Physical Directors Hold Conference.

The physical directors and general secretaries of the numerous Young Men's Christian Associations of the Pacific Northwest, including Oregon, Washington and Idaho, were in session yesterday at the Portland branch of the organization. The gathering was exclusively of the employees of the association, and the public was not admitted. The opening services Friday evening were of a religious nature, while the meeting yesterday morning was devoted to a far-reaching subject, and the social side was well looked after. In the afternoon the finances and membership of the institution came up for discussion, and a number of the visitors gave interesting points on these topics. Last evening a congress on work for boys was held, in charge of Roy H. Campbell. The subjects under consideration were: "Physical Work for Boys," A. M. Griley; "Boys' Clubs: How to Organize and Maintain," W. J. Standley; "Social Work for Boys," John Fechter; "Religious Work for Boys," A. S. Allen and Roy H. Campbell.

BANQUET GRAND OFFICERS

Portland Lodge of Elks Preparing Royal Reception for Visitors Next Wednesday.

Members of Portland Lodge of Elks are preparing to tender a reception and banquet to the grand and past grand officers of the order, who will arrive in Portland from Salt Lake next Wednesday, August 20.

At 8 o'clock Wednesday evening the lodgerooms will be open to members for a general reception by members of Portland Lodge to the Grand Lodge officers. At 9 o'clock the meeting will adjourn to the Hotel Portland, where a sumptuous dinner will be in readiness. Those who have not obtained tickets can do so at the following places: C. E. Holmes, 147 Broadway street; W. W. Rains, 28 Washington street; B. W. Rich, 103 Third street; George & Hart, 115 Third street; J. B. Coffey, 265 Washington street; Matt Fowler, Chamber of Commerce; J. M. Phelan, Pharmacy, Sixth and Washington streets; Hotel Portland office. Tickets may also be obtained from

at the meeting next year. The visitors in attendance are: S. H. Ward, general secretary of the Spokane branch; A. M. Griley, physical director of Boise; L. M. Myers, physical director of Spokane; A. S. Allen, general secretary of Seattle; A. G. Southit, physical director of Seattle; C. E. Kirk, assistant secretary of Seattle; J. M. Patullo, general secretary of Tacoma; Physical Director Wright, of Tacoma; Robert Carey, general secretary of Everett; J. M. Phelan, general secretary of Oregon City; John W. Wilcox, assistant secretary of Tacoma. L. B. Mumma, general secretary of Charleston, S. C., who is visiting the Northwest, is also in session with the conference.

DON'T WANT THE TANKS.

Albina Citizen Files an Indignant Protest Against Oil.

PORTLAND, Aug. 16.—(To the Editor.)—Trusting to your courtesy and fairness in allowing all sides of a question to be heard, I wish to say a few words in favor of the citizens of Albina and against locating the oil tanks here.

There seems to be an impression abroad that Albina is of no consequence, and, generally speaking, is not worthy of consideration. This is evidenced by the attempt that is now being made to place the tanks of the Standard Oil Company in the midst of us. The people of this community will use every means in their power to prevent this being done. We wish it distinctly understood that things that are not good enough for other parts of the city are not good enough for us; and we will not have them foisted upon us, if there is any way to prevent it.

If the tanks are a menace in the property surrounding their present location, they would certainly prove a detriment and a menace to the property surrounding the proposed site. The people who have their homes here do not wish to see them deteriorate in value because something is placed in the neighborhood that is dangerous. Insurance rates would undoubtedly advance, thereby working another hardship on those living in this part of the city.

It seems to me that the idea of putting them in or near a gulch in the city is wrong; for, in case of an explosion, the gulch would concentrate the burning oil and it would rush to the river and consume everything along its banks. If it is necessary to move them, the Council might as well have them put where there will be no danger from them. If they are left near the city, they will be a never-ending trouble for the authorities. The old adage, that "what is worth doing is worth doing well," was never more pertinent than in this case.

The tract on which the Standard Oil Company has an option is surrounded by beautiful homes; and it would be an insult and an outrage to the persons living in them if they are permitted to locate there.

Our worthy Mayor was reported to have said a few days ago that he was willing for the tanks to be removed to Albina. I esteem Mayor Williams very highly, and it is hard for me to believe that he intended to cast a slur on this part of the city when he made the above remark, but it does sound as though anything that is a danger or a nuisance in any other part of the city can be dumped into Albina, and it is all right. We protest against this spirit, let it be where it will.

Suppose the proposition was to put them on Portland Heights, or just back of Nob Hill; no sane person would think for a moment that the people of those localities would permit them to be placed there. They would say: "They are dangerous, unsightly; we don't want them, and they are not going to be put there." And that would settle it, and the company would have to look for another location. Are not our risks just as great as theirs, and is not the Council bound to protect in our rights the same as those living in other parts of the city? I say yes; and we shall expect the honorable members of the Council to see to it that the tanks of the Standard Oil Company are not set down in our midst. N. C. MERRIGER.

CROCKER TO TAKE OFFICE

Collector of New Revenue District Will Take Office September 1.

A dispatch which has been received from Washington, D. C., is to the effect that E. D. Crocker, who has been appointed Collector of the newly-created revenue district of Washington and Alaska, will enter upon his duties on September 1, instead of September 15. Mr. Crocker will probably come to Portland next week and visit the Interior Department office, after which he will go to Tacoma to establish his headquarters. Of the patronage which will be at Mr. Crocker's command, the dispatch says:

Mr. Crocker will have about as nice a "bunch" of patronage to distribute as any Federal officer who ever assumed office in Washington. He will begin business with an office force consisting of one chief deputy, four office deputies, one bookkeeper and assistant and a messenger. He will also have four division deputies, and a fifth in Alaska, a stamp deputy at Spokane and one each in Seattle and Alaska. In other words, Mr. Crocker will have the appointment of his entire office and field force, none of which will enter the civil service, except it becomes necessary to appoint a gauger or a like official for duty in a distillery. The Collector being responsible for the subordinates, it is the policy of the department to allow him to select the employees who will carry out his orders.

It is estimated that more than half a million dollars annually will pass through Mr. Crocker's hands, as the receipts for the composite district of Oregon, Washington and Alaska for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, were \$1,022,055.85. Mr. Crocker will receive the maximum salary of \$4500 and perquisites, which will bring it up to about \$5000 per annum, and his commission will be for four years, at the end of which time, if there is a Republican Administration, the department, following the time-honored practice, will probably renew it, conditioned upon good behavior only.

In commenting upon the foregoing telegram another dispatch states that Collector Crocker's sixth salary will not exceed \$7500 per annum. The salaries, according to the dispatch, are based upon the receipts of the office and governed by a ruling made in 1888. Under this ruling a Collector whose receipts amount to \$5,000 receives a salary of \$5000, and so on. The receipts of Washington and Alaska last year amounted to \$25,000 and, unless there should be an increase, Mr. Crocker will be entitled to only \$5250, according to the scale. The maximum salary of \$4500 is received only by Collectors whose receipts reach or exceed \$1,000,000. One great source of revenue the new office will have will be a Puget Sound brewery, the receipts from which will amount to \$100,000 per year.

Meier & Frank Co. Meier & Frank Co.

New heavy fancy white Madras for Fall and Winter Waists. Grecian Novelty Dress Skirts, beautiful styles, \$35 and \$45. The new Dress Trimmings for Fall and Winter, now ready. More Felt Walking Hats—Latest shapes and trimming.

The great August Linen Sale continues to interest hundreds of shrewd housewives.



"HOURLY SALES"

Banner bargains for tomorrow, the fifth Monday "Hourly Sales." With an enthusiasm which has increased with each passing week the store has made its preparations for August's third Monday bargains. Shall we have a royal response from store patrons today? In the whole history of Portland merchandising we don't believe a dollar has ever been made to go so far as it will at the counters of this store Mondays. Printed stories only begin to tell the good news. Come early. Stay late. We'll reward you well.

Table with 4 columns of hourly sales items. Columns are labeled 9 to 10 A. M., 10 to 11 A. M., 11 to 12 A. M., and 12 to 1 P. M. Items include Croats, Children's Dresses, Handkerchiefs, Pictures, Waists, Trimmings, Bedspreads, Battenburg Doilies, Ribbons, Embroidery, Napkins, Hose, Organdy, Drawers, Ladies' Skirts, Nazareth Waists, Ladies' Shoes, Tea Pots, Ladies' Aprons, Sugar, and various other household goods.

MEIER & FRANK COMPANY

Electrocution Not Fatal. NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—F. A. Stratton, vice-president of an electric light company in Winchester County, this state, says murderers sentenced to die in the electric chair are frequently not killed by the electric current, and that they would be buried alive if it were not for the autopsy which follows the electrocution. Mr. Stratton says: "Nearly every week we have men shocked by higher voltage currents than are used in the electric chair in Sing Sing, and they come around all right after a few days' treatment. This being the case, it is not probable that some of the murderers who are sentenced to die in the electric chair could be resuscitated if they received prompt medical attention, and the same care that is given to one of our linemen after he is met with an accident. I have often thought that a great many people who are supposed to have been electrocuted are in reality buried alive."