

# Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition

So great is the interest which the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition has attained since it was projected three years ago that its plan and scope have been considerably broadened to accord with the requirements of the states and nations which will exhibit.

At this stage of consummation it is not fully realized by our own people how the fair has grown and continues to grow. Several months ago it appeared to the management that it would be a problem how to find room for all the exhibits that were offered, and that is one of the perplexities with which the management is

greatly lightened, and foreign participation has been secured to a satisfactory degree. Seeing that the Pacific Ocean is to be the scene of the greatest development of commerce, the Oriental nations have made such demands for space that the building which was formerly denominated Foreign Exhibits building has had to be given over entirely to them. All the leading nations of Europe will have displays which will occupy one whole building which was designed for liberal arts. These two facts show emphatically the interest which this Exposition has attracted. There is much cause for congratulation over the manner in which the plans and purposes of the West Coast fair have caught the universal fancy.

Not less than 18 states will participate, and at least 12 will erect separate exhibit buildings. It has been found necessary to provide an additional building for liberal arts and varied industries. Some exhibitors in this class may erect a building of their own.

It is already apparent that, had the Exposition originally been planned and financed upon a scale twice as large, every foot of space would have been taken with exhibits of decided merit. With abundance of material to choose from, the management has aimed to secure quality, not quantity. Working displays of the processes of manufacture, a complete exhibit of every kind of livestock, a dairy display, products of the soil, river, mine, forest and sea.

The limitations for exhibits having been reached and foreign participation having been completed, many details remain to be followed up to round out the fair. The best and most lucrative features are being engaged for the amusement street, aptly termed "The Trail." Here will be seen many novelties, amusing and instructive—a Filipino village and theater, a Chinese village and colonies of other Orientals, which will provide a picturesque feature.

### No Lack of Amusements.

There will be athletic tournaments of field and track; military and civic encampments; special days galore; thirty National conventions in the Auditorium; airship contests; water carnivals on the lake; illuminated outdoor spectacles on a grand scale of an historical and allegorical nature; an encampment of 100 Philippine scouts; a fleet of, and maneuvers by, war vessels in the river at the foot of the Exposition grounds in full view from the park; music by famous bands of the country, giving two concerts daily; a parliament of civic and religious institutes; demonstrations of modern systems of irrigation, and many other things.

It has been the aim of the management in exploiting the Exposition, to attract visitors not only for the Exposition itself but to the whole Oregon country which Lewis and Clark explored and to the entire Northwest Coast. By so doing it has enlisted not only the hearty co-operation of the railroads, but has awakened a keen desire in the East to see this distant Wonderland. Scenically the Exposition is incomparable. Estimates of the attendance at the fair are now double what they were six months ago, and re-

## OFFICERS OF LEWIS AND CLARK FAIR CORPORATION

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**ION LEWIS**  
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In its history and repay those who have devoted to it their best labors.

H. W. GOODE,  
President and Director-General.

### ATTENDANCE ONE MILLION.

This is Lowest Estimate of Number of Paid Admissions to Fair.

ESTIMATES of the number of paid admissions to the Exposition range from 1,000,000, which would be an average of 7300 a day for the whole period, to 1,370,000, which would be an average of 10,000 per day. Any estimate is very largely guesswork, but it may be conservatively put down that the paid attendance will not fall below a total of 1,000,000. It is figured that Portland will furnish 500,000, and the country within 500 miles of the city 500,000 more. This accounts for 800,000. The remainder to make up the grand total will have to come from outside the 500-mile limit. The present outlook is that the percentage of attendance coming from a long distance will be larger at the Centennial than at any Exposition ever held in the United States. Possibly 250,000 or 250,000 people will come from the East to the Pacific Coast in 1905, and the majority of them will visit Portland and the Exposition. At the same time, a great many people will come from the East who will not take in the Exposition. Conditions in the home field and in the East are favorable to a large attendance. The home field, that is, the admission territory of the Exposition, may be described as comprising Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, California, Utah, Nevada, Arizona and British Columbia. It has an area of about 1,200,000 square miles and a population of about 4,250,000. This large section of country has been very prosperous for seven or eight years in succession, and the people have been profitably employed. Crops of all kinds were large in 1904, prices paid to producers were good, and money is plentiful. The annual income per family is larger by from \$100 to \$200 in the territory tributary to Portland than it is anywhere else in the United States. Generally speaking, all classes of our people have money, and the local situation could not possibly be more favorable.

In the East, the interest in the Pacific country is more extensive and in-

tensive than it has been at any time since the California gold excitement half a century ago. This interest is a cordial and substantial one, not arising from mere curiosity, and every person who comes from the East next year will directly or indirectly be a benet

homeseeker, what there is to see and how to see it. The idea is put forth that the West will be on exhibition at Portland in 1905. That this takes, and that it is the proper policy to pursue, is evidenced by the fact that over 90 per cent of the inquiries received at Exposition headquarters are for information about the country.

HENRY E. REED,  
Secretary and Director of Exploitation.

### PREPARATION OF GROUND.

Great Work of Transforming Wild Land Into Exposition Site.

WHEN the visitor roams among the great palaces, parks, gardens and fountains of the Exposition, he will not be able to conceive the condition of the site little more than two years before. A rugged, wooded hillside sloped down to a lake with low, swampy shores, which are overflowed in the Spring, and the lake was almost dried up in the low-water season. In the hollow of the foot of the heights were some Chinese vegetable gardens. A few dwellings occupied clearings in the higher parts of the ground.

The first thing to be done was to adopt a general plan for laying out the grounds in such way as to preserve the natural beauties of the landscape and, at the same time, provide for the buildings and artificial landscape beauties. This plan was prepared by J. C. Olmsted, of Brookline, Mass., and all who see the finished work will acknowledge the artistic beauty of his design. It has been carried out under the direction of Oskar Huber, director of works.

Then came the grading of the site to make level spaces for the great buildings, even slopes for the roads and park, and to bring up the ground

near the lake shore above the level where it would be overflowed by the floods. This done, roads and footpaths had to be graded, macadamized and covered with decomposed granite and a bulkhead had to be built along the lake shore. The forest trees, which were left in Centennial Park, had to be pruned, new trees planted, and grass sown to make those green lawns which will refresh the eye next Summer. Flower beds had to be laid out, and thousands of rose bushes and other flowers planted.

All this was done and at the same time much construction was carried on, which required much labor and heavy expense, but of which the public seen only the results. Two distinct water supply systems were installed, one to carry the famed Bull Run water through all the buildings for drinking and cooking, the other to carry the river water through the grounds for fire protection, irrigation and the sewers. For this purpose three miles of pipe were laid underground to connect one system with the city's Bull Run mains and to carry the river water from pumps on the lake shore through a distinct network of mains. The pumps, operated by electric power, force the water to the top of a triple water-tower, which was at the same time erected on the highest point in the grounds. Thence it flows under a pressure of 150 pounds to the square inch to 24 hydrants distributed about the buildings and park for use either in extinguishing fire or irrigating the grounds. About three miles of the sewers were laid to cover the whole area. Underground conduits were built along the roads and wires laid in them to carry the electric currents for both power and light to every part of the Exposition. Telephones, telegraph and fire alarm wires were also laid in these conduits, for every building is equipped with these modern necessities.

At the same time work was under way on the improvement of the lake to remove all its less slightly features. A bulkhead was built along the shore and the bed was dredged where it was too shallow. A large centrifugal pump was installed in the dike which separates lake and river, and will be used in Summer to maintain the level of the lake, while a movable dam will serve to keep the flood water out of the lake on the one hand and to preserve the lake at a stable depth on the other hand.

The ground was also fenced and hope were planted along the borders with their garlands of rich green. The experimental ground was laid out and planted. The Sunken Gardens were prepared, stairways were built down the terraces and a boathouse was erected on the shore at their foot.

All this work involved an expenditure of over \$150,000 by the Lewis and Clark Corporation before the first sod was turned for the erection of the buildings by the State Commission, and a total of \$314,342 will have been expended by the corporation in construction and substantial improvements before the Exposition is opened.

An intramural railway is among the improvements yet to be carried out, but this will be done by a concessionaire.

### ARRANGEMENTS OF FAIR.

How the Grounds Are Laid Out and the Buildings Placed.

ON a stretch of grounds, of which the natural formation lends itself to the purposes of the landscape artist with the least possible change, the Ex-

position extends from the foot of Williamette Heights half way to the Williamette River, and from Uppsher street on the south half way across Guild's Lake on the north. It includes the peninsula which juts into the lake from the narrow strip of land which divides lake from river. It comprises 462 acres, of which 220 are land and the remainder are covered with the water of the lake.

In a deep hollow and on its immediate slopes at the foot of Williamette

Heights, extending in a triangle almost to the shore of the lake, is the Agricultural and Horticultural Experiment Ground of 18 acres. Sloping down to it from the east and with a steeper pitch towards the lake is Centennial Park, occupying about 40 acres. Between it and the experimental ground, Astor drive runs down from Uppsher street to join the St. Helens road which skirts the west shore of the lake.

Passing eastward from the highest point in the park, brings one to the head of Lewis and Clark boulevard, the broad main thoroughfare of the fair, which stretches from east to west along the main front of the principal buildings. The latter are ranged to the north of the boulevard, on which many of their main entrances open, and are built in a north and south direction. At the head of the boulevard is the water-tower, which will be almost hidden



Bracket and Corner of Agricultural Building.

by Virginia creeper by the time the fair opens.

Opposite this structure is the Forestry, then in order come the Oriental, European and Agriculture buildings. Between the Forestry and Oriental is Jefferson court and west of the Forestry Wyoming avenue leads north to join Oregon avenue at right angles. The latter street has the apex of the Oriental fronting on its south and the Massachusetts and Fraternal buildings on its north side. Monroe court passes along the east front of the Forestry to connect with Oregon avenue. From the east entrance of the Foreign Exhibits a short road leads down between two terraced gardens to the main entrance of the European. Linn plaza leads at an easy grade up from Lewis and Clark boulevard along the west side of the latter building to join Lakeview terrace.

Between the European and Agriculture buildings are the Sunken Gardens, divided midway by a broad plaza, in the center of which is the Sacajawea

### NOT SO WET AFTER ALL.

Several Leading Cities in United States Have More Rain Than Portland.

Average annual precipitation in typical American cities for ten years, 1894 to 1903, inclusive:

City	Inches
Pacific Coast—Portland, Or.	39.8
New England—Boston	40.8
Middle Atlantic States—New York City	43.4
Lake States—Chicago	29.8
Central Valleys—St. Louis, Mo.	34.6
Prairies—North Platte, Neb.	16.2
Rocky Mountains—Helena, Mont.	13.0
Intermountain Belt—Salt Lake City	15.0
South Atlantic States—Atlanta	46.4
Gulf States—New Orleans	49.7

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In a deep hollow and on its immediate slopes at the foot of Williamette

fountain. The Sunken Gardens extend from Lewis and Clark boulevard on the south to Lakeview terrace on the north, which stretches along the whole north front of the European, the Sunken Garden and the Agriculture building.

The east entrance of the Agriculture building fronts on Benton court, beyond which is the Machinery, Electricity and Transportation building on the extreme eastern edge of the ground. The Mines building is on the left and the Auditorium



Archway on Corner Tower, Agriculture Building.

dealing at this period. Due reservation has been made for Pacific Coast exhibitors and the best of working displays, and every endeavor will be made to satisfy as many exhibitors as possible.

This condition is not regarded as due solely to the fact of the Centennial following in the wake of another world's fair; rather is it because the world of trade is keenly alive to the advantages of this Exposition.

For this great awakening of interest we have to thank President Roosevelt most. In this, as in other affairs relating to the West, he has shown himself a friend of the West, with an intimate knowledge of and keen sympathy with its needs and ambitions. His interference won ultimate victory for the efforts of the Oregon Congressional

### DATES IN HISTORY OF LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION.

Proposed by Oregon Historical Society	Dec. 15, 1900
Endorsed by Oregon Legislature	Feb. 27, 1901
Corporation formed with \$300,000 capital	Oct. 12, 1901
Stock oversubscribed by \$40,000	Nov. 25, 1901
Stock increased to \$300,000	Feb. 14, 1902
Site selected	Sept. 5, 1902
Oregon Legislature appropriates \$450,000	Jan. 30, 1903
Work begun on grounds	Feb. 1903
State Commission organized	May 29, 1903
Congress appropriates \$475,000	April 12, 1904
First contracts for buildings let	March 29, 1904
Contract for Government buildings let	Oct. 19, 1904
Contract for American Inn let	Oct. 28, 1904
First sod turned for buildings	May 2, 1904
First building completed	Nov. 9, 1904
Total stock subscriptions	\$415,127
Date of opening	June 1, 1905
Date of closing	Oct. 15, 1905

delegation, aided by the delegation of Portland citizens, who labored so faithfully for a Government display on a magnificent scale. This action allows the Exposition of 1905 to rank as a National Exposition, the first west of the Rocky Mountains, enjoying the recognition of world powers and reckoned international in importance.

The participation of the Nation thus secured, the task of enlisting the participation and attention of other nations was

cent events indicate that there will be a tremendous Western travel to this country next season.

Finally, a spontaneous feeling of goodwill is expressed by the public, which augurs well for the largest success of the enterprise. The support of the press has been generous, loyal, patriotic. We have every reason to confidently expect that this Exposition will be followed by such a leap forward in the development of the Pacific Northwest as to mark an epoch



H. W. GOODE, PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

## The Lewis and Clark Exposition

AT PORTLAND, OREGON

Will Be Open Continuously

From June 1, 1905, to October 15, 1905

One Hundred and Thirty-Seven Days



AUDITORIUM.