

APPEAL OF H. W. SCOTT FOR FEDERAL AID TO THE 1905 FAIR

HENRY CHANBROUGH
NORTH DAKOTA

HENRY CABOT LODGE
MASS.

RUSSELL A. AIGER
MICHIGAN

C. W. FULTON
ORE.

FRANCIS COCKRELL
MISSOURI

JAMES B. MCREARY
KENTUCKY

FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS
NEVADA

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Dec. 7.—Following are the remarks made by H. W. Scott today before the Senate committee on expositions on behalf of Federal aid to the Lewis and Clark Exposition:

It is our purpose to hold an exposition at the City of Portland, Or., in the summer of the year 1905. The occasion of it is the first centenary of the expedition of Lewis and Clark across the continent and over the mountains to the Pacific Ocean. It was this expedition that led the van of the movement of our people to the shores of the Pacific, started our settlements there, and laid the foundation of the line of our states on the western side of the continent. It was a movement of vast importance in our national history, not exceeded in significance and results by any other in the history of the expansion of the United States.

Our title to this country was formed and founded on the three capital incidents of discovery, exploration and settlement. Into the details of the history I shall not wish to enter at length, and so consume the time of the committee; but, with permission, I will touch briefly upon some of the heads of the subject, and then pass to a statement of our plans for the Exposition and the preparations we have made for its execution. With these preparations we are, indeed, well advanced, for we have not come here to ask the recognition and aid of the United States without first having made large preparations ourselves, including heavy subscriptions and payments of money to carry them on.

A Stroke of Merest Fortune.

It was a stroke of merest fortune that gave us the discovery of the country. It was a strange, doubtful, to the mind whose attention is first called to it, that our title on the Pacific Coast rests on discovery and exploration only 100 years ago—so little was known of the geography of the continent, so rapid has been the advance of knowledge and the course of Empire!

The Spaniards had long been on the Pacific Coast of North America, but their actual knowledge extended no further north than the Bay of San Francisco; and even from the Pacific ports of Mexico to San Francisco they knew very little. They had never entered the Columbia River (or River of Oregon); never penetrated the great estuary now known as Puget Sound and now the greatest of the inland seas and natural harbors of the United States.

"However, it is a well-attested fact that a Spanish navigator, in August, 1775, was off the mouth of the great river of the West, noted its position and observed the vast flow of fresh water; and within the next decade the place was distinguished on Spanish charts as the mouth of the River of the West. The place thus designated was examined by Meares, an English navigator, in July, 1781, who, however, reported that no river existed there. A little later another and more noted English navigator, Vancouver, sailing up the coast, subscribed without qualification to this opinion. The actual discovery of the river was made May 11, 1792, by Captain Robert Gray, of Boston. He entered the river with his ship, "The Columbia," and ascended it about 25 miles. He did not remain long, yet the discovery, under the name of nations, gave foundation of title to the United States of the whole region drained by the great river.

Gray, sailing out of the river to the northward, met the English explorer, Vancouver, who had sailed into the

Straits of Fuca, and was completing his examination of Puget Sound, called by Vancouver for a member of his party. Later in the year Vancouver sailed for the Bay of San Francisco, leaving his Lieutenant Broughton, to examine the Columbia River.

Broughton entered the river in November, 1792. Finding it difficult to ascend the stream with his larger vessel, he took his launch and made his way to the river 100 miles. To the ultimate point thus reached he gave the name of Vancouver, which name the county seat and principal town of Clark County, Washington, retains to this day.

The importance to the United States of obtaining of a footing upon the Pacific was seen even at this early day; but it was appreciated by only a few of our statesmen. To Thomas Jefferson, our chief expansionist, the honor is due of quick and early apprehension of the importance of Gray's discovery. At once the title of our title to the Oregon country was associated in his mind with the acquisition of Louisiana. Each was a necessary part of the scheme of National expansion. Even before the acquisition of Louisiana, Jefferson had planned an expedition across the continent and over the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. The expedition was not organized, however, until the purchase of Louisiana from France was completed; for in fact we had no right as yet to send an exploring party through the country of the upper Missouri.

Expedition of Pike.

A few years later the expedition of Zebulon M. Pike in Colorado and southward into Spanish territory was arrested by the troops of Spain; but after the members had been held as prisoners for a time they were returned to the United States. France probably would not have been prepared to arrest the southern arm of the expedition, traversing her territory to reach the Pacific Ocean, but with the completion of the Louisiana purchase the danger of such an incident was averted.

The Lewis and Clark Party.

The Lewis and Clark party organized quickly after the purchase and started up the Missouri River from St. Louis early in the year 1804. Wintering at Mandan on the Missouri, it pressed on in 1805, passed over the Rocky Mountains in the summer of that year; descended a branch of the great southern affluents of the Columbia River to the main stream, followed it until on November 7, 1805, the horizon of the Pacific Ocean burst upon the eyes of the explorers. The great river that marks the debouch of the great river into the great Pacific Sea.

The men of the Lewis and Clark expedition were the first Americans who crossed the continent to the Oregon country and to the Pacific Ocean. Alexander Mackenzie, 12 years earlier, had come from Canada, passing through the continent and over the mountains to the Pacific Ocean. Mackenzie, 12 years earlier, had come from Canada, passing through the continent and over the mountains to the Pacific Ocean.

Lizzie E. Skibbe Sues Her Husband for Divorce and Alimony.

Lizzie E. Skibbe, who has sued Paul E. Skibbe, a blacksmith, for a divorce because of cruel treatment, yesterday filed a motion and affidavit asking the court to order her husband to pay her court costs of \$25 and \$25 per month for her support. She states in the affidavit that Skibbe owns real property worth \$400 and has about \$1200 on deposit. She says she assisted him in the accumulation of his wealth, but because of the illness of Judge Cleland and the absence from the city of Judge Frazier, the matter was indefinitely continued.

The case was previously argued, before the four judges sitting in joint session, and for this reason no future action will be taken unless the full court is in attendance. Yesterday was the time set for the Mayor and other city officers who are named as defendants to make an appearance and show cause why they do not make arrests for gambling. City Attorney McNary in compliance with this order filed a demurrer as follows:

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HAD TO CHANGE HIS ADDRESS

Thomas C. Bodley Sues for Damages Because Lease Was Not Given Him.

Suit for \$500 damages because of refusal to execute a lease was filed in the State Circuit Court yesterday by Thomas C. Bodley against J. W. Talbot and H. F. Shambrook. The complaint recites that on December 5, 1903, Talbot and Shambrook were in possession of a store at 38 Alder street, Portland, with a lease extending until June 1, 1907. They leased it to Bodley for a year, commencing January 1, 1904. The defendants, it is alleged, were to make repairs and alterations so that the premises would be suitable for a flower store. On December 19, it is asserted, Talbot and Shambrook violated their agreement with Bodley

and leased the place to Williams & McGlynn. Bodley avers that having failed to secure possession he was compelled to rent a store at 124 Fifth street from Jerry Luxich for \$75 per month. He says he purchased flower boxes with the address, 38 Alder street, printed on them, and stationery, etc., which are now useless, and was also at an expense for loss of time. Counting these expenses and difference in rent, Bodley figures his loss at \$500.

WHITNEY L. BOISE

H. W. SCOTT
PRES. STATE LEWIS AND CLARK COMMISSION

JEFFERSON MYERS
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Mackenzie and of the exploration of Vancouver. Mackenzie followed in 1805, basing a large and general claim to sovereignty on the Pacific. President Jefferson hastened the organization of the exploring expedition to go overland from the Missouri to the Pacific, the purpose of strengthening the rights we had acquired through Gray's discovery and of anticipating other expeditions and claims by Great Britain. Lewis and Clark were not there too soon, for the English had already had their expeditions in preparation and their explorers were on the Upper Columbia but a little later than the return of Lewis and Clark from the mouth of the stream.

Again in Advance of British.

Simon Fraser, in 1806-7, followed to the sea the river that bears his name, believing at first—as Mackenzie before him had believed—that he was on the Columbia. Another Englishman, David Thompson, whose name is perpetuated in the well-known tributary of the Fraser, was the first man who explored the upper course of the Columbia River; and some years later, he followed it through its whole course to the sea, arriving at Astoria in July, 1811; some four months after the occupation by the Americans.

Here again the Americans preceded the British. President Jefferson had been exceedingly anxious that the Lewis and Clark expedition should escape the notice of Great Britain, and of the British Northwest Company, with whom disputes over territorial rights were feared—but, in fact, the expedition did not escape the notice of the British. Lewis and Clark appear on the Missouri than their expedition was discovered by the British and in 1805 the British Northwest Company sent out its men to establish posts and occupy territories on the Columbia.

In 1806 this party crossed the Rocky Mountains by the accustomed pass of Peace River and founded a small trading post near the mouth of the river. The first British post west of the Rocky Mountains—but it was not until the year 1811 that any Englishmen went through to the country of the Lower Columbia and then the Pacific Fur Company or Astoria party was already established there.

But there remained between the United

States and Great Britain a question of territorial dispute. Amid these complications neither party could claim absolute rights; for neither was able to wholly exclude the other, but it was the expedition of Lewis and Clark that gave us the strength of our argument. The talk on our side was 54:40 or fight, but our claim to 54:40 rested merely on the convention between the United States and Russia, through which the latter, when asked to do so by the United States, had named 54:40 as the southern boundary of her American possessions; but to this convention Great Britain was not a party and she declared that her rights could not be concluded through any negotiation in which she had not participated and in whose results she had not promised agreement.

The question, therefore, was still open as between Great Britain and the United States; but we had in Gray's discovery, in the exploring expedition of Lewis and Clark, and in the settlement of the country a chain of title which made it impossible for us to concede Great Britain's claim to the Columbia River as a boundary line. Still there could be no termination of the dispute until the slow migration of our people to the Oregon Country, over the plains and mountains, gradually established American influence there; and, finally, the considerable migration in the year 1843 gave Americans a decided preponderance, especially in the country south of the Columbia, but the boundary question dragged along, the British claiming as far south as the Columbia and we still claimed as far north as 54:40 until the final settlement in 1846.

Exploration Led to Settlement.

It was the exploration that led to the settlement of the country by American citizens, and it was the exploration there and in the settlement of the country that established us. The first fruit of the exploration was the Astor expedition of 1810-11—a joint undertaking by land and sea. After some years of effort this failed, in consequence chiefly of the war of 1812. Nathaniel Wyeth, of Boston, made up a party and led it overland in 1823, returned and led a second party to the Columbia River in 1824. It was at this time also that the missionary effort began. This was a philanthropic and religious movement, undertaken for the purpose of carrying Christianity and civilization to the Indians.

Joseph L. Meek, a native of Virginia, who had gone in his boyhood to the far West and taken up the life of an explorer and trapper, together with an Indian wife, was chief in this effort. Few persons in our humble life have done more for this country of ours than this unlettered Virginian boy. He it was who at that meeting forced the issue that by a majority or but two declared the allegiance of the people of the Oregon Country to the United States.

These were the efforts that gave us the United States—possession of the

western half of this continent. I need not dwell on the subject; the matter is plain and sufficient, since it is only necessary to any enough to revive the memory of what all know about the movement which carried expansion across the continent long before the purchase of California and before the discovery of gold in California gave a new impulse to the life of the Western world.

Object of the Exposition.

It is the first centenary of the expansion of the United States to the shores of the Pacific that we are about to commemorate, and we ask the recognition and aid of the United States. In its consequences the event we celebrate is one of the great and significant things in our history—this first acquisition of territory on the Western ocean—which has led to other acquisitions until now we have a coast line on the Pacific exceeding the length of our coast line on the Atlantic, with ports and vantage points from which we may control the commerce of the greatest of oceans, in touch with the greater portion of the inhabitants of the world.

Allow me now to present a statement of what we have done and are doing for this Exposition on our own account. Our first step was the formation of a corporation at Portland, with a capital of \$500,000. Of this sum, stock to the amount of \$420,000 has already been subscribed and most of the money paid in. The sale of stock still proceeds. The Legislature of the State of Oregon has made an appropriation of \$500,000 for the Exposition, and has appointed a commission to direct the sale and expenditure of the money. The president of this commission, Mr. Jefferson Myers, is here with us today. Directors of the corporation and the members of the State Commission confer together and work in harmony and in concert.

Many Obtained Distinction.

From this time parties of increasing strength went in successive years, till in 1843 a caravan of nearly 100 persons with wagons set out from Independence, Mo., for Oregon. It reached its destination in the month of June, 1843. Among the members were many men who afterwards attained distinction at home and abroad. Of the number was James W. Nesmith, then a youth, and later, from 1861 to 1867, the well-known Senator from Oregon; and Peter H. Burnett, who went to California upon the discovery of gold and became the first Governor of California after the admission of that state into the Union.

Years before the war with Mexico, which led to the acquisition by conquest and purchase of California, citizens of the United States had migrated to the Oregon Country in sufficient numbers to establish a government. In May, 1843, a provisional government was formed, with a view to the well-known Senator from Oregon; and Peter H. Burnett, who went to California upon the discovery of gold and became the first Governor of California after the admission of that state into the Union.

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CITY ATTORNEY APPEARS IN GAMBLING SUIT.

He Argues That Municipal Association Has Adequate Remedy at Law Other Than by Mandamus.

The mandamus proceeding of Robert Livingston against Mayor Williams, Chief of Police Hunt, et al., to compel the enforcement of the laws for the suppression of gambling, has been called up in the State Circuit Court yesterday, but because of the illness of Judge Cleland and the absence from the city of Judge Frazier, the matter was indefinitely continued.

The case was previously argued, before the four judges sitting in joint session, and for this reason no future action will be taken unless the full court is in attendance. Yesterday was the time set for the Mayor and other city officers who are named as defendants to make an appearance and show cause why they do not make arrests for gambling. City Attorney McNary in compliance with this order filed a demurrer as follows:

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What the City Attorney means by the statement that "there is a plain, speedy and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of law" under which proceedings may be taken against the defendants other than by mandamus, doubtless is that they can be proceeded against under the statutes which provide for the removal of officials for malfeasance and neglect to perform their sworn duty.

After the demurrer to the writ has been disposed of, the defendants may appeal to

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NOT SURE IF THEY'LL COME

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY HOPE FOR NATIONAL GRANGE.

Organization Has Voted to Meet in Portland This Year, but is Not Certain.

An important gathering of the Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, will be held in Portland, January 12. This convocation will include the directors of the Patrons of Husbandry Insurance Association and State Master B. G. Leedy, of Oregon, and Master William W. Washington, of Washington. After the directors of the association have transacted their business the convocation will consider the matter of entertaining the National Grange, which voted to meet in Portland in November. The question of securing a hall for the sessions of that body and also what provision can be made for quarters for the delegates during the session, which will last about 12 days, besides making a creditable display of agricultural products, will be considered.

No definite steps have been taken on these matters, as it was desired that State Master Leedy, who has returned from the East, should outline his plans before anything is done. At the meeting January 12 there will be present: W. M. Hillery, Marion County; Frank Boggs, secretary Washington State Grange; Mr. Scott, of Lin County; John Whitaker, of Benton County; A. F. Miller, Multnomah County; Thomas Paulsen, G. C. Stephenson and others. There will be a good representation from the various counties, and it will largely depend the plans that will be adopted for entertainment of the National Grange and what will be done about preparations of the local exhibit.

While the National Grange voted to meet in Portland in 1904, there is still the possibility that it might go elsewhere, but the Patrons will not let it slip if they can hold it here.

TO ADDRESS TEACHERS.

H. S. Lyman Will Speak on Educational Exhibit for St. Louis.

At the meeting of Clackamas County teachers in the Milwaukee Grange Hall, Milwaukie, tomorrow at 10:30, one of the most important addresses on the program will be by Commissioner H. S. Lyman on "The Educational Exhibit for St. Louis." Fannie G. Porter, T. J. Geary and I. D. Zinser, the committee, issued invitations with the following clause in them: "Come prepared to report before the meeting on the exhibit at St. Louis, 1904." This meeting will decide whether we shall continue the use in the future." Following is the programme for the day, commencing at 10:30 A. M.: "How to Make the Schoolroom More Homelike," Miss C. D. Bradford, of New Era.

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An important gathering of the Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, will be held in Portland, January 12. This convocation will include the directors of the Patrons of Husbandry Insurance Association and State Master B. G. Leedy, of Oregon, and Master William W. Washington, of Washington. After the directors of the association have transacted their business the convocation will consider the matter of entertaining the National Grange, which voted to meet in Portland in November. The question of securing a hall for the sessions of that body and also what provision can be made for quarters for the delegates during the session, which will last about 12 days, besides making a creditable display of agricultural products, will be considered.

No definite steps have been taken on these matters, as it was desired that State Master Leedy, who has returned from the East, should outline his plans before anything is done. At the meeting January 12 there will be present: W. M. Hillery, Marion County; Frank Boggs, secretary Washington State Grange; Mr. Scott, of Lin County; John Whitaker, of Benton County; A. F. Miller, Multnomah County; Thomas Paulsen, G. C. Stephenson and others. There will be a good representation from the various counties, and it will largely depend the plans that will be adopted for entertainment of the National Grange and what will be done about preparations of the local exhibit.

While the National Grange voted to meet in Portland in 1904, there is still the possibility that it might go elsewhere, but the Patrons will not let it slip if they can hold it here.