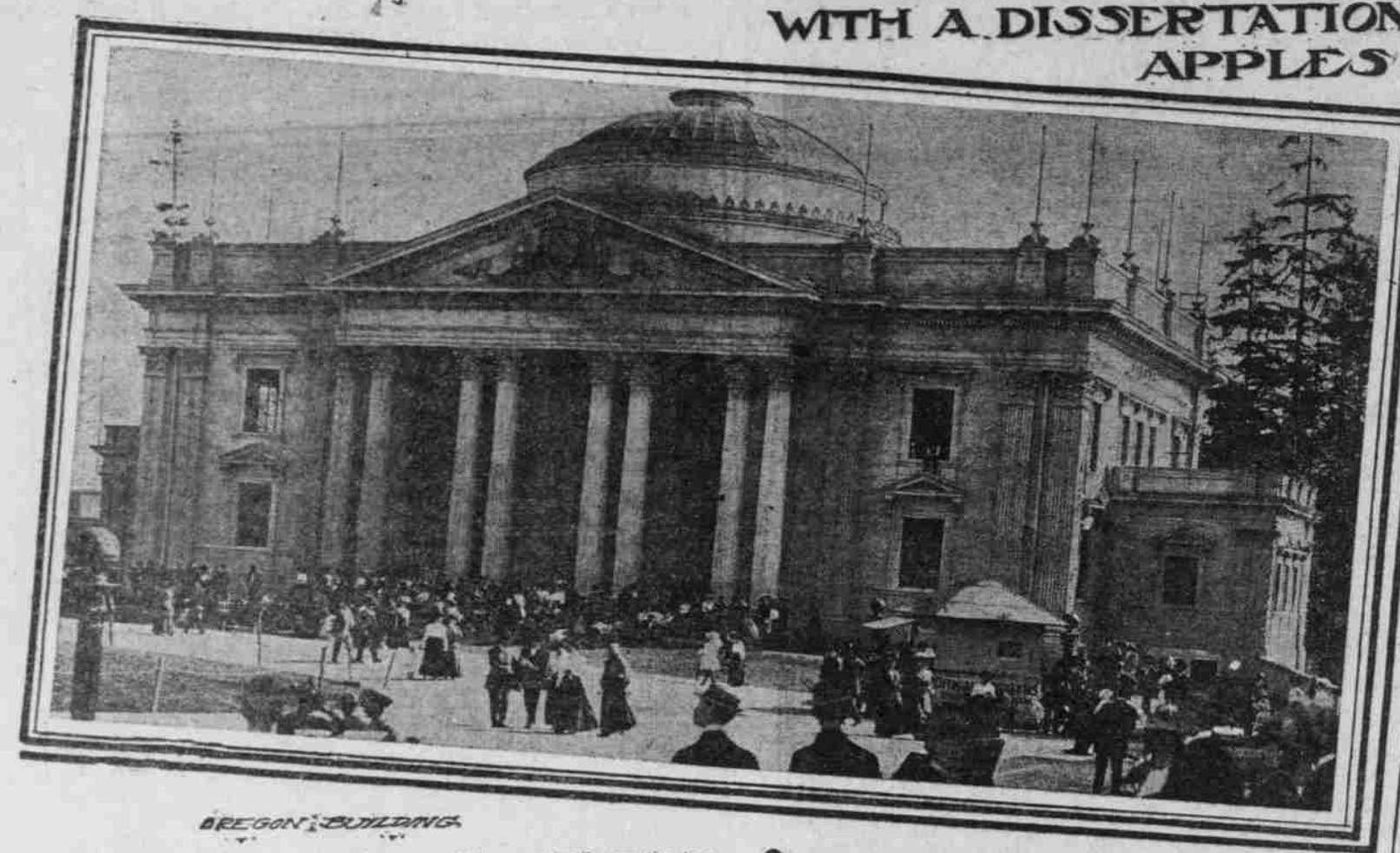


OREGON AND ALASKA AT SEATTLE FAIR

EXHIBITS FROM THE FAR NORTH
THAT ARE WORTH WHILE, TOGETHER
WITH A DISSERTATION ON OREGON
APPLES



OREGON BUILDING

BY J. R. MARVIN.

THE picture on the under surface of the dome of the Oregon building at the Seattle Exposition, though not in oil or water colors, but in seeds and grain and grasses, is like a beautiful mural painting. It represents in epitome the industries of Oregon.

The tints are neutral, as they should be, picturing, as they do, fields of grain, orchards, hop fields, cattle, railways and shipping.

It was very thoughtful in the Commission to have an attendant to call the visitor's attention to this picture at the entrance, as otherwise he might not lift his eyes to observe it.

When I visited the building the attendant at the entrance was a Hood River orchard owner, and when I admired the fine exhibit of apples, which is near the entrance, he expounded it con amore. When I asked him why, with so many fine apples raised at Hood River, one could not buy them at the fruit stands in Portland, he said: "I will tell you why. When my apples are about ready to be picked there appears an agent of a wholesale fruit dealer in New York, and he asks me what I will take for my crop, and when I name my price, he says, 'I will take the crop,' and he gives me a check at once, and I have no further trouble. His firm sends men to pick and pack the crop, and all of my apples go to New York—and many of them from New York to London—and I have no apples for the Oregon market."

What a suggestion this information contains to Oregon investors! Start an apple orchard, and you will have an income until the whole of Europe and all of the East and all Oregon is supplied with Oregon apples.

And, in this connection, what opportunities for starting apple orchards in Oregon are available when one considers what thousands of fertile fields are being opened up by the irrigation projects now nearing completion. In Umatilla County

alone—one of the most fertile counties in Oregon—the Government has an irrigation system which cost \$1,000,000, and near it are private irrigation projects—at Irigon and Stanfield, which make available, for orchards, thousands of acres of the most fertile lands. I cannot imagine a more interesting and certain source of revenue. If one does not wish to wait six years for returns from an apple orchard, he can get returns from a peach orchard in four years, which will about pay in one year, for his whole investment. If he prefers to invest at long range he can plant English walnut trees on his irrigated land, and in seven years his income will about pay for his investment, and his income will continue, so I am told, for 100 years.

But this orchard business has led me away from my description of the Exposition.

Before leaving the fish exhibit, which is better, even, than the Government fish exhibit.

The commission has illustrated, in a most attractive object lesson, the whole process of salmon hatching, showing the development from the egg, or spawn, to the self-dependent fish.

The visitor to the Alaska building first sees, as he enters the main entrance, a number of magnificent mounted moose and caribou and mountain sheep heads having a spread of six feet.

Starting him by its beauty, the visitor next sees a magnificent booth, the center of the building—gilded by Corinthian



ALASKA BUILDING

pillars and painted in struscan colors, which affords enclosure of the gold exhibit—the most extensive display of gold ever made. In this booth may be seen a million dollars' worth of gold

from Alaska. In nuggets and bricks of gold, stationed about this beautiful booth, with its contents of a million in gold, are guards to protect it, and at night the plate glass case containing the

enormous wealth is lowered beneath the floor into a steel vault, beside which others guards with guns are stationed. I have mentioned the gold exhibit

next to the moose and caribou and sheep heads which greet one upon entrance into the building because of its special attractiveness, but the observing visitor will not fail to notice the fine display of grains and vegetables and timber which are near the entrance and which surprise visitors who supposed that Alaska was a land of icebergs and gold only. The southern portion of Alaska is warmed by the Japan currents and is as temperate in climate as Portland, and fruits and vegetables and grains grow there in abundance.

To the right, just after entering the building, one sees the fine exhibit, loaned by Lieutenant Emmons, in 15 glass cases, consisting of implements and handwork of native Alaskans, and constituting, probably, the finest ethnological collection in existence. Lieutenant Emmons spent two weeks in arranging this exhibit, and before the exposition opened he sold the collection—for \$115,000. There are other similar exhibits on a smaller scale in the building, but this exhibit is much more valuable because of its systematic arrangement.

Opposite, across the aisle, is a beautiful exhibit of mountain birds of Alaska, loaned by the university at Pullman, Wash.

To the left of this, further along, is the fish exhibit, and this is the only mediocre exhibit in the building. It is made by a syndicate of Alaska salmon-batchers, and consists mainly of empty salmon cans, having the trademarks of the companies which contributed to the exhibit.

There are a few models of fish in plaster of Paris, and one halibut in formaldehyde, and the syndicate has a kitchen in which it cooks salmon in various ways and serves little lunches to visitors, but the exhibit is not worthy of the great fish industry of Alaska.

The mineral exhibit, which is next to the fish exhibit, is fine. Copper and tin ores are displayed in great abundance, and there are fine exhibits of the coal of Alaska, which exists in that territory in great abundance.

The marble of Alaska is displayed in a beautiful parade constructed wholly of Alaska marble.

Near the marble exhibit is a panorama of scenes in Alaska, in which are shown views of Alaska mountains and valleys, and of Alaska canneries and fields, and adding to the wonder of the panorama, there is shown the midnight sun, and the changing lights of moon and eve.

The Government Geological Survey has a fine display of Alaska minerals, most intelligently and instructively arranged.

Last, but by no means least, there should be mentioned the exhibit of the art work and needlework of the ladies of Alaska, and the exhibits of school work, both white and native; also the beautiful watercolors of scenes in Alaska, and the photographs of Alaska scenes, on glass, shown as transparencies in windows, and paintings, on the walls of the building, of the towns of Alaska.

The Government appropriated \$100,000 for this exhibit, and it is well worth the money. The state of Washington has a beautiful building, but it has no exhibit. The space is devoted to social uses.

California has a fine display in its building, so has Japan in its structure. When the fair opened there were 30,000 people present, mostly from Seattle. Since then the attendance has averaged about 25,000 daily.

The exposition grounds and buildings, as a whole, do not equal in beauty the grounds and buildings of the Lewis and Clark Exposition. The ensemble is not so picturesque. The buildings are crowded together and the water display is meager.

If the exposition is a success financially, it will be because of the able management of the president of the exposition, Mr. Childers, who is one of the most energetic, capable and resourceful men in the Northwest.

Many of the Eastern visitors to the exposition are going to visit Alaska, as is shown by the fact that all passages on the Alaskan steamers are already engaged, and must doubtless all visitors to the exposition will visit Portland.

AMERICANIZING EUROPEAN LABOR

Helpful World-Mission of Returning Emigrants.

THE Slave and Latin are inclined to lead an easy life, and emigration is destined to have a permanent effect upon them; for the returned emigrant acts contagiously upon his community. Unbiased landowners and manufacturers have told the writer that we have trained their workmen in industry, that we have quickened their wits, and that while wages have risen nearly 50 per cent in almost all departments of labor, the efficiency of the laborer has been correspondingly increased, most noticeably where the largest number of returned emigrants have entered the home field.

The returned emigrant began to buy land which the large landowners were often forced to sell, because wages had risen abnormally and laborers were often not to be had at any price. In the four years between 1899 and 1906, the land owned by peasants increased in some districts as much as 45 per cent, and taking the immigrant districts in Austria-Hungary and Russian Poland together, the increase in four years reached the almost incredible figure of 175 per cent.

The little village of Kochanovec, in the district of Trencsin, in Hungary, of which but few had emigrated to America, and to which only a few families had returned, has under this new economic impulse, bought the land on which the village forefathers were serfs and on which they had worked during the harvest for 20 cents a day. The villagers bought the whole baronial estate, including the castle, giving a mortgage for the largest part of the purchase sum; but they are now the owners of one of the finest estates in Hungary, and the castle is being worked before. This same impulse has struck the district of Nyitra, in which the land had almost gone out of the hands of the peasants; lost by the same causes, intemperance and indolence.

In the last five years the change has been so great as to seem incredible. Farmers have been driven out of business and the peasant's house has ceased to be a mud hut with a straw-thatched roof. In fact, that type of building has been condemned by law, at the initiative of returned emigrants. The shopkeepers throughout the whole emigrant territory rejoice. Their stock is increased by many varieties of goods. The peasant now wants the best there is in the market.

Still within the sphere of the economic, and yet having large ethical value, is the fact that the returned emigrant brings gold, not only in his pocket, but in his teeth. I certainly never realized the far-reaching social and ethical value of the dentist until I

saw the contrast between the returned emigrant, especially a peasant, a wife and daughter, and the women who had remained at home.

If the returned emigrant can be easily recognized by his teeth and by the gold in his teeth, his residence can be quickly discovered by the fact that day and night his house is blessed by fresh air, and perhaps more significant to the world's well-being than the American economic doctrine of the "Open Door," is the American physiological doctrine of the open window.

Pastor Holubek of Bosacz, in Hungary, when I asked him what effect the returned emigrant had upon his parish, said: "A good effect. The returned emigrant is a new man. He carries himself differently, he commands the respect of his fellows, he treats his wife better, and he keeps the windows of his house open." The last two facts are exceedingly important and my observations bear out this testimony. Whenever I discovered an open window, in the evening, I could with perfect assurance open the door and say: "How do you do?" And I was sure to be greeted by a still more emphatic and cordial "How do you do?"

For some inexplicable reason, Europeans of all classes are averse to air in sleeping rooms, especially at night. Night air is supposed to hold all sorts of evils, and even the medical profession, progressive as it is, has not yet freed itself from this superstition.

Frequently I have discovered in the returned emigrant a quickening of the moral sense, especially among the men who had come in contact with the better class of American mechanics, and the discovery was as welcome as it was unexpected. It was on a Sunday's journey among the villages of the valley of the Waag. Picturesque groups were moving along the highway to and from church, and into the village and out of it. The appearance of my companions and myself always created a great sensation and never a greater one than on Sunday, when the peasants were at leisure. They took it as a special privilege to see "genuine Americans," and those who had been over here were greeted by the same friendly English and to show their familiarity with our kind. It was a reciprocal pleasure, for it seemed like a breath from home to hear men talk intelligently of Hazleton, Pittsburgh, Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, moreover, it gave us a splendid opportunity to test the influence of our civilization upon them.

In one village a man and wife and two children came out of their home and we could almost imagine ourselves in America, for the whole family looked as if it had just come out of a grand bargain sale at one of our department stores. What seemed most delightful

to us was the way in which the man spoke of his wife, and no American husband could have been more careful of her than he was; all this in striking contrast to the peasants with whom the woman is still an inferior being.

So far as my observation goes, I feel certain that emigration has been of estimable value, economical and ethical, to the three great monarchies chiefly concerned, namely, Italy, Austria-Hungary and Russia. It has withdrawn inefficient labor and has returned some of it capable of more and better work. It has lifted the status of the peasantry to a degree which could not have been achieved even by a revolution. It has educated its neglected masses, has lifted them to a higher standard of living and has implanted new and vital ideals. So far as the emigrant himself is concerned, I have not seen one who, if he escapes the dangers of our industrial activity, has not been bettered by his contact with us.—Edward A. Steiner in the American Review of Reviews.

American Cities Without Taxes.

Nobody took trouble to dispute an assertion of the Controller of the great American city to the effect that "if this city were run on a business basis, if a man big enough could be found to run it and see the collection of all proper revenues, I am sure that by 1925 we could take care of all essentials without one cent of tax."

Instead of being grappled with as an altruism, this declaration was allowed to pass outside the fields of controversy with all the client honors due a truism. The circumstance is important. It indicates, for one thing, a release from the thralldom of that derivative epigram, "Nothing is certain but death and taxes."

That mood may even be ready to receive so fantastic an extension as the Controller's motion as that, instead of alighting the purses of its citizens, a city ought really to be paying them dividends.

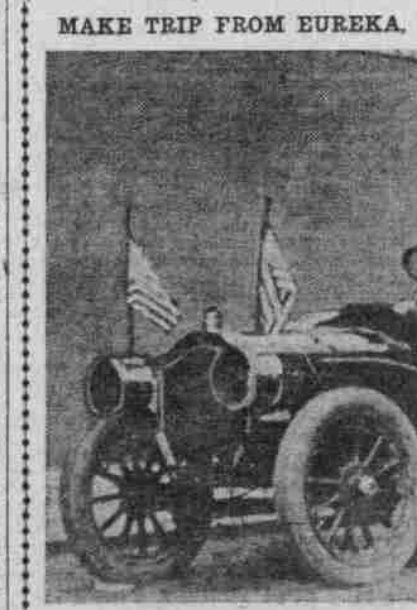
Newspapers as Seat-Covers.

Philadelphia Record.

ordinary run of mortals, but because every man who takes his girl to the same has to buy a paper or be forever out of favor. Railroad trains run east of the grounds on elevated tracks and throw clinders on the stands, while numerous chimneys on three sides pour forth dense soot. The result is that there is always a thin layer of black dirt on the seats, which no amount of cleaning seems to thoroughly remove. When the girls sit on these seats in their light dresses they leave the same looking like convicts, with the black stripes wherever the oak bars have touched their clothes. One newspaper on the seat and one over the back completely remedy this trouble, and the girls have no end of surprise when they reach home, nor do the students have to walk the streets with a girl dressed like a zebra. This makes it very nice for the newboys.

Lady Frances Balfour, discussing the recent international congress of women suffrage, says that Mrs. Cat presided as well as the Speaker of the House of Commons.

MAKE TRIP FROM EUREKA, CAL. TO PORTLAND BY AUTO



G. W. SMITH AND FAMILY IN THEIR 70-HORSEPOWER THOMAS FLYER.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Smith and daughter, Marguerite, and son, Russell, arrived last week in Portland in their 70-horsepower Thomas Flyer, from Eureka, Cal., their home. The party is making a short stop in Portland as guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Young, 732 Johnson street, and will leave Monday in their car for Seattle. After visiting the fair they will proceed to Bellingham, returning thence to Eureka, via Portland. No accidents were encountered so far on the trip, but the party was delayed some on account of muddy roads after leaving Eugene. The car is driven and in charge of Russell, the 15-year-old son.

SCIENTIFIC REFORESTATION WORK

Massachusetts Engaged in Growing New Trees.

MASSACHUSETTS is the only state in the Union which is proceeding in an orderly and scientific way with the work of reforesting its territory formerly occupied by growing timber. The hills of the state, once clothed with forests, have been cleared away in so ruthless a manner the problem now is of wholesale planting to make any profitable use of a large part of the commonwealth's area. One of the first states in the importance of its manufacturing industries, Massachusetts has a market for timber to come. Of the 5,000,000 acres, roughly, within its boundaries, about 2,000,000 acres are so barren or so rough as

to be unfit for agriculture, as it must now be practiced in closely settled communities. Much of the most of these 2,000,000 acres eventually will be planted and scientifically cared for under the direction of the State Forester. Under a new law the state this year will spend \$50,000 and in each succeeding year \$10,000 in purchasing land and planting it with trees from the state nursery. As the land is so costly, more than \$5 an acre, it is obvious that something like three square miles a year may be planted by the state alone. But this is intended to be only a beginning. The area reforested is to be in lots of not more than 40 acres each, so situated that they may be an object lesson to private owners of lands suitable for reforestation.

Further inducement to the private growing of timber is made in the provision that any person who sells such a forest lot to the state may at any time within 10 years buy it back by paying the original purchase price plus 4 per cent interest thereon and the actual cost of the new trees, planting, maintenance and other improvements.

The State Forester is empowered also to accept and to manage on behalf of the state lands offered free of cost for forest purposes. A donor of such lands may reserve the right to take it back by paying for improvements made by the Forester on terms similar to those prescribed for purchased lands, but his reservation must be expressed stated in his deed of gift.

As water power is of great importance in Massachusetts and forests are important regulators of the supplies of streams, the law provides that in the selection of areas for reforesting the protection of water supplies shall be considered. Where water protection, indeed, is considered highly important by the Forester, tracts of more than 40 acres may be acquired.

Already much land has been offered to the state under these provisions, and the work has been begun of planting seedlings. These are mostly of the white pine, than which no other tree is more useful and which originally flourished on the New England hills. The timber of the white pine has increased greatly in price within the last 10 years, and from planting the trees the state expects to derive a handsome revenue. Set a proper distance apart, and with the ground kept free from underbrush and other tree growth, the pines are certain to flourish and to acquire large size in less time than in the ordinary natural forest.

A difficulty which is being found in Massachusetts is the scarcity of seed-

lings for planting. Pines are grown from the seed borne on the cones, and the amount of seed varies greatly from year to year, according to favorable or unfavorable conditions for bearing. This year the price is \$1.50 to \$2 a pound; in other years it has been as high as \$4.50 a pound. About a bushel of cones is required to provide a pound of seed, and the cones must be gathered before they open and scatter their seed, which they do in September. Gathering the cones from the tops of the large trees in which they grow most abundantly is slow work, but it is an occupation which, with a demand for pine seed in states that undertake reforestation.

Further to encourage reforestation, Massachusetts has a statute which provides for the appointment of town forest wardens. Such officers must be paid by the towns, but they must be approved by the State Forester. They are largely removed from the influence of local politics. Aside from compensation from the town, the town forest warden will be paid by the state for his time spent in fighting fire, insect pests or obtaining information required by the State Forester. The town's advantage will be in having an authorized officer to prevent forest fires and to deal with the suppression of fires and their suppression. Much destruction has been caused not only to woods but to buildings for many years by fires set in dry seasons from locomotive sparks. The town forest warden thus will be a resident local agent in touch with the state's general work and policy and acting also with the aim of helping his own community.

Massachusetts has had a technically trained Forester since 1894, whose work heretofore has been largely that of an adviser to private owners of woodlands and a lecturer at the State Agricultural College. The new laws are largely the result of the plans of the Forester, Frank W. Kane, for a broad policy by the state. Under Mr. Kane's direction the state has established nurseries at Amherst and Sandwich and next year will plant more than 1,000,000 seedlings, having planted about 800,000 this year. Besides white pine, a certain number of ash trees are being planted, the ash being another original denizen of the state forests and possessing a high value in manufactures. For the sandy soil of Cape Cod the nursery at Sandwich has been especially established, and with the working out of the Forester's plans this part of the state will be notably benefited.—Chicago Record-Herald.