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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1905.

QUOD EST DEMONSTRANDUM.

It cannot be amiss for The Oregonian to recite the pleas in defense, offered yesterday in the United States Court, Mr. John M. Thurston, of counsel for Senator Mitchell, said:

> It is a regret to the defendant and his counsel to meet an indictment so loosely drawn. We cannot permit our client to go to trial on such an indictment, and yet carry out our duties as counsel. We do not seek to interpose technicalities in this case. The common law is so wise that it provides a man shall not be tried either for his liberty or his life unless on a specific charge, whereby the defendant is fully advised of the accusation against him. Not only that, but the purpose of the defendant's acquittal or conviction on this charge ought to stand as a record of the case and guard against further indictments, such as may follow if the steps of the case are not carefully taken and the law fully complied with. What we urge against this indictment is not a matter of form, but of substance. The first thing necessary to show a crime has been committed is to prove that he was an official of the Government. The fact of John H. Mitchell being a Senator from this state appears not as an allegation in this indictment, but in a merely recitative way. Not only must the indictment assert it, but it must be proved that Senator Mitchell was duly elected and that he qualified for that position and was occupying that office when the offense is said to have been committed. An indictment not charging the election and the taking of his seat by Senator Mitchell would not stand.

The weakness, then, of the indictment, is that it does not allege in direct terms nor sufficiently prove, that John H. Mitchell was or is a Senator of the United States. Unless or until this is established, of course, the statute which forbids a Senator to receive money or compensation, as alleged, cannot apply to him.

In a matter of so grave import the United States must prove its allegations. But we do not know whether the prosecution can prove that John H. Mitchell was or is a Senator of the United States. If it cannot, the whole case must fall to the ground.

Was Mr. Mitchell elected to the Senate, and when did he take his seat? His counsel insists that these matters shall be cleared up. It is right. If a man isn't Senator he shouldn't be brought to trial for what the law forbids a Senator to do. The prosecution has no right to assume that Mr. Mitchell is a Senator, or official of the United States. It is required to prove it. So the defense declares. The Oregonian utters no opinion. It simply wishes, by its statement, to make the proceedings at the opening of the case intelligible.

AN EXCELLENT EXHIBIT.

The Oregon educational exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Fair is a credit to the college and public school systems of the state, and to the industry and intelligence of professors, teachers, students and pupils. The college exhibit, except that of Pacific University, is not yet complete, but even in their unfinished state those of the University of Oregon, the Oregon Agricultural College and those of a number of smaller colleges are highly creditable. The Catholic exhibit is also attractive in a way peculiar to itself, and shows an infinity of detail and of careful direction of the educational ideals of the institutions of a great ecclesiastical body.

But it is the public schools' exhibit that represents the democratic idea in education and makes plain the opportunities for practical instruction in the morning of life that is within the reach—without money and without price—of every child in the state, and, for that matter, in the United States. This showing is by no means confined to the work of the public schools of Portland or of Oregon. Many towns in different sections of Oregon and of the Northwest share the honors that come from this presentment of the work that children are doing in the public schools.

There are many exhibits at the Fair of which the people of Oregon may be proud. The grand panorama of the Fair as a whole, with its magnificent setting of green hills and shimmering waters, its glimpses of beautiful homes, its profusion of flowers, its stately architecture, and its snow-capped mountain peaks in perspective, inspires more than admiration. The exhibits throughout are educational in their nature and purpose. But the school exhibit is especially significant of the intellectual development of the Pacific Northwest, and as such it will attract special attention.

Oregon was unfortunate in her educational exhibit at St. Louis. Those to whom the task was delegated were inexperienced in the work, while the material furnished was not of the best, in many respects. It devolved upon our educators, therefore, to redeem themselves, their schools, methods and results, from the slur that was cast upon them at St. Louis. It may be said even thus early in the progress of the Exposition that they have risen to the importance of the occasion and have met the opportunity offered. We are proud of our schools. Let us not neglect any chance to introduce our Summer visitors to them as they appear in modest dress parade on the second floor of the Oriental building, inviting inspection.

PEACE OR CONTINUED WAR?

The old admonition not to shout till you are out of the wood seems in danger of being forgotten in the relief felt everywhere at the prospect of peace. The situation is not as promising, we fear, as the world would fain believe it. Until one or more Russian plenipotentiaries have been named, to meet those of Japan and discluss and arrange terms of peace, very little will have been effected. While there was yet time for the Russian fleet to meet and beat Admiral Togo, delay, even diffidence, on the part of Russia in asking for Japanese terms of peace could be excused. But when the Russian Armada was destroyed the world knew, and Russian statesmen could not conceal it from themselves, that their last chance of meeting Japanese envoys on any terms short of suing for peace was gone. Yet the Czar poses as if the question of the fate of the war were still in the balance. Is it to be expected that Japan will either be deceived by or will tolerate such tactics? Assuredly not. Japan is the admitted victor by land and sea, and knows it—none better. When she declares her terms, it will be as a victor, and as holding the power, and as having the right to expect to push her conquests to the ultimate limit.

Russian history shows persistent character. Her diplomacy seeks to obtain round the council table what she cannot, or fears to, attempt by her armed force. It is her boast not to know when she is beaten, and never to let go of a purpose once adopted. Japan has had bitter experience with her, and may be trusted not to let her foot slip again. The use of the indemnity which will assuredly be claimed by Japan will be as much to impede Russian efforts to fit out more powerful fleets and armies in the near future as to refill her own treasury. Therefore, for Russia to back and fill at this juncture on the pretext that she will not pay a money indemnity is proof plain as holy writ that she has a purpose behind in refusing to appoint plenipotentiaries. If she thinks it needful to play this card, it is in the hands of Japan to say, politely, as their custom is, This is our game—if you want peace in real earnest, then send your people with power not only to discuss, but to arrange, terms. Where they meet is indifferent to us. But representatives, not messengers, must be accredited. And we must know, in the very beginning, that securities will be given that conditions made will neither be broken nor delayed.

No fuss and feathers would be needed if it be only a matter of receiving and transmitting terms. Cables and dispatches would do that work. Of course, it is a bitter pill to swallow, but wry faces will not help it down. When the Chinese war ended, in 1895, Japan was facing not only Russia, but Germany and France. Japan ten years later is a far different Japan. Secretary Hay was her best friend when he practically said to the powers, Hands off; let them fight it out, as fight they will. They have fought it out, and Russia is forced to cry enough. President Roosevelt seeks the role of peacemaker. The world applauds him, and nothing but this backing and filling on Russia's part can bring to naught his effort. But until one farther stage is reached it is too soon for the theater to be cleared and actors and audience disperse.

DIRECTORS.

The recent airing in public of the great Equitable scandal suggests to many the question if the methods of those gentlemen who held the name of directors for so many years are common. It is disclosed that out of fifty-two so-called directors forty were "qualified" by the loan of the necessary five shares of stock from that owned by the late Mr. Hyde, the founder, or his estate. Moreover, the actions of that board, as learned from the published minutes, were confined to recording the acts and registering the decrees of the inner circle, made up of the officers of the corporation. Many of these directors, qualified for the office by sham compliance with the by-laws, were men of note in the financial world, who would not, we hope, have lent themselves to practices morally wrong, and on or over the edge of illegality, if they knew it. How comes it, then, that their moral sense is so exceedingly blunt? From habit and common custom. If that be the answer, surely there is something rotten in the state of Denmark. What are directors for, unless it be to safeguard the interests of stockholders? Why do they ask for votes to elect them, except they intend loyally to "direct"? If not, it is then for some selfish reason. It may be that there is so much honor attached to the title of director of the Equitable that even a past master in the financial college should long for it, as a kind of voucher or hallmark of his standing. But the Equitable history, which is now public property, suggests far lower motives than even this. The directors seem, one and all, to have been principals or agents in every conceivable syndicate and combination which prepared fresh counters for the Stock Exchange games. The better known and more heavily engaged in outside finance the more certainly does that director's name show in the deals with or for the Equitable.

To do them as much justice as they deserve, and far more than they ought to expect, these men appear to have let the Equitable have the lion's share of profit when they were jointly interested on the ground floor of a syndicate, and not to have mulcted the office so very heavily when they sold to it; that is, in the way of per cents. But the transactions were so many and so large that the aggregate of profits made out of the director's relations to the office by virtue of his dealings with it run up into many thousand dollars.

And yet the essence of the relation of director to his corporation is that he is a trustee for it. He has no more right to make a personal profit out of his dealings than a trustee or guardian with his ward. Yet so fixed, so ingrained, is this custom, that not one of these directors sees any harm in it. They all do it. Evidently they assume that, provided they make it right with the office, it is all right. Yet not one of these men would fail to see that any kind of an ordinary wrongdoer does not rid himself of the fact, or the consequences, of his act, by replacing that which he wrongfully took. Some of our Oregon culprits would be too thankful if they could shut Mr. Heney's mouth by deeding back the land to the Government. This is not to suggest that a director who makes a profit by selling his stock to the company for which he is a trustee is to be put on just the same plane as a timber thief. By no means. But the force of the argument is better appreciated by an extreme case. Restitution, especially enforced restitution, never did and never will obliterate the original fault. There is a different kind of atonement for that.

But every one (except, it seems, they who practice it) knows that the acts which are now public fame are wrong, essentially wrong, and must be stopped as one of the elementary conditions of purified finance. Mr. Paul Morton will have a hard task in any case. It will be much harder if his colleagues on the board are trying to butter their own bread all the time they sit round the Equitable board.

NEW RAILROAD SPEED RECORD.

New York and Chicago have been brought within eighteen hours of each other by inauguration of fast train service between the two points. The first trains operated under this new schedule reached their destinations slightly ahead of time, and apparently accomplished the record-breaking feat so easily that the management of the road is said to be contemplating a further reduction in the time. On the initial trip one of these trains was pulled for three miles at a speed of 127½ miles an hour, and a 26-minute delay by a hot box was nearly all made up in a run of 131 miles. These marvelous bursts of speed, and the high average maintained for the entire distance of nearly 1000 miles, indicate that the limit for speed has not yet been reached. It was several years after the appearance of the 22 and 24-hour trains between New York and Chicago that they were relegated to second place by the famous Twentieth Century Limited, which covered the route in 20 hours.

This train, which claimed the title "fastest long-distance train in the world," has been alone in its glory for several years, and, so far as the public has been able to learn, it has been in every way as successful as the slower trains. The demands of high-pressure civilization seem to call for fast trains, and, in catering to this demand, the railroad companies have looked out for increased expense by exacting higher rates than are charged on the slower trains. The timid traveler will experience an involuntary shudder in mentally contemplating the effect should a broken rail, misplaced switch or other cause send this flying mass of hundreds of tons of steel and wood into the ditch with its human freight. It is questionable, however, whether the 16-hour train has increased the risk proportionately with the speed.

A speed of a mile per minute has become so general that there are but few railroads in the country which have not on some portions of their track repeatedly scored this time-honored limit. To a considerable degree, the 20-hour train, or the 24-hour train, to New York, is liable to the same accidents which may threaten the train that is moving a few miles per hour faster. The record of these fast trains of former years has been uniformly good from the standpoint of safety, none of the worst wrecks which have happened being suffered by the fastest trains. This may in part be due to greater vigilance shown by every employe, from dispatcher to trackwalker, all of whom are made to bear a portion of the strain that comes with the feat. Whatever may be the cause for the good record of the fast train, it is certain that nothing has yet happened to demonstrate that it is more dangerous than the ordinary express and mail train. There is, of course, a limit beyond which the added risk becomes too great to warrant increased speed, and, unless a truce is arranged between the two big railroads now operating fast trains between New York and Chicago, this limit will be reached in a comparatively short time.

It is hardly probable that the rivalry between the roads will reach a point where the lives of the traveling public will be endangered. It is very expensive business paying for wreck damages, whether for human lives or railroad equipment. The fast schedules are not made out by the passenger department, which displays so much enterprise in giving them the fullest publicity, but instead are the work of high-grade operating men, who hold their positions and draw large saalries for their technical and practical knowledge of the limit to which engineers, rolling stock and roadbed can be worked with safety. These men think too much of their positions to place them in jeopardy by making a schedule in which there is too great an element of risk and for this reason, if for no other, the 16-hour train will probably prove as safe and successful as five years' service has proved the 24-hour train to be.

RAILROADS AND THEIR VALUE.

The immensity of the railway interests of the United States was, until presented by the recent International Railway Congress, held in Washington, but dimly understood. When it is said that the aggregate assets of the United States railways reach $16,000,000,000, the mind staggers; when to help it recover its balance comparison is introduced, adding that this sum equals the country's entire wealth at the time of Lincoln's election in 1860, the difficulty of comprehension is somewhat lessened, but, after all, there is but little real conception of the vast wealth thus presented.

Proceeding further in the kindly effort to disclose the magnitude of interests that have been created almost wholly within a third of a century, the public is told that the main track mileage of United States railroads would reach eight and one-half times around the earth at the equator; that their revenue in 1904 was $2,000,000,000—a sum sufficient to pay the interest-bearing debt of the country twice over and leave a surplus that would support the government of Spain, with its 18,000,000 people, for a year; that there are on its payrolls 1,500,000 more men than were under arms in both armies at Appomattox, and six times as many as were enlisted in the war of 1898 against Spain. Truly, the subject is a stupendous one, and the figures by which it is sought to bring it to the level of the mind of average intelligence serve little more than dimly to reveal its vast proportions and give an idea of what it will mean, financially, if the Government decides to acquire and operate the railroads of the United States.

The Astorian is a peculiar newspaper—peculiar at least in this, that it persists in talking about things of which it has no knowledge; and it commits blunder on blunder, therefore. It now says:

> With reference to the nomination of Mr. Furnish, it is a well known fact that Mr. Scott was the leader and the spokesman of the Multnomah convention that nominated Mr. Furnish and Mr. Williamson, and that they held the balance of power in that convention and voted as a unit, leaving all other aspirants in the minority, compelling them to withdraw from the contest and acquiesce in the unanimous "choice of the convention," dictated by the Multnomah delegation.

It will be news to everybody who had part in that convention, as it is news to Mr. Scott, that he was "the leader and spokesman of the Multnomah convention that nominated Mr. Furnish and Mr. Williamson." Mr. Scott was not a member of the Multnomah delegation, nor of any delegation, had no seat in the convention, in fact never even entered its doors, and neither spoke nor assumed to speak for any delegation or for any candidate.

Another fraternal insurance order, with a membership of more than 300,000, is threatened with dissolution on account of a sharp raise in rates affecting the old men of the order. The advance was ordered so that it would be possible to make an attractive rate for the young men and thus keep the ranks from thinning. Naturally, the old men object, and the advanced rate undoubtedly will work a hardship on them. The problem is not a new one. It is one with which all fraternal organizations must grapple sooner or later. An order with a large membership twenty years ago would today be facing the early payment of a proportionately large number of death claims, and the prosperity and strength of twenty years ago thus become a weakening and threatening factor which retards the acquisition of young blood.

One mile in 35 seconds, 27 miles in 19 minutes, a speed at times of 103 miles an hour—these are authentic figures for the newest flyer—show the highest modern development of passenger transportation under steam. And yet traffic officials declare that the new eighteen-hour schedule between Chicago and New York could be reduced an hour without putting the machinery to its hardest strain. It is to be hoped this loudly heralded service may not be attended with serious accident. Even the few who cannot thole the idea of starting an hour sooner are entitled to travel with a feeling of average security.

Two hundred carloads of sheep have already been shipped from Shaniko since the opening of the shearing season, and at least 125 carloads more are under engagement. Shipments to date are somewhat larger than last season, and, as the prices are satisfactory and the wool recently removed from the backs of the sheep sold at the highest average price received for several years, the industry is in a most flourishing condition. The encroachments of the farmers have cut down the range for sheep, but the gross receipts from the industry this year are larger than ever before.

The Mississippi River has spread out to a width of five to ten miles in the vicinity of Hannibal, Mo., and is still rising. Farms are inundated, livestock drowned, levees broken, and the loss suffered will run into millions. These great floods on the Mississippi now occur nearly every year, and seem to confirm the theory that the destruction of the forests at the headwaters of the parent stream and its tributaries has left Nature with no storage reservoirs from which moisture can trickle out gradually throughout the season, instead of going with a rush in the Spring.

A monument will be erected over the grave of Chief Joseph, whose body was interred on the Colville reservation. The ceremonies will be in charge of Professor Edmund S. Meany, whose divergent views on red men lead him to class Joseph as a good Indian and Leschi as a bad Indian. If Joseph and Leschi should get together in the happy hunting grounds and talk things over, the conversation would probably disclose a mutual hatred of the race whose able representatives are endeavoring to make heroes out of rather common copper-colored clay.

Edna Hoffman was brutally murdered by John Coleman, with whom she had lived long enough to enable her to relieve him of all his money. Coleman will probably be sentenced to life imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Those are old, old axioms that tell us that "the wages of sin is death" and "the way of the transgressor is hard," but the truth they contain is in evidence in the criminal courts at all times.

Salem business men did not observe the opening day of the Fair as a holiday, but there seems to be good justification for their course in view of the fact that they closed their places of business on May 30, and will close again on June 14, Salem day, when the populace of the Capital City will come en masse to the Fair.

A prisoner kicked a plank from the Astoria City Jail and walked out to liberty. If Astoria is really anxious to retain her prisoners, the authorities should get some fishermen to crochet a gillnet corral to take the place of a structure through which prisoners kick holes.

King Menelik of Abyssinia claims direct lineage from Solomon and Sheba. This should entitle him to honorary membership in the Grand Lodge of Masons, which meets here this week.

Banker Bigelow will be assigned to duty as clerk in the Federal Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth. The way of some transgressors is softer than others.

OREGON OZONE.

Norway's rashness is calculated to make Oscar wild.

According to an energetic statistician, there are about a thousand men in this country who draw salaries larger than that of the President of the United States. Yet it is not at all difficult, in any political party, to find candidates who are willing to make the sacrifice.

Josh Billings rote phunny stuff for years, and spelt it korrectly, but fokes woodn't reed it. Then he komenced to spel like this, and the world sed he wuz a grate yumorist. Lots of riters have imitated his spelling, but the world won't swallow their dialect; so it must be all in the Josh.

The California Commotion Committee has arrived in Portland. The members wear yellow badges, carry yellow poppies, and are pretty fair yellers themselves. They dilate upon the ge-lorious climate of California and create quite a commotion wherever they go.

It is interesting to note that the young woman to whom Jack London is supposed to be engaged "comes of a literary family, her uncle once having been the publisher of the Overland Monthly." This claim to literary connection surely should entitled the bride-elect to distinguished consideration. It is to be hoped, however, that this uncle is not the same publisher of the Overland Monthly who came very near preventing Bret Harte from publishing his celebrated story, "The Luck of Roaring Camp," in that magazine.

The higher criticism at last has established the fact that the whale could not have swallowed Jonah. In Baltimore, there is on exhibition a whale 70 feet long, whose throat is only five inches in diameter. It is only by a great stretch of imagination—or whale-throat—that we now can accept that time-honored story. This Baltimore whale, by the way, is exhibited in a tent, and if its owner wants to make real money he should ship it to the Lewis and Clark Exposition, along with the talented spieler who is said to tell the visitors this interesting bit of information: "Eet took heem 24 hours to die, en hees bleedings made de sea like blood for a mile aroun'. Keeng Edward en de Empr' Villum paid feefty dollar out of hees own pocket for de sateesfaction of seeing dees vhale."

Goethe in Seattle.

Roswell Field, in the Chicago Evening Post, runs over the pronunciations of Goethe as heard by him on the North Side cable trains, with this result:

Twenty-five men out of thirty
Usually pronounce it "Ger-ty."

People who say tabbie doty
Much prefer to call it "Go-ty."

There are those of judgment weighty
Who will tell you it is "Ge-ty."

Lucy parting from her Sophie
Says: "Good-by, dear, this is 'Go-thy,'"

"If" between his teeth
Hisses warningly "Go-eth."

Mr. Field should go to Seattle and complete his list. There is a society matron in that Puget Athens who takes pride in knowing some little French. She has the impression that the author of "Faust" was a Frenchman, and she pronounces it "Go-a-thay," with the accent on the thay. But what most of us want to know is, how in the name of Samuel H. Hill ought it to be pronounced?

Two Letters.

This is the sort of letter written by a sister to a sister:

> My Dear Sister: I have been so busy sewing that I have not had time to write. I have almost finished my cream dress. Did not make a yoke, but made a lace front, vest style. I have been making over sleeves until I'm tired of it. Made me a dotted swiss waist to wear with my gray skirt; trimmed it with embroidery. You ought to see my new hat; it's a dream! Susie Thompson has one which she paid $18 for, and it is not half so nice as mine, and mine cost only $6.27. All well, and send love. Write soon. Lovingly, your sister, ANNETTE.

This is the sort of letter written by a brother to a brother:

> Dear Bill: Ought to have dropped you a line sooner, but you know how it is yourself. Been busy as the devil. Went to the ball game three times last week, and, say, it was punk. Our team is the rottenest ever; they ought to take a week off and go 'way back and sit down. Sold a nice bill of goods yesterday and made a hundred extra. Think I'll take a vacation some time soon and go to some town where I can see a decent game of ball. Well, so long. Write. Yours, JIM.

Our Trouble Department.

(Advice cheerfully given and no questions asked.)

> Dear Osme: What would you recommend as a daily exercise to reduce my flesh? I have been growing too stout lately, and require some violent exercise; but it must be something that I shall be sure to do every day. ANXIOUS READER.

We have the very thing in stock which fits your case. Just rent a room in one of those Portland boarding-houses that use folding beds. You will find it necessary to let down the bed every night, unless you prefer to sleep on the floor or choose to hang yourself to the gas fixture. We know of no form of exercise more violent than letting down a folding bed. We have tried it, and we know. It will exercise every muscle in your body, and probably break every bone; but don't worry about that, because after you have wrestled 20 minutes with a folding bed you won't consider a few broken bones worth paying attention to. Just begin letting down a folding bed and you will lose flesh rapidly. As a reducer of flesh there is nothing to be compared with it. We lost about three pounds of flesh the first night we tried this form of exercise. It came off from various parts of our anatomy; half a pound or so from our left shin, a few ounces from our scalp, and a large pinch out of our left arm. We also lost some hair; also some religion. The fact is, this nightly exercise became so violent that we were compelled to change boarding-houses and get a bed that didn't fold, otherwise we might have exercised our fool self to death. If you let down your folding bed every night, you will soon be so much reduced in flesh that you will begin to receive propositions from dime museums that want a new living skeleton. The unfolding of a bed also exercises your lungs; you learn to swear artistically, and—but pardon us—are you a lady?

ROBERTUS LOVE.

Concert in a Well.

London Daily Mail.

For many years there has been a scarcity of water at Woolley, Huntingdonshire, the result being that when at last a new well was dug the villagers thought it a most important event. A religious service was conducted around the well on Thursday afternoon, all the women and children afterward being entertained at tea. In the evening the men of the hamlet assembled at the bottom of the well, which was, of course, dry. After a prayer by the Rev. A. E. Farrar, the rector, there were songs and speeches and refreshments were handed round.

GOOD WORDS FOR THE '05 EXPOSITION

Eastern Newspapers Warm in Their Commendation—All Agree That It Is Worth While to See, and a Great Advertisement for the Pacific Northwest.

Novelty Among Big Shows.

Birmingham (Ala.) News.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch says: "The Portland, Or., Exposition is a novelty among big shows in that it opened on time and does not intend to haul the cracked Liberty Bell with a lot of Philadelphia bummers out there for exhibition." Put down one big, fat credit mark for the Portland Exposition.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon on Ice.

Providence (R. I.) Journal.

It will probably strike most people that the Oregonians who objected to Speaker Cannon's cooling his head by rubbing ice on it are mighty particular. "Uncle Joe" is hot-headed nearly all the time, Summer and Winter, and it seems to be only fair that he should be allowed to reduce his temperature by the most simple and available means. Otherwise he might explode.

Should Attract an Army.

Henderson (Ky.) Herald.

The Exposition will be an object lesson in history of a kind not hitherto associated with expositions, the Columbian period was at once too remote and to legendary; the Louisiana Purchase mainly a matter of money. But Lewis and Clark bartered with the "noble savage," hewed their way through the virgin forest, adventured on the Oregon trail. The exposition is being held in a beautiful city exquisitely situated and should attract an army of the curious.

Opens in Successful Fashion.

Augusta (Me.) Chronicle.

From its situation the Fair cannot count on a great attendance, but we sincerely hope that it will be a success financially as well as in all other respects. No doubt most of the tourists from the East who go to the Pacific Coast this year will include Portland as one of the places to be visited. The Fair has a most auspicious beginning with Vice-President Fairbanks present to represent the National Government, and with the ceremonies of the formal opening carried out in a most successful fashion.

Rich in Educational Value.

National Magazine.

It is apparent thus early that there will be a larger attendance from the East than the managers of the show anticipate. And it may safely be predicted that those who take the trip for the first time will return home with a vastly enlarged conception of the magnitude and power of their country, to say nothing of their unforgettable impressions of the vast plains and mountain ranges they must traverse to reach Portland. No other journey within the borders of the United States or Canada is richer in educational value.

Opening Ready on Schedule Time.

Sedalia (Mo.) Sentinel.

The Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, at Portland, Or., opened on schedule time. The Portland Fair is properly a National and not an international affair in its true purpose and significance. It does not exclude international exhibits, as many of the foreign contributions to the St. Louis Exposition have been retained for present use. But no great stress has been laid on this feature. For the reason, perhaps, that the contents of this six months' spectacle have called for no new foreign accessions, the great Fair was complete on the day of its opening, which is a new fact in the record of the great expositions.

Wanted to See Lewis and Clark.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Director of the Mint Roberts is telling a good story on an Iowa friend with whom he recently visited the Lewis and Clark Exposition grounds at Portland, Or. The Iowa man had been accustomed to receiving railroad passes and deadhead tickets at theaters, so when he was confronted with a sign announcing the admission charge of 50 cents to the grounds he was inclined to balk.

"Here," he said to his friend, Roberts, "I don't like the idea of paying 50 cents to get in there. Wait a minute and I'll hunt up these fellows who are running the show, Lewis and Clark, and see if I can't get a pass."

Most Interesting of All.

New York Mail.

It is easy to understand that this Exposition may prove one of the most interesting, to an Eastern visitor, of all the long list of commemorative industrial celebrations that have been held in the country since the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876. The whole Pacific Slope is interesting; and though California may have grown somewhat commonplace, the new Northwest has not become so. It abounds in wonders for the Eastern visitor.

If the exhibition contributes, as it is likely to, to the development of this greater England of ours in the Northwest, we may well wish it abundant success, for the more rich and populous the region is the more use it will have for this metropolis.

Motive of High Historical Interest.

Sacramento (Cal.) Union.

The Portland Exposition is something more than a festival or an advertisement. Its motive is one of high historical interest, since it commemorates an incident, or perhaps we had better call it an episode, in American history of the largest significance and importance. The adventure of Lewis and Clark, is, in its way, unique in the history of the world. No journey was ever conceived in more patriotic spirit, none was ever achieved with higher fortitude, and none ever resulted in larger consequences. But for this journey of exploration the chances are more than even that the Pacific Northwest would have gone to some one of the several European powers who afterwards contended for it, with the probable result of shutting the United States from the Pacific seaboard, for be it remembered that the wish to acquire California was largely a consequence of our possession of the country to the north.

A Leading Attraction.

Chicago News.

While the St. Louis Fair apparently exhausted the interest of the Eastern States in enterprises of this character, there are gratifying evidences that the Lewis and Clark Exposition, which opens in Portland, Or., today, will not lack for patronage. For the people in the region between the Middle West and the Pacific Coast the Fair will be the leading attraction, and it is likely also to draw a large number of visitors from the East and from abroad. The St. Louis Exposition commemorated the 100th anniversary of the Louisiana purchase. The Lewis and Clark Exposition is historically of almost equal significance, for it commemorates the feat of the hardy explorers who penetrated the unknown territory of the vast Northwest and blazed the way for civilization. The people of the Western Coast have reason to honor these hardy men. The Fair, which occupies a beautiful tract of 400 acres lying in view of four peaks of the Cascade Range, is, from all accounts, of a character to maintain the Coast States' reputation for public spirit and enterprise.

Ready on Opening Day.

Manchester (N. H.) Union.

The managers of the Lewis and Clark Exposition have put out one very strong card. The show was in readiness to be opened on schedule time.

Complete and Ready for Business.

Worcester (Mass.) Post.

The Lewis and Clark Exposition deserves unusual credit for one thing at least. It was all complete and ready for business when the gates were opened.

Worthy of Portland.

Norristown (Pa.) Herald.

Oregonians have taken hold of the matter on a large scale. No city of the West has ever before been so ambitious as has been Portland in having an exposition worthy the section it is to represent. As far back as 1960 the plan was proposed by the Oregon Historical Society, and it was indorsed by the Legislature a few months later. A corporation with $400,000 capital was organized and later the Legislature appropriated $450,000.

Important Occasion for the Country.

Baltimore (Md.) American.

The Exposition which opens today will not be as great as several that have been held in this country, but it will yield to none in interest or in importance to the great section whose natal day, as it were, is celebrated. It has one advantage over all which have preceded it. It will be really, and not nominally, opened today, all of the preliminaries having been completed and the show in every part being ready for inspection when the electric button is touched. It is a great event for the Northwestern States, but in a more general sense it is a very important occasion for the whole country.

Makes an Impressive Exhibit.

Portland (Me.) Argus.

Yesterday was a great day for Portland's namesake in the far West. At Portland, Or., was opened with appropriate ceremonies the Fair commemorating the Lewis and Clark expedition to the Columbia River region. Although planned on a far smaller scale than the St. Louis exhibition of last year, the Oregon Fair makes an impressive exhibit of the resources, industries and progress of that section of the country, and in the architectural beauty of its buildings and variety of display will take no mean rank among its predecessors. The Lewis and Clark Fair will, doubtless, attract many from the Middle West and East, while the Pacific Slope will take a special pride in it.

The Lesson It Teaches.

Ansonia (Conn.) Sentinel.

This is Portland's day. The turnstiles of her big Fair have commenced to revolve, and she has commenced to appropriately celebrate the expedition of Captains Lewis and Clark, who braved the wilds of the West when it was more woolly than it is today and found out for humanity the great secret of the Pacific Coast. They not only explored but they discovered and told to others what they had found. The Exposition which has opened today will commemorate fittingly the benefit which they wrought for mankind, and it will call the attention of thousands to the resources of the Pacific Coast and the opportunities which it offers. It will teach the lesson of self-denial, of education, of industry and of progress.

Good Words From the South.

Birmingham (Ala.) News.

The Portland Exposition is both National and international in scope. Many of the foreign exhibits which were at the World's Fair in St. Louis last year have been transferred to the metropolis of the far Northwest, and numerous others have been added. The Federal Government has taken official cognizance of the Exposition, and many states have also installed special exhibits. Altogether the show promises to be the best of the kind ever held west of the Rocky Mountains. That it will prove both instructive and entertaining is not to be doubted. At this season of the year a trip to Portland from the South is sure to be pleasant and profitable from the knowledge one will gain of his own country, the vastness of its extent and the variety of its resources. No doubt the South will be a liberal patron of the Exposition, as our people have every reason to feel a lively interest in the event.

Great Future for Pacific Coast Cities.

New York Evening Sun.

Only a hundred years ago Lewis and Clark blazed the Oregon trail. Our Pacific cities have a great future before them. It is significant that the Fair should be opened in the very week which was big with fate as far as the inhabitants of the other side of the ocean were concerned. When the first international fair was held at London the great structure was looked on by some as a symbol of the end of war and conflict between the nations. Men were to trade together instead of killing each other. The swords were to be beaten into plowshares, and so on. But the optimistic political economists who talked that way forgot or overlooked the fact that one of the most persistent causes, if not the most persistent cause, of war has been trade itself. It was so in the Middle Ages; it is so now. And it will be so in the future. National pride is not nearly so sensitive as the national pocket.

Good Excuse to Get Acquainted.

New York Commercial.

The products of a beautiful section of this country—a most fertile and interesting territory—will be shown, and the further inducement is held out of a trip across the continent by one of many routes that afford a view of the finest scenery in the world. American travelers say that "the United States and all its grandeur lie west of the Mississippi." Certain is it that beyond that dividing line are some gigantic marvels of nature—the Yellowstone, the Yosemite and the Grand Canon of the Colorado—in whose marvelous immensity the beautiful Niagara would become a tiny waterfall. There is mountain scenery that rivals the Alps and deserts that bear the vague charm of isolation and vast solitude. The Portland Fair, besides the "show" things of commerce, art and science, offers to Americans this Summer a good excuse to get acquainted with their country.

Exploit Unique in Our Annals.

Pittsburg Gazette.

The Exposition succeeds the St. Louis show in a year and will in a similar way depend especially on the West for patronage. But the "out West" of today has moved from Chicago or St. Louis, and the Oregon display will afford many an Eastern man the opportunity of learning how vast is the territory beyond the Rocky Mountains. Its promoters, moreover, hope to provide distinction enough to offset any lack of interest that might result from the frequency of fairs.

While the Philadelphia centennial commemorated the birth of the Republic, the Oregon Fair celebrates the occupation of the farthest point in the territory that forms the body of states. The managers at Portland in completing the exhibit in season for the opening have given promise of executive ability that may realize their ambition to make its administration pay, and if they succeed in this they will accomplish an exploit unique in such undertakings.