



EXPOSITION OPEN TO WORLD TODAY

Lewis and Clark Fair Is Ready for Crowds.

PROGRAMME IS COMPLETED

Impressive Inaugural Ceremony Begins at Noon.

DIGNITARIES IN PARADE

City Is in Gala Attire, Visitors Arriving in Great Throngs, and Even Exhibit Palaces Are Almost Ready.

THE DAY IN A NUTSHELL. 8 A. M.—Exposition gates open. 9 A. M.—The parade starts from the Portland Hotel and marches to the Exposition grounds through the Twenty-eighth-street and Thurman-avenue entrance.

Today at noon the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition will be formally opened to the world. The Exposition is ready to meet the auspicious occasion. Every detail of the arrangements has been dispensed with before 6 o'clock last evening and every ceremony and every function promises to go off without a hitch.

State of the Weather. That important adjunct, the weather, was still unsettled at a late hour last night. Clouds hovered over the vicinity, with now and then a break which let the sunlight through, bespeaking of fine weather to come.

Military Parade at Ten. Activity will begin with the assembling of the great military parade. This will move promptly at 10 o'clock from the Hotel Portland to Bidin in the grand pageant will be Vice-President Fairbanks, Exposition President Goode and other speakers.

Opening Ceremonies at Noon. Following the opening prayer and the address of the day, President Goode will transmit a message to President Roosevelt, informing him that the Portland Exposition is in readiness for opening. There

will be moments of suspense as the vast concourse of people listen with strained ears for the first peals of the Government chimes. The ringing of these chimes will be President Roosevelt's first response to the message sent to him. He will set the bells in motion by placing the golden key in the East Room of the White House, where he will be attended by his Cabinet and other dignitaries of the Nation and of foreign countries.

CONTENTS TODAY'S PAPER

The Weather. TODAY'S—Showers. South to west winds. YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 69 deg.; minimum, 53. Precipitation, 0.09 of an inch.

The War in the Far East. Particulars of naval battle. Page 1. Japanese papers denounce prisoners in Japanese hospitals. Page 1. Two more torpedo-boats reach Vladivostok. Page 1.

Foreign. Anarchist throws bomb at King Alfonso and President Loubet, but they escape injury. Page 1. National. Morton will resign as Secretary of Navy and Bonaparte succeed him. Page 2.

Domestic. Hill files supreme in Northwest under agreement with Harriman. Page 2. Federal Court decides Chicago strikers are subject to H. Page 4.

Commercial and Marine. Effect on wool market of Oriental naval battle. Page 15. Milk train deals wound up at San Francisco. Page 15.

Lewis and Clark Exposition. Today the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, commemorating the great expedition of Captains Lewis and Clark, opens to the public. Page 1.

Portland and Vicinity. Mayor Williams addresses enthusiastic crowd of East Side voters. Page 14.

Miss Mary Robinson testifies that A. B. Hood and wife gave her drugs and took her money. Page 14.

Paper mills Pacific Coast are consolidated through gigantic financial deal. Page 14.

Police record for May shows comparatively small number of arrests. Page 14.

Blanket franchise amendment would give street railway companies advantages of a trust. Page 9.

SANK WITH NEARLY SIX HUNDRED MEN

Captain of Admiral Nakimoff Describes How He Lost Ship in Battle.

HIT BY MINE OR TORPEDO

Remnant of Fleet Surrendered After Circling Enemy Had Poured in Terrible Fire, Causing Hopeless Confusion.

LONDON, June 1.—The Daily Telegraph's Tokyo correspondent says three Russian warships of the Isarud, Kalas Souvaroff and Aurora types, respectively, have arrived at Hamada, on the west coast of Honshu, Japan, and will probably be captured.

LONDON, May 31.—The Daily Mail's Tokyo correspondent says that the Captain of the Russian cruiser Admiral Nakimoff, who is now a prisoner, relates the following story of the battle between the Japanese and Russian fleets: "We first saw the Japanese at 6 o'clock on the morning of May 27, when suddenly and unexpectedly we encountered the enemy's fleet as we were moving to the east of Tsu Island. They steamed toward us and opened fire.

"Only 30 minutes after the firing began, a sudden shock was felt under the Admiral Nakimoff and she began to sink with great rapidity. My belief is that she either struck a mine or a torpedo. My crew numbered 600 men, a majority of whom went down in the ship, as there was no time to get the men on deck.

"Myself and a number of survivors, aided by lifebelts, swam to a small launch, and about 10 o'clock in the morning we went aboard a fisher-boat. All of the officers were sent to Shimozoeke.

In Circle of Gunfire. "In the engagement fought off Ulan-crook Rocks, the Russian battleships were surrounded by Japanese ships, which circled about them, pouring in a terrible fire, and they almost immediately fell into hopeless confusion. Seeing their plight, Vice-Admiral Togo signaled from the battleship Mikasa a demand to know whether the Russians were ready to surrender. Our ships complied with the demand."

Other accounts of the battle describe the roar of the cannon as so terrible that houses were shaken at Yamaguchi, 23 miles distant, and the people supposed it was an earthquake. The Japanese fleet suffered little. The battleship Asahi was often hit, and suffered the heaviest losses, but did not quit the firing line.

Admiral Kamimura was sent southward for the purpose of beginning battle with a small squadron. He, however, allowed the Russians to pass him. Then Rear-Admiral Uris broke in upon them from Old Island and passed across the head of the third line, raking them again and again.

Great Work of Submarines. Japanese submarine boats the correspondent says, proved most effective. The armored cruiser Vladimir Monomach hoisted the white flag during the battle, and with a hundred of her crew surrendered.

The repair ship Kamchatka was badly hit early in the battle. Her steering gear was so disabled that she could only circle round and round. While she was in this condition a shell hit her engine, completely disabling her. Fifty-six of her crew took to the boats, but these were hardly afloat when the Kamchatka lurched. Her bows rose in the water and she sank with a tremendous roar. Her captain was killed and three officers were drowned and two were wounded, while the fate of the others is uncertain. One of the Kamchatka's officers, while in a boat, saw the Japanese close around the Rus-

BOMB THROWN AT KING ALFONSO

Anarchist's Bad Aim Saves Monarch and President Loubet's Lives.

FIVE PERSONS ARE INJURED

Spanish Sovereign and French President Have Miraculous Escape.

PARIS, June 1.—An attempt to assassinate King Alfonso was made at midnight, as His Majesty drove with President Loubet from a gala performance at the Grand Opera-House. A bomb was thrown by an anarchist, and exploded with deadly effect near the royal carriage. As if by a miracle, both the King and President escaped uninjured, but fragments of the missile seriously injured five persons, killed or maimed a number of cavalry horses forming the escort and knocked out a child's eye. The King and President retained the presence of mind. His Majesty sending back a member of his suite to make inquiries as to the condition of the wounded. The person who is believed to have thrown the bomb has been arrested with two others who are thought to be implicated in the plot.

King Alfonso and President Loubet had been cheered along the entire route to the opera by enthusiastic crowds. The young monarch having completely gained the hearts of Parisians since his arrival here. The gala performance comprised "Samson and Delilah" and "Maladetta." When the King and President Loubet entered the building, surrounded by a brilliant staff and followed by nearly the entire diplomatic corps and superior officials, the house, which was composed of the elite of French society, rose and cheered, while the orchestra played the Spanish and French national anthems.

The performance went without a hitch. His Majesty chatted gaily with President Loubet during the intermissions, and at the close of the performance the orchestra again played the national hymns of the two countries, and the King and President arose to leave.

Cheered by Dense Crowds. They proceeded down the grand staircase and arrived at the gaily illuminated and decorated Place de l'Opera, where the royal carriage awaited them. The King and President took seats side by side, and the vehicle started off, surrounded by several squadrons of cuirassiers, toward the Avenue de l'Opera.

The space around the Opera-House was packed with a dense throng which, while awaiting the passage of the royal and Presidential party, admired the charming scene, the decorations extending as far as the Palais Royal. When the King's carriage passed at a gallop, followed by others containing the diplomatic corps and the Ministers, the crowd cheered itself hoarse, shouting: "Long live the King!" and "Long live the President!"

The procession arrived at the end of the Avenue de l'Opera and crossed the Place Theatre Francaise, where were assembled at least 1500 persons in the Rue de Rohan, a short street forming practically a continuation of the Avenue de l'Opera, right opposite the archway of the Louvre leading to the Place Carrousel.

Bomb Flung at Carriage. There, just a few yards before reaching the Rue Rivoli, man sprang forward with his arm raised in the air and, before the cordon of police could prevent him, without uttering a word, threw a projectile in the direction of the royal carriage. The police immediately rushed toward him.

At that moment a deafening explosion occurred. Cries from the crowd were heard and a scene of intense excitement began, the crowd surging to and fro. Soldiers were seen to fall, but, as the flash from the bomb died out, it was observed that the King and the President had not been struck, and their carriage proceeded on its way.

The bomb had been thrown with too great force and passed over the royal carriage and struck the shoulder of a cuirassier and then fell to the ground, where it exploded, fragments of it striking the horses of the soldiers, causing them to bolt and throw their riders.

Several Persons Wounded. Captain Schneider, who was riding at the right side of the carriage, and Captain Garzier, who was on the left, were both thrown. Fragments of the bomb also struck five persons—a Sergeant, two policemen, a woman, who was seriously injured, and a child, who was struck in the eye. One horse of the escort was killed outright and six others lay about, maimed and bleeding.

The force of the explosion was terrific and caused a derangement of the electric lights, which were all extinguished, adding darkness to the scene of confusion. Women and children screamed, and a panic was for a time threatened in the vast throng until the police succeeded in restoring order.

In the meantime the remainder of the escort to the royal carriage had closed around the vehicle, which disappeared under the archway of the Louvre. The young King was to be seen sitting beside the President. He was pale, but apparently calm. Just before the carriage disappeared the King called one of the attaches to the Spanish Embassy, and sent him back to inquire concerning the wounded. The carriage drove off to the Palais d'Orsay, hemmed in by troops and cavalry.

The police immediately gathered in strong force and cleared the surrounding streets and began attending to the wounded, who were carried to a nearby hotel.

Suspected Bombthrower Caught. Immediately following the explosion an individual was seen to dash into the crowd, but men seized him before he could escape and turned him over to the police. He is believed to have been the author of the outrage. Many other arrests were made. The first person taken was a boy about 20 years of age, having an injured eye. It was not known whether his wound was caused by the explosion or by the violence of the crowd. He refused to speak.

A woman informed the police that she saw the man under a neighboring gateway talking to two men just before the explosion. He had something concealed in his hand. She also declares that she saw him lighting what she now considers must have been a fuse, but at the time she says she did not pay much attention to him.

ROJESTVENSKY IS IN HOSPITAL

Togo Reports He Only Lost Three Torpedo-Boats in Battle.

ROJESTVENSKY IS IN HOSPITAL

Togo Reports He Only Lost Three Torpedo-Boats in Battle.

TOKYO, May 31.—(U. P. M.)—Admiral Togo reports that all the captured ships sent to Sasebo have arrived, and that their crews have been landed. Admiral Rojestvensky has entered the Naval Hospital. The report that Vice-Admiral Rozhanski was captured, proved to have been a mistake, caused by the misinterpretation of wireless telegrams.

Admiral Togo also reports that two Russian hospital ships, which accompanied Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet into the Straits of Korea, May 27, were suspected of a violation of The Hague Convention, and besides, owing to the greatest necessity for strategic protection, he detained them temporarily and conveyed them to Sasebo, May 28.

Nebogoff May Report to Czar. By direction of the Emperor, Admiral Ito has instructed Admiral Togo to allow Vice-Admiral Nebogoff and other Russian officers to transmit a report of the battle and a list of casualties and prisoners to the Emperor of Russia. The officers of the battleships Orei and Nikolai I and the coast-defense ships Admiral Apraxine and Admiral Senavin are to be permitted to return to Russian upon giving their parole.

The damages to the Japanese fleet, Admiral Togo says, were slight. Only three torpedo-boats were lost. No warships or destroyers were sunk.

Mikado's Thanks for Victory. The Emperor has issued the following receipt to Admiral Togo: "Our combined fleet encountered the enemy's fleet in the Korean Strait, and after several days' desperate battle annihilated it, accomplishing an unprecedented feat. We are glad that by the loyalty of our officers and men we have been enabled to respond to the spirits of our ancestors. Though the war be long, we hope that you will be loyal and brave and secure a successful result."

Prisoners All Young Workmen. At 3 o'clock this morning the Prefect of Police interrogated the men arrested, who described themselves as follows: Louis Finot, aged 22, a tailor; Marcel Hauten, aged 14, a glassblower; and Ferdinand Boler, aged 21, a forist. It is not known whether they belonged to the group which organized the outrage. They will be put through a serious interrogation. Meanwhile, they are held at the disposition of the police.

King Inquires Into Facts. After they returned to the Palais d'Orsay, President Loubet remained for a considerable time with King Alfonso, who requested that he be informed of the circumstances of the event. He desired to know whether anybody had been wounded, and he expressed his intention of not retiring until completely reassured on this point.

His Majesty telegraphed to his mother informing her that he had returned to the royal quarters without incident. President Loubet withdrew after telling the King how much he deplored the shocking attempt and congratulating him on his happy escape. Lights were observed until very late in the King's apartments. The King did not retire until informed that nobody had been seriously wounded.

The police report that Paul Garter, a stenographer of the Chamber of Deputies, (Continued on Page 2.)

VICE-PRESIDENT IS CITY'S GUEST

Comes to Speak at Opening of Fair.

REPRESENTS MR. ROOSEVELT

Fourth U. S. Cavalry Escorts Him Through Streets.

CHEERED BY GREAT THROGG

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks Arrive to Attend Today's Ceremonies at the Great Centennial.

VICE-PRESIDENT FAIRBANKS TODAY. 9:30 A. M.—Vice-President Fairbanks and President Goode will be conducted by an escort of cavalry from Mr. Goode's residence to Sixth and Montgomery, where the parade forms. 10 A. M.—Rides in carriage with President Goode in parade from Portland Hotel to Exposition entrance, Twenty-eighth and Thurman streets. 11:45 A. M.—The Vice-President, Congressional committee and other guests walk in honor at New York building to the ceremonial platform. 1 P. M.—Delivers address on ceremonial platform. 1:30 P. M.—At conclusion of opening ceremonies goes to New York building, with other guests, for refreshments. 7 P. M.—Dinner at dinner at New York building in honor of Vice-President and Congressional committee. 9 to 11 P. M.—Guest of honor at reception in pavilion annex to New York building.

He who may be President and who is the personal representative of the executive head of the Nation, Charles Warren Fairbanks, Vice-President of the United States, is the guest of Portland. And he comes not alone, but accompanied by many others who rank high in the councils of the Government. Joseph G. Cannon, the veteran statesman and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, a man who, it is said, may also be the Chief Executive of the country, is here; James A. Tawney, who cast the deciding vote that made possible the Government appropriation which allowed the Lewis and Clark Exposition to open its gates these and many others, friends of Oregon and of the Northwest, have come to do honor to the effort of Portland and the state.

The train bearing the Vice-Presidential and Congressional party did not reach the Union depot yesterday morning until 9 o'clock, owing to a delay in the running time and change in the hour of leaving Seattle. But the hour to spare added to the numbers gathered to do the guests of the state honor, and when the train at last drew into the station, the cordon of Captain Bagley's finest had a strenuous time in keeping a clear passage for the visitors to pass to their carriages.

Met by President Goode. President H. W. Goode, of the Exposition, and Mrs. Goode, J. C. Alsworth, Henry Ladd Corbett and L. A. Lewis, the committee chosen to represent the Exposition, and Theodore Harde, the assistant to President Goode, were waiting under the train sheds as the long line of coaches came to a standstill, and Mr. and Mrs. Goode, Theodore Harde, Colonel Steever and his chief of staff, Captain F. T. Arnold, boarded the private car in which were Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Fairbanks and Fred Fairbanks. President Goode welcomed Vice-President Fairbanks and his party to the city and to the Exposition, after which formality the way was led to the carriages waiting in front of the main entrance on Sixth street.

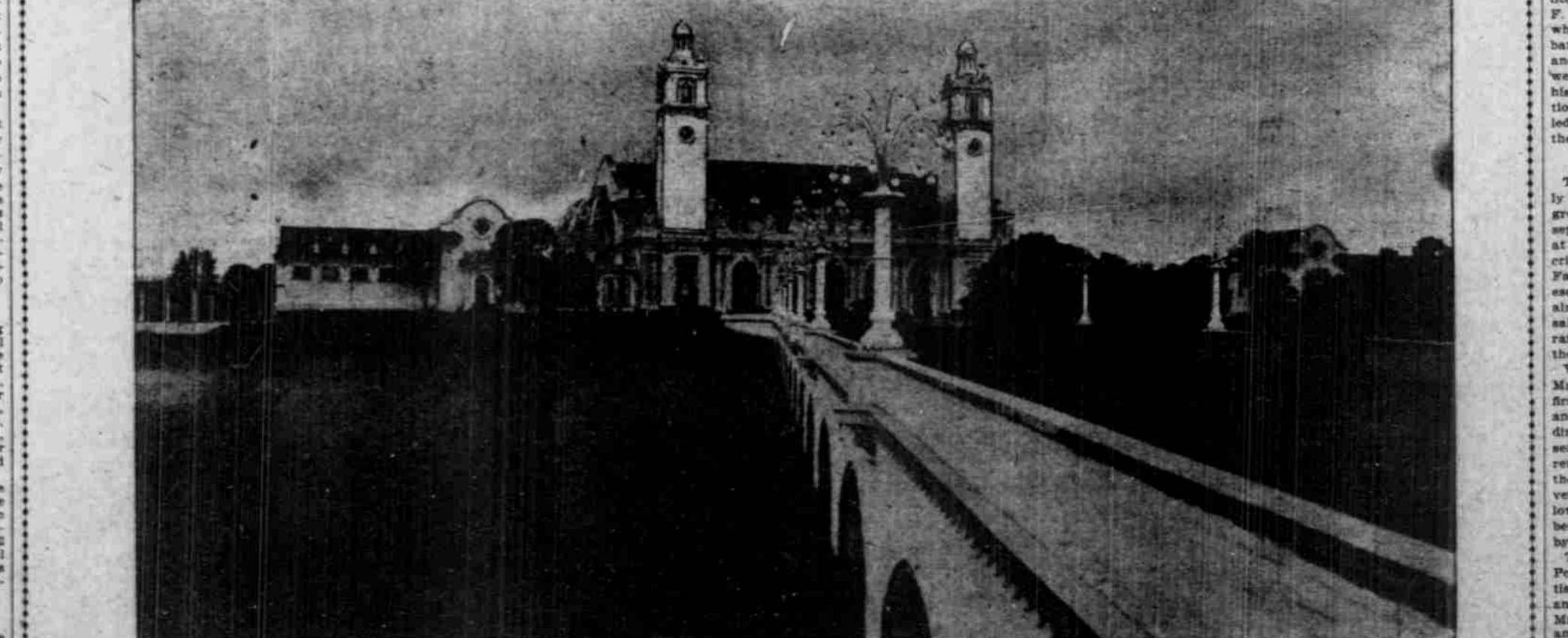
Amid a Storm of Cheers. The Vice-Presidential party, immediately followed by the members of the Congressional party, headed by Speaker Joseph Cannon, passed through the crowds at the gates amid a storm of cheers and cries of welcome. As Vice-President Fairbanks emerged from under the arch, escorted by Mr. Goode, the Fourth Cavalry Band struck up the Vice-Presidential salute, while the long line of horsemen ranged on either side of the street swung their salutes to the present.

Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks and Mr. and Mrs. Goode were placed in the first carriage, and preceded by the band and escorted by the troops, started in the direction of the Portland Hotel. In the second carriage were Mr. and Mrs. Warren Fairbanks and Fred Fairbanks, while the third carriage contained Colonel Steever and his chief, Captain Arnold. Following these carriages were the members of the Congressional party, headed by Mr. Cannon.

The parade led up Sixth street, to the Portland Hotel, where the Vice-Presidential party, escorted by the troops, turned and drove to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Goode, who will be the hosts of Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks and their family during their stay in the city.

There were no formal functions extended to the guests of the city yesterday after-

(Continued on Page 4.)



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING WHICH WAS COMPLETED YESTERDAY AND WHICH WILL BE OPENED TODAY AFTER THE EXPOSITION CEREMONIES.