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BIDDING FORCES BUSINESS
ADMINISTRATION

Business interests in Oregon are proposing a change in our law which will require all counties to advertise for bids on public work. Just why opposition has developed on such a business-like proposal is hard to understand. As it is now, any strong-arm solicitor or salesman can sell a county court or county officials a bill of supplies purely on the strength of his own ability. After they are purchased it may be found that they could have been bought for much less money under the advertised system.

While some of the larger contractors may not like to bid on small jobs widely scattered over the country, if the attitude of the counties was such as to encourage local men to go after the work, there would be men in every county of the state who would be glad to take care of this work for the county. But what encouragement is there to the enterprising citizen when county commissioners buy up a lot of machinery and equipment to compete with their own citizens under a no bid, close corporation system. Advertising for bids on public supplies and work, in the county papers, forces publicity for the expenditure, puts every citizen on what is going on and is a valuable check on the county's public funds. It is in line with efficiency in government and economy in the expenditure of tax funds. So far no legitimate argument has been advanced against adopting such a law for all the counties in the state.

Following the return from Europe this week of Judge John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross announcement was made at National Headquarters of plans for the immediate relief of the refugee sufferers from the Turkish military drive. Plans are made based on agreement with the Near East Committee under which Europe has always been regarded as American Red Cross territory for relief work, while the Near East committee operates in territory to the East. The first step in the new relief plan by the American Red Cross took form of a cabled order to E. Swift, business manager of the Red Cross in Paris, for \$50,000 to be devoted to the purchase of blankets and clothing. In addition to the \$50,000 for clothing and blankets \$25,000 was authorized by cable for the purchase of medical supplies. Following the immediate distribution of these items Mr. Swift will make a survey of the entire refugee situation in Greece and on the result of this survey will be based the further relief operations of the American organization.

Tentative plans were also made for the establishment in Greece by the Red Cross of its own commission. This commission will have its headquarters in Athens. It is possible that the head of the commission will be sent from the United States, but that most of the personnel will be recruited from Europe.

Pending the appointment of such a commission Dr. B. H. Hill, who has lived in Athens for 18 years and was a member of the former Red Cross Commission to Greece will supervise distribution of Red Cross supplies in cooperation with the American Relief Committee at Athens.

In addition to the above operations a corps of Red Cross nurses will be assigned to duty among the refugees. The nursing work will be in charge of Mrs. Charlotte Hieman, of Athens a native of Greece, who received her nursing education in the United States. The greatest need reported is for blankets, clothing, medical supplies of food. According to the latest estimate received as to the refugee situation there are 100,000 in Athens, 40,000 in Salonika, with thousands pouring into these two cities from Grecian territory overrun by the Turks. These refugees are of many nationalities and come from the whole Asia Minor coast from Salica to the Black Sea.

Stocks of food are reported low and the population has gone on rations for the benefit of the refugees.

Edward Capps, former Red Cross Commissioner to Greece in a letter to the Chairman of the Red Cross says:

"The disaster at Smyrna surpasses in horror and suddenness and extent any thing since the days of active warfare."

The general committee in charge of the 1927 exposition campaign expresses strong confidence that the people of the state will cast a good majority vote November 7 for the constitutional amendment to permit Portland to levy the exposition tax. In that city of a campaign of publicity through which the attractions, resources and opportunities of all sections of Oregon will be set forth to the people in all parts of the United States. This measure, the committee is proceeding with plans for the 10 year Oregon development plan of which the 1927 exposition is to be the central feature. The first step will be the starting of more tourist travel and more actual settlers, farmers and investors so that Oregon's resources now lying dormant to a large degree may be extended to visit Oregon either before, during, or after the exposition. The invitation will be

"I believe the people of Oregon realize this state now has an opportunity to start a well founded development movement," says Mayor Baker who heads the exposition committee and I believe they will do their part by granting Portland permission to hold the 1927 exposition. In Portland the situation looks very favorable for a big majority in favor of

the exposition tax measure."

"If the people of Oregon are in earnest in their desire for some general move for state development, the exposition measures will be carried by overwhelming majorities, because this is our one hope for the immediate future."

The Exposition Means Immediate State Development

YOU ARE ASKED to vote November 7 on a constitutional amendment authorizing the city of Portland to levy within the city a tax of one million dollars a year for three years to finance the proposed 1927 Exposition.

There is evidence that plans and purposes of the 1927 Exposition are not fully understood and this message is being published to give a more complete understanding and to gain state-wide approval of the Exposition plans.

¶ It should first of all be made plain that the proposed three million dollar tax to be levied in Portland is contingent upon the raising of a fund of one million dollars by private subscription—the men who are pioneering the building of the Exposition showing their own faith in a material way.

¶ The one purpose of the Exposition is the development of Oregon and Oregon resources.

¶ Oregon, twice the size of the state of New York and one of the richest sections of the world in natural resources, has less than a million population instead of the four or five millions which the state can easily support and which in turn would contribute to the support of the state.

¶ Oregon has fewer people than the city of Los Angeles.

¶ Oregon has only eight people to the square mile. California has 22 and Washington 20.

¶ Oregon is burdened with taxes and the one sure relief to the individual taxpayer is more people to develop more wealth to share the tax burden.

¶ Vast areas of Oregon soil, as fertile as the world contains, are untouched by the plow because the people of the world do not know of their fertility and opportunity.

¶ But these are facts we all know.

¶ We are all agreed as to the need of development in Oregon; now let us see what the 1927 Exposition can mean in bringing about that development:

¶ It is proposed that the 1927 Exposition shall be the central feature of a ten-year development plan for the state.

¶ The first essential of this plan is that the people of the East who can better their own conditions by coming to Oregon be made to know what Oregon can offer.

¶ It is planned, if the Exposition measure is approved at the polls, to begin, not later than 1924, a campaign of advertising which shall cover all the rich states to the east of us. This advertising is to appeal to farmers, stockmen, orchardists, manufacturers and tourists, telling each of these classes of the opportunities which Oregon offers them and inviting them to come and see for themselves. All this advertising will lead up to the 1927 Exposition, but it will be intended to attract not alone sight-seers but settlers and investors even before the Exposition.

¶ It is planned also to continue this development programme after the Exposition is ended and until 1934.

¶ It is proposed that the Exposition shall strongly feature the products and resources of Oregon, so that visitors will become interested in the state as a place for them to live and prosper.

¶ Each section of the state will be given an opportunity to benefit both by the preliminary advertising and by the Exposition itself.

¶ Railways will be asked to sell excursion tickets to the Exposition, which shall give the holders without extra cost a trip to other sections of the state which they may desire to visit.

¶ Each county in the state will be invited to participate in a carefully worked-out plan to direct attention to and create interest in all sections of the state.

¶ Those who sponsor the Exposition believe that these plans will insure a speedy and definite development of Oregon's vast resources by bringing together the entire energies of the state and by focusing attention upon the state.

¶ The welfare of every man, woman and child in Oregon is directly connected with state development. Adequate state development means increased prosperity, a better social condition, better markets, more comforts and conveniences, with reduced taxation.

¶ In the present condition of the United States and of the world at large, Oregon's state development will not come speedily unless well thought-out and aggressive plans are put into execution.

¶ The 1927 Exposition—as the concentration point of a ten-year development plan—is a definite, tangible movement for state-wide progress, and on this basis you can confidently give your approval to the Exposition measures to be voted on at the polls November 7.

Why the Exposition Has Been Set Forward From 1925 to 1927

The change of date from 1925 to 1927 has been made because it has been found impossible to build an adequate Exposition and to co-ordinate all its features in a general plan for Oregon development in the little more than two years between now and 1925.

1927 Exposition Committee

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