



## THE STORY OF THE FAIR.

J. M. Shawhan in Portland Saturday Review.

There has been altogether too much license accorded to the men who have been running our Fair, and it is time now that a halt was called and a public accounting of all funds received and expended be demanded from the Fair officials.

The undercurrent of feeling pervading all Portland and other sections of the West and Northwest who have contributed largely in the way of money and brains, to the success of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, is running so high at the present time that the explosion is at hand and after Portland Day, unless a full and satisfactory explanation is at hand, some startling and sensational exposures may be looked for.

From all reports Mr. Goode has been running the Fair very much as if it were one of his personal belongings; and his autocratic methods, his discourtesy to different committees in neglecting or refusing to consult with them before taking action, has been the cause of hurling anathemas of a virulent order on his head.

The people of Portland desire to know primarily why "Portland Day" was changed from September 16 to the 30th when the probability of rain would tend to mar the success of the greatest day of the Fair.

It is a well-known fact that today is one of two Jewish holidays in the year which every Hebrew observes, and the change of this day savors too much of a sop to this element of our population to be palatable to the American public.

The fact that all Jewish houses will be closed on this day, and all or nearly all Christian houses will remain open and publish the fact, adds strength to the supposition that there is a "nigger in the wood pile" somewhere and that he should be unearthed.

Will Mr. Goode who is generally accredited with making the change, kindly inform an expectant public why it was made and for what consideration if any?

The entire country press are complaining of the conduct of our Fair, notwithstanding the glowing reports sent out from the press bureau of the Fair that it is the most successful on record, this bald statement does not carry conviction with it in view of many circumstances tending to discourage and discredit the statement.

I was asked today what became of \$40,000 alleged to have been turned over to somebody in the Fair management by the New York commission as an entertainment fund and for which no accounting had ever been rendered.

Knowing that this is an open question the Fair management might enlighten us on this question.

I happen to have some knowledge of the inception of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, and also how Mr. Goode came to absorb it and look upon it as his personal property.

A visit of a prominent manufacturer and member of prominent business organizations visited Seattle and while there called upon several trade organizations. During a conversation with the president of one of these bodies, that official said that it would be a great idea for Seattle to hold a World's Fair in 1906 on the completion of the canal joining the Sound with Lake Washington and Lake Union.

To forestall Seattle, on the return of this manufacturer to Portland he broached this matter to the Board of Trade, and a commission of twenty-five men was appointed to take the matter of a world's fair at Portland under consideration.

This was the inception of the

Lewis and Clark Exposition, and Mr. Goode was not the originator.

When Mr. Goode was made director general it was with the concise and definite understanding that before taking action he would consult all committees in the different departments and notify them of meetings.

This plan was carried out until ninety-days before the opening of the Fair, when Mr. Goode abandoned calling committee meetings and took the bit in his own teeth.

The executive and sub-committees put up with this treatment until just before the opening of the Fair, when a general meeting was called to extract from Mr. Goode a financial statement of the affairs of the Exposition.

Mr. Goode stated that he had been to busy to prepare an exact statement, but said the Fair started practically free from debt and that all debts were paid except the pay roll of the current month, amount not specified. He was asked what the expense of maintaining the Exposition would be, and he answered it could easily be kept within \$2,500 per day, and would not, he thought, exceed \$2,000.

A few days later the auditor presented a record showing the Fair \$30,000 in debt.

The statement of the Fair for July and August shows the expenses to have been practically \$4,000 per day, notwithstanding the assertion made by Mr. Goode of easily keeping the expenditure inside of \$2,500.

In the middle of August advertisements for bids for building the stock sheds were sent out and opened by Messrs. Goode and Huber without calling the Building and Ground committee into consultation.

The unfortunate lowest bidder was notified that his bid was accepted, but the contract was not ready to sign. He was told to go ahead, however, without delay, as only twenty days would elapse before the sheds must be completed. The contractor went ahead, ordered material, teams, etc., and two days later was notified to stop proceedings as it had been decided to put up the pens by "force" work.

The contractor is now preparing to sue the Fair management for breach of contract, and no doubt will recover damages. But the end is not yet. A committee hearing of this transaction and being of an investigating turn of mind found that the contract for building the stock pens had been let subsequent to the opening of the public bids to Messrs. Huber and Scott, two of the Fair officials.

The public would like to have this little matter explained. This irrepressible committeeman, while at the Fair grounds investigating the stock pen deal, fell foul of the secretary's desk and found the auditor's report showing a heavy bank overdraft, and then began an investigation into the financial affairs of the Exposition.

He found that Mr. Goode's verbal report to the committee before the opening of the Fair was false and misleading. He found that subsequent to the making of the statement there had come in bills to the amount of \$140,000 that had been charged to the pre-Exposition period, making the indebtedness of the Fair on opening day practically \$174,000 instead of a nominal \$25,000.

Mr. Goode is going to be allowed to explain this slight discrepancy.

As soon as this little matter was brought to light this same irrepressible committeeman wrote a personal letter to each of the members of the board of directors asking for a special meeting. The members came together on September 7, when in plain language they were told

## O. A. C. VICTORIOUS.

Score of 58 to 0 Against Visitors From the North.

In one of the most brilliant displays of offensive work and a splendid exhibition of defensive playing, the speedy OAC football team handed the Whitworth eleven a package labeled defeat, last Saturday afternoon 58 to 0. It was a game filled with sensational plays. Never, since Walker made the famous run scoring the only touchdown in the game with Oregon last season, were there such bursts of enthusiasm as was turned loose when Rhinehart ran down the field from his own 10 yard line, through the scattered bunch from the sister state, for a one hundred yard gain and a touch down.

Never did a half back receive such superb interference as did Williams in his long sprint across the field. Walker was by his side pushing away those struggling men adorned in football clothes, who appeared as barriers

what was and had been going on. They were advised to demand a detailed financial statement of facts, and urged to take the public into their confidence, and come out plainly with an official statement of facts as to the real condition of the Fair, so as to forestall the great disappointment the public would have when the bald facts had to be revealed.

The meeting broke up with the understanding that a report would be forthcoming from Mr. Goode, but it has not yet been materialized, yet Mr. Goode actually promises to render it.

Yesterday the secretary was called up by phone and asked if he had the report ready. He replied he had not been instructed to prepare one. Later he stated he thought he could get one up in several days.

Mr. Goode attributed the bad financial condition to losses occasioned by the concessionaries beating the Fair, but does not seem to have taken any steps to prevent the leakage.

Mr. Donahue, the very effective head of the detective force at the grounds reported the percentage that the Fair was being deprived of, and said that he could verify every statement he made. No action was taken on his report, and he discharged the men employed under him in disgust.

One concern reported that on Elk's Day it had taken in \$674, but on the following morning as shown by its bank account deposited \$1,300.

If Mr. Goode desires verification of these matters he can have them, but he knows they are true.

Why is it necessary now that all the buildings are completed to retain on pay roll an assistant to Mr. Huber at \$150 a month? Why pay a journalist \$150 a month who is drawing pay as a regular writer on a local publication? We believe Mr. Scott has this item under consideration.

Why it is necessary to maintain a private buffet for officials where dollar cigars are as free and plentiful as the flowers in May?

In addition, why should Mr. Goode dictate all the invitations sent out by Major Wood for the J. J. Hill banquet to take place next week?

Has he the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and the commercial bodies of Portland in his vest pocket as well as the Lewis and Clark Exposition?

Mr. Goode, I believe you have done a great work but your social duties in connection with the Fair have taken too much of your time to the exclusion of business transactions that the public should have been kept fully advised of.

These columns are open to you if you desire to reply to the foregoing.

to progress. Only one man came in the way and Willie took a sudden ascension in the air when they met. Amid tremendous cheering Williams ran down the vacant field and planted the pigskin behind the post.

Although they were out-classed from the beginning, the visitors put up a stubborn game. They were too light for Corvallis, but in several instances they demonstrated beyond doubt that it was by no means their first appearance on the gridiron. Time and again the little fellows succeeded in raising havoc with OAC's offensive plays by darting in back of the line and bringing the backs to the ground. Such plays, unfortunately for them, could not be backed up and the score tells the rest.

The game was called at three minutes after three. OAC kicked off to Whitworth's five yard line and the ball was brought to the ground on the ten yard line. Whitworth tried the line, but could not penetrate it; they punted; OAC took the ball and in just three live plunges one of the backs was forced over the last line for the first touch down. Cooper kicked the goal, as did most of the others; his work in this line was perfect; every time that chances were not against him, the big end sent the oval between the posts. Such superb work places him in a class with the best goal kickers on the coast.

Captain Colbert kicked to Rhinehart and it was here that the little quarterback made the spectacular run for the second touch down. Corvallis kicked the goal. On the next kick-off Dolan received the ball and advanced it to the twenty yard line. Root made thirty yard gain around the end and after a few scrimmages, Abraham went across the chalk line for the third touch down. The score now stood 18 to 0.

Cooper received the ball and ran down the field for thirty yards. Lawrence and Dolan slashed through for a few yards. At this stage of the game Whitworth's men got through the interference and made things look bad for a play or two. It showed a flaw in OAO's line. Williams took the ball and went from the center of the field for the fourth touch down. Captain Root now went out of the game and Griffith took his place as right-half. This warrior has a record in foot ball history, and was used to great advantage against the big "W's."

Williams received the kick-off. OAC was penalized for holding; Rhinehart punted and Whitworth had the ball on their own 15 yard line. They punted; went around right end, across the field and over the players for a touch down. This was the only goal Cooper failed to kick.

The game now became monotonous; the farmers were able to score at will. The backs were hurled through the line of the opposition for long gains; the tackles made good yardage. The visitors were very unfortunate, some of their men were hurt at every touch down, causing long delays. The first half ended with the score 47 to 0 in OAC's favor.

Almost the entire second team went in at the opening of the second half. They were more than a match for the battered veterans and two times the ball was forced over the familiar goal line. Sweet, Allen, Porterfield and Finn made good showings in this half. Game ended 58 to 0.

One of the most flattering characteristics of the game was the increased enthusiasm displayed by the students. They were continually giving vent to the college yells. This shows that the student body is back of the team and will no doubt bring good results.



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