

reason, without involving the mental strain connected with the examination of a work of art or the value of a mechanical product. This at all times delays the suggestion of the Jew or lascivious.

Must Plan for Profit.

The Committee on Concessions is largely responsible for the financial returns that follow the success or failure of our exposition. Its field of operation is so broad and complicated that only those who have taken the time to investigate and consider the numerous avenues open to their judgment can possibly conceive the paths over which the line of duty takes them. The public demands that its general comfort and convenience be provided for. The concession can do so in a parsimonious way, leaving the public to enter complaints and pursue a cause for the failure of the enterprise, or it may become so lavish in its appointments as to produce more than the public requires, and leave the complaint for failure to the concessionaire who have paid their money and fail to realize their expectations. Here is a field to be closely guarded with astute judgment to do justice to all interested. The artistic showing has been turned to the public must approve and endorse all that is done, or again the exposition will go to the world as a sight not worth the expenditure of time and money, and may prove the power to which the deficit in the treasury may be ascribed. Here again is a delicate place for the concession committee to exercise discretion and judgment.

Many Points to Consider.

Each concessionaire's investment contemplates profit. It is impossible for all to be successful. While no one will ascribe any motive other than honest purpose, human nature will assert itself and it may reasonably be expected that plans and schemes will develop entailing duties on the concession committee that will require calmness and patience, but the committee must, because of the confidence reposed in it, be firm in its decisions and, regardless of what may be said, guard and protect the interests entrusted to it. A summary of the work the public has a right to expect from this committee is to grant only concessions embodying and elevating to the masses, yet sufficiently entertaining to be free from the charge of lagging in spirit, to present the same in such artistic manner that the approval and appreciation of a trained eye; to provide the comfort essential to a public supposed to grow weary during a day's sightseeing; to protect the interests of the fair without causing offense or jealousies among the exhibitors, and last, but not least, so to control the incomes as not to lay themselves chargeable to the expenditures involved and yet be guilty of having given undue consideration to the fitness of the concession to outweigh the revenue side.

LEO FRIEDL,
Chairman Committee on Concessions,
Portland, December 15.

MANUFACTURES OF COAST.

Great Beginning Will Be Shown, but Many Opportunities Await.

WHAT was historically known as the Oregon Country annually places on the market manufactured goods valued at approximately \$225,000,000. In Oregon, Washington and Idaho lumbering and flour-milling form part of the means of production, and in that part of Montana which was in the Oregon Country the figure to a considerable extent in the total. But in Montana, copper smelting and refining is the main branch of manufacturing. In that part of Wyoming which was in Oregon, the industrial output is so small as not to call for special mention. The capital invested in manufacturing in the Oregon Country aggregates between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000, and the number of hands employed is between 50,000 and 100,000.

Manufactures and liberal arts will be, it is expected, one of the leading attractions of the Lewis and Clark Exposition in the line of substantial exhibits. The Oregon Country is much to show in the way of products of field, forest, mine and sea. It has the greatest supply of resources of any region on the face of the globe, and it should show them off to the best advantage in 1905. Exhibits of manufactures and liberal arts will not be confined to the Oregon Country. With the United States, Europe, Asia and North and South America participating in the Exposition there is assurance of great quantity and quality



market for commodities that can be made out of the materials close at hand. The kernel of our industrial situation is, that we do not make the articles we ought to make. We are wont to look forward with confident expectation to immense establishments capitalized at millions while we overlook the small factory that can be operated for little money, and which has been in all ages and all countries the keystone of industrial development. It will be time enough to talk of great steel plants when we stop sending our good money to the Middle West for hams, bacon and lard.

SAMUEL CONNELL,
Chairman of Committee on Manufactures,
Portland, Dec. 11.

EXHIBIT FISH-CANNING.

Great Industry Should Be Shown in Actual Operation.

FISHERIES, as one of the principal industries of Pacific North America, are entitled to full consideration from the 1905 Exposition. At the census of 1900, nearly one-half of the capital invested in fish canning and preserving in the United States was in use in Alaska, California, Oregon and Washington. The figures for this region were \$5,751,981 out of \$15,544,215 for the Union. In the value of product, the total for Alaska, California, Oregon and Washington was \$1,307,415, or more than one-half the product of the Union, which was \$253,749. To these figures must be added, in considering the fisheries of the Pacific Coast region, British Columbia's invested capital of \$1,500,000 and annual product of about \$4,500,000. No account is here taken of the fresh fish, the output of which is considerable.

Fish canning and preserving was established as a permanent industry on the Pacific Coast at Washington, Yolo County, California, on the Sacramento River, in 1864. The first cannery on the Columbia River in Oregon and Washington was



STATE COMMISSION FOR LEWIS AND CLARK FAIR.

tions where they are taken, and deposited in the Exposition hatchery.

Another idea that suggests itself is a fish-wheel in operation. A wheel for exhibition purposes need not be very expensive in construction, since, unlike the wheels used along the Upper Columbia, it would not have to be built against the danger of swift currents and floods.

Novelty Even to Oregonians.

It should be borne in mind in demonstrating the practical aspect of our fisheries that the detail of the business is little known, except to those actually engaged in it. A salmon cannery or a hatchery in operation would be just as interesting and instructive to the average Portlander as to the visitor from Salt Lake, Spokane, St. Louis or Indianapolis. Very few people have ever been inside a salmon cannery, and fewer still have any idea of how a fish hatchery is managed. We all know something about fish-wheels, having viewed them from the decks of steamboats or from the windows of railroad trains along the Columbia River, but few indeed know anything of how the wheel is made or the manner of its operation. Generally speaking, a complete exhibit should be made of all apparatus used in our fisheries—boats, nets, traps, machinery and all.

We should make the best possible display of our fishery products, apparatus and methods, with a view to interesting Eastern capital. Salmon, halibut and sturgeon are not our only fish products. Great banks of cod and haddock off Yaquina Bay, yet Oregon did not figure at all in the codfish product reported by the census of 1900. It has been freely asserted that the fish of the Pacific Coast is the equal of the fish of the Atlantic Coast. In British Columbia waters, the skill and the oolachan invite the attention of capital. The supply of salmon is enormous, and the fish is too tender to be transported, and some method of curing them must be devised, if they are to be placed on the market. The system of curing is a mystery to the native bivalve, assuming large proportions because of the success of the Eastern oyster in California and on the Northwest Coast.

Fisheries a Good Investment.

All capital invested in fisheries is clear gain to the Pacific Coast. It buys or leases land, uses home product in construction and operation, all that it earns comes into the country in the shape of money for finished product sold. Practically nothing escapes, except what is invested in some grades of machinery. It should not be forgotten that capital is still going into fisheries, even in the communities where the business has been carried on in one form or other for nearly 300 years. Thus, in Maine, the number of establishments increased 24 per cent between 1890 and 1900, and in Massachusetts 119 per cent. In Oregon, Washington and California there were over three times as many establishments in 1900 as there were in 1890. It ought not to be difficult to interest new money in Pacific Coast fisheries.

J. C. AINSWORTH,
Chairman of Committee on Fish and Fisheries,
Portland, December 15, 1903.

FARMERS SHOW THE BEST.

Miniature Farm Will Be Exhibited—Great Display of Livestock.

FARMERS, stock and poultry-raisers, also the fruitmen, should vie with each other from now to the close of the Exposition to produce the best specimens in their line of stockbreeding and farming that our climate and soil is noted for. We all know that this Exposition is for the benefit of the whole Northwest and not for any particular section.

The management is desirous of making diversified products of our soil in Western

an agricultural exhibit on its grounds of farm crops in cultivation, showing the Oregon and Washington, as nothing is so attractive as crops in actual cultivation.

To this end several acres of land have been set apart for that purpose, and I hope, ere this is in print, work will have been commenced to prepare the soil for the sowing of various perennial grasses, indigenous to this climate, so that by 1905 we will have an experimental farm on the grounds that will be an exhibition in itself, not only of grasses and grains, but also of vegetables, and I would, if time would permit, include fruit trees.

As so part of the United States is better adapted for stockraising than the Pacific Coast, we should be able, and we will, to make such an exhibit of livestock as to invite the whole world to compete against us and keep most of the premiums this side of the Rocky Mountains. To do this each breeder of stock and poultry must begin now and put forward the best of his stock, flock or herd on this on; and, by the way, let us take a few carloads back to the St. Louis Exposition to give them an idea of what we are going to show them here in 1905. In this way we will help our own fair.

We want a lot of dairy cows, to continue at least one month, open to all dairy and dual purpose cows. This should be under the management of the dairy department of the Oregon Experimental Station, which should have charge and sole management of the cows from the beginning of the milking test until its close. All flocks of the cows should be weighed and cost charged up to each individual cow, so that we may know what is the actual cost of production of each pound of butter fat or hundred pounds of milk. This is of more importance than any other part of our exhibition, as dairymen are bound to be one of the leading industries of this Coast. In a very short time. Premiums here should be liberal and I think the state commission ought to have had \$100,000 of its appropriation to use in agricultural premiums. As it is now

vegetable in which he excelled his neighbor.

the whole of the awarding of premiums is left to the Lewis and Clark corporation, which as yet do not know whether it will give cash premiums or gold and silver medals.

While this is not a corn country, we can raise good corn here if the early maturing varieties are planted, while nearly all kinds of corn will mature enough for ensilage, so that corn should have a large place in our farm exhibits.

This being the best root and green Winter feed part of our great country, we should raise a large amount of all kinds of roots, and the management of the Exposition should be very liberal in premiums and medals for this particular branch of farming, including all varieties of vegetables. I would classify those exhibits so that the small farmer could compete if he had only one variety of

vegetable in which he excelled his neighbor.

It now behooves the agriculturist of the Northwest, from a patriotic standpoint and Pacific Coast pride, to get in and dig, study and plan to make the Lewis and Clark Exposition the greatest of its kind ever held, from an agricultural standpoint. If we all try, irrespective of location, to do our best, I am sure we will make it a success and advertise to the world that there is no place on the globe equal to this Oregon country from an agricultural standpoint.

R. SCOTT,
Member of State Commission for Lewis and Clark Fair,
Milwaukie, Or., December 12.

EXHIBIT OF EDUCATION.

How Schools Can Show the Work They Are Performing.

EDUCATION was for the first time made the leading group in the classification of exhibits in the Paris Exposition of 1900. This was done in accordance with the theory of its Commissioner-General that "education was the source of all progress." The St. Louis Exposition follows this precedent, but goes a step farther and makes education the keynote of the entire exposition.

Rightly conceived, exhibitions are only carefully planned, comprehensive and effective object lessons. They are to exhibit the different lines of industrial and social achievement, reveal the courses of development and suggest clearly the methods and processes of progress in the future. The primary function of exhibitions is to advance the undeveloped resources of a nation, and there is no more expert working citizenship. Twentieth century exhibitions are consciously planned to teach, with definite and enlightened aims, in every feature of every department.

But, while this distinctively educational mission is the true one for exhibitions in older communities, an exhibition planned mainly for a region of vast undeveloped resources has a tenfold stronger motive for placing the emphasis on the educational idea. The differences between the results from edu-

ated citizenship and enlightened political and those unenlightened are no greater with us in the Pacific Northwest than they are in older communities. Education yields a higher social dividend with us than it can in older communities.

We have, most giant service, nature to command here, organization counts for more among us, we are more plastic, making greater organization possible. The command of the artistic and subtle forces of nature and the advantages of higher social organization are just the things that education is calculated to prepare us for.

How Schools Can Meet Occasions.

Granted, then, that the Lewis and Clark country has more at stake in the matter of education through its Exposition than any previous exposition community has had, how can the schools—the distinctively educational institutions, which must necessarily occupy the place of honor in the Exposition—prepare to meet the grave responsibility resting upon them as guardians of our best destiny, by taking up the problem as follows:

1. Each institution and system of institutions must clearly define to itself all the elements of its social purpose. It must realize concretely all of its relations to the life and progress of the community. No institution can do the best for the community unless it clearly conceives of the necessary services its graduates are to perform in the upbuilding of the social whole.

Each institution and system of institutions must acquaint itself with the most effective methods, facilities and organization that the educational theory and practice of the world suggest for use in performing its peculiar functions. A creditable school exhibit is not possible unless the schools are, so far as their means will permit, to get the abstract of the best educational activity in the country.

The "spirit" of the schoolroom, which is one of the most essential factors in mind character training, cannot be taken to the Exposition grounds. There are many other vital elements in the work of a school that do not lend themselves to transportation by exhibiting machinery.

The problem of exhibiting what is most significant in an institution's aims and achievements will require the most careful thought. The results from educational exhibits are not to be taken lightly while the reorganization of primary education in France was the outcome of the educational exhibit at the Paris Exposition of 1875. The rapid growth of manual training and industrial instruction came from the impetus given by the Columbian Exposition of 1893. The action of the French government in arranging to send students annually to this country for the study and investigation of our industrial and commercial methods was a result of the United States educational exhibit at the Paris Exposition of 1900. Exposition devices, if manipulated in a masterful way, can be made to go far toward exploiting the essential features of the work of a school. The exhibition art in an educational exhibit must rely mainly upon charts, photographs, maps, models, drawings, apparatus, specimens and printed matter. The Lewis and Clark Fair, however, appeals so strongly to every individual, child and youth in the Pacific Northwest that it is worth while to have recourse here to written papers and exercises. Every striving boy and girl will want to have a part in making the Exposition. The educational exhibit affords the opportunity to every student in the Pacific Northwest to express his genius. There could be no greater service than aid in discovering the true geniuses among us.

Show Unique Features.

But to return to the plans of the institution and system. If there is a keen, clear and earnest aim and mission, these reveal themselves in the buildings, appliances and courses of study. Photographs and plans of buildings and parts of buildings that are distinctive, photographs, models and exhibits of appliances and apparatus that represent successful inventions of the school, will mean much. The course of study, however, or the adaptation of a general course of study to the peculiar environment, problems and functions of the school, deserves the deepest study. If a board of regents, school board, superintendent or faculty are conducting a really live institution, one that is fitted for its peculiar conditions and work, there will be abundant evidence of it in unique features in its actual course of study. By printed monographs and all the arts of graphic representation should these

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distinctive characteristics be exhibited. It will be the high function of the educational exhibit of the Lewis and Clark Exposition to appeal to the educational institutions of the Pacific Northwest to present the distinctive traits in their work for the beneficial results to themselves and the still greater social good.
Eugene, Dec. 21. F. G. YOUNG.

EXHIBITS FROM STATES.

All in Northwest and Many Others Will Participate.

Exhibits from every Northwestern State are already assured for the Fair. Most of the states which held sessions of their Legislatures in the Winter of 1903 made appropriations, and assurances have been received of favorable action by those states and territorial Legislatures which meet this Winter. Some states which have not made separate appropriations have provided for the transfer of their exhibits from St. Louis and for the replenishment of the perishable parts of those exhibits.

The states which have made appropriations are Idaho, Montana, Utah, North Dakota, California and Missouri. Of these states, all, except the last two, have appointed commissioners, but California will transfer the bulk of her St. Louis exhibit and probably make an additional appropriation. Minneapolis has provided for the transfer of her St. Louis exhibit, for which an appropriation of \$100,000 was made, so that the Lewis and Clark Fair will get the benefit of this sum and an additional appropriation, which probably will be made this Winter for the Lewis and Clark Fair especially. North Dakota will doubtless take the same course.

Of the Pacific States, Washington is the only one which has not made an appropriation, one of \$30,000 made at the last session having been vetoed by the Governor on account of lack of funds. A commission, however, has been appointed and will arrange to hold intact the St. Louis exhibit. It is now raising by voluntary subscription a fund of \$10,000 to pay for the preliminary work and was going to the Legislature in January, 1904, for an appropriation to reimburse the subscribers and an additional sum. It is confidently expected that the state will give \$50,000. Nevada and Arizona will both transfer their St. Louis exhibits and are expected to make appropriations.

The director of exploitation is now working with "Lester" to get the exhibit to meet this Winter, both directly and through Theodore Hardee, the special commissioner at St. Louis, and another gentleman, to secure appropriations.

MONTANA'S GREAT EXHIBIT.

Not Only Minerals, but Fruit and Agricultural Products.

MONTANA will be fully represented at the Lewis and Clark Exposition, to be held in your city in 1905. The Montana Legislature has appropriated the sum of \$10,000 for the purpose of this exhibit. At the same time \$50,000 was appropriated for the St. Louis Exposition. At the close of the latter, such exhibits as are deemed appropriate will be forwarded direct to Portland. By reason of the expenditures made in preparing the exhibits for St. Louis, we shall, of course, be in a position to make a very handsome display at the Portland Exposition with the amount available for that purpose.

Our chief exhibits at St. Louis will consist of mineral, agricultural, horticultural, educational and forestry. I apprehend that our principal exhibit at Portland will be our mineral exhibit, which will be quite extensive and attractive. Montana is, of course, best and most generally known on account of its mineral production, which has heretofore somewhat overshadowed our other resources. As a matter of fact, however, great progress has been made in both our agricultural and horticultural pursuits. At our State Fair, held last October, the splendid array of Montana fruits was a matter of general astonishment to a very large majority of our own people. Especially was this true of our apples, than which no finer specimens can be found anywhere. Our agricultural products, while limited, in comparison with some of our neighboring states, are nevertheless of splendid quality. No finer grains or grasses are produced anywhere in the world than are produced in a number of the valleys of this State, and not only is this true as to the quality, but also as to the yield per acre.

Our educational exhibit will be one of which I am quite sure our people will be very proud, for in this respect, and particularly in respect to the amount of money expended for the purpose of the employment of teachers, no State in the Union takes precedence of ours. I think, therefore, in view of these facts, that I may safely say that Montana will be represented at your Exposition in a manner which will be satisfactory to your exposition authorities and creditable to our State.

LEO MANTLE,
President of Montana World's Fair and Lewis and Clark Exposition Commission,
Butte, Mont., Dec. 15.

IDAHO WILL BE THERE.

Exhibit of Minerals, Fruit and Farm Products Assured.

NOT by the size of its appropriation in dollars and cents may the excellence and completeness of Idaho's exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland in 1905 be measured.

The same commission which has charge of the collection of exhibits for the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904 will be in charge at Portland, and every striking feature of the first exposition will be retained and improved for the Portland Exposition. Every cent expended for the St. Louis enterprise is with a view of creating results at Portland the following year.

The mining exhibit, which Idaho is now collecting, will be complete in 1905 and it is the intention of the commission that every mineral found in Idaho shall be shown in attractive array at Portland. The mountains in every section of the state are yielding up their treasures more generously every year. The wealth that has been stored in their hidden recesses for centuries is being uncovered to show Idaho's greatness. More than 50 per cent of the world's gold and silver comes from Idaho's mines. Gold, silver, copper and nearly every other metal is found and mined with profit. Idaho opals have taken a prominent position among the list of precious gems.

While the mineral exhibits will be wonderful and valuable, Idaho will show at Portland such a display of fruits as it will be impossible for her to make at St. Louis. Every kind of fruit grown in any section of the world, save in the tropics, will be shown on the tables in the horticultural department. The wonderful soil, the surface of which has as yet been but scratched, produces a fruit of incomparable beauty and flavor.

In agriculture, Idaho occupies a unique position. Hay makes six to eight tons per acre, and while splendid corn can be grown, the returns from hay are as great as this cereal is practically neglected. The great yield of alfalfa crops and the irrigation district failure of crops is never known.

C. B. HURTT,
Executive Commissioner.

Boise, Idaho, Dec. 15.

FACTS ABOUT THE FAIR.	
Proposed by Oregon Historical Society December 15, 1900.	
Indorsed by Oregon Legislature February 21, 1901.	
Corporation formed October 12, 1901, with \$300,000 capital.	
Stock to amount of \$340,000 subscribed November 25, 1901.	
First meeting of stockholders January 13, 1902.	
Capital stock increased to \$500,000 February 14, 1902.	
Willamette Heights site selected September 5, 1902.	
Oregon Legislature appropriates \$450,000 January 30, 1903.	
Work begun on grounds February, 1903.	
Death of President H. W. Corbett March 31, 1903.	
State Commission organized May 29, 1903.	
Second meeting of stockholders July 6, 1903.	
H. W. Scott elected president, H. W. Goode director-general.	
July 24, 1903.	
State Commission appropriates \$300,000 for buildings September 12, 1903.	
Corporation apportions funds September 15, 1903.	
Bills introduced in Congress providing appropriation of \$2,125,000 November 11, 1903.	
State Commission ready to begin building December 12, 1903.	
Total of stock subscriptions and donations, \$415,000.	
Appropriations by other states aggregate \$377,000.	

of exhibits. The Pacific Coast Country must necessarily be at its best, as it will have to face competition, even in its own special lines of endeavor, with the principal manufacturing communities of the world.

Land of Many Opportunities.

The Pacific Coast States will not impress Eastern visitors and exhibitors as a great manufacturing region, for the simple reason that they have not the population to sustain manufacturing on a large scale. In certain lines, like iron and steel, they are too far removed from the source of supply of the raw material to enter into competition with Eastern mills. What will impress everyone is the fact that the Pacific Coast does not even average in these lines as open to it, and that it annually sends away millions of dollars for articles that could be made at home. Our people buy woolen goods, shoes and hats, and a host of other things, we have the materials here to make as good an article as we import. Experiment has demonstrated that culture to be a success, yet what would be a profitable industry in line manufacture receives no attention. Our wool cannot be surpassed for length and fineness of staple, but we apparently shear our sheep only to cool them. We ship the wool East to be secured and returned, with freight added, as clothing. The same thing applies to hides; they are shipped away and brought back as shoes and leather. Our forests teem with the finest of woods, suitable for furniture manufacture, but we are content to buy most of our furniture and woodware from other states.

Begin With Small Factories.

No discouraging conditions confront manufacturing on the Pacific Coast, and we should make a better showing than we do. We have plenty of money available for legitimate enterprise, and a constantly growing population, which offers a

opened at Eagle Cliff in 1856. Salmon canning began in British Columbia in 1878, and in Alaska in 1878. Since 1868 the salmon output of the Columbia River has been about \$6,000,000, and of British Columbia about \$7,000,000. So great has the canning and preserving industry become that in 1900 the census reported that the plants of Alaska, Oregon, California and Washington canned over 164,000,000 pounds of fish, or 56 per cent of the total for the country. In value of output in the United States, Washington ranked first, Alaska fourth, Oregon fifth, and California sixth. The tendency in fish canning and preserving is to centralize in points nearest the sources of supply of the material. This fact will give the Pacific Coast the ascendancy in the fishery output, provided due attention is paid to artificial propagation, which is the hope of the business.

Show Cannery in Operation.

Wherever canned goods are sold, and that is pretty nearly every part of the world, the Chinook salmon of the Columbia River is known. Fishing is justly recognized as one of the most important branches of endeavor on the Pacific Coast, and the visitor to the 1905 Exposition will expect to see it adequately presented. A number of ideas in the line of practical demonstration suggest themselves to the consideration of the Exposition management. One is a small cannery in operation. This would be a strong drawing card, as the cannery could be run with assurance of an ample supply of fish for nearly the whole period of the Fair. As the cost of installing and operating a plant would be considerable, it is probable that this feature would have to be a concession.

Another suggestion is that of a miniature salmon hatchery. This could be carried out at comparatively light cost, as the supply of water is abundant and the conditions are ideal. Salmon eggs could be shipped to Portland from sta-

All capital invested in fisheries is clear gain to the Pacific Coast. It buys or leases land, uses home product in construction and operation, all that it earns comes into the country in the shape of money for finished product sold. Practically nothing escapes, except what is invested in some grades of machinery. It should not be forgotten that capital is still going into fisheries, even in the communities where the business has been carried on in one form or other for nearly 300 years. Thus, in Maine, the number of establishments increased 24 per cent between 1890 and 1900, and in Massachusetts 119 per cent. In Oregon, Washington and California there were over three times as many establishments in 1900 as there were in 1890. It ought not to be difficult to interest new money in Pacific Coast fisheries.

J. C. AINSWORTH,
Chairman of Committee on Fish and Fisheries,
Portland, December 15, 1903.

FARMERS SHOW THE BEST.

Miniature Farm Will Be Exhibited—Great Display of Livestock.

FARMERS, stock and poultry-raisers, also the fruitmen, should vie with each other from now to the close of the Exposition to produce the best specimens in their line of stockbreeding and farming that our climate and soil is noted for. We all know that this Exposition is for the benefit of the whole Northwest and not for any particular section.

The management is desirous of making diversified products of our soil in Western

Commissions of Other States for the Fair.

Washington—G. W. R. Peaslee, chairman, Clarkston.
F. J. Parker, Walla Walla.
W. W. Tolman, Spokane.
J. G. Megier, Bellingham.
R. F. Thomas, Astoria.
Theresa Harrington.
Idaho—James E. Steele, Iona.
Mrs. Henrietta Mansfield, Nampa.
B. W. McBride, Salmon.
Martin J. Wesells, Kendrick.
Dr. Harold J. Road, Wallace.
Utah—H. B. Clawson, Salt Lake.
George P. Holman, Salt Lake.
A. B. Lewis, Milford.
R. J. Kiesel, Ogden.
Montana—Leo Mantle, Butte, chairman.
Paul McCormick, secretary, Billings.
W. G. Conrad, Great Falls.
H. L. Frank, Butte.
Martin Magnus, Helena.
B. P. White, Dillon.
P. A. Heins, Butte.
W. H. Scott, Fort Benton.
C. W. Hoffman, Bozeman.
J. H. Rice, Fort Benton.
Korrad Kohra, Deer Lodge.
D. R. Peeler, Kalispell.
T. J. McNamara, Big Sandy.
T. L. Greenough, Missoula.
Dan McDonald, Butte.
North Dakota—Governor Frank White.
H. L. Holmes.
David Bartlett.
E. F. Turner.
W. N. Steele, all of Bismarck.
Missouri—Governor A. M. Dockery, Jefferson City.
British Columbia—R. E. Gossell, Victoria.