President Talks of the Problem.

HE SPEAKS AT CINCINNATI

National Control Is Favored When State Falls.

CORPORATIONS MUST OBEY LAW

Executive Is Tendered a Great Ovation at His First Stop on His Western Tour, and Is Kept on the Continual Jump for 12 Hours.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20. - "Roosevelt day" at the Cincinnati Fall Festival broke all records of attendance at these annual carnivals. The weather was threatening when the President arrived, and during the indoor reception of the morning, but exceptionally pleasant for the afternoon and evening demonstrations. The city never had more visitors in one day, and never had a more enthusiastic holiday, President Roosevelt was the attraction as guest of honor, and he served his hosts with untiring willingness from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M., without consulting his own convenience or comfort. The directors of the Fall Festival had arranged an claborate programme for every hour of the day and night, and the President was always ready, so that none of the events was behind time. The President arrived to the minute on time, and was on time at all his engagements. Even the afternoon parade started on time to the minute from his hotel, and arrived at the Exposition grounds on time, and the same precision characterized the evening dem-

ROOSEVELT ON TRUSTS.

Since the state cannot work along the same lines, I believe the best of grounds wist for a Constitutional amendment for National control of large corporations. Corporations that are handled honestly and fairly make for the general pros-

Law can guide, protect and control industrial development, but it can never

In dealing with the big corporations, we intend to proceed not by revolution,

but by evolution. The trust problem cannot be solved if the qualities brought to its solution are panic, fear, envy, hatred and ignorance.

always be on conduct, not wealth.

onstrations. The President was kept on his feet and busy for over 12 hours, with the exception of the time at the noon luncheon and the evening banquet, and even then he was engaged in discussing matters of public interest with the guests of honor at his table.

Among Indulgences of the Day. Among the indulgences of the day was an hour or more in the afternoon in sightseeing at the Fall Festival, including a variety of "sideshows." After this experience, he was escorted into the auditorium of Music Hall, which is on the Exposition grounds, and delivered an address to an immense audience, with over 1000 business men seated on the stage with him. At 6:30 P. M. a dinner was tendered the Pres. ident at the St. Nicholas Hotel, by the Cincinnati Fall Festival Association. The banquet hall was elaborately decorated. and the music was by a large orchestra. Over 400 plates were turned for the entire Presidential party and leading citizens of Cincinnati. Among those present were: Senator J. B. Foraker, Governor Nash and staff, Representatives Shattuc and Bromwell and Mayor Fleischmann, At the conclusion, at 8:15 P. M., the line of march was again taken up for Music

Hall. Bands Break in to Stop Cheering. The crowds in the buildings and grounds peared at the entrance, and when he was

escorted into the auditorium the demonstrations continued for some time. He was again the recipient of flowers. After being welcomed officially by Mayor Fleischmann, and introduced, he was greeted with such a demonstration that the bands broke in and secured order.

After thanking Mayor Fleischmann and the officers of the-festival for their courtesies and the audience for its hearty greeting, the President especially requested attention, as he proposed, as the Chief Executive of all the people, without regard to party, to make an address on a serious question. Silence then prevailed until the first mention of the trust, when the applause broke out and continued at intervals. When he was speaking about holding corporations to the same responsibility as individuals, he was interrupted by a demonstration of approval. There was another marked demonstration when he advocated such a Constitutional amendment as would give National control of such corporations as had outgrown the jurisdiction of the states.

President Roosevelt's address lasted an hour. He frequently stopped to make local comments and applications of points in his manuscript, which he held in his hand. At the conclusion of his address he was compelled to remain on the platform some time in response to demonstrations, and the band played several pieces after he had concluded his address, the audience meantime waving handkerchiefs and hats and cheering vociferously.

After the meeting, the Presidential party was driven to the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton station direct, and their special train left at midnight for Detroit. The party will be joined in Chicago by Secretary Shaw, Secretary Wilson and others for the Northwestern tour.

Day Nearly Marred by a Panic. The unusually successful celebration of the day came very near being marred with a panic that would have cost countless loss of life. It is estimated that over 8000 people were packed into the auditorium when the President began speaking. At the same time, the adjoining Exposition halls were crowded with people viewing the exhibits, as they were unable to gain admittance to Music Hall. After the President had been speaking about 15 minutes, there was a great commotion in Mechanical Hall, adjacent to Music Hall on the north. The sparks from an electric light had set a curtain on fire, and the Fire Department had been called to the scene. The police and attendants of the Exposition soon put out the fire, but they had much more trouble in calming the alarmed crowd, and it was with great difficulty that Captain J. B. Foraker, son of the Senator, and one of the officers of the day, headed off the Fire Department from rushing into the build-Happliy, one of the bands struck up, and those who left the auditorium were supposed to be going out to stop the hand rather than head off a panic. Very few in the auditorium where the President was speaking knew anything about the incident, and the President suffered

only a slight interruption, without knowing what caused it.

The Arrival in Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 28.—President Rossevelt and party arrived at 10 o'clock at the Pennsylvania depot, and were es-corted to the St. Nicholas Hotel by Senator Foraker, Mayor Fleischmann, Presi-dent Frank W. Foulks, the directors of of Kittitas, suggested the name of the apfired from several points on the hilltops. The decorations are elaborate all over the city. The line of march from the spointment of a fish commissioner, station was a continuous throng of people for over a mile. The President bowed | given an honorary position as member of epeatedly to the cheering crowds.

An effort was made to give the Presi-

dent a fast morning ride. A large de-tachment of mounted police headed his carriage, while other officers along the line on signal had the streets cleared be-tween the ropes. When most of the car-riages were full the start was made, leaving some of the carriages to be filled and "catch up." The mounted police struck a lively trot at once, and kept it up so that the President was in his hotel in less than 20 minutes after leaving his car. He held an informal reception during the forenoon, Senator Foraker introducing

The only stop of the special train after leaving Columbus today was at Waynes-ville, where the President bowed to the Crowds were out to see the train at all suburban stations.

HIS SPEECH AT MUSIC HALL.

The President Discusses the Trust and Means to Curb It.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 20.—The speech of President Roosevelt at the Auditorium of Music Hall tonight was as follows: "I wish to speak to you on the subject, or group of subjects, which we mean when we talk of the trusts. The word is used very loosely, and almost always with technical inaccuracy. But the average man, when he speaks of the trusts, means rather vaguely all of the very big corporations, the growth of which has been so signal—a feature of our modern times—and especially those hig corporaof the festival tonight were like those of the afternoon. The President was greeted with loud cheering, as his carriage ap-

(Concluded on Second Page.

McBride's Railroad Scheme May Be Defeated.

PRESSURE WILL BE ON SENATE

Conservative Estimate Based on Personal Inclinations of Legislators and Constituents' Wishes Gives Railroad People Majority.

OLYMPIA, Sept. 20 .- (Special.)-The big politicians of the Republican party do not look for a cessation of hostilities on the railroad question in this state, simply because both parties have adopted commission planks. There is one thing yet to be reckoned on, and that is the tendency of the average legislator, in considering how to vote on all important questions to feel the pulse of his own inclinations first; consider the wishes of --- district constituents second, and lastly, if at all, take a mental review of what the state platform of his party demands.

It is on this characteristic of the legislator that the railroad people-those who oppose the commission-are count ing. Special interest is directed toward the state Senate. Here there are 15 holdovers, a majority of whom it is considared perhaps possible to convince that, as they were elected in 1900, they are not morally bound to follow the dictates of the state platform of 1862. Furthermore, the Senate being the smaller and more easily manipulated body, it is there the principal fight is expected.

The following are the names of the holdover Senators, giving their vote on the final passage of the Preston railroad commission bill, which is taken as the bill of all the railroad measures before the last Legislature that best brought out the real sentiment of the Senators on the wisdom of railroad legislation as a general prop-

| sition: | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| | AYES. |
| ngle | Sharp |
| arber | Sumner |
| loultray | . Tolman Welty |
| | NOES. |
| aumeister | Reser |

Stewart Of the Senators in the aye column Tolman and Hallett, of Spokane, and Garber, of Lincoln and Okanogan, are Democrats and might be switched at least into the elective commission column, which, when compared to an appointive commission, may be considered a pro-ratiroad measure.

All the five Republican hold-over Senators who voted for the Preston bill have received favors from Governor McBride except Angle, and ought to remain solid. Senator Welty, of Lewis, was allowed to name the state librarian; Senator Sharp, ian; the recommendations of Sepator Moultray, of Whatcom, were heeded in the St. Louis Fair Commission.

Senator Sumner's county, however, is not in favor of a railroad commission and Senator Angle represents a district consisting of Mason, Kitsap and Island Counties, which cast 14 for and seven votes against the commission plank in the Republican state convention. Senator Moultray's county is also strongly opposed to the commission, but it is not probable that any of these votes can be changed

Of the Senators who voted against the Preston bill Senator Rands seems to be the only one who might seriously displease his district by voting in a similar way next year. His district is now Clark County, Skamania having been taken off, and Clark County went strong for the commission in the Republican convention. Baumeister has a district divided on the question, representing Asotin and Garfield Counties for, and Columbia County against the commission. as indicated by the vote of the delegations to the state convention. Senator Cornwell represents Adams, Franklin and Walla Walla; Davis is from Pierce; Reser is a Democrat from Walla Walla; Ruth is from Thurston, and Stewart is from Pierce, all rallroad or semi-rallroad countles. Therefore, the situation as to hold-overs is hopeful for the railroads. There are 21 Senators to be elected this year as follows: One each from Stevene, Whitman, Chehalls, Snohomish, Skagit and Whatcom Counties; two from Spo- pile

kane County, two from Pierce County, eight from King County, one from the Sixteenth district, composed of Klickitat and Skamania Counties; one from the Twenty-fourth; district, composed of Ciallam Jefferson and San Juan Counties; one from the Nineteenth district, composed of Wahkiakum and Pacific

Undoubtedly good care was taken by the Republicans of the last Legislature in forming the new districts, to gerrymander the state in the interests of their party. It will be hard work for any Democrat to be elected and, therefore, the calculations that have been made on the make-up of the next Senate have been on the theory that Republicans will be elected in nearly, if not every instance.

Taking the vote on the appointive commission plank in the Republican state convention as an indication of the desires of each county on the railroad question, the Senators to be elected, were it not for the railroad plank in the platform, could be expected to vote about as follows by counties on the passage of an appointive railroad commission bill:

| Stevens Spokane Whitman Wahkiakum and Pacific Pierce King Skagtt Total NOES. Spokane Kilckitat and Skamania Chehalis Clailam, Jefferson, San Juan Pierce Ling Snohomish Whatcom | | |
|--|---|------------------------------|
| Whitman Wahkiakum and Pacific Pierce King Skagit Total NOES. Spokane Klickitat and Skamania Chehalis Clallam Jefferson, San Juan Pierce Ling Snohomish Whatcom | d | Stevens |
| Pierce King Skagit Total NOES, Spokane Kilckitat and Skamania Chehalis Chehalis Clailam, Jefferson, San Juan Pierce Ling Snohomish Whatcom | | |
| Skagit Total NOES Spokane Kitckitat and Skamania Chehalis Clallam, Jefferson, San Juan Flèrce Iting Snohomish Whatcom | | Pierce |
| Spokane Kiickitat and Skamania Chehalis Clallam, Jefferson, San Juan. Pierce king Snohomish Whatcom | i | Skagtt |
| Spokane Kiickitat and Skamania Chehalis Clallam, Jefferson, San Juan. Pierce king Snohomish Whatcom | | Total |
| Challam, Jefferson, San Juan. Flerce king Snohomish Whatcom | | NOPE |
| | | Cisliam, Jefferson, San Juan |
| | | |

But time and again have Legislatures neglected to comply with the dictates of the state platform of the dominant party, and the hope that history may be induced to repeat itself in the particular of the railroad question will help along the fight. A very conservative estimate, as given above, and based on the personal inclinations of the legislators and the wishes of their constituents, gives the railroad people a working majority of the hold-overs and newly elected members of the next Senate. There are predictions affoat that this situation will result in the passage of a bill providing for an appointive commission, which will be taken as a salve for the conscience of the Republican legislators for not following the dictates of the party platform, and which will be a welcome compromise to the railroads and a serious blow to the McBride influences.

But the friends of the appointive commission will not sit idly by while this effort to circumvent the wish of the majority of the party is in progress, so if onditions and sentiments remain unchanged a bitter fight may be looked for in the next Legislature on the railroad question

SCHOOLS SHORT ON COAL Brooklyn Institutions Are Threatened With a Recess.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.-With only enough coal left to finish out the month, the Brooklyn schools are threatened with an enforced recess. Only 1000 tons of coal dent Frank W. Foulks, the directors of of Kittitas, suggested the name of the ap-the Cincinnati Fall Festival, and promi-pointee to the office of assistant horar-ings. By the most rigid economy this amount can be made to last one week. As it has been found impossible to get a supply of coal in this country for the Winter months for the 18 public schools decided to import coal from Wales rather than close the schools. Bids were asked for about 2000 tons of anthracite, the desi-ers being allowed all the latitude possible in price. Not a bid was received.

MEXICO AND SILVER.

Future Events to Determine Change in Monetary System.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 20 .- The policy of the government regarding the sliver ques-tion and the gold standard is officially declared to be awaiting developments. government will not act precipitately, but will continue its inquiries into the production, circulation and consumption of silver and the advantages, as well as the disadvantage, which depreciation of the white metal may occasion to this country. This is precisely the attitude which the London Statist takes, advising countries using sliver not to make haste to change the monetary basis without due study and

MADE TO KISS NEGROES. Teacher's Plan for Punishing White Pupils Cost Him His Position.

BELLAIRE, O., Sept. 20.-The Board of Education has demanded and received the resignation of J. O. Deafenbaugh, principal of one of the schools, because he compelled several white girls in the school to kiss the colored girls, with whom the former had quarreled. The ac-tion of the principal caused great indignation among the parents of the white pu-

Church Panic Now Known to Have Cost 110 Lives.

EXPECT FIFTY FUNERALS TODAY

Few Whites Were Injured in Birmingham Disaster, but All the Dead Are Negroes-Roosevelt Wires His Sympathy.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 20.-The negro population of Birmingham is in mourning, and gloom has been cast over the entire state as the people begin to realize the immensity of last night's appalling disaster at Shiloh Baptist Church. Up to 10 o'clock tonight, the number of dead had reached 110, and 90 of these have been identified. This makes an increase of 23 in the death list as given last night. A large majority of victims of the stampede were residents of Birmingham, and as fast as the undertakers can prepare their bodies for inspection they are being identified. The injured negroes are being cared for in the various hospitals and in private residences. All will probably recover.

The undertakers of the city who prepared most of the bodies of the negroes for burial have been unable to handle the victims, and many of the bodies are still scattered over the floors of these places. I'wo of the undertakers, being unable to care for the remains in their establishments, have laid them out in rooms on the floors of their stables. Crowds of negroes throng the alleys leading to the various morgues, and in that portion of the city the wailing of women could be heard all day. As fast as the bodies can be dressed and placed in coffins, they are moved to the homes of their relatives, and at least 50 funerals are expected to be held tomorrow.

Theodore Price, of New Orleans, among the dead, was most worshipful grand master of the Grand Lodge of Negro Masons of Louisiana, and was well known throughout the United States. Sarah Peyton, of New Orleans, also dead, was well known as an active missionary worker.

Judge J. H. Ballou, of Baltimore, the lawyer who is said to have precipitated the panic by engaging in an altercation with Hicks, the choir leader, has been arrested and is in jail charged with disturbing public worship. Hicks has not been located.

Booker T. Washington has received the following telegram from President Roosevelt in regard to the disaster:

"I am shocked and horrifled by the disaster at Birmingham, and desire to express my great grief at the sad loss of

Investigation shows that/no white people were killed. A number of white visitors were in the church at the time, and several of them were hurt in the wild mble, but none will die. Policeman Elledge, who was standing at the exit endeavoring to quiet the crowd, was caught between the moving multitude and the wall in the narrow passageway leading down to the stairs, and nearly all his clotring was torn from his body. His legs also were mashed, but he will recover.

KNOX BACK FROM EUROPE But Refuses to Talk Concerning the Panama Canal Title.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 .- Attorney-General P. C. Knox, who went to France three weeks ago to attend a conference with officials concerning the sale of the Panama Canel to the United States, arrived on the St. Paul today. He would say nothing of what passed at the conference, nor would be admit that the title to the canal had been found all right.

Judge Charles Russell, the Attorney-General's 'assistant while abroad, also ar-

rived on the St. Paul. Mr. Russell said the title of the current concession of the Colombian Government, which extends from the year 1898 to 1904, was all right, but the concession to be substituted after 1904 had not yet been affirmed Attorney-General will go to Washington

German Bankers' Congress. FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Sept. 20. The General congress of Bankers held its first plenary meeting here. Representa-tives of the imperial and provincial authorities were in attendance. The President, Councillor of Justice Riesser of Ber-lin, in his opening address; expressed the hope that the government would vigorous-ly press the Reichstag bill amending the Bourse law. The prosperous development of German agriculture, he pointed out, Social. Page 18.
was necessary to the well-being of the eco-

nomic position of the country generally. Privy Councillor Hauss, in behalf of the Imperial Home Office, assured the meeting that the result of its deliberations, which were of far-reaching importance for the whole industrial life of Germany, would meet with the most sympathetic consideration in official quarters.

DESCRIBES TRIP IN AIR. Stanley Spencer Tells of His 30-Mile Trip Over London.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Stanley Spencer, the aeronaut, who yesterday traveled nearly 30 miles over London in an air-ship of his own invention, today furnished interesting details of his flight among the clouds. He said:

"At one time I feared an explosion of the bailoon, but the automatic valve prevented a catastrophe. The engine also threatened to ignite the gas of the balloon, but this danger I also overcame. "I had the machine under perfect con-trol and could turn in any direction. The

people in the London thoroughfares looked like black lines of ants. "When I alighted the machine came down so lightly that a child might have been under it without being hurt. The distance covered was much further than at first reported, being fully 30 miles.

"I dropped balls as I went along. It shows what an army could do with an alrship carrying bombs. My ship differs from Santos-Dumont's in that it is propelled in front. Its speed is seven and one-half miles an hour.

"My present ship is a one-man affair, but I can make one to accommodate any reasonable number of persons."

SIMPLE FUNERAL FOR QUEEN. Belgian Court Will Go Into Mourn-

ing Three Months.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 20.-King Leopold will each Spa tomorrow. The remains of Marie Henrietta will be removed to Brus-sels the same evening. Flags are at half-mast, and the city is in deep moura-ing. It is understood that the funeral of the Queen will be quite simple, so foreign governments are not under the ne-

cessity of sending missions.

The remains of the Queen will be placed in the royal vault at the Castle 'or The court will go into mo ing for three months. There will be n public lying in state here. The funeral is expected to take place September 27.

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Citizens Tell Engineers How.

TO EXTEND JETTY OR NOT?

Shipping Men Want Obstacle to Commerce Removed.

IS SEA DREDGE PRACTICABLE?

Officials Are Noncommittal as to Project They Favor, but Express Admiration for Portland's Energy in Keeping Channel Open.

"Glad to help Portland," said the Govrnment engineers yesterday.

A full tide of influential citizens drifted

into the meeting which the engineers had appointed for public discussion of the Co-lumbia bar. The currents of suggestion flowed and abbed in several directions. Important grains of thought were stirred up, and evidently found permanent lodg-ment in the channels of the engineers' The engineers appeared giad to hear he citizens of Portland on a subject of

such importance to the commerce of the Columbia River, and they frankly said so. But they gave no intimation of what remedies they would advise. They were remedies they would advise. They were extremely guarded in their replies. If they dropped any hint that would index their opinions, it was that they apprehended the bar was too rough for an ocean dredge, and that the currents should be confined to narrower limits than at present. As to whether the rem-edy should be extension of the present jetty or creation of a new jetty from Cape Disappointment, their answers were neu-tral. The board looked upon the problem of the bar as one of engineering whose solution was entirely feasible.

Surprised at Portland's Work.

The members were greatly surprised that Portland had done so much for the channel between this city and the ocean with so little help from the General Government. The heavy tax to which Portland has subjected itself to maintain this channel awakened their admiration. They said it inspired them with a desire to help said it inspired them with a desire to help said they could a city that has done so all they could a city that has done so much to help itself.

Major William L. Marshall presided.

The other members of the board were Captain Edward Burr, Captain J. C. San-ford, Captain Cassius E. Gillette and Captain Charles H. McKinstry. About two dozen citizens were present. Among the speakers were George Taylor, E. T. Will-lams, Benjamin I. Cohen, M. C. Banfield, W. S. Sibson, Charles F. Beebe and Donald Macleay.

mood, saying it had set apart the occasion for citizens to give personal views and suggestions. The attitude of the citi-zens was that of urging the necessity of immediate relief to navigation. They were particularly eager to learn whether an ocean dredge might not effect that relief. The engineers responded that if a dredge was practicable the needs of the bar called for the use of one, but they did not lend assurance that a dredge was Would the board like to have sugges-

tions from citizens present? George Taylor, after Major Marshall had introduced the objects of the meeting. "Yes," responded the chair, receive any information that is offered." Views of George Taylor, Jr.

'I speak as a layman and a landsman,

replied George Taylor, Jr., "and what I say is only in the line of suggestion, for I realize that your professional knowledge of the subject is qualified to cope with this question better than is my amateur acquaintance with it. Whether the bar should have a north-side or a south-side letty is left to your judgment, "It seems to me that a combination of dredge and jetty might accomplish relief

in the quickest possible time. A dredge might remove a large amount of sand in the two months between the middle of July and the middle of September. the help of a jetty such work might keep the bar channels clear. The question, of course, is whether the heavy swell of the would permit the operation of a The speaker went on to speak about a big dredge at the mouth of the Mersey River, which removed something like 4600 tons of sand in 45 minutes. He said that

each load took up about four hours. If such a dredge could work all day here, it might make six trips and remove, say, 24,000 tons a day. At Liverpool there were

LEADING EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK CRYSTALIZED IN PICTORIAL FORM UNDER THE PEN OF THE OREGONIAN CARTOONIST.









