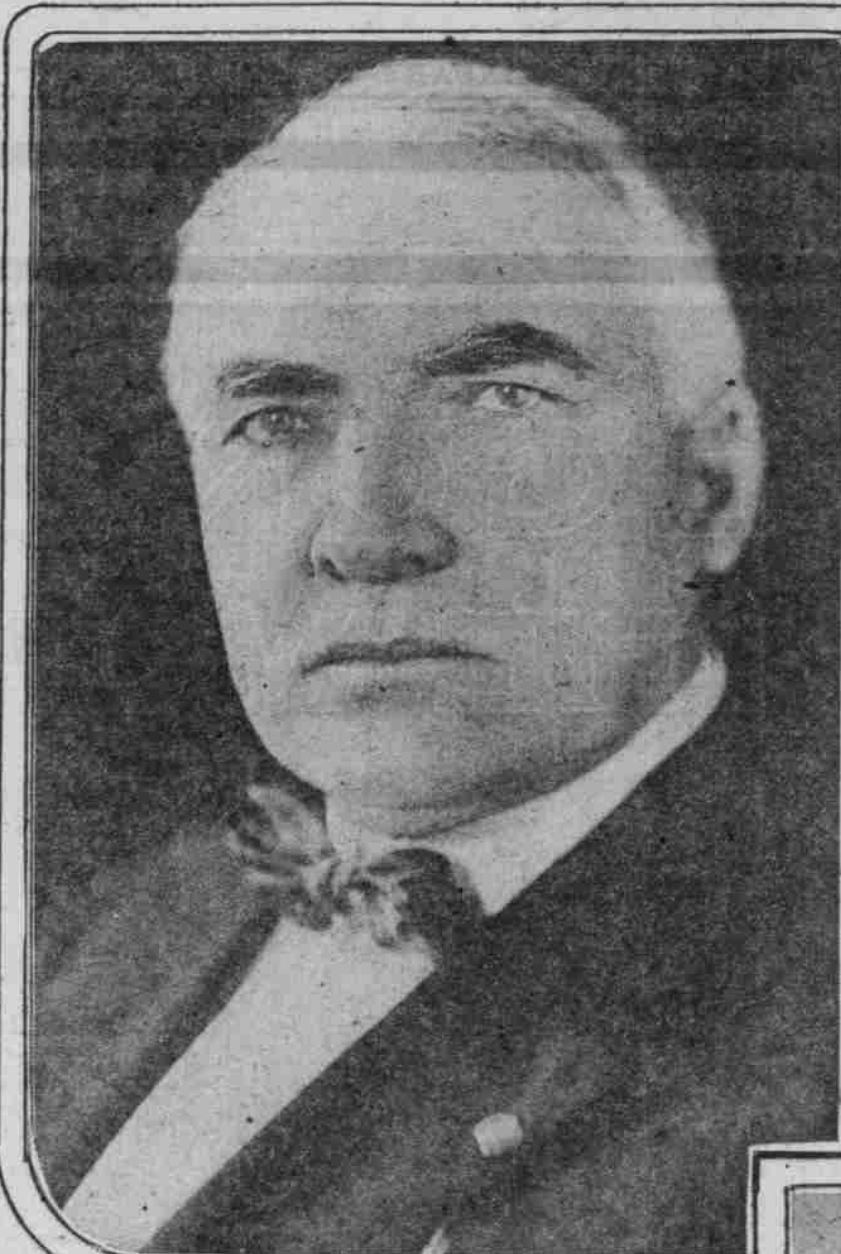


PRESIDENT HARDING, BY SIGNATURE OF RESOLUTION, BACKS EXPOSITION

Nation's Chief Executive Crowns Efforts of Oregon Delegation in Congress, Aided by Friends With Big Vision, Making Way for the State's World Show, Thus Assuring Participation by Foreign Countries



Senator Charles L. McNary.



President Warren G. Harding.



George E. Chamberlain.



Representative C.N. McArthur.



Representative N.J. Sinnott.



F.E. Beach and Per used by President to sign resolution.



Senator Robert N. Stanford.



Representative W.C. Hawley.

By C. N. McArthur, Representative From the Third Oregon District.

CONGRESSIONAL indorsement of the world's exposition to be held at Portland in 1925 was first proposed in a senate joint resolution, introduced by Senator Chamberlain December 14, 1920. This was referred to the committee on foreign relations, but was not reported from that committee and was "killed" by the sine die adjournment of the 66th congress, March 4, 1921.

April 12, 1921, the day following the convening of the first session of the 67th congress, Senator McNary introduced senate joint resolution No. 4, which was substantially a copy of the Chamberlain resolution. It was referred to the committee on foreign relations and subsequently came back to the senate with a favorable report, and June 6 was called up by Senator McNary and adopted by unanimous consent.

The resolution then came to the house and was referred to the committee on foreign affairs, where it encountered considerable delay because of the resolutions relative to the termination of the war with Germany and Austria, which were then pending before that committee. However, July 15, the committee held a hearing and arguments in behalf of the resolution were made by Senator McNary, W. D. B. Dodson, general manager of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, and the writer. The committee forthwith ordered a favorable report on the resolution and it was placed on the house calendar, and on July 27 John Jacob Rogers, acting chairman, who represents the 5th Massachusetts congressional district, called it up for consideration in the house and there was a lively debate on it.

Representatives Rogers of Massachusetts, Sinnott of Oregon, Arens of Nevada, Chindblom of Illinois, Linsberger of California, Cooper of Wisconsin and I spoke in its behalf, while Representatives Garrett of Tennessee, Goodykoontz of West Virginia and Blanton of Texas spoke in opposition. Representative Garrett, who is the acting democratic floor leader, did not discuss the merits of the proposed exposition, but urged that the resolution go over until the December session, as he felt that the time was inopportune for committing the government to the support of a world's fair.

June 1, 1922; national appropriation, \$250,000.
1924—St. Louis, Mo.: Louisiana Purchase exposition, April 30 to December 31, 1904; national appropriation, \$11,122,500.
1905—Portland, Or.: Lewis and Clark exposition, June 1 to October 1, 1905; national appropriation, \$485,000.
1907—Jamesstown, Va.: Ter-Centennial exposition, April 30 to November 30, 1907; national appropriation, \$2,550,000.
1909—Seattle, Wash.: Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, June 1 to October 1, 1909; national appropriation, \$600,000.
In the cases of the Lewis and Clark

and the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific expositions, the money appropriated by congress was spent in the erection of federal buildings and the installation and maintenance of federal exhibits; but in practically all of the other expositions above listed federal funds were used for the general maintenance and other expenses.

It is proposed to ask congress for a reasonable sum for a federal building and exhibit at our 1925 exposition, but owing to the heavy demands on the treasury for current expenses and for the adjustment of governmental obligations arising out of the world war, this matter will not be pressed during the present congress.

ful enterprises were cited, especially the Lewis and Clark fair and the story of the inception of that successful undertaking was told, divesting it of the fiction that had been woven around it and the errors which had crept into the history of that event. It seems to have been the telling of these circumstances that aroused the interest of the men whom Mr. Cooney had called together, so they decided to go ahead and organize an industrial league. The writer was elected president; C. G. Adams, secretary, and Dr. Emmet Drake, treasurer, and the meeting adjourned for a week. New members continued to attend and whenever they wavered about going ahead there was a call for the story of the Lewis and Clark fair, and later the league had decided to concentrate its activities on collecting and disseminating information regarding hydro-electric power with a view to stimulating interest in industrial development on the theory that power, at a moderate cost, would encourage manufacturing industries, as factories would follow cheap power.

It was suggested that a good medium to attract interest in that direction would be to have an electrical exposition and G. L. Cleaver, who had been elected secretary of the league (he the secretary had resigned), prepared a resolution that the Columbia Hydro-Electric league foster and promote a movement for the holding of an international exposition in Portland in 1925, celebrating highways completion, electrical centennial and restoring of world peace and trade.

When it is understood that Boston, Atlanta, Los Angeles and one or two other cities took up the question of holding a similar exposition in 1924 and 1925, held meetings advocating an exposition in their cities and the local papers gave large space supporting the scheme, but through the efforts of Mr. Meier and his associates they were induced to abandon their undertaking in favor of Portland as the logical place. From its location on the Pacific coast where "the star of empire takes its way" and the enviable reputation which Portland had acquired for putting over all her undertakings in a successful way, these cities agreed to join with Portland.

Several public spirited citizens of Oregon who were making trips to Europe presented the matter to various countries they visited and all the reports were highly favorable as to the way it was received and in assurance that they would participate. The work done by our representatives in congress met with the same support. Congressman Arens, speaking in favor of the resolution to invite foreign nations, said: "I am in absolute accord with the people of Oregon in holding this exposition. The only way to get back to normal

times is to have a little "vision and optimism, for everyone to work and feel like spending a normal amount of money, and you cannot get to normal times until you believe in the future."

Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin said: "In my judgment the time, 1925, will be very opportune for the holding of this exposition. It will afford the first opportunity after the close of the world war for the people to get together at an exposition of this character and in that respect the exposition will be of vast importance. Nobody can tell what immeasurable benefits this will bring to the business interest of every nation and mankind in general."

the great state of Oregon. We ought to encourage those public spirited, wide-awake people of the great empire state of the west."

Congressman Linsberger said: "California adds her hearty approval of an exposition in 1925, to be held in Portland. I think it would be worth \$500,000 alone for the members of this house to visit the great outdoors west of the Rocky mountains. It will make bigger and broader men of many of you and you will not hereafter be quibbling over a proposition of indorsing an exposition of this kind."

ORIGIN OF EXPOSITION IDEA IS SET FORTH

Lewis and Clark Fair Figures in Story of Project Launching by Writer Who Declares Important Feature Now Is for All to Back Huge Enterprise.

By F. E. Beach, President Columbia Hydro-Electric League.

Now it seems, beyond reasonable doubt, that the Atlantic-Pacific Highways and Electrical exposition is an assured fact, and that it will be held in Portland in 1925, from the favorable responses received by Governor Olcott in acknowledgment of his proclamation announcing the proposed exposition, as well as the replies to Mayor Baker's invitations to the mayors of the leading cities, asking them to participate, together with the unanimous vote in the United States senate and almost unanimous in the lower house, authorizing President Harding to "invite foreign nations; in fact, wherever the message has gone it has been received with such favor, as to practically assure a participation by all the leading countries of the world.

It almost leads one to believe that the war-worn world was anxiously waiting for just such an event as is being proposed in the 1925 exposition, dedicated to the altruistic object of bringing all nations together again, to reconstruct what war has wasted, revive industry, restore trade and commerce and for all to unite in a world-wide peace jubilee.

From the spontaneous response, it would indicate that all nations were waiting for something to again bring the world together, and all that was needed was a mere suggestion to cause this desire to blaze forth into a flame that is increasing in brightness with each passing day, and since the exposition has been so enthusiastically indorsed, the question is being asked, "How and where did the idea of the exposition originate?"

While I maintain all will agree that the original suggestion of the exposition is a matter of comparatively slight moment, and my reply to these questions has been, that, like Topsey, it had no father or mother, it just grew up (but it is important who is going to make it a success).

Nevertheless it may not be out of place to give a brief review of the initial efforts that led up to the exposition, which has been so favorably accepted by the progressive citizens of the entire state.

The idea had its inception in the Columbia Hydro-Electric league, an organization composed of a small group of men, interested in the industrial development of Oregon.