A WORLD'S FAIR IN THE MAKING

AFTER more than two years of preparation, the Lewis and Clark exposition stands ready to open. At 1 o'clock next Thursday afternoon President Roosevelt will press a golden telegraph key at his office in the White House, which will set in motion the machinery of the exposition, more than 3,000 miles away. But as the personal and official representative of the president at the opening exercises, Vice-President Fairbanks will be present at Portland and will make the principal address of the day. Honors accorded him will be equal to those which would be bestowed upon Mr. Roosevelt, were the latter able to be present.

United States Senator Clarence D. Clark of Wyoming will represent the senate, and Congressman James A. Tawney of Minnesota will speak on behalf of the house of representatives. Several other United States senators and congressmen will attend the opening ceremonies. Mayor George H. Williams, the oldest mayor in the United States, now in his eighty-third year, will deliver an address, giving the freedom of the city to the guests.

President H. W. Goode of the Exposition company will formally declare the exposition open. Governor George E. Chamberlain will welcome the visitors to Oregon. Governor Chamberlain has proclaimed June 1 a holiday throughout Oregon. The governors of Washington and Idaho have done likewise for their states. Thus the three states carved out of the "Oregon country," which was added to the United States as a result of the expedition of Lewis and Clark, have recognized in a signal manner the importance of the exposition.

Portland expects from 50,000 to 75,000 people to attend the exposition on opening day. Excursions are to be run for the event from scores of cities and towns in the Pacific northwest. In Portland business will be to some extent suspended for the day.

The enterprise represents an outlay of approximately $7,000,000, not counting the exhibits, which are worth probably three times as much. The United States government has expended nearly $1,000,000, being represented by six buildings and several outdoor features.

It has been nine years since Dan McAllen conceived the idea of a world's fair to be held in Portland. In the middle west people date occurrences from 1893, the year of the Columbian exposition. In the Pacific northwest, people will date everything for half a century from the year 1906.

As has been the case with many of the greatest plans of men, the idea of the Lewis and Clark exposition did not at first prove popular. The proposal was eventually seized upon by the Oregon Historical society as their means of commemorating the centennial of the expedition led by Captain Merriwether Lewis and William Clark which opened up the great Oregon country to settlers, and enabled the United States to make her only acquisition of territory by right of discovery. The event was certainly worthy an exposition in its honor, and the historical society was not slow to realize this.

December 15, 1900, the society adopted resolutions introduced by the late L. B. Cox declaring it to be the purpose of the society to erect in 1905, on the site of old Fort Clatsop, a monument to Captains Lewis and Clark. The resolution further recommended the holding of a Northwestern Industrial exposition in Portland during that year, and urged the governor to ask the legislature to take action on the subject at its next session; and to forward a copy of the resolutions to the governors of the states of Washington, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming with an invitation to these states to participate. The resolutions also asked the Oregon delegation in congress to advocate national participation in the exposition.

The action of the historical society was shortly followed by the appointment of a provisional committee of 21 Portland business men to promote the exposition, and February 21, 1901, J. M. Long, chairman of this committee, addressed the state house of representatives in favor of concurrent resolutions endorsing the enterprise and pledging financial aid from the state. These resolutions were adopted by both houses. They provided also that the governor should appoint five commissioners to represent Oregon, invited the other states of the Pacific northwest to exhibit, and requested congress to make an appropriation and invite foreign countries to make official participation.

The commission appointed to represent Oregon consisted of H. W. Corbett, Henry E. Ankeny, Judge C. B. Bellinger, Senator C. W. Fulton and E. E. Young. The states of Washington, Idaho, Montana and Utah and the province of British Columbia also appointed commissioners and the commissioners held several joint meetings, at one of which they adopted the name for the fair, "The Lewis and Clark Centennial and American and Pacific Exposition." The words "And Oriental Fair" were afterwards added in order to take advantage of a law enabling the city of Portland to levy a tax in favor of an oriental fair.

These preparations, while important, had been really only preliminary, and the first real progress toward establishing the enterprise on a business basis was made when on October 12, 1901, a corporation was formed to carry on the project. The capital stock of the corporation was placed at $300,000, and the incorporators included a representative list of Portland's most enterprising and prominent business and professional men. H. W. Corbett, Samuel Connell and J. M. Long were appointed to open a stock book, and they called to their aid in making a canvas a committee of 35 leading citizens. The canvas was begun November 24. Two days later the committee had secured subscriptions to the amount of $340,000. Thus did the people of Portland rally to the cause. Their generous support, amounting to almost $4 for every man, woman and child within the city limits at the time, put the exposition on its financial feet. The exposition company was overcapitalized. The capital stock of the corporation was increased from $300,000 to $500,000, at a special meeting of the stockholders held on February 14, 1902. Of the capital stock about $430,000 has now been subscribed.

With the exposition an assured fact because of the excellent financial backing, the stockholders proceeded to formally organize the company on a working basis. January 13, 1902, 15 directors were elected, and on October 6 of the same year the number was increased to 25. At a meeting held August 15 it was decided that Oregon's resources should be exploited at the exposition at Osaka, Japan, in 1903. Colonel Henry E. Dosch was appointed special commissioner and an appropriation of $4,000 was made from the funds of the corporation.

It was in this same summer that the site for the coming exposition was chosen. This was done after long consideration, the contemplated sites being City park, Hawthorne park, University park and Willamette heights. The latter was finally chosen, embracing 402 acres of land and lake in northwestern Portland, directly opposite the highest point reached by Lewis and Clark on April 3, 1806.

The winter of 1903 was an eventful one for the exposition. In that winter the state appropriated $450,000 for the fair and $50,000 to enable Oregon to participate in the Louisiana Purchase exposition.

The bill by which the money was appropriated was signed by Governor Chamberlain January 30, and February 9, according to the provision of the bill, the governor appointed a state commission as follows: Jefferson Myers, Salem; W. E. Thomas, Portland; J. H. Albert, Salem; S. A. Lowell, Pendleton; Frank Williams, Ashland; G. Y. Harry, Portland; F. A. Spencer, Portland; Dr. Dav Rafferty, Portland; J. C. Flanders, Portland; Richard Scott, Milwaukie; E. G. Young, Eugene. S. A. Lowell declined and C. B. Wade was appointed in his place.

The commission met informally March 12, organized provisionally with Mr. Young as temporary president and Henry E. Reed as temporary secretary, and on the following day met with the board of directors and approved the site. With the close of March also closed the work of H. W. Corbett, who had been president of the corporation since its organization, had made the first subscription of $30,000 to the stock, and had carried the enterprise safely through the preliminary stages. He tendered his resignation on March 30, but it was not accepted. On the following day he died.

Preliminary work in preparing the ground began in February, 1903. March 30 the board created the office of supervising architect with a board of consulting architects and employed John C. Olmstead of Chicago to plan the laying out of the exposition grounds. The state commission was formally organized May 29, and elected Jefferson Myers president and Henry E. Reed temporary secretary. On the following day it completed its organization by electing W. E. Thomas first vice-president and J. C. Havely secretary. Mr. Havely subsequently resigned and Edmund C. Giltner was appointed in his place.

On June 6 the second annual meeting of the stockholders was held, and the following board of directors was elected: H. W. Scott, I. N. Fleischner, A. L. Mills, Samuel Connell, Adolph Wolfe, J. C. Ainsworth, G. W. Bates, A. Bush, Henry Ladd Corbett, J. M. Church, A. H. Devers, Ferdinand Dresser, W. D. Fenton, Leo Friede, Charles E. Ladd, Robert Livingstone, Dr. K. A. J. McKenzie, Rufus Mallory, W. D. Wheelwright, W. W. Cotton, John O'Shea, James H. Raley, G. W. Riddle, B. Van Dusen, Paul Wessinger. Mr. Wheelwright and Mr. Cotton afterwards resigned and were succeeded by S. M. Mears and George T. Myers. On June 10 the new board appointed a committee to nominate a slate of officers, and this slate was elected on July 24, as follows: President H. W. Scott; first vice-president, I. N. Fleischner; second vice-president, A. L. Mills; third vice-president, Samuel Connell; director-general, H. W. Goode; secretary, Henry E. Reed; treasurer, First National bank; auditor, Adolph Wolfe.

Mr. Goode formally took charge of affairs September 15, and appointed the following chiefs of divisions: Director of works, Oscar Huber; director of architecture, Ion Lewis; director of exploitation, Henry E. Reed. John A. Wakefield was subsequently appointed director of concessions and admissions, and Colonel Henry E. Dosch, director of exhibits. August 3, 1904, Director-General Goode succeeded Mr. Scott as president, the latter having found it necessary to give up the office in order to devote all his time to his private business.

September 11, 1903, the state commission appropriated $300,000 of its funds for the erection of buildings, and on September 15 the directors of the corporation, on the recommendation of the director-general, appropriated $276,751.00 of its funds to pay running expenses and provide for dredging, draining the grounds, fencing and for similar necessities.

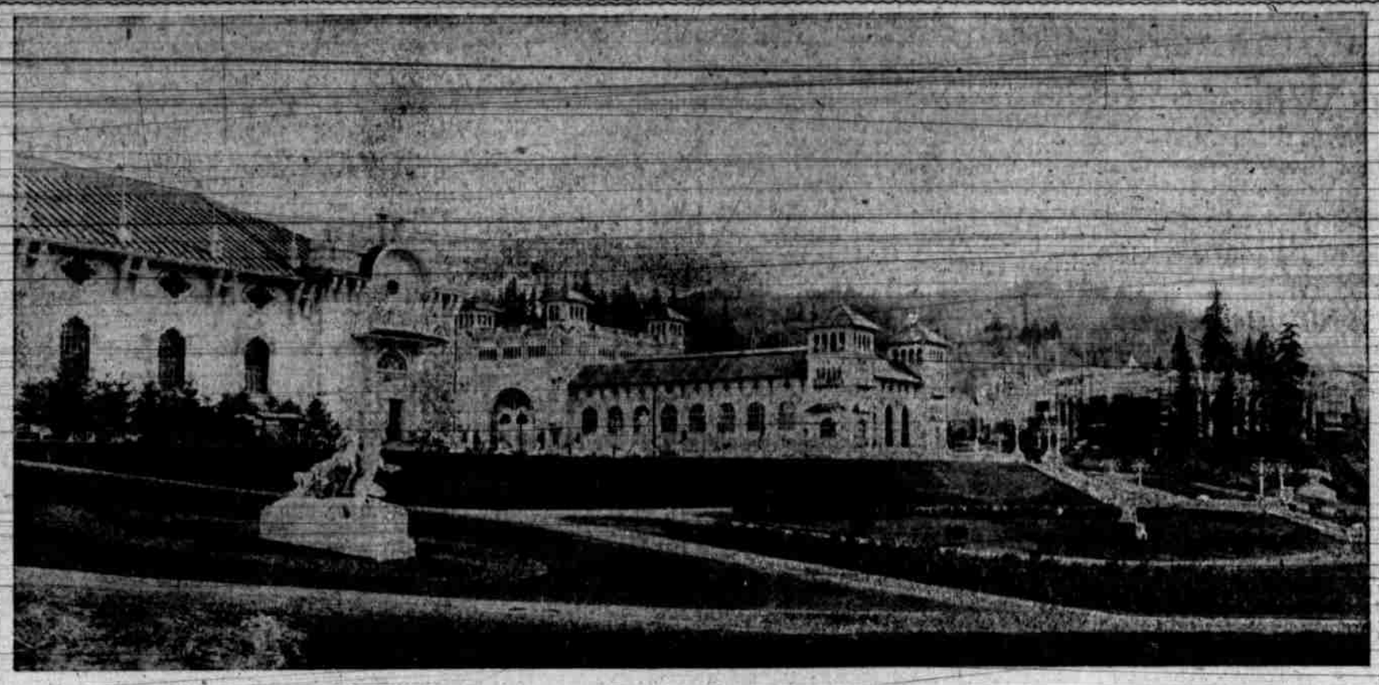
The exploiters of the exposition had from the first planned that it should be national in its scope, but people generally had not conceived that it would ever attain the greatness now realized. The general impression was that the fair would be a local industrial exposition, and would not prove of interest to many people outside the original Oregon country. When the United States government appropriated $475,000 for the exposition, however, in April, 1904, the fair at once took on a national aspect. People all over the country began to realize that in Portland, in 1905, more than 2,000 miles from the city of the greatest world's fair, there would be held an exposition which would interest the whole nation.

Wholesale exploitation, directed in good channels, has served to spread a knowledge of the coming exposition to every corner of the United States, and the whole nation appears to be interested. The exposition management receives hundreds of inquiries every day from people who want to visit Portland in order to see the fair and the great northwest, and the low railroad rates which have been offered assure a general attendance from states east of the Rocky mountains.

The St. Louis exposition was both a help and a detriment to Portland's enterprise. Without the Louisiana Purchase exposition it is doubtful if participation by foreign governments could have been secured on anything like so magnificent a scale as has since been realized. Without it, however, many of the states might have been induced to make large appropriations, which they could not afford to do after St. Louis had drained their coffers. As matters stand now, Portland has secured the cream of St. Louis' foreign exhibits, and of many of its state displays. There will be several state buildings, Washington, California, New York and Massachusetts being notable among the states which will erect pavilions.

Manufacturers have cooperated with the exposition management to an extent not dreamed of. While at first it was expected that there would be some difficulty in securing enough liberal arts exhibits to make a creditable showing, it was found that so many manufacturers were ready and willing to move from St. Louis to Portland that an extra building had to be erected to accommodate them.

Almost every nation on the globe that aspires to the dignity of a place on the map will be represented at the exposition. England will vie with France and Germany, and Japan and Russia will contest.



The Main Terrace.

New York State Building.

Idaho State Building.

No Human Body Ever Petrified

From the Washington Star.

ONE reads almost every week in the newspapers of the finding of a "petrified" human body. Such a thing never did and never will exist. Nevertheless, so dense is the popular ignorance of such matters and so ready the human mind to be deluded, that reports of this kind are commonly accepted as facts. It would be well if they could be deprived of credibility for all future time by the publication of a few truths on this subject.

In the first place a "petrification" is not, strictly speaking, a transformation of the original animal or plant into stone. It is merely a replacement of the organic tissue by mineral substance. As each particle of the plant or animal decays and disappears its place is taken, usually in water or mud, by a particle of mineral matter deposited from the water which has held it in suspension. Thus the perishable original is changed into imperishable stone, preserving its form and even its structural appearance when cut into.

By such means have the skeletons of animals millions of years old been preserved in the rocks of the everlasting hills, so that they may be reconstructed today as they were ages before man appeared on the earth. But it is only the bones that are in this way kept, never the flesh, because water cannot percolate through it. In the same way whole forests of trees in the Yellowstone region and elsewhere are changed into agate and other forms of stone, the hollow logs of the forest primeval being often found filled with beautiful crystals of quartz and amethyst.

The cliffs that border the eastern branch of the Yellowstone river afford a view of a series of such forests buried on top of one another. The lowermost level was originally a wooden plain, hundreds of thousands of years ago. Volcanoes burst forth in the neighborhood, and it was overwhelmed by their debris. On top the latter fresh trees took root and grew, to be in their turn buried by subsequent eruptions. This sort of thing continued through century after century until 4,000 feet of accumulations were heaped above the forest at the bottom.

Beneath the hills thus formed water flowed, as it does constantly through the earth's crust. The buried trees gradually decayed, and their decomposing substance was replaced by mineral matter, transforming them into stone. Afterward the Yellowstone river cut down through the strata formed of volcanic debris in the manner described. For thousands and thousands of years the great stream plowed out its bed, until today the latter is a cut 4,000 feet deep—a canyon walled in by towering cliffs. And as one looks upward at those cliffs the buried forests are plainly to be seen in the successive layers composing them. They can be counted easily, the reckoning carrying the observer back to the very night of time, when real dragons and chimeras dire walked on the earth, swam in the seas and flew in the air.

Nearly all the trees which line these wonderful cliffs are turned into agate. One can climb up and knock them off, as they break readily into sections. Many of them, which were hollow before they were buried, are filled with beautiful crystals of quartz and amethyst. Water, percolating into such hollow trunks, brought particles of silica, which formed themselves into crystals, finally filling up the cavities. It is in hollow parts of buried trees that nearly all existing crystals of amethyst and quartz were originally formed. They are treasures which were hidden away by the hand of nature in old logs and stumps. Amethyst, of course, is merely quartz crystal with a little coloring matter from metallic oxides.

Much of the agatized and jasperized wood found in various parts of the west was thus transformed under water. There is a fossil forest of such material at Los Cerillos, New Mexico, and another at Chalcedony Park, Arizona Territory. This is largely used for ornamental purposes. The trees fell and were submerged, being silicified in the manner already described. While this was going on, spores of fungi floated into the cracks in the trunks and branches, germinating and extending their threads of mycelium through the decaying wood. These threads are still visible in the "petrified"—the word "fossilized" is considered preferable—substance, ramifying through the cells of the wood. The water also brought salts of iron in solution, which were secreted by the fungus, and afterward deposited by it, thus enriching the coloring of the fossilized structure.

Iron, being plentiful in many rocks and readily soluble, often replaces organic substances and forms fossils. In the department of prehistoric anthropology at the Smithsonian institution is preserved a human skull of iron, which was dug out of a hillside not long ago. Not only has iron replaced the substance of the bone, but the brain cavity is filled with the metal, so that the skull weighs many pounds. The hill in which its owner was buried was rich in iron ore, of course.

Shells, inclosed in the strata of hills, are sometimes transformed into opal by a process of fossilization, opal being merely a form of quartz. Petrifications, properly termed fossil remains, of plants are readily distinguishable in beds of coal, so that it is easily determined from what sorts of giant ferns and other trees the coal was originally formed. Among the most ancient of fossils are numerous insects, which, despite the delicacy of their structure, have been preserved through millions of years, for the instruction of a modern generation, the very fluff on the wings of the primeval moth being plainly distinguishable.

Most of the bodies reported in the newspapers as found "petrified" are examples of a phenomenon long familiar. They have been transformed not into stone, but into a substance called "adipocere," or "grave wax." This is a true soap, into which the corpse of a human being will ordinarily be metamorphosed if buried in a graveyard or other place where water has access to it.

This adipocere is one of the most enduring of substances. It is not subject to decay, and the body which has assumed this construction may preserve its form for many years, and even for centuries—nay, for ages, since evidence on the point has been obtained from the orthoceras, a mollusk that became extinct millions of years ago, of large size, and built after the pattern of the chambered nautilus, but with a straight shell.

In shells of the orthoceras has been found adipocere—the flesh of the animal transformed into the soapy substance described, which would thus appear to have been preserved intact from the silurian epoch until now.

Sad.

"I have loved and lost," sighed the man in black suspenders.

"How sad," said the sympathetic friend. "You loved the beautiful girl and lost her?"

"No, I married her, and ever since I have lost all loose change I left in my vest."

Senses of Birds and Beasts

IT is the destiny of all wild birds and beasts to be forever preying upon each other, and to be preyed upon.

Accordingly nature has not neglected to provide them with keenly developed special senses to aid them in avoiding their enemies and perpetuating the existence of their species, as well as to assist them in preying in their own turn.

All down the line, from the hugest animals to the most insignificant insect the law of the survival of the fittest spurs on these creatures unconsciously to improve their best natural means of attack and defense. The horse, the deer and other long, clean-limbed species, which do not prey on other animals, but are preyed upon in a wild state, have constantly grown swifter of foot through the ages, as flight is their only means of defense.

Certain birds and animals are set apart from most others through a special adaptation of their senses—or some one particular sense—to the needs of the chase and of their own preservation. Most birds have very perfect eyesight. It is the sense upon which they almost wholly rely. Their senses of taste and smell seem dormant. The owl, being a night bird, has eyes which gather every possible beam of light. Each is set in a disc-like nest of shining white feathers, which serves as a reflector, sending and focusing beams almost imperceptible to human eyes direct upon the pupil, and enabling the bird to see quite well in the darkest night.

The eyes of birds, set as they are one on each side of the head, enable them to have everything above, behind, in front and beneath always within their field of observation. The hungry hawk, poised motionless in mid-air, sees every bird and creature beneath, and is only waiting an opportunity to strike. The birds see him, too. The joyous song is hushed in the thicket, while those in the open cower low to the ground to escape detection or flit uneasily about in search of more secure cover, and woe betide the careless or luckless wight that exposes himself through nervousness or lack of caution within range of the meteor-like descent of the feathered hunter.

With the reptiles and four-footed creatures it is otherwise. The snake creeping cautiously about, his keen little eyes ever on the lookout for another victim, never seems to see the gray laughing jackdaw seated in the dead limb of the gum tree above him, or to realize that Nemesis is on his track till compelled "too late" to strike in self-defense.

Snails have eyes at the ends of tubes, which they can project like guns from a turret, enabling them to see in all directions at once, whereas most fishes—being without necks—have to turn their entire body to see more than a small part of their surroundings.

American Drunkards Mere Amateurs

From the Chicago Tribune.

THE American who has run the gamut from sloe-gin highballs to poets' dreams, imbibed everything from a Tom Collins to bourbon with a dash of bitters, is merely an amateur drunkard compared with the array of drinks that are served to the nations of the world.

There are listed 843 American drinks, whereas there are 11,754 mixed and straight drinks that have never been served in the United States. Emil Necaire, compiler of these records, has spent 26 years in the work.

Every one of the drinks he describes is injurious to a greater or lesser degree and each one aids in the degeneration of the people who use them—except, possibly, a fermentation of goat's milk found in northern Siberia and a wild honey fermentation discovered in central Australia. He records 17 races of men among whom alcoholic beverages are unknown and proves, to his own satisfaction at least, that these peoples are the happiest and healthest on earth.

Necaire awards to the Russians the doubtful honor of being the greatest drunkards and the most cosmopolitan drunkards, and to the Swedes the distinction of having invented the most drinks—and the best tasting drinks. He declares the drinks of the Germans (that is the native drinks) are the most healthful, and he declares brandy the worst drink, outclassing whiskey, beer or wine in extent of evil and in results.

The Georgian is never sober from birth to death and manages to keep in this condition on wines. Men and women are always befuddled, caused mainly by a mixture of ether with light wines.

Iceland follows as a nation of drunkards. Fermented vinegar, sweetened with syrup, with a dash of brandy, is one of the favorite drinks. The Icelanders have a drink concocted from the glands of the whale that is terrific in its effect, although only 10 drops are used in a glass of sweet wine or sweetened water.

The most delicious drink, which the New Orleans "mixologist" awards the prize, even over his beloved absinthe, was sent to him in a bottle by a correspondent who found it in central Australia. The drink is made of wild honey mixed with peppermint gum—"just add water and serve."

"The Dutch," declares the booze historian, "are, perhaps, the most unhealthful drinkers in the world. They drink huge quantities of rum and gin, and this, on top of a diet of smoked eels, hard-boiled eggs and pickled cucumbers, with much smoking, is not conducive to good digestion.

"Berbers, in northern Africa, he writes, "drink great quantities of delicious home-made wine, made from grapes. They drink a mixture of sour wine with fermented goats' milk."

One of the greatest drinks Necaire found was among the Uganda natives in Africa, called abang wine, which is good only for a few days. Bananas, whole, are placed in a hole in the ground lined with green leaves and tramped. Then water is added, the hole covered and left a few days, when hay is mixed into it. Then it is placed in a wooden trough and water is added and the mass stirred. The liquid drips into pans and, for 24 hours is delicious, then it ferments and becomes a rival of the famous "dynamite" of London slums, made of ether, mixed with wine or beer.

Mubisi, which is the Uganda drink, is declared worse than the bino of the Philippines, which the natives have learned to mix with gins.

"The Bulgarians," says he, "drink light sour wines, mixed with water.

"The queerest drunks in the world are participated in by the Koriaks and the Kamchatkans of northeast Siberia. Whole tribes, numbering hundreds of men and women, get drunk and stay drunk weeks at a time on the fly mushroom. Either to eat the fungus or to drink the water in which it may be boiled means one glorious round of pleasure for a week or more.

"The Buriats of Siberia drink vodka, fermented goats' milk, something like kumyss, which they mix with inhoxicants. The children smoke at 6 years and drink before that.

"One drink, which has been imported into England as a medicine, is the famous drink from the root of the pepper tree, made by the Fijians. This drink is hot and not unlike the red-pepper and celery drinks found among Spanish-Americans. The Fijians also have a wine from a vegetable like the tomato, and a bread-fruit drink."

The cordials open a new line. The most delicious is the Yorkshire violet, made from the crushed flower, home-brewed. The Abyssinians make the best mead in the world from barley and wild honey.

The Apono tribe in French Congo, uses huge quantities of palm wine. The palm wine is made by cutting the leaf stems off the palm trees and catching the drippings, which are allowed to ferment. The native squeezes lime juice into the wine, making a kind of ricky.

"The tribes of India," writes the barkeep historian, "all drink. There are 172 different drinks given in the British reports besides those imported.

"The most deadly drink on earth that is used commonly as a beverage is isitishimiyana, used in Natal. It is 62 times as strong as any known alcohol and 10 drops mean a 'jag.'

"The Todas—the supposed Jews of upper India—drink neat brandy out of mugs and the Samoyedes, in Siberia, swallow brandy by half pints. The Moors, whose national drink is tea, make a brandy from figs and wines from grapes and dates. Opium is added to some of the drinks. The natives of New Guinea, since civilization arrived, have learned to make beverages from yams and sugar-cane and mix the sugar-cane drink with a cordial made from the flower like the honeysuckle."

The Mongols drink grape wines and brandy made from fruits and mix the brandy with fermented camels' milk.

The Moros in the Philippines drink bino and palm wine. There are 33 different kinds of millet drinks known in Africa and all or most of them are mixed with honey, palm or banana fermentations.

"The best use of drink I have found," concludes the bartender, "is of the sleusine, made by the Niam-Niams in equatorial Africa. This is malted into an intoxicating beer and used to drive devils and goblins away from the towns. I received from a French explorer one quart of sleusine and can guarantee it to serve the purpose."