

EVERYTHING SEEMS TO BE FRAMED UP, DECLARES DELEGATE

John O. Hanchett of North Dakota Says Session Reminds Him of Politics.

SENATORS CROSS SWORDS

Governor Withycombe Makes Plain His Stand on Matter in Welcoming Delegates to State.

Responding to a call issued by the Oregon legislature, the first conference ever held to consider exclusively the question of water power development of the west, opened at the Multnomah hotel this morning. Delegates were invited from 12 western states and 19 of the states are represented at the meeting today.

After John O. Hanchett of Harvey, N. D., the only delegate from that state, had moved about among the delegates before the conference opened this morning, he said:

"This reminds me of the Republican state conventions we used to hold in our state in the old days. Everything seems to be framed up and cut and dried."

The first tilt of the conference came when Senator Reed Smoot of Utah endeavored to secure the appointment of a committee on resolutions before the conference was permanently organized.

Senator Walsh suggests plan. Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana offered an amendment providing that each delegate should select his own representative on the committee.

While the chairman probably is more or less familiar with the delegations, said Senator Walsh, "it is but natural to have the delegations make as wise a selection as the delegations themselves. This is the practice in nearly all national political conventions and in civic organizations of that nature."

Senator Smoot disagrees. Senator Smoot quickly made reply. "I see no reason why the chairman should not name this committee," he said. Pointing out that the chairman had been authorized to appoint a committee on resolutions and order of business, he said there should be no change in procedure with the resolutions committee.

Governor Welcomes Delegates. The conference was opened by Governor Withycombe, who delivered the address of welcome, on motion made by State Senator W. Lair Thompson, Governor Spry of Utah, was elected temporary chairman.

State Senator Hart of Idaho moved that a committee of five on resolutions be appointed. On this committee Governor Spry appointed John W. Hart, Idaho; S. B. Huston, Oregon; W. M. Kearney, Nevada; J. E. West, Oregon; and E. A. Wedgwood, Utah.

Senator Thompson made the motion for the appointment of a committee of five on permanent organization and order of business. The chairman appointed W. Lair Thompson, Oregon; John O. Hanchett, North Dakota; M. C. Harris, Washington; I. W. Rockwell, Idaho; and E. A. Wedgwood, Utah.

In his welcoming address, Governor Withycombe struck the first note in opposition to the Ferris water power bill, which has drawn the attention of the water power interests and others who are opposed to any form of governmental regulation of water power. The governor said:

Oppose Long Distance Government. "I speak of long distance government, without the consent of and without adequate local representation by those governed, because that is, in a great measure, what the present public land policy involves."

"If the federal government, through the Washington bureau, can exercise the paramount right of sovereignty over the government's vast land estate, then we shall have our public utilities controlled, or at least regulated, by bureau chiefs 3,000 miles away in Washington, who often have no knowledge of western conditions and necessities; who are not and who cannot be made effectively responsible to the local needs and desires of the people served; and who will deal with our western communities in their own restrained and wholly arbitrary discretion, wielding a great and unlimited power in the name of the federal government. The particular people served

will have no controlling voice in their selection nor in their tenure of office, and will have no right of appeal or redress of any kind against their decisions.

Reasons Are Advanced. "You will know the numerical importance of our sparse representation in congress. None can say we of the west have real opportunity to wield any appreciable power in connection with the administration of federal regulation of our economic developments. As matters stand what we get, practically speaking, will be done by the straw of the members from the eastern states, many of whose constituents, having utilized their own natural resources in years gone by, consider it little short of criminal that we should even consider transferring our streams into wealth, our forests into payrolls, and our vacant lands into producing farms. Broadly speaking, the western states will face the dubious privilege of taxation without representation—and that phrase should at least strike a chord of sympathy in those 13 other states whose rallying cry it became at our nation's birth."

Governor Lister Responds. Responding to the address of welcome, Governor Lister of Washington declared that a spirit of compromise must prevail in the deliberations of the conference or nothing will be accomplished. He said extreme differences in opinion in the past has been the cause of retarding development.

Who the Delegates Are. Here are brief sketches of some of the delegates from other states, who have arrived for the water power conference: Colorado. George E. West is a representative in the Colorado legislature from Durango. He has been engaged in the construction of the Pine River Bayfield Ditch Irrigation project, and is reported to have imbued strong ideas in opposition to federal control.

A. P. Ardourel was a member of the last legislature and once was a coal miner, though now a friend of Governor Carlson and the "law and order" contingent. He is one of two Democrats on the Colorado delegation, and is a resident of Boulder county, in which county the Colorado Power company has large interests. This company is involved in litigation with the government because of its refusal to rental for rights of way over certain forest reserve lands, claiming to have had title to the right-of-way before the forest reserve was established.

Idaho. Governor Moses Alexander of Idaho, is a merchant, with a string of stores in Idaho and Oregon. He bears the reputation of being the only Jew ever elected to a governorship. He is a Democrat in politics and has been allied with the progressive element in state affairs.

One of the delegates who has been talking energetically against the Ferris bill for several weeks is ex-Governor James H. Hawley of Idaho. He is one of the leading attorneys of the state, and in that capacity has represented extensive power interests. He gave strong utterance to his views at the opening centimeter gun at government regulation in general and the Ferris bill in particular.

First Committee Announced. The committee on order of business was ready to report when the conference convened this afternoon. The committee recommended the members of the resolutions committee. The report said:

We recommend that the chairman appoint a committee on resolutions, said committee to consist of one delegate in attendance from each state, the members of said committee to be selected by the resolutions committee. The committee recommended that the temporary organization be made permanent and that resolutions relating to resolutions were as follows:

Recommendations Submitted. "We recommend that all resolutions be introduced before 4 o'clock p. m. Wednesday, September 23, 1915, and that the resolutions committee without debate, and that no resolution be acted upon until it has been considered and reported by the resolutions committee."

Limited to One Vote. Another recommendation is that the vote on all questions be by delegations, each delegation to have one vote. A telegram was read from Key Pittman of Tappah, Nev., who was appointed a delegate, but was unable to come. In part he said:

I approve the general plan of the Ferris bill as amended in the senate committee. The bill still requires some amendment by the senate. The only alternatives are state control or the Ferris bill. In view of southern and eastern sentiment, state control is impossible of accomplishment. The present control by the forest service under revocable permits, is not only impracticable but intolerable. As between the alternatives the Ferris bill offers a proposition upon which capital can be raised and development accomplished. I trust the conference will view the matter from a practical standpoint and not from that of an idealist. You have my best wishes in your splendid efforts."

U. S. SENATOR WALSH OF MONTANA FAVORS PARTS OF FERRIS BILL. (Continued From Page One)

cal survey with power possibilities of 5,000,000 horsepower, and it has perhaps a better proportionate development than any of the other states represented. This is due to the fact that it started early, and has 250,000 horsepower developed. Since the hydro-electric power has been used in the mines at Butte, we have one commercial road run by electric power, and plans are under way for electrification of 400 miles of the Milwaukee railroad. There is also large demand for pumping purposes for irrigation of arid lands."

Would Assist Development. "There is the most earnest desire on the part of the people of the state to permit the development of water resources in government lands, and we are here for the purpose of trying to assist in bringing about that result. As to the 50-year clause in the Ferris bill, which has been the subject of attack as not providing sufficient tenure, the criticism is refuted by the fact. There is no uncertainty as to tenure, and the time is ample. France ordinarily grants franchises for periods of 20 or 30 years. Once it was different, but in these days no self-respecting city would grant a franchise for longer than 50 years, the term fixed in the Ferris bill for water power lease."

"Nor is there uncertainty as to the terms of the lease. It would not be thought unwise to grant for a cash consideration of \$500, or to allow occupation for an annual rental of \$50. Why, then, can we not say that the land may be occupied on a basis of waterpower? It is merely a matter of different way of calculating the sum to be paid to the government. I see no basis for attacking the constitutionality of the bill because of the method of computing the rental."

Regards Bill Constitutional. "I will say further that the constitutionality of the Ferris bill is not a debatable question. I believe the senate committee on public

Who the Delegates Are

behind the main provisions of the Ferris bill. He is one of the progressive Democrats who have followed the lead of President Wilson in the senate, and occupies a prominent part in the party councils in Washington.

Utah. Governor William Spry, chairman of the conference, made a veto record rarely equaled last winter in killing off progressive measures passed by the legislature. He vetoed a public service commission bill, a prohibition bill, and other enactments common to most of the other western states. He has been a prominent speaker against federal regulation in meetings he has attended elsewhere.

W. D. Heers is state engineer of Utah and especially familiar with irrigation matters. He is a Republican and a Mormon. A. E. Wedgwood is adjutant general of Colorado, and one of Governor Spry's circle in state affairs.

Washington. Governor Ernest Lister heads the Washington delegation. He has made a record as a progressive executive and is well known to the people of Oregon through the visits he has made here. Two other Washington men are State Senators A. H. Inus of Kalama and W. V. Wells of Anacortes. Both are attorneys.

Remaining members of the delegation are Phil H. Adams of Ellensburg and M. C. Harris of Hoquiam, members of the lower house of representatives. Adams is a farmer and cattleman, Harris a real estate dealer. Governor Lister and Adams are Democrats, the others are Republicans.

Other delegates registered today include: California—A. E. Chandler, member state water board. Colorado—Clyde C. Dawson, W. R. F. Mills, Thomas Tonkie, David Elliott, North Dakota—D. V. Moore, John O. Hanchett. Oregon—James Withycombe, W. Lair Thompson, S. B. Huston, E. B. Piper.

Montana. United States Senator Thomas J. Walsh heads the Montana contingent, the one delegation that stands solidly placing water powers all in state control. That might be a desirable thing, but why take time discussing it? It is not possible to secure it. The representatives of eastern state in congress are opposed to such a plan, and it is not a thing for practical statesmanship to consider.

"There is no question as to this state of opinion. We are interested in having water resources developed, and we believe in working on a plan that has some prospect of early results." Senator Walsh's eye caught the page of the "Chamber of Commerce News" of September 18, containing a chart of the western states, bearing the caption, "Sixty-two per cent of the western states tied up," and he expressed surprise that such a misleading chart

should be disseminated in the name of the Portland Chamber of Commerce. Prepared by State Senator Day. This chart is one reproduced from the Oregonian and prepared by State Senator I. N. Day, which purports to represent by white and shaded area the "locked-up lands" of the west. Below the chart in the Chamber of Commerce publication is a table purporting to show the area under federal and private control. Senator Walsh analyzed the figures for his own state of Montana, which appear as follows: Land surface area, 25,068,840; public lands unreserved and unappropriated, 22,237,680; national forests, 16,252,154; total in public ownership, 45,927,174; per cent 49.08; total private ownership, 47,541,468; per cent 50.92.

Senator Walsh pointed out that in the acreage thus included in "public ownership" are over 10,000,000 acres unreserved and unappropriated, therefore open at this day to entry and not "locked up." Further, the total included in "public ownership" covers Indian and military reservations and national parks, the inference being that 7,000,000 acres more of Montana lands contained in such reservations should be opened to entry and made taxable.

Declares Representation Unfair. Senator Walsh was struck by the unfairness of such a presentation of the situation, he said, as it does not at all represent the facts, and is entirely misleading. The criticism made of the Montana figures applies with equal force to all the other states.

Hop Crop Less Than Was Expected. Oregon Hopgrowers' Association, After Receiving Reports, States That Output Not More Than 85,000 Bales. Salem, Or., Sept. 21.—The hopping season is closed and figures as to the yield have undergone a radical revision. While growers generally had anticipated a falling off, the decrease is much greater than was expected, it is said.

The Oregon Hopgrowers' association, which has a membership of 680, today asserted that the entire crop of Oregon would not be over 85,000 bales. The association has received reports from its members in every section of the state, and all tell the same story of a light yield.

Baling is now in progress through the hop districts, and until it is completed, the exact yield will not be known; but the association figures it at between 80,000 and 85,000 bales. It handles the sales and for its members, and so far not a bale has been sold. Large sums have been paid for picking. Lively & Co., who employed about 1800 pickers, distributed approximately \$35,000.

Year Ago in War. September 21, 1914. Crown Prince resumes his attack upon Verdun. Battle of Alame enters its tenth day undecided as to its issue. The British left wing advances to the Heights of Lassigny, west of Noyon on the left bank of the Oise. French protest the shelling of the Rheims cathedral.

Don't hide your light under a bushel when a pill box will do just as well.

ONE LANGUAGE FOR AMERICANS IS URGED AS NATIONAL NEED

Homogenous Country in Fact as Well as Form Safeguard, Says Life Young, CAUSE OF WAR SHOWN

Balkan States Blamed for Insistence by Each That Its Language Predominate.

Ex-Senator Life Young of Iowa, editor of the Des Moines Capital, wants Americans to be Americans. "I am opposed to the double barreled type of citizenship," he said, last night in his address at the Chamber of Commerce.

"France is entitled to the loyalty of every Frenchman, Germany of every German and Sweden of every Swede," he continued, "but when they come to this country to make their home they owe it to the United States to be loyal to the country of their adoption."

"As a unifier of the various peoples into a homogenous American nation Mr. Young emphasized the need of a common language. "All we ask," he said, "is for our foreign born citizens to be as loyal to our country as we are, and by learning our language they soon learn our customs, our laws and our point of view."

Want Them to Mix With Us. "We want them to mix with us and become part of us, for their own good as well as ours."

He said Americans must be one homogenous nation in fact as well as form if the spirit of patriotism is to reach its crest.

Mr. Young held that this homogeneity could not exist if foreign languages are encouraged in churches catering to this or that foreign element, if newspapers are published in foreign languages, and if former residents of other nations divide their loyalty between the land of their birth and the land of their adoption.

He declared that the whole European trouble was caused by the insistence by each Balkan state that its own language predominate. This spirit, he said, was fostered by the great European powers, with the result that the Balkan states have been in constant turmoil, finally involving all Europe. Had a single language been spoken, he declared, the spirit of sympathy would have prevailed instead of the spirit of hostility and suspicion.

One Language Urged. In America, he said, the world sees the preservation of civilization, and it is necessary, therefore, that some certain features of the bill as now drafted.

One of the outside delegates this morning expressed himself as much dissatisfied with the situation caused by the uncompromising attitude of the state control advocates, and remarked: "I had hoped that we might come

School Board Will Appeal in Richards Case

Notice of appeal to the supreme court from the ruling of Circuit Judge Morrow in the suit of Mrs. Maude L. Richards against the school board has been filed by attorney of the Portland school board, Judge Morrow recently signed the decision in the case ordering that Mrs. Richards be reinstated as a teacher and be paid her salary from last January. The school board and contended because she had married Attorney John R. Richards, Mrs. Richards was a teacher in the school board had no right to dismiss her merely because of her marriage. Judge Morrow upheld her contention.

here and in good faith work out something upon which we might agree. But it is plain that the situation is forcing out a practical plan, which could stand some show of consideration by congress, are outnumbered and ignored."

Several changes in the personnel of state delegations were announced this morning, new men being substituted for some of those who were unable to come. Clyde C. Dawson, W. R. F. Mills, Thomas Tonkie and David Elliott were substituted on the Colorado list for Governor Carlson, Philip B. Stewart and Frank H. Means. In the Idaho delegation, W. R. F. Mills, Thomas Tonkie and David Elliott were substituted on the Colorado list for Governor Carlson, Philip B. Stewart and Frank H. Means. In the Idaho delegation, W. R. F. Mills, Thomas Tonkie and David Elliott were substituted on the Colorado list for Governor Carlson, Philip B. Stewart and Frank H. Means.

GOVERNOR SPRY OCCUPIES CHAIR AT CONFERENCE

(Continued From Page One) years. Probably eight of the delegates now in the city are in favor of the general plan of the Ferris bill, believing it offers a practical plan for the development of unused powers of the west. Perhaps half a dozen others also are fully committed to the state control idea. But a very large majority is committed to that idea, with no thought of compromise or concession.

Fair Discussion Is Wanted. This attitude of the majority is already calling forth some decided criticisms from the minority, who came to the conference in hope that a full and fair discussion would allow room for some basis of agreement. Those who favor the Ferris bill are generally taking the position that while disposed to consider this the proper basis of discussion, since it has been formulated in congress and received the approval of the lower house, they would be glad to hear any suggestions for modification that might be practically considered and at the same time tend to meet the views of those opposing certain features of the bill as now drafted.

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