

CONTINENTAL GUARD PATROLS EXPOSITION

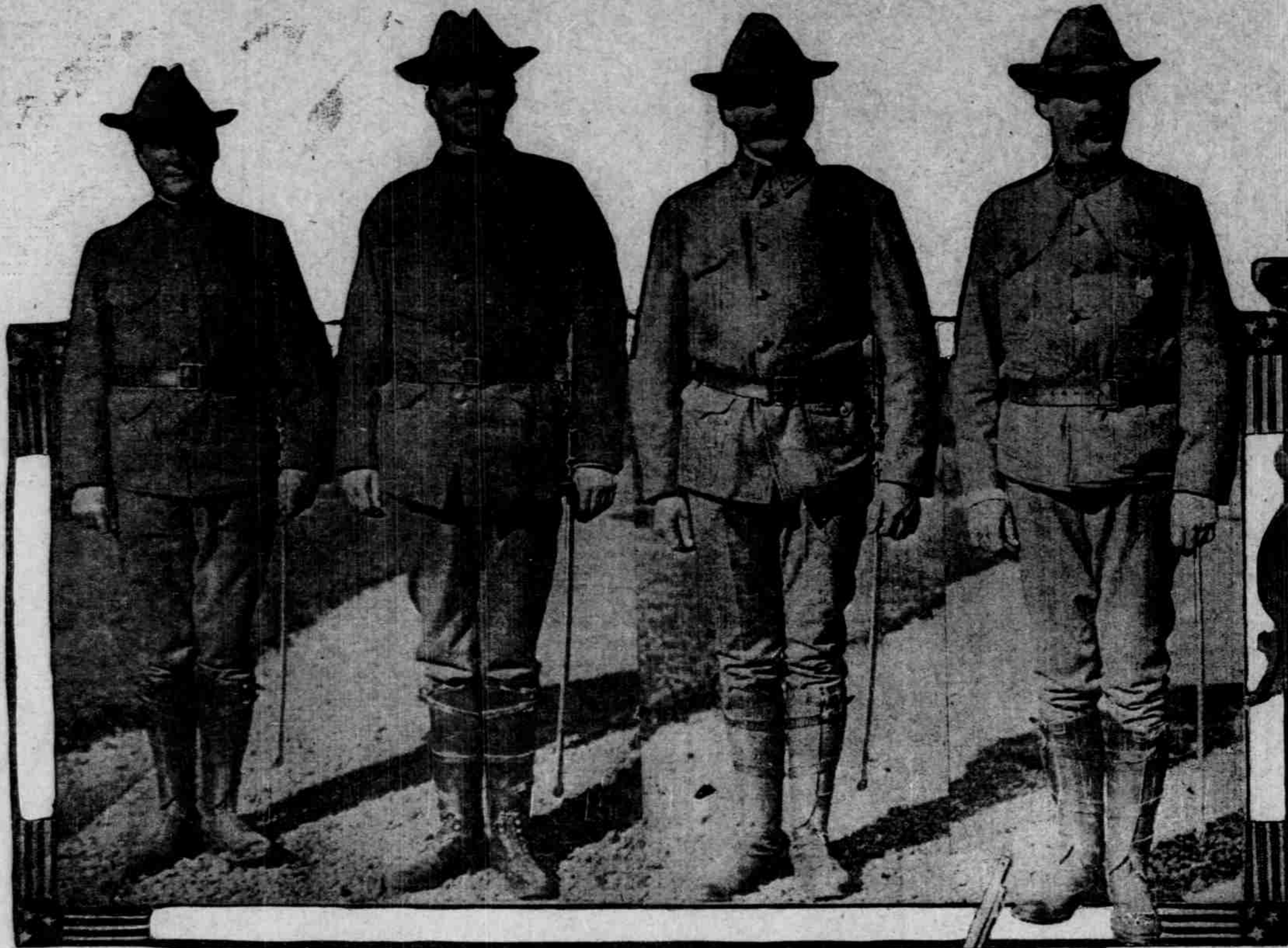
Guardsmen Occupy Model Camp and Observe Strict Military Discipline as Regulars in Camp.

Major C. E. McDonald.

Captain C. C. Hammond.

Captain C. A. Murphy.

Captain J. M. Dunbar.



NIGHT and day uniformed sentries ply back and forth along the paths and boulevards of the Lewis and Clark Exposition. Now and then through the night the cry of a guard, calling the hour may be heard and the tramping of many feet breaks in on the night's stillness at frequent intervals as the Corporal of the guard makes the rounds with a relief squad.

It would take no great stretch of the imagination to believe the Fair was under martial law. Every street and every building is patrolled by a soldier, wearing a uniform, but carrying no rifle. The duties of these soldiers is to preserve order, enforce the rules of the Exposition, conduct a model camp and give exhibition drills on stated occasions.

The command is the Centennial Guard, recruited from the infantry, cavalry and artillery arms of the Oregon National Guard. The discipline to which they are subject is the same as that of a military camp, and their services promise to be unusually effective and far in advance of what a similar body of civilian guards would afford. In all there are 113 privates and noncommissioned officers and four officers. Major C. E. McDonald, the well-known Portlander, is the commanding officer. His Captains are T. M. Dunbar, C. A. Murphy and C. C. Hammond. All four of these officers saw active service in the Philippines as officers in volunteer regiments.

Supplemented by Regulars.

The militia force is supplemented by a similar number of regulars, which occupies a model camp on the Government peninsula, and patrols that section of the Exposition. This organization is made up of Companies I and K of the Tenth Infantry, and is in command of Captain Cowen. The two companies are crack organizations, and the men have been seasoned by service abroad. The discipline here is fully as strict as in the Oregon camp, and the regular Army camp routine is followed out each day.

The two camps are representative of the highest order of military life. The tents have been carefully pitched and are fitted up with floors and bunks, whereas the ordinary field tent had neither.

Something entirely new in a military camp is the electric lighting. The old-time tallow candle is missing from the Quartermaster's department, for each tent has an incandescent light. The sanitary appointments are excellent, and the two camps throughout form an interesting exhibit.

Routine Long and Arduous.

Any who may believe the soldiers stationed at the Fair have little to do are mistaken. The day's routine is long and arduous. The same schedule is followed as in barracks, beginning with reveille at daybreak and taps at 11 o'clock. Guard mounting is held twice a day, and each soldier spends vastly more time on patrol than if he were in a big military camp where there were thousands to share his patrol with him. There is sentry duty, then old guard fatigue, and then after a few hours' rest more sentry duty. Fatigue call is never through blowing in the camp of the Centennial Guard, and, as one guardman said, when fatigue call is not waiting its "hideous" notes over the camp, the windjammers are busy playing drill, guard-mounting or assembly for some special maneuver.

The daily service calls include reveille, mess, drill, fatigue, recall, guard mount, officers' call, retreat, tattoo, call to quarters, lights out and taps.

Up to the present time the militiamen have been wearing khaki uniforms, but before the opening day of the Exposition they will be provided with the regulation full-dress uniform. This consists of dark blue blouse, with facings, light blue trousers and blue cap.

The Centennial Guard finds considerable time apart from guard duty in which to drill. It is getting ready for the exhibition drills this summer, for a high standard will have to be attained in order to compete with some of the crack military organizations which will be here. The Guard is not deterred from competition in the drilling contests which will be held

this summer, and detachments from the Guard expect to carry off some of the awards. At least a dozen companies and cavalry troops are planning to be here, and the drilling tournament promises to be the big military feature of the Fair. Several cadet corps are among the organizations that will be here.

BIG HOPGROWING EXHIBIT.

California Firm Will Show Latest Improved Methods.

William E. Lovdal, of Lovdal Bros., California hopgrowers, is in Portland, installing a hop exhibit in the California building at the Lewis and Clark Exposition grounds. Mr. Lovdal says that the

hop exhibit will be one of the most extensive and expensive of any ever shown in the West.

The most important feature of the exhibit is an illustration of a new method of growing and a new process of handling hops, used exclusively by Lovdal Bros. on their immense hop farm near Sacramento. Lovdal Bros. have one of the largest hop ranches in the world, and they say by the new methods of handling and growing hops, which originated with them, they have greatly increased their output. They have not had their new process patented, and are willing that other hopgrowers adopt it.

The exhibit consists of a miniature hop plant, showing the new process of drying and handling hops, and also a new trellis system, which they think is a great improvement over the old way. The hills are situated nine feet apart, thereby enabling the grower to use from two to four horses in the cultivation of hops, instead of one horse, as is generally used now. The present method of growing hops in Oregon and the greater part of California is to have the hills about six feet apart.

