

\$5,000,000 STOCK WILL BE SOLD IN 1925 EXPOSITION

Present Plan Is to Have Shares Sell at \$25, With Payments Reaching Over 4-Year Period.

With Portland's status as world exposition city in 1925 established through the formal incorporation of the Atlantic-Pacific Highways and Electrical exposition at Salem last Friday, energy will now be concentrated on financing the big fair.

According to present plans the \$5,000,000 capital stock of the exposition will be secured through public subscription. It is considered likely that unit shares will be \$25 each, although movement to place the shares at \$10 each and give the subscription greater popularity has some strength.

SHARES AT \$25 EACH Should shares be placed at \$25 each, the payment of all subscriptions probably will be divided over a period of four years under the theory that the burden will be less heavy than if paid all at one time.

The Atlantic-Pacific exposition in Portland will prove a magnet for what is expected to be the largest westward movement of motor car tourists in national history. Parking space for at least 20,000 cars must be provided, it is said. The attendance on the part of those who come by automobile train and boat might easily reach 7,000,000 to 10,000,000. In that case, the expenditures of exposition visitors would exceed \$100,000,000.

That the exposition will have as great an effect upon the development of the Columbia basin as the Lewis & Clark fair had upon the growth of Portland is another freely made prediction.

EXPECT GOVERNMENT AID

The completion of the transcontinental Lincoln highway, and of the Pacific highway from Canada to Mexico along the western coast; the centenary of the electro-magnetic basis of power transmission; exposition of the immense hydro-electric resources of the Columbia basin; trans-Pacific trade development, and the centenary of Vancouver's establishment as a Hudson Bay company trading post, are all to be featured in preparation of the 1925 exposition.

Occasion will be taken to call attention to the scenic resources of the Northwest and the agricultural opportunities of the Columbia basin. Some of the exposition promoters believe the fair might be called "America's rediscovery of the West."

The participation of all states is expected in response to the governor's invitation. Many foreign nations, it is believed, will be represented officially and by exhibits. The aid of the national government is confidently predicted.

Chamberlain Gives Sen. Underwood His Choice Senate Seat

Washington, Feb. 12.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL.)—Senator Underwood of Alabama, Democratic leader in the senate, is indebted to Senator Chamberlain for the unusually good seat he now occupies, directly in front of the vice president, in the first row and next the center aisle.

This was Senator Chamberlain's seat all through the war and since, where he made his speeches on preparedness and led the battle for the army bills and the food control bill. While Underwood had a long career in congress, he is comparatively a newcomer in the senate, and until he moved to the Chamberlain seat he sat far back on the Democratic side.

Because of long absence caused by his illness and his realization that by relinquishing his place for the balance of the session he could put the Democratic leader up front, Chamberlain asked for and obtained a transfer of his seat to Underwood.

Outja Ruined Happiness Cleveland, Feb. 12.—(C. N. S.)—Outja told Mrs. Etta Root that her husband, Charles Root, millionaire oil speculator, was trifling with other women, and as a result she made his married life miserable, was the evidence given by Root when his suit for divorce was heard. He said that when he was absent from home his wife spent her time listening to the story told by "Outja" and that when he returned she upbraided him.

ALL ABOARD TO START 1925 FAIR INCORPORATION



Incorporators of Atlantic-Pacific Highways Exposition waiting for train to Salem, where papers of incorporation were filed Friday. From left—Eugene E. Smith, Clement Scott, president Vancouver Chamber of Commerce; B. W. Sleeman, H. A. Whitney, Dr. Emmett Drake, Dr. A. E. Rockey, George L. Cleaver, Henry E. Reed, Charles S. Holbrook, Charles F. Berg, William Killingsworth, F. E. Beach, F. A. Freeman, J. L. Meier, L. B. Seeley, Marshall N. Dana, John E. Gratke. The list of exposition incorporators also includes: Edward Cookingham, Mayor George L. Baker, C. C. Colt, Henry L. Corbett, Adolphe Wolfe, Philip L. Jackson, H. C. Wortman, E. B. Piper, Joseph Simon, Eric V. Hauser, Emery Olmstead, L. M. Lepper, Dr. Andrew C. Smith, Fred L. Boalt, John F. Daly, Nathan Strauss, Leslie Butler, F. E. Taylor, H. B. Van Duzer, David M. Dunne, W. H. Downing, N. U. Carpenter, Franklin T. Griffith, John B. Yeon, L. R. Wheeler.

The National Capital

Foreign Relations of Greater and Less Degree to Claim Attention of Incoming Administration—Penrose and Lodge Flirt With Willis—Your Next Winter's Suit

Foreign Relations in Front Rank

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL.)—Aside from the new league or association of nations which has been promised his countrymen by Warren G. Harding, which the history of the last two years shows is a super-job in the domain of foreign relations, the Harding administration will be confronted with an unusual number of foreign problems.

A formal settlement with Germany that will end the technical state of war is considered imperative to put commerce on the same basis as with other nations and to remove uncertainties concerning damage claims and property seized while at war.

Cuba threatens to break out on the front pages of the newspapers almost any day because of the disputed presidential election and the economic distress prevailing in the island republic, which may call for intervention as provided in the Platt amendment.

The efforts of the present administration to conclude a new treaty with Japan will have to be passed on to Mr. Harding, and Japan is expected to press the negotiations. Meanwhile California is keeping the wires busy with protests against what the people of that state fear the new agreement may contain.

The Colombian treaty has been before the senate for several years, and is still pending. It makes a money payment to Colombia because of the loss of Panama, and opinion is still much divided as to whether at the same time the United States ought to say a few kind words to help save the feelings of the Colombians. Anything approaching an expression of regret, which is what Colombia would like, is improbable because this might be considered a reflection upon the action of the Roosevelt administration when the revolution in Panama took place.

The Philippines The question of Philippine independence is not precisely a foreign matter, but it has intimate bearing upon foreign relations and deals with the creation of a new state among the nations. Independence has been recommended by President Wilson and Governor General Harrison and by the Filipino leaders. It was opposed only a few years ago by Mr. Harding as a senator, and by most other Republican leaders.

Mexico is calmer than it has been since 1910, when the Madero revolution began. The country was seething and a large Wilson came into office in 1913. The Oregon government has not been formally recognized, however, and this

is evidently because a full agreement has not yet been reached. The policy to be pursued toward soviet Russia must be determined. Non-recognition has been the policy of Wilson, coupled with a declaration that Russia shall be left free to determine her own future, and that recognition shall also be withheld from the border states of old Russia, so that no sanction be given for dismemberment while Russia is bedeviled by the Bolshevik uncertainty.

When there is a whole sheet of subjects for diplomatic discussion with Great Britain, and it is considered not at all remarkable that Sir Auckland Geddes, the British ambassador, hurried home to consult Lloyd George and the home office. He is no doubt priming up with confidential instructions as to what he shall say and how he shall manage in early discussions with the new president and new secretary of state. Some of the questions are these:

Answer that shall be made when the subject of a new association of nations is broached, and also the question of naval disarmament, either separately from the new association, or with it.

St. James Post The handling of the Irish question again is assured at least temporary prominence when the new administration has definitely shown its hand. The possibility of change in the American official attitude is a cause of constant worry to Britain's statesmen.

Mr. Harding has indicated that he expects to revive the Panama canal tolls controversy. Any effort to exempt American shipping from payment of tolls, it is apprehended, will bring British protest as an attempted violation of treaty rights.

The British government has not yet answered the vigorous note of Secretary Cobby concerning equality of oil rights in the development of Mesopotamia and other mandated countries. This note was sent with the approval of Republican senate leaders, which assures continuity of policy when the new administration comes in.

The cable dispute, which also involves France, Italy and Japan, but principally Great Britain and France, is at a delicate point, with the British trying to hold the advantage they have from the state of mind, and they are hoping for interrupted service to Emden from American shores, and the United States contending for restoration of the pre-war conditions.

Other matters for Ambassador Geddes are the proposed renewal of the Anglo-Japanese pact on a basis that will satisfy American opinion, the funding of the

war debt into some form of interest-bearing obligations and the possibility of retaliatory tariff by Canada. It is apparent that Mr. Harding will need and will desire a diplomat of first rank to represent America in Downing street while these questions are under discussion.

Senator Willis Storm Center WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL.)—Senator Frank B. Willis of Ohio, successor of Warren G. Harding, and the "baby" of the senate, was the center of an interesting conflict between Senators Henry Cabot Lodge and Boies Penrose just after the proposed closure rule for the tariff had been defeated in the senate.

When the effort to close debate had been lost, Senator Townsend of Michigan moved to go ahead with the post-office appropriation bill, on the theory that the supply bills ought not to be delayed by a tariff bill which has only a remote chance of becoming a law. Penrose, chairman of the finance committee, desired to keep grinding on the tariff, believing that the gabfest of its opponents can be exhausted if the tariff is kept constantly before the senate.

Lodge, the Republican leader, took the other view that the majority duty is to speed the appropriation bills. Penrose sat in the front row of seats on the Republican side, and Willis beside him. As the roll call started, Lodge came over and began an argument with Willis, evidently intending to carry him into line for the Townsend motion. Penrose turned in his seat, and the trio waved their arms in vigorous fashion, though what was said could not be heard. It was Penrose versus Lodge as to who would get the Willis vote. So earnest was the verbal combat that when Willis' name was finally reached at the end of the roll call he failed to hear it, and had to obtain recognition afterward to record his vote. It was then disclosed that he stood with Penrose.

Penrose held the winning cards, the senate voting to keep the tariff bill before the senate. Immediately after that Penrose took the floor to say that he was not worrying about the appropriation bills. They can be passed just as well, he said, at the coming extra session of congress, and in plenty of time, since the next fiscal year does not begin until July 1. The tariff bill comes before everything else, he asserted.

Senate Is Slow While Penrose may not worry about the supply bills, many other Republican senators are not in such an easy state of mind, and they are hoping for the good of the party that the fog surrounding the tariff bill will clear away. They will start the breezes themselves within a short time unless it appears that the tariff measure can be brought to a vote within a reasonable time.

It is recalled that when Mr. Harding was in Washington he particularly asked the Republican leaders in congress to give him a clear slate for the extra session. He urged them to go ahead and clean up for a new start, and this advice was understood to mean that he desired all the appropriation bills out of the way, along with such legislative measures as were advanced and could be disposed of in the time remaining.

In the present state of affairs Harding may be appealed to in the hope that he can bring about an understanding and speed up the lagging wheels in the senate. There is a sharp division of Republican sentiment about what should be done, with Lodge and Penrose on opposite sides, and Penrose temporarily in the ascendant. Lodge was apparently trying to carry out the wishes of Harding, and this, on the eve of the new administration, is a species of friction that cannot be developed many times without danger to the machinery.

Your Fall Suit May Cost Less WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL.)—The man's suit that sold for \$15 before the war, for \$60 during the war, and \$35 to \$40 now, is due to sell for \$30 next fall. This is the expectation of William Goldman, representative of the outmaking industry, as told to the house ways and means committee in hearings on the wool schedule of the tariff bill.

The raw wool in the suit is a small part of the cost, Mr. Goldman said, not much over \$2. The rest of it comes from the accumulation of labor cost, overhead and profit in each process of manufacture, he explained, and a small addition to the first cost reaches a considerable figure by the time the spinner, the weaver, the manufacturer, the jobber and the retailer has each taken his toll on the selling price.

Goldman was questioned as to why the cost of a one-time \$15 suit is still so high, when the price of wool is so low. He said it was because the price of labor has not yet been reduced. But he expects that labor will be reduced in time to be reflected in the fall ready-mades. He denied that unusual profits had been secured.

Goldman wanted free wool because of the lower cost to the buyer of clothes, he said, and Chairman Fordney called him a free trader. An amusing colloquy resulted, in which Goldman said he had supported McKinley, but has "seen the error of his ways," and is now against an "extravagant tariff." He voted for Harding this time, he said, relying upon the Republican platform, and he has been astounded by the proposed 44 cent duty on wool, which he called "preposterous."

Eight of the olive trees in the historic Garden of Olives at Jerusalem are more than 1000 years old.

'Y' GIRLS ANXIOUS TO BE PAVLOWAS IN WEEK OR TWO

Pupils in Esthetic Dancing Class Eager to Master Intricacies of Art; Need of Exercise Seen.

"They all want to be Pavlowas in two weeks," declared Miss Georgia Wey, director of esthetic dancing and gymnasium activities of the Young Women's Christian Association, in discussing some of the problems that she is called upon to solve in her efforts to teach the terpsichorean art to girls young and old and women stout and thin.

"The children and young girls want to do exhibition dancing on short notice; the young women want to learn the latest steps; the stout women want to become lithe and airy and dainty and are quite disappointed if their 40 pounds surplus avoirdupois fails to disappear in a week—in fact, they all want to be Pavlowas in two weeks.

WOMEN SEE LIGHT "Seriously, I would say that the appreciation of physical education is more general and more earnest than it has ever been. Women are realizing as never before that in order to retain their youthful figures, their grace and even their health, it is necessary to have some physical education. The strenuous and somewhat mechanical phases of "straight away" gymnasium work are distasteful to many women and to them the esthetic dancing classes offer just the needed thing; their popularity is evidenced by the fact that more than 250 have been registered in these classes since October. Many of the business through the second term and all are enthusiastic boosters for the work; in fact, our newly organized classes are largely made up of people who have been told of our work by "satisfied customers."

Two of my most interesting and gifted pupils are Chinese girls, who are enthralled over the work and are hard workers."

Miss Wey conducts two classes for babies from 4 years and up Saturday morning, one for beginners and one for intermediates. She also conducts beginner, intermediate and advanced classes for young girls and for women, which meet both afternoons and evenings, thus making it possible for the business woman and the housewife to take advantage of the lessons.

VARIETY OF WORK GIVEN When it is so desired the dancing class may be prefaced or finished with a little recreational gymnasium work such as basketball, captain ball or volleyball and a dip in the pool after gymnasium work makes the work doubly refreshing and valuable. The last class to organize is composed of 40 high school girls, who are already doing excellent work in the department of physical education of the association and devote much time to advancing the work.

Student Pastor to Hold Lecture Series University of Oregon, Eugene, Feb. 12.—"What chance has a man to serve God through his profession?" This question is to be made the theme of a series of lectures for students, which the student pastor is conducting each Sunday afternoon at vesper services at the Presbyterian church. The program follows: February 13, Medicine, Dr. O. R. Gullion, Miss E. May Sibbald; February 20, The Law, Dean William G. Hale, Miss Alys L. Sutton; February 27, Industry, ex-Governor Bass of New Hampshire, Miss Madeline McManus; March 6, Education, Dr. R. H. Wheeler, Miss Mary Watson; March 13, The Church, Rev. Boudinot Seeley, Dean Elizabeth Fox.

Ranch Equipment Is Burned; Loss Heavy

Weston, Or., Feb. 12.—Fire Thursday destroyed the machine sheds, blacksmith shop, combine and tractor, wagons and implements belonging to Sim J. Cullay, Umatilla county grower, at the G. DeGraw ranch, two miles southwest of Weston. The loss is estimated at \$20,000, partially covered by insurance.

Wilson's New Home Ideal House and Garden Appeal



This is the "south portico" of President Wilson's new home at 2340 S street, Washington, where he may continue his almost daily sunbaths after March 4. The portico overlooks a spacious garden, with a fountain in the center. The house was built in 1916 by Henry P. Fairbanks. Mrs. Fairbanks is a Portland woman, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Lewis.

March 4 will witness the unprecedented spectacle of the retiring president moving from the White House to his own home in Washington's exclusive residence section and the incoming president moving from his Washington residence in Wyoming avenue to the big mansion on Pennsylvania avenue.

Mayne Ober Peak offers some timely observations on President Wilson's new home at 2340 South S street, in an article that is of special interest in Portland, since this home was purchased by the president from Henry P. Fairbanks, Mrs. Fairbanks being a former Portland woman, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Lewis.

"House hunting at best is not an easy job," writes Miss Ober, "but imagine how much harder it would be if, after living in the White House for eight years, you started out to find another house that would suit you as well. With Uncle Sam as landlord and the United States treasury to draw on in the matter of repairs, the White House from a barnlike structure in the midst of a swamp a century ago, has developed into a luxurious home for the president, and is just about the last word in modern comfort and convenience.

GARDEN HAS APPEAL "In the Henry P. Fairbanks home at 2340 S street, the Wilsons found what they wanted. "What attracted the president before he ever went to inspect the house was the beautiful terraced garden which with its box hedges, flagstone walks and fine old brick wall extended in the rear a full block to Decatur street, just off Sheridan circle.

"Mrs. Wilson was particularly enthusiastic about the kitchen, remarking that it was even better equipped and more desirable than the one at the White House. "What took Mr. Wilson's eye was the oval sun room on the second floor, overlooking the garden and affording a commanding view of the city and the river. The large library, the reception room and the dining room on this same floor were just as he had planned they should be and the sleeping porch, directly over the sun room, was an added comfort and convenience.

"The location is especially desirable. —In town and yet in the country—far enough out to be away from the bustle of traffic and streets, but near enough to the downtown section to reach it within 15 minutes. Fronting on S street, with a 30-foot lawn, the building runs back a block to Decatur and Massachusetts avenues, which the garden, at high elevation, overlooks. "On one side lives Adolph Miller of the federal reserve board and on the other John Hewitt Myers. Diagonally across, on the corner of Twenty-third and S, is General Aleshire's house, where Third Assistant Secretary of State Van Santford Merie-Smith lives now, and an adjoining corner is the site for the French embassy. Directly opposite, on Massachusetts avenue, is the German embassy site. Both these sites were bought by the French and German governments before the war. "The house was built in 1916. The building is of colonial brick and Indiana limestone and is fireproof throughout."

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ESTHETIC DANCING TAUGHT AT THE Y. W. C. A. Left to right—Miss Harriet Freeman, Miss Georgia Wey, Miss Marian Farrell. Miss Wey is the instructor in esthetic dancing and gymnasium work at the Y. W. C. A. Miss Freeman and Miss Farrell are advanced students in dancing.

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