

ONE VISIT TO FAIR CONVERTS SKEPTICS

Tourists Who Were Dubious About the Scope of the Exposition Are Greatly Amazed.

"THE usual method of entering paradise seems to be reversed here," remarked one of a party of Eastern visitors who stood at the head of the new stairway in the Lewis and Clark Fair grounds yesterday. And the magnificence of the view which spread out before him seemed to warrant the extravagance of his remark.

This party of tourists had been a bit dubious about the probable success of an exposition here. They asked many questions about it, and finally let the cat out of the bag by saying:

"Well, you know St. Louis had its beautiful Forest Park for a fair site, which contains beautiful trees and—"

They were invited to visit the Lewis and Clark Fair site before the sentence could be finished.

As the automobile went spinning out Thurman street the New York man began to get curious, while the Englishman began to ask questions.

"I say, old chap, you are surely not going to hold your fair on the other side of those steep hills—now, are you?"

By this time the buildings which are now being erected came into view and the visitors looked interested. The big dome of the States building loomed up against the sky in an impressive manner and Forest Park also looked imposing.

"Well, by Jove, old chap—you are going to have an exposition now, aren't you?" As they wheeled into the driveway



tory, traditions and narratives from hearsay, and they depended on memory for its preservation and delivery to others. They cultivated memory to such a degree that they could recite prayers, hymns and short speeches and sermons which they had heard. The negro mammas were accustomed to sing to the white children whom they nursed such ancient ballads as "Barbara Allen," "Lord Lovell," "The Jew's Daughter," "The Fair Flower of Northumberland," and others. "Tote" was a common word with them, for lift and carry, as also was "hooped" for helped. Holpen is very frequently used in the English Bible, as in Psalms 81, verse 8; 86, verse 17; Isaiah 21, 3; Daniel, 11, 24, etc. The negroes preserved many words and phrases which had become obsolete, but which had been commonly used by people of education.

There is no reason to look to any other language than to the old mother of the English for "tote." The discussion of the matter is possibly of no great importance in itself, but in view of the fact that the language is being so radically changed in its orthography, that the time is coming when it will no longer be possible to declare from its form the original language from which a word is derived.

Exposition's Progress

Auspiciously Brought to Attention of Entire Pacific Seaboard.

The Pacific Coast States will hereafter present a solid front in all matters that concern their material interests, as a result of the visit of Governor Pardee and party of distinguished Californians to Portland. Friendly interest in each other's welfare and co-operation for the common good of all will from now on mark the relations between the states.

Governor Pardee is the first of California's long line of Governors to honor Oregon with a visit, though the two states have been in the Union half a century and were commercially allied when California was a Mexican province and Oregon was American territory. In the enthusiasm over the new order of things, Sacajawea, the Indian woman who guided Lewis and Clark over the Rocky Mountains 109 years ago, was remembered. Her memory was honored with a toast by as brilliant a party as ever assembled within the walls of the Arlington Club. She was called the Pocahontas of the Pacific, and the announcement that a statue to her would be one of the features of the Centennial Ex-

position next year was enthusiastically received by all concerned.

Governor Pardee was deeply impressed by the magnitude of the preparations for the Centennial Exposition. But when he thought of the rapid development of the Northwestern States in recent years, the increase of inland and ocean trade, the growth of cities and the vast change in the face of the country since the white man came to occupy it, his mind went

back to the Indian woman who was the pilot and savior of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Recalling the toilsome journey of the explorers up the Missouri and over the Continental Divide in August, 1805, with starvation staring them in the face, without friends or even foe in sight, with only the Indian woman to lead them over trails she had not seen since childhood, Governor Pardee said that the service which Sacajawea had rendered to white civilization in the West was as great as that which Pocahontas rendered to Virginia when she saved the life of Captain John Smith. "Without Sacajawea," said Governor Pardee, "Lewis and Clark and all their men must have perished in the mountain fastnesses between the Gates of the Mountains, near Helena, Mont., and the Lemhi River, in Idaho, or been compelled by hunger to turn back defeated."

"Death or defeat to Lewis and Clark would have lost the Oregon Country, comprising 208,000 square miles, to the United States, for Captain Gray's discovery of the Columbia River would not of itself have been sufficient upon which to base the American claim of title to the region."

Sacajawea alone of all the expedition had been over the Rocky Mountain trails. She alone knew where friendly Shoshones might be found to smoke the pipe of peace. She alone of all the savages that roamed the buffalo plains 100 years ago could lead the travel-tired and hungry pathfinders to the lodge of Chief Cameaswait, her brother, where they might out for the last stage of their journey to the Pacific Ocean, to raise the American flag over the country that Captain Gray had discovered. She had borne the white man's burden in the Indian country, she was the Pocahontas of the Pacific, and her reward should be a statue on the Exposition grounds commemorating her self-sacrifice, her heroism and her immortal service to American progress.

She Will Have a Statue.

President Goode, of the Exposition, gave positive assurance that a statue of Sacajawea would be unveiled during the World's Fair next year. R. P. Schwerin, the head and front of the Harriman water lines on the Pacific Coast, declared that the statue should face toward the ocean, symbolic of Oregon as the gateway to the Orient. Mr. Schwerin had in mind Thomas H. Benton's great speech at St. Louis in 1848, when he imagined a colossal statue of Columbus heaved from a granite mass of a peak of the Rocky Mountains, the mountain itself the pedestal, and the statue a part of the mountain, pointing with outstretched arms to the western horizon, and saying to the flying passengers, "There is East; there is India!"

The suggestion was cordially approved by a party which included among its numbers Governor Pardee, of California; Governor Chamberlain, of Oregon; Mayor Williams of Portland; William F. Herrin, general counsel of the Southern Pacific Company; C. H. Markham, general manager of the Southern Pacific; Theodore B. Wilcox, by long odds the leader in manufacturing and industrial development in

the Northwestern States, and others prominent in the social and commercial life of the Pacific Coast. No such distinguished gathering had ever before in the history of the West so signally honored the memory of an Indian, man or woman.

History is silent regarding the death of the brave but lowly Sacajawea. Her husband, Toussaint Charbonneau, to whom she was sold as a slave, was last seen on the banks of the Yellowstone River, in Montana, by Charles Larpentour, a fur trader, in March, 1838.

When the Lewis and Clark Exposition was projected, the women of Oregon, remembering the eminent services of the Indian woman, organized the Sacajawea Statue Association, for the purpose of erecting a statue to Sacajawea in connection with the Exposition. Of this body Mrs. Sarah A. Evans, of Oswego, Or., is secretary. The funds of the association are raised through subscriptions and donations. In this way a considerable sum has been collected, but not quite enough to pay for the statue as designed by Miss Cooper, the well-known sculptor.

Governor Pardee's visit to Portland, and the union of interests thus cemented has directed the energies of Pacific Coast people into new lines of effort, lines that diverge as sectional requirements may

which skirts the grounds the visitors were silent for a few moments, but only a very few. They could not say enough about the natural beauty of the location and the glorious view obtainable from every point of the grounds. They went first down to the parade grounds, which the workmen have been engaged upon the past two weeks. They stood and looked out upon the lake and back at the hills, and up to the buildings above them.

"It's the real thing," remarked the New York man with expression.

Leaving the machine they sauntered around to the foot of the sidewalk which has been in use in conveying the logs used in the Forestry building from the lake to the building site on the hill. This was a rare sight for the whole party, for some of them had never seen such an arrangement before. Nothing would do but that they follow it up and see the destination of the logs.

"Honestly, I would not have missed this for anything I have seen on my Western trip. I have so frequently read about the big timber out here, but was of the impression that it was simply newspaper talk."

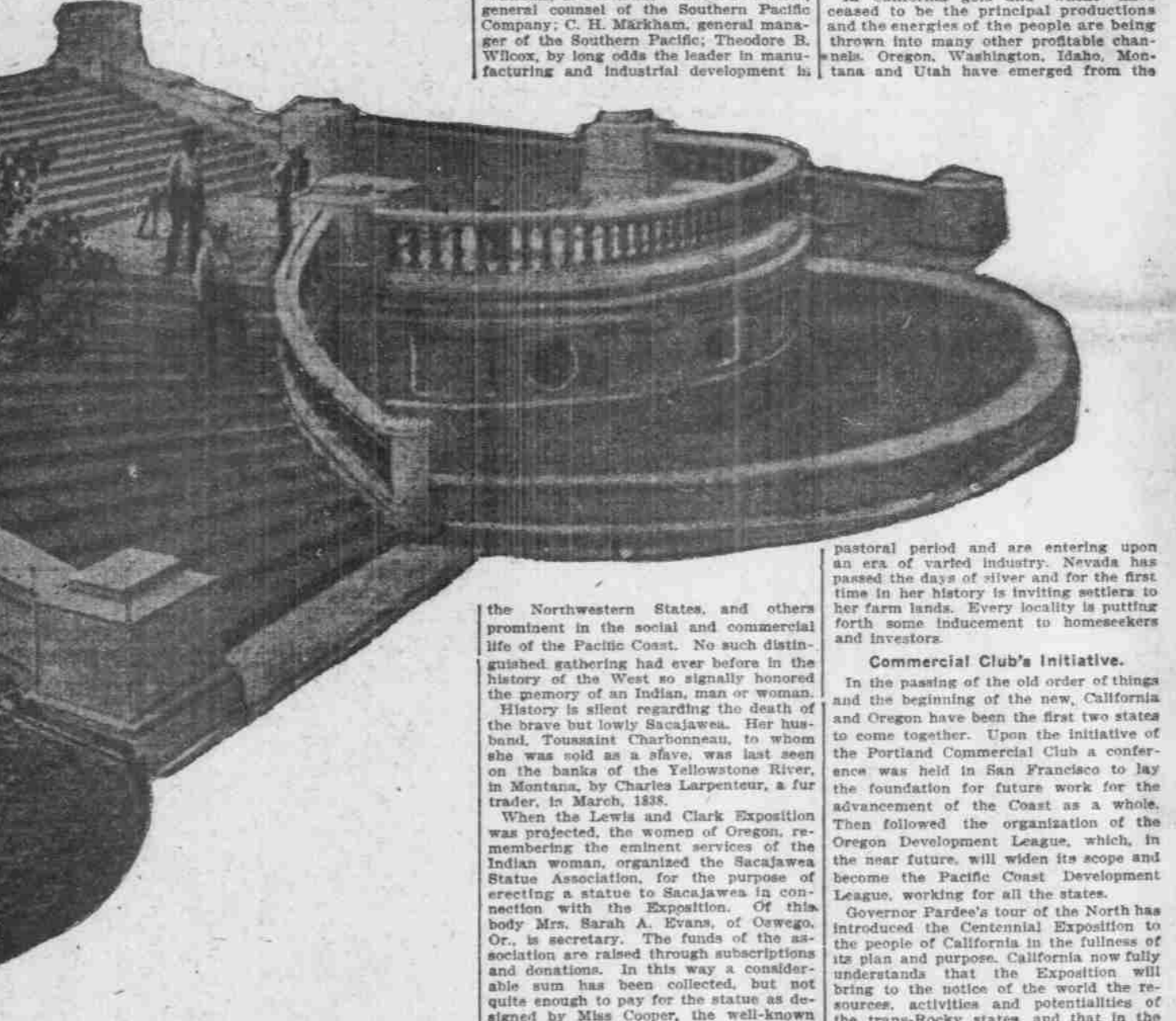
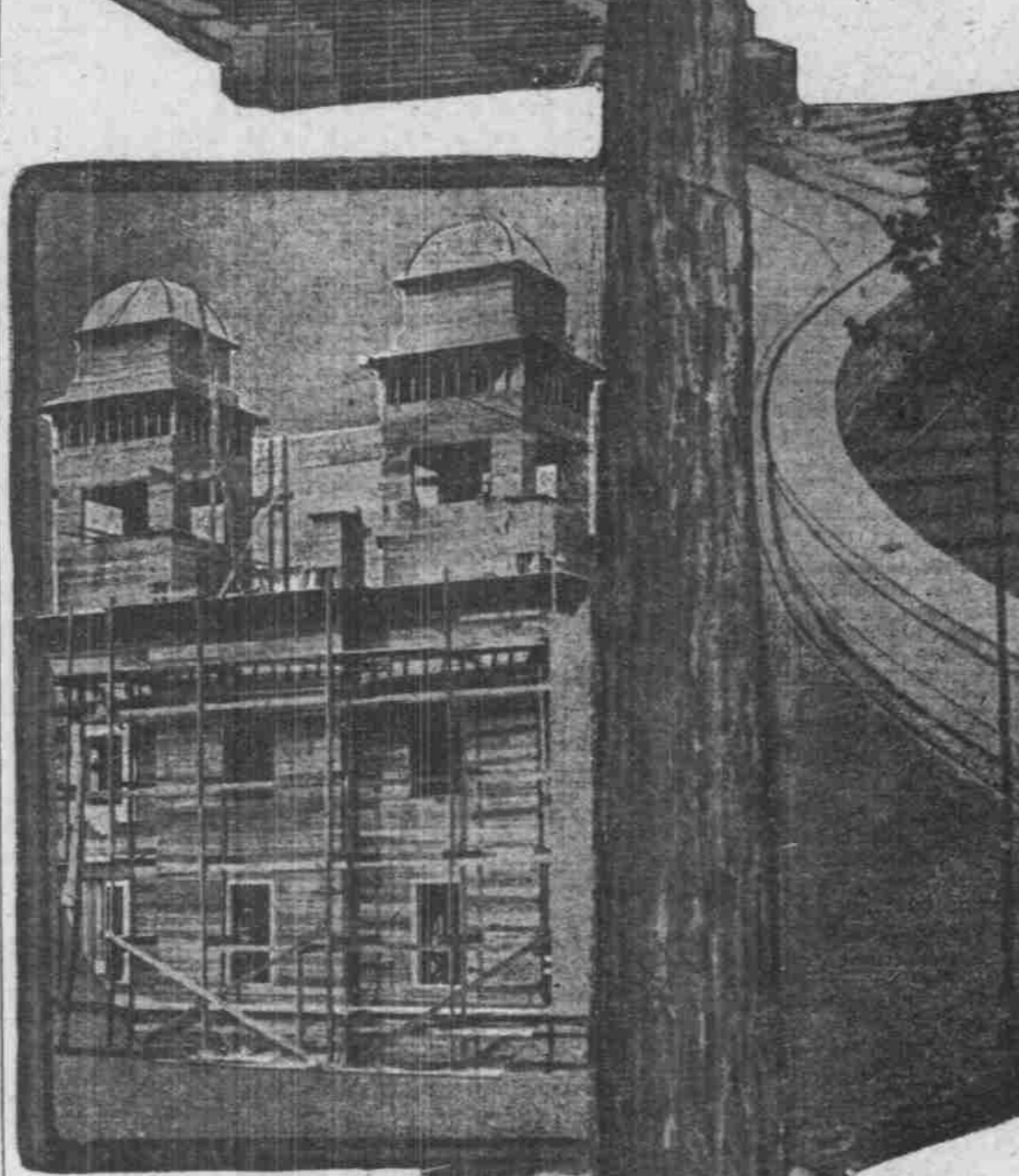
"Well, it beats New York!" again admitted the individual from the Empire State, as he stepped up to the end of a log which was fully a foot and a half higher than his head, and swung it around with ease, was also of great interest to these Eastern people, and all got so interested in the Forestry building that they wanted to see a picture of it when finished.

The plan of the stairway and sunken gardens being on a line with the main entrance was highly commended by them, and after walking all over the grounds and examining every nook and corner, the unanimous opinion was expressed that the Lewis and Clark Exposition grounds would have more to attract visitors than any exposition yet given in this country. This was not "hot air," for these people were at first inclined to scoff at the idea of an exposition here, seemingly being under the impression that there was no suitable site for one in this locality. The things they said after seeing it all made everyone feel good. Director-General Goode in particular.

"When one visit to our Fair grounds will convert skeptics," he said, "we can hope for all sorts of things from others."

The stairway is nearing completion and is unquestionably one of the prettiest features of the grounds. It is gracefully planned and from every step of it the view is grand. The large buildings are gradually donning their white coats of staff and will soon discard the network of scaffolding which has surrounded them all Summer.

The visitors were impressed by the great possibilities offered by the lake and the island, and were anxious to know what



schemes would be followed in regard to them. As they passed out the big Englishman's eye fell upon the water tank.

"What is to be done with that extraordinary affair?" he blandly questioned. Others have asked this same question.

English Ballads.

New Orleans Picayune.

The word "tote" is commonly used by

the negroes of the border Southern States and those of the Atlantic Coast and has generally been considered even by scholars to be of African origin, although there is the best evidence that it is good Anglo-Saxon. . . . In Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, London, 1852, is found the verb "tutan, to lift up, to elevate," hence "tote." Possibly the verb "tutian" might have been engrafted into the Anglo-Saxon

from the Latin "tollo, tollere," to take up, to lift up; but there is little reason to go back of the Anglo-Saxon itself, which furnishes the word.

As to the use of tote by the Southern negroes, that is entirely explained by the traditions, stories, the words of songs and the tunes, also, and colloquial phrases and expressions were handed down by the negro slaves from the early English settlers.

The writer of this heard in his childhood several of the old English ballads that are preserved in Bishop Percy's "Reliquiae of Ancient English Poetry," sung by the old negro "mammas," who had learned them from their mistresses, who were themselves English emigrants or their children.

The negroes not being able to read and write, learned all that they knew of his-

position next year was enthusiastically received by all concerned.

Governor Pardee was deeply impressed by the magnitude of the preparations for the Centennial Exposition. But when he thought of the rapid development of the Northwestern States in recent years, the increase of inland and ocean trade, the growth of cities and the vast change in the face of the country since the white man came to occupy it, his mind went

back to the Indian woman who was the pilot and savior of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Recalling the toilsome journey of the explorers up the Missouri and over the Continental Divide in August, 1805, with starvation staring them in the face, without friends or even foe in sight, with only the Indian woman to lead them over trails she had not seen since childhood, Governor Pardee said that the service which Sacajawea had rendered to white civilization in the West was as great as that which Pocahontas rendered to Virginia when she saved the life of Captain John Smith. "Without Sacajawea," said Governor Pardee, "Lewis and Clark and all their men must have perished in the mountain fastnesses between the Gates of the Mountains, near Helena, Mont., and the Lemhi River, in Idaho, or been compelled by hunger to turn back defeated."

"Death or defeat to Lewis and Clark would have lost the Oregon Country, comprising 208,000 square miles, to the United States, for Captain Gray's discovery of the Columbia River would not of itself have been sufficient upon which to base the American claim of title to the region."

Sacajawea alone of all the expedition had been over the Rocky Mountain trails. She alone knew where friendly Shoshones might be found to smoke the pipe of peace. She alone of all the savages that roamed the buffalo plains 100 years ago could lead the travel-tired and hungry pathfinders to the lodge of Chief Cameaswait, her brother, where they might out for the last stage of their journey to the Pacific Ocean, to raise the American flag over the country that Captain Gray had discovered. She had borne the white man's burden in the Indian country, she was the Pocahontas of the Pacific, and her reward should be a statue on the Exposition grounds commemorating her self-sacrifice, her heroism and her immortal service to American progress.

pastoral period and are entering upon an era of varied industry. Nevada has passed the days of a divergent for the first time in her history is inviting settlers to her farm lands. Every locality is putting forth some inducement to homeseekers and investors.

Commercial Club's Initiative.

In the passing of the old order of things and the beginning of the new, California and Oregon have been the first two states to come together. Upon the initiative of the Portland Commercial Club a conference was held in San Francisco to lay the foundation for future work for the advancement of the Coast as a whole. Then followed the organization of the Oregon Development League, which, in the near future, will widen its scope and become the Pacific Coast Development League, working for all the states.

Governor Pardee's tour of the North has introduced the Centennial Exposition to the people of California in the fullness of its plan and purpose. California now fully understands that the Exposition will bring to the notice of the world the resources, activities and potentialities of the trans-Rocky states, and that in the results that will follow she will be benefited more than any other state. For this reason California will participate in a style befitting her station as the principal state between the Rockies and the Pacific Ocean.

Her plan is to erect a state building, for which sufficient funds are now on hand, and to install therein a collective and competitive exhibit of her products and manufactures. Several counties are already preparing exhibits and will cooperate with the state administration in making the California exhibit complete and representative in every respect.

Governor Pardee holds, and very correctly, too, that California is as much interested in the Lewis and Clark Exposition as it were to be held in California instead of in Oregon; and that San Francisco could not be more interested if the Exposition were to be held in San Francisco instead of in Portland. Governor Pardee and the members of his party were unanimous in emphasizing the point that the Exposition is not in any wise sectional or local, and that it is the Exposition of the Pacific West, and, as such, should be loyally supported.

LOOKS UP WESTERN CROPS.

C. C. Clark Will Report on Yield of Pacific Coast.

C. C. Clark, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Statistics of the Agricultural Department, is in Portland on his way through from the Paionia country to Southern Oregon and California. He has been sent out here from Washington, D. C., to look into the crop situation, and make a report on the final yield of the year for the Government publication, which will be printed about the first of December.

Mr. Clark will cover the entire territory on the Coast. Last week he was in the Palouse and Big Bend country and this week he will go through the Willamette Valley and later to California. After the harvest has been finished he will return and figure out the annual yield.

One crop which he will take up in his report which has not heretofore received full attention in Government compilations is the hop yield.

schemes would be followed in regard to them. As they passed out the big Englishman's eye fell upon the water tank.

"What is to be done with that extraordinary affair?" he blandly questioned. Others have asked this same question.

English Ballads.

New Orleans Picayune.

The word "tote" is commonly used by

the negroes of the border Southern States and those of the Atlantic Coast and has generally been considered even by scholars to be of African origin, although there is the best evidence that it is good Anglo-Saxon. . . . In Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, London, 1852, is found the verb "tutan, to lift up, to elevate," hence "tote." Possibly the verb "tutian" might have been engrafted into the Anglo-Saxon

from the Latin "tollo, tollere," to take up, to lift up; but there is little reason to go back of the Anglo-Saxon itself, which furnishes the word.

As to the use of tote by the Southern negroes, that is entirely explained by the traditions, stories, the words of songs and the tunes, also, and colloquial phrases and expressions were handed down by the negro slaves from the early English settlers.

The writer of this heard in his childhood several of the old English ballads that are preserved in Bishop Percy's "Reliquiae of Ancient English Poetry," sung by the old negro "mammas," who had learned them from their mistresses, who were themselves English emigrants or their children.

The negroes not being able to read and write, learned all that they knew of his-

position next year was enthusiastically received by all concerned.

Governor Pardee was deeply impressed by the magnitude of the preparations for the Centennial Exposition. But when he thought of the rapid development of the Northwestern States in recent years, the increase of inland and ocean trade, the growth of cities and the vast change in the face of the country since the white man came to occupy it, his mind went

back to the Indian woman who was the pilot and savior of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Recalling the toilsome journey of the explorers up the Missouri and over the Continental Divide in August, 1805, with starvation staring them in the face, without friends or even foe in sight, with only the Indian woman to lead them over trails she had not seen since childhood, Governor Pardee said that the service which Sacajawea had rendered to white civilization in the West was as great as that which Pocahontas rendered to Virginia when she saved the life of Captain John Smith. "Without Sacajawea," said Governor Pardee, "Lewis and Clark and all their men must have perished in the mountain fastnesses between the Gates of the Mountains, near Helena, Mont., and the Lemhi River, in Idaho, or been compelled by hunger to turn back defeated."

"Death or defeat to Lewis and Clark would have lost the Oregon Country, comprising 208,000 square miles, to the United States, for Captain Gray's discovery of the Columbia River would not of itself have been sufficient upon which to base the American claim of title to the region."

Sacajawea alone of all the expedition had been over the Rocky Mountain trails. She alone knew where friendly Shoshones might be found to smoke the pipe of peace. She alone of all the savages that roamed the buffalo plains 100 years ago could lead the travel-tired and hungry pathfinders to the lodge of Chief Cameaswait, her brother, where they might out for the last stage of their journey to the Pacific Ocean, to raise the American flag over the country that Captain Gray had discovered. She had borne the white man's burden in the Indian country, she was the Pocahontas of the Pacific, and her reward should be a statue on the Exposition grounds commemorating her self-sacrifice, her heroism and her immortal service to American progress.

pastoral period and are entering upon an era of varied industry. Nevada has passed the days of a divergent for the first time in her history is inviting settlers to her farm lands. Every locality is putting forth some inducement to homeseekers and investors.

Commercial Club's Initiative.

In the passing of the old order of things and the beginning of the new, California and Oregon have been the first two states to come together. Upon the initiative of the Portland Commercial Club a conference was held in San Francisco to lay the foundation for future work for the advancement of the Coast as a whole. Then followed the organization of the Oregon Development League, which, in the near future, will widen its scope and become the Pacific Coast Development League, working for all the states.

Governor Pardee's tour of the North has introduced the Centennial Exposition to the people of California in the fullness of its plan and purpose. California now fully understands that the Exposition will bring to the notice of the world the resources, activities and potentialities of the trans-Rocky states, and that in the results that will follow she will be benefited more than any other state. For this reason California will participate in a style befitting her station as the principal state between the Rockies and the Pacific Ocean.

Her plan is to erect a state building, for which sufficient funds are now on hand, and to install therein a collective and competitive exhibit of her products and manufactures. Several counties are already preparing exhibits and will cooperate with the state administration in making the California exhibit complete and representative in every respect.

Governor Pardee holds, and very correctly, too, that California is as much interested in the Lewis and Clark Exposition as it were to be held in California instead of in Oregon; and that San Francisco could not be more interested if the Exposition were to be held in San Francisco instead of in Portland. Governor Pardee and the members of his party were unanimous in emphasizing the point that the Exposition is not in any wise sectional or local, and that it is the Exposition of the Pacific West, and, as such, should be loyally supported.