

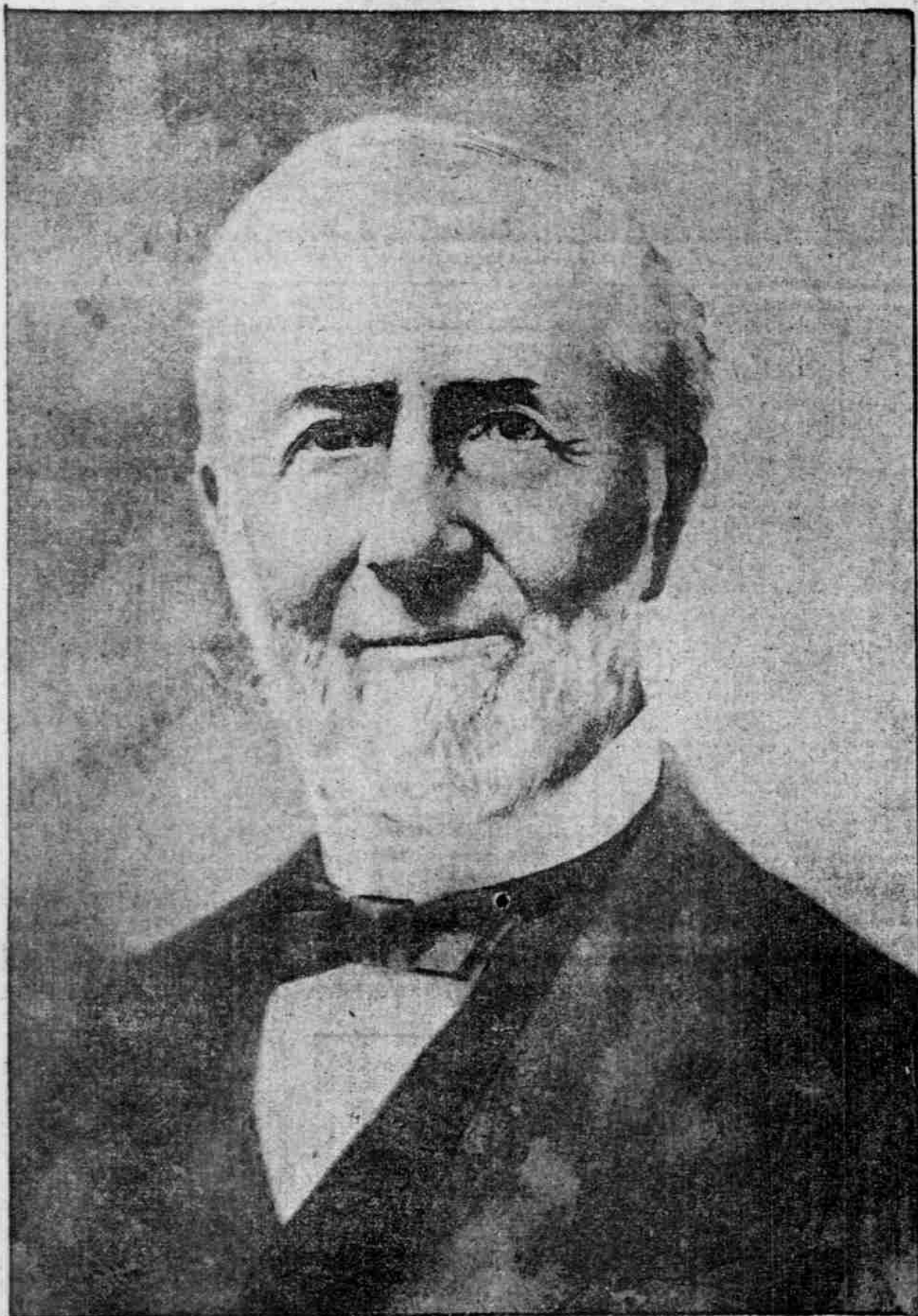


# The GREAT LEWIS and CLARK Exposition

## 1805-1905



### PRESIDENT OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK CENTENNIAL AND AMERICAN PACIFIC EXPOSITION AND ORIENTAL FAIR.



HON. H. W. CORBETT.

THE foundations of the Lewis and Clark Exposition of 1905 will be historical, industrial and commercial. The Exposition will signalize a movement which has followed the western sun from the dawn of history.

Columbus was an actor in this great drama; so were Lewis and Clark; so was Admiral Dewey.

In commemorating so great an event in our National expansion as Lewis and Clark's journey, the Exposition will awaken the patriotism of the whole country. In directing the attention of the world to the latent resources of the Oregon Country, the Exposition will serve a useful purpose. In showing the possibilities of commerce with the Orient through the Western gates of America, the Exposition will bring lasting benefits.

The Exposition will celebrate a world movement which has produced the greatest Nation on the globe, and which has brought that Nation to the shores of the Pacific and taken it to the portals of the Orient. It will be a centennial monument to Lewis and Clark, the first explorers of the Oregon Country, the only part of the United States acquired by original discovery. As the purchase of Louisiana in 1803 preceded their explorations, so will the Louisiana Purchase Exposition precede the Lewis and Clark Exposition. Both celebrations have much in common, and the promoters of each will work in large part together. The fair at St. Louis will be in 1904; that at Portland in 1905.

The Exposition at Portland will merge types of the Orient and the Occident into a cosmopolitan display of industries and customs. These types will be drawn from the New World of America and from the Old World of Asia and Europe. On the western margin of the New World, where East and West have met since they parted centuries ago, here the forces that have been taking opposite directions will come together.

In a broad sense the 1905 Exposition will represent the history of human endeavor that has traced the outlines of the globe and now is striving to satisfy new ambitions that have come from realization of the old.

The relation of the Oregon Country to world-wide forces will be portrayed. Original Oregon, now comprising the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and parts of Montana and Wyoming, had 27,000 square miles. Its population has grown from 50,000 savages to 1,500,000 civilized beings. The Exposition will aim to attract people and wealth to aid development of latent or growing industries. It will endeavor to bring to the attention of the world the Oregon Country, which is the remaining region in the United States that contains so many untouched opportunities for industry. The Exposition will be held at Portland, a city of 120,000 people, which has grown to be the metropolis of the region. When Captain Clark, in 1806, visited the site of the future city, he saw only Indian huts.

The Exposition project has developed far enough to show that its success will be as broad as its plans. A company is carrying forward the enterprise, whose capital stock is \$500,000, \$500,000 of which was subscribed by Portland citizens in two days. This company is directed by 25 prominent citizens of Oregon. Neighboring states have pledged support by

appointing commissions to co-operate with the company and the Oregon authorities. Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah and British Columbia have appointed Commissioners, as well as Oregon. The Exposition is now represented in the Middle West by John F. Knapp, who has secured pledges of support from the Governors of all the states he has visited. His success has left no room for doubt that the entire West will aid the Lewis and Clark Fair. The Legislatures of 19 states west of the Mississippi River will meet this month. The Exposition will be brought to the attention of each.

The Legislature of Oregon, in its session which begins January 12, is expected to contribute \$500,000 for Oregon's display in the Exposition. Congress will be asked to contribute \$2,000,000. The railroads of the Oregon Country have agreed to give \$500,000. Alaska will ally itself with the rest of the United States for an exhibit. The whole Pacific Coast of America, therefore, will be represented, from the Arctic to Mexico, and probably farther south than that. Hawaii and the Philippines will also be present, and foreign Oriental countries, chief of them Japan. Ground will be broken for this National and international event by President Roosevelt next Spring.

The Exposition will be represented at the Japanese National Exposition at Osaka, which opens next March. A display of Oregon resources is now awaiting shipment from Portland. It will be accompanied by H. E. Doseh, who recently returned from a mission to Japan, where he was well received by the Government authorities. The great exhibit of Japan at St. Louis in 1904 will be brought to Portland, where it will receive alterations and additions.

The directors of the 1905 Fair have prepared to erect a monument to Lewis and Clark in the City Park of Portland. The base of the monument will be laid by President Roosevelt next Spring. The Governors of Western States will be invited to attend this ceremony.

The site of the Exposition will be less than two miles from the center of Portland. It is in the northern part of the city, on the shore of a large lake, and near the Willamette River. Its area is 115 acres, of varying contour. The prospect opens to the north and follows the course of Lewis and Clark's journey to the Pacific.

Although the actual work of the Exposition will not begin until after the Oregon Legislature makes an appropriation, the directors have made important arrangements. The exhibit at Osaka, the Lewis and Clark monument and the Exposition site are three of the chief preliminaries. A special Commissioner has been visiting Western States in the interest of the Fair. Nearly all Western Governors have promised to recommend appropriations by their respective Legislatures. The Board of Directors is ready to begin active work immediately. It is organized into committees, several of which are already engaged. The committee on legislation is winning more and more sentiment to the Exposition. It is now preparing a bill for the Oregon Legislature to appropriate \$500,000. The committee on press and publicity has taken preliminary steps in the advertisement of the Fair. The committee on agriculture is outlining plans for the best livestock exhibit ever collected, and for an agricultural display representative of the entire Oregon Country. The ways and means committee is considering the selection of a director-general. Every county will be assigned space for an individual exhibit. Plans are working also to enlist the co-operation of Women's Clubs throughout the state.

The proposal for a Pacific Coast exposition at Portland was launched in 1885. The story goes that the idea came from Dan McAllen. The National and

Oriental significance of the Fair grew with later discussion. In July, 1889, the Portland Association, then in session at Portland. At this time the talk was for a fair in 1902, and the National and Ori-

ental idea began to shape itself. In December, 1890, the Oregon Historical Society, at the instance of L. B. Cox, who

did soon thereafter, resolved in favor of a Lewis and Clark Centennial and Exposition in 1905. The title of the Fair was then in active debate. Difference of opinion about a name came from difference of opinion about the proper scope of the Fair—whether it should be Northwestern or Pacific Coast or Oriental, or all combined.

Late in 1890 the Board of Trade and Manufacturers' Association of Portland declared themselves for the Fair. A joint committee of the two bodies elected J. M. Long chairman and C. J. Owen secretary. Mr. Long, in February, 1901, secured passage by the Oregon Legislature of two resolutions, one asking Congress to make an appropriation for a National exhibit at the Fair and to call the Fair to the notice of foreign countries; the other pledging "substantial financial aid" to the Fair, requesting the Governor "to appoint five Commissioners to represent the State of Oregon in connection with said celebration," and inviting "sister Pacific Northwest States to join in holding said Fair."

In accordance with these resolutions the following Commissioners were appointed: Oregon—H. W. Corbett, C. B. Bellinger, C. W. Fulton, E. E. Young, H. E. Ankeny. Washington—Frank J. Parker, E. M. Rands, W. W. Tolman, J. G. Magier, G. W. Rowan. Idaho—J. H. Richards, Thomas Kirby, E. W. Johnson. Montana—S. T. Houser. Utah—Hoyt Sherman, Hiram Clauson, L. W. Shurtliff. British Columbia—R. E. Gosnell.

In the Spring and Summer of 1901 these Commissioners held several meetings in Portland. They chose the name "Lewis and Clark Centennial and American Pacific Exposition." "And Oriental Fair" was added to the name at the incorporation of the company. In the Fall of 1901 the Commissioners issued an address to the people of the Northwest, calling upon them to support the Fair.

On October 12 the Exposition company incorporated. The following were incorporators:

H. W. Scott.	G. E. Chamberlain.
H. E. Ankeny.	Julius L. Meier.
C. B. Bellinger.	D. M. Dunne.
H. W. Corbett.	W. L. Boies.
Henry Hahn.	Newton Poston.
Samuel Connell.	J. C. Ainsworth.
Ed Ehrman.	George Lawrence.
J. M. Long.	W. H. Morrow.
C. W. Fulton.	R. W. Hoyt.
E. E. Young.	H. S. Rowe.
R. D. Inman.	Herman Metzger.
J. W. Crutcher.	Fred T. Merrill.
R. W. Lewis.	A. R. Heintz.
P. L. Willis.	R. J. Holmes.
E. H. Kilham.	John H. Mitchell.
W. H. McMonies.	W. F. Woodward.
D. J. Zan.	Louis Blumauer.
I. N. Fleischner.	Andrew C. Smith.
A. H. Devers.	Joseph Simon.
Phil Metschan.	A. H. Breyman.
C. L. Brown.	Adolphe Wolfe.
D. L. Povey.	C. J. O'Reilly.
H. W. Goode.	O. Summers.
C. J. Owen.	F. P. Mays.
A. B. Steinbach.	W. D. Fenton.
F. E. Beach.	F. I. McKenna.
R. F. Fraef.	E. J. DeHart.
Paul Wessinger.	Seneca Smith.
H. L. Pitcock.	E. W. Rowe.
I. H. Yerex.	W. W. Cotton.
A. S. Bowen.	Alex Sweek.
S. Frank.	Charles F. Beebe.
H. Wittenberg.	F. W. Mulkey.
J. Thorburn Ross.	

The capital stock was fixed at \$500,000, \$10 a share. H. W. Corbett, J. M. Long and Samuel Connell were delegated to get stock subscriptions and to organize the company. They conferred with the following committees:

Chamber of Commerce—J. E. Haseltine, Ed Ehrman, S. M. Xears.

Board of Trade—George W. Bates, J. W. Crutcher, P. L. Willis. Manufacturers' Association—W. H. Morrow, A. H. Devers, S. B. Cobb.

To secure stock subscriptions the following committee was appointed:

H. W. Corbett.	O. Summers.
P. L. Willis.	Leo Friede.
E. T. Williams.	Fred T. Merrill.
W. W. Cotton.	Ben Sellins.
W. L. Boies.	J. W. Crutcher.
A. B. Steinbach.	H. C. Wortman.
H. C. Breeden.	A. H. Devers.
Paul Wessinger.	J. E. Haseltine.
Charles F. Beebe.	I. N. Fleischner.
Julius L. Meier.	A. A. Bailey.
J. F. Cordray.	Adolphe Wolfe.
D. M. Donough.	H. S. Rowe.
H. W. Scott.	Sol Blumauer.
R. D. Inman.	H. W. Goode.
H. Wittenberg.	George W. Bates.
J. T. Morgan.	H. C. Campbell.
A. H. Breyman.	F. I. McKenna.
F. E. Beach.	

This large committee delegated five members to do the active work—H. W. Corbett, H. W. Scott, H. C. Campbell, Adolphe Wolfe and I. N. Fleischner. With these five gentlemen were associated A. H. Devers, W. L. Boies, P. L. Willis, Leo Friede, F. E. Beach, H. C. Breeden, Ben Sellins, J. E. Haseltine, A. B. Steinbach and R. D. Inman. This committee of 17 divided the city into districts and conducted the canvass for stock subscriptions. The sum of \$346,000 was raised in two days. It was a popular movement in which all citizens joined. H. W. Corbett gave \$20,000, Ladd & Tilton \$10,000, and Henry Weinhard \$10,000.

On January 13, 1902, the stockholders elected a Board of Directors, and on January 21 the board elected H. W. Corbett president, H. W. Scott vice-president, Henry E. Reed secretary, and the First National Bank treasurer. On February 14 the capital stock was raised to \$500,000. July 7, at the annual meeting of stockholders, the old Board of Directors was re-elected, and at the meeting of the board July 15 the old officers were re-elected, and Adolphe Wolfe was made second vice-president and auditor, and Leo Friede third vice-president. On October 6, 19 additional directors were chosen. On August 15 the board decided to make an exhibit at the Japanese Exposition at Osaka, and to erect a monument to Lewis and Clark. On September 5 the Fair site was selected.

### EXPLOITING THE 1905 FAIR.

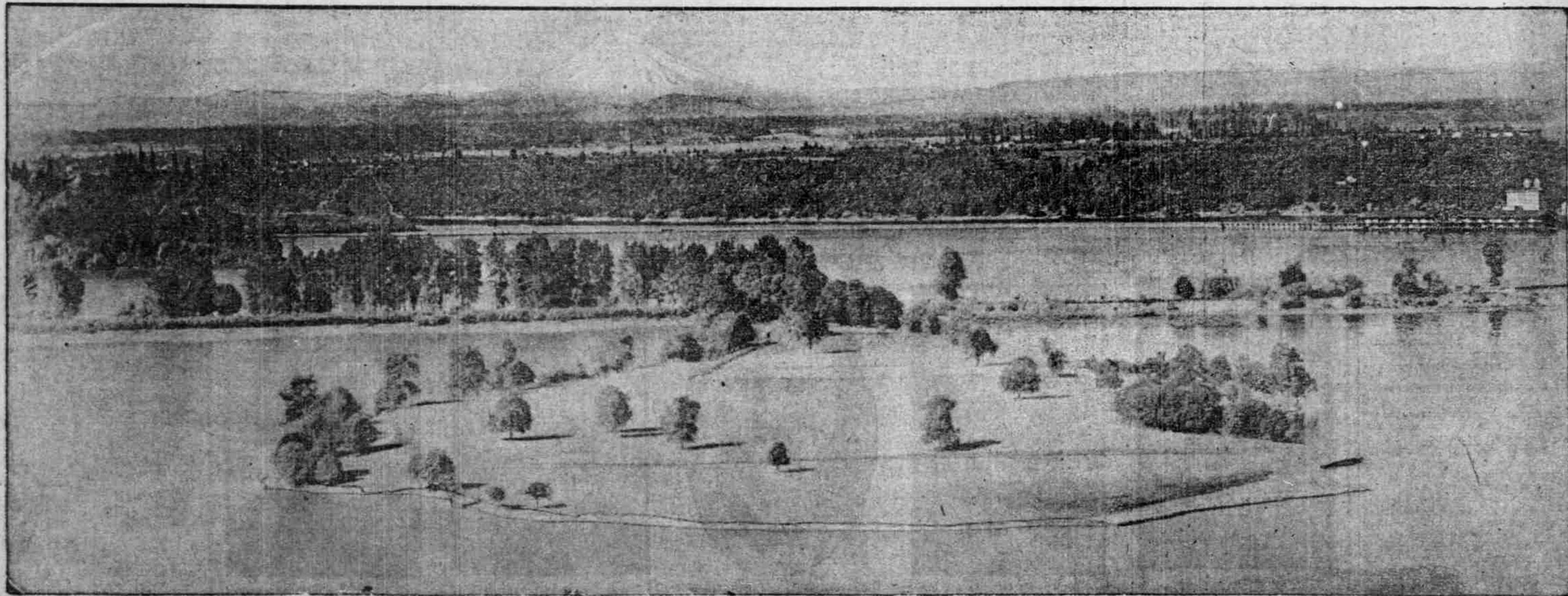
Resolutions Adopted by Exposition Commissioners.

RESOLUTIONS adopted in 1901 by Commissioners of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and Utah:

"Whereas, The exploration of the Northwest Territory by Lewis and Clark in the years 1804, 1805 and 1806 was one of the most important events in the history of our country, since it led to the extension of the sovereignty of the United States to the Pacific, gave the Nation the Oregon Country, now the seat of many states, and paved the way to the acquisition of California and Alaska;

"Therefore, It is the sense of the respective Commissioners of the various

### PANORAMIC VIEW FROM THE HIGHEST ELEVATION OF THE EXPOSITION SITE LOOKING NORTHWARD.



GULL'S LAKE AND WILLAMETTE RIVER IN THE FOREGROUND, AND MOUNT RAINIER AND MOUNT ST. HELENS ABOVE THE HORIZON.

—Photo by Birdsall.