

OPEN TO THE WORLD

Centennial of Lewis and Clark Formally Observed.

GREAT THROUG ATTEND OPENING

Military Pageant, Addresses by Nation's Dignitaries and Festivities Inaugurate the Exposition.

Portland, June 2.—The Lewis and Clark Centennial exposition is open. Portland is playing host to the world.

Yesterday, the opening day, will find a bright place in the history of the nation, marking as it does, the starting point of an enterprise that means the greater upbuilding of the West and Northwest; new trade relations with the Orient; closer trade relationship between the Pacific coast and the Atlantic seaboard, and the hundreds of attendant and incidental benefits that will accrue to the country.

The opening ceremonies and demonstrations were on a scale commensurate with the greatness of the day. They were carried through without a hitch of any consequence. Old exposition attaches, who have attended the important world's fairs of the past decade, declared they had never before beheld so pretty or so effective an opening.

The attendance passed even beyond the most sanguine official expectations. Crowds, such as have never before lined the streets of Portland, saw the great military pageant that preceded the opening exercises. Standing room on the three miles of streets was at a premium. And when the parade was at an end this ocean of humanity turned its side on the exposition grounds.

Across Guild's lake on the peninsula a section of artillery tolled off the presidential salute of 21 guns, the dark blue smoke from the cannonading lifting slowly above the government's palace and adding enchantment to the peaceful grandeur of the inspiring landscape to the north.

This salute brought on the opening exercises. All of the speakers were enthusiastically received. Especially cordial was the reception accorded the nation's representatives. The exercises were marred by no unpleasant incident. So orderly was everything that the heavy detachment of policemen and guardsmen were not put to the necessity of issuing a single admonition.

It was exactly 12 o'clock to the dot when President H. W. Goode, of the exposition, called for order. It was hardly 2 o'clock when President Roosevelt was informed by wire that all was ready. The president was in waiting for the message at the White house. The great crowd leaned forward in a state of high nervous tension waiting for the first peals of the government chimes, which were to have been President Roosevelt's first response. But, luckily, the chimes failed to work, and after a full minute of breathless waiting, the assemblage was informed by Mr. Goode that the president had sent his greeting. At the same time he declared the exposition formally opened and extended a greeting to all the world. President Roosevelt's congratulatory telegram was then read and received with tremendous applause.

There was apparently almost as many people at the fair grounds last night as were present at the opening exercises. Although the exhibits buildings were closed, the exposition by night seemed in every particular as great an attraction as during the open hours of the day.

When darkness fell upon the heights that raise beyond the fairy city the reason was plain.

As a feast for the eye the spectacle was incomparably beautiful. The fireworks which were a feature of the evening, were beautiful in the extreme, but they paled before the splendor of the electricity.

Fair Practically Complete.
Director of Exhibits H. E. Dosch, who has been through a number of large expositions, was asked yesterday how this one compared with others as far as its completeness on the opening day goes. He said: "It is more nearly complete than any exposition to which I have been, even Omaha. It is a very rare thing for an exposition to be so nearly finished on the opening day. What incompleteness there is does not detract from the exposition proper, and will be remedied in a few days."

Unparalleled Record.
That the business record of the pre-exposition period is unparalleled in the history of expositions, is the statement of Director of Concessions and Admissions John A. Wakefield. Yesterday he gave out the following statistics: Concessions department—Concessions revenue collected, \$76,414. Receipts—General admissions, \$27,222.50; commutation tickets, \$1,622.50; admission tickets, \$17,070; photograph passes, \$3,222; badges, \$2,967.

Two Revenue Cutters Here.
There are two revenue cutters now in port. The Russ arrived shortly after dusk last evening and dropped anchor in the stream above the Burnside street bridge and just astern of the cutter McCulloch. The Russ was on her way from Seattle to San Francisco, when she received orders at Port Townsend to stop at this city. She will remain here for some time and will then proceed south.

RIPE FOR A REVOLUTION.

Feeling Against the War is Running High in Russia.

St. Petersburg, June 6.—Conditions are, indeed, ripe for an uprising throughout Russia which will be of a widespread character. At the Pavlovsk concert-hall last night a gigantic demonstration was held, at which a dozen prominent speakers, throwing discretion to the winds, denounced the czar and the government for continuing a struggle which could only result in the nation being plunged deeper into debt and in the useless sacrifice of thousands of loyal subjects.

The excitement was intense and on order of General Trepoff, the police attempted to clear the building. A free fight followed, in which the police used their whips and clubs, but the excited people fought back, and for a time it seemed that they would gain the mastery.

The crowd was eventually dispersed when soldiers arrived on the scene and threatened to fire.

The officers of the guards regiments, who have been sent to outlying barracks to instruct the reserves, have openly revolted and refused to do their work. A number of them have been placed under arrest, and are likely to be shot this morning.

From all over the country come reports of anti-war meetings which the police have been powerless to suppress. Only the official class favor the continuance of hostilities, and the pressure in favor of peace is very strong. It is reported that several regiments of reserves at Sevastopol and Odessa have mutinied and openly defied their officers. Trouble is looked for here during this week unless some steps are taken to placate the malcontents.

PASSPORTS FOR HEBREWS.

State Department Informed of Proposed Russian Law.

Washington, June 6.—Acting Secretary Loomis, of the State department, has been officially informed by Ambassador Meyer at St. Petersburg of the provisions of the proposed new law in Russia under which all American passports, including those for citizens of the Hebrew faith, will be recognized there. This information is confirmatory of the press dispatches of a week ago, which announced the approval by the council of the empire of the recommendations of the passport commission which included universal recognition of foreign passports.

Mr. Loomis has communicated the contents of Ambassador Meyer's dispatch to Simon Wolf, of this city, chairman of the civil and religious rights section of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. This congregation, Mr. Wolf said tonight, had been working for 25 years to secure the full recognition of passports granted to Hebrews who desired travel in Russia and the final triumph of the efforts of those who have labored to this end, he said, is a source of satisfaction to his countrymen in the United States.

TO REPAIR SHIPS.

Russian Admiral Given Permission by Governor General Wright.

Manila, June 6.—Rear Admiral Enquist, accompanied by Rear Admiral Train and the French consul, formally called on Governor General Wright this morning. After the usual greetings had been exchanged, Governor Wright asked:

"Admiral Enquist, do you wish to stay at Manila permanently?"

Rear Admiral Enquist replied: "My ships are unseaworthy. I have not heard from my government, and I request time to make repairs."

Governor Wright then said that according to his construction of the neutrality laws, the Russian vessels could remain long enough to make necessary repairs, and after these were finished they must leave within 24 hours or dismantle and intern. Rear Admiral Enquist requested permission to bring his ships behind the breakwater for repairs. This request was granted him.

Narita Goro, the Japanese consul, called upon Governor Wright just previous to Rear Admiral Enquist and made inquiry regarding the probable disposition of the Russian warships. On leaving he met Rear Admiral Enquist in the corridor of the governor's residence and tendered him a profound salute.

Togo Visits Rojstvensky.

Tokio, June 6.—Vice Admiral Togo visited Vice Admiral Rojstvensky at the naval hospital at Sasebo and expressed his sympathy for the admiral's wounds. He praised the desperately courageous fight of the Russians and expressed the hope that Vice Admiral Rojstvensky would soon be able to return to Russia. Rojstvensky was deeply moved by the admiral's words and thanked him. He congratulated Japan on the courage and patriotism of her sailors in the recent great naval battle.

Storm Wrecks Churches.

Chicago, June 6.—During a thunder storm here today three churches were struck by lightning and two of them completely destroyed. The storm was the worst of the season, and besides the churches, several other buildings were struck and damaged. The total loss occasioned by lightning is estimated at \$200,000. At the time the storm passed over the city the churches were empty and no loss of life occurred thereby.

Expect Soon To Be Attacked.

Vladivostok, June 6.—It is expected here that a Japanese attack on the fortress will not be long delayed. There is, however, a calm and determined spirit manifested by the population in face of the forthcoming crisis.

RUSSIA STUPEFIED

Cannot Realize Damage Inflicted by Japanese Fleet.

TALK OF PEACE STILL SCOUTED

Will Fight Another Land Battle, and if That is Lost She May Then Ask for Peace.

St. Petersburg, June 1.—The Russian admiralty is literally stupefied at the extent of the disaster suffered by Vice Admiral Rojstvensky's fleet, and its own advices paint the situation in even worse colors than the Tokio dispatches.

The Associated Press Vladivostok dispatch received at an early hour yesterday afternoon accounts for only two ships of the great Russian fleet—the cruiser Almaz and the torpedo boat destroyer Grozeny—and the absence of news about the battleship Navarin and the cruisers Oleg and Aurora, which are the only fighting ships of any value not enumerated in the Japanese lists of destroyed or captured, and which, up to 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, had not reached Vladivostok, renders almost idle any hope that they were able to shake off the pursuing Japanese cruisers and reached the shelter of the fortress at Golden Horn.

Russia has agreed to disarm and intern the big fleet of colliers and transports sent to the Chinese coast when Rojstvensky determined to try to force the Straits of Corea. It is believed here that the admiral did not want to be hampered by a big convoy in the sea fight, and the decision to send the convoy to the rear compelled Rojstvensky to adopt the shortest route by the way of Tsu island, as some of the ships could not carry enough coal in their bunkers to steam around Japan.

The question of inaugurating peace negotiations is not likely to be opened until full reports of the Russian disaster have been received. The war party continues its defiant attitude, and declares that peace is impossible, while many Russians who heretofore have been in favor of peace, but who are now humiliated by the sting of the defeat of their navy, are giving their voice in favor of a continuation of the war. Nevertheless, the peace party insists on the absolute futility of prolonging the struggle. Ever slow to reach a decision, it is improbable that the government will decide on the course it will pursue until after battle has been joined in Manchuria.

The Associated Press dispatches indicate that Field Marshal Oyama is already in motion and that a grand engagement is imminent. The government still predicts the publication of losses in ships not contained in its own advices, but so far as St. Petersburg is concerned the truth is known.

WALLOW IN MUD.

Slush Beneath, No Fodder Behind and Foe in Front of Russian Army.

Gunghu Pass, Manchuria, June 1.—The rains which began three days ago have ceased. General skirmishing has been continuous for the past fortnight. Arriving troops, on leaving the trains, find themselves in a sea of mud. The country in the immediate rear of the Russian army wears the same aspect as did the rear of the old positions which the Russians occupied in the south, being denuded of forage. Many of the Chinese fled from their houses, and wherever the troops camped these houses were torn down for firewood.

Interest in the attitude of the Mongols continues. It is asserted that a state of rebellion exists against the local prince ruling the eastern tribes.

A few native traders with goods are arriving at the interior cities from Simintin, but the only remaining trade route for Northern Manchuria since the loss of Simintin to the Russians is by way of Kiachta, over which traders are already active.

"Loop" is Finished.

New York, June 1.—What was regarded as one of the most difficult tasks in the digging of the subway has been completed by the finishing of the loop at the Battery. With the work of excavation over and the walls built, the Interborough company will be able to run its trains to the southern end of the line on Manhattan island. Construction on the loop, from which an extension of the system will pass under the river to Brooklyn, was frequently interrupted since it began in 1903 because of the flow of sea water.

Frost Damages German Vineyards.

Berlin, June 1.—Inquiries now completed regarding the extent of the damage caused by the recent cold weather to the vineyards of middle Rhine region show serious losses in the best districts. The vineyards present a sorry spectacle. Some famous vineyards in locations like Johannesberg, Geisenheim, Erbach and Hattenheim suffered particularly, and will hardly produce anything like an average crop. Rhine Hessen also suffered severely.

Castro Conciliates a Rebel.

New York, June 1.—General Benjamin Herrera, Liberal leader in the late revolution, has been appointed, says a Panama cable to the Herald, military chief of the Venezuelan frontier, an important and responsible position.

ROJSTVENSKY A PRISONER.

Togo Says He Rescued Russian Admiral from Sinking Ship.

Washington, May 31.—The official Japanese report on the latest details of the great naval battle in the Korean straits is made in a cablegram received tonight by the Japanese legation here from the foreign office at Tokio, conveying Admiral Togo's dispatches up to this afternoon. The report says that Admiral Rojstvensky and another admiral and staff officers were taken prisoners on the sinking of Rojstvensky's flagship, Kniaz Souvaroff, Saturday night, south of Urelung island, off the Korean coast. The total number of vessels lost to the Russians, according to Admiral Togo, now is 22, and he adds that, although the full particulars are not yet in, none of the Japanese ships was seriously injured and the loss to the first division of the Japanese fleet was over 400.

Ships Reach Vladivostok.

Vladivostok, May 31.—Two ships alone of Vice Admiral Rojstvensky's powerful flotilla, the swift cruiser Almaz and the torpedo boat destroyer Grozeny, lie at anchor here today in the curving harbor of Golden Horn, they having separated from the fleet early in the battle, which began in the Korean straits Saturday afternoon, and headed, in obedience to orders, with full speed to Vladivostok.

Up to 4 o'clock this afternoon no other vessel of the Baltic fleet had yet arrived, and the signal stations at Askold and Rimsky Korsakoff island reported none in sight.

Officers of the Almaz and Grozeny say that both fleets had already sustained terrible losses when the Almaz and Grozeny broke through the hostile line. Of the Japanese, two battleships had gone down before their eyes, and two cruisers, their sterns high out of the water, seemed ready to plunge bow foremost to the bottom of the sea.

SPRANG TRAP ON RUSSIANS.

Togo Also Used Submarines and Torpedoes with Deadly Effect.

Tokio, May 31.—The proverb that Admiral Togo always fights and seldom reports is proving true in the case of his greatest battle. From the briefest and most fragmentary reports coming to Tokio, it is impossible to gain an approximate conception or picture of the desperate and decisive combat. The Navy department, after announcing the bare results yesterday, has lapsed into silence again. It meets inquirers with the statement that the department is not interested in the publication of news, but is concerned only in securing victory for Japan. It is probable that many details of the fight will never be given to the world. It will probably be days or weeks before the main facts of the battle and its strategy are made known.

Admiral Togo appears to have planned and laid a complete trap, which fitted Admiral Rojstvensky's action, and the Japanese outmaneuvered, out-fought and outshot the Russians, fearlessly taking their lightest cruisers against the heavy Russian armor-clad battleships and joining battleships with armored cruisers, smothering them with gun fire.

WILL RAISE PRICE OF PEACE.

Japan's Victory Increases Severity of Terms Demanded.

Washington, May 31.—Minister Takahira had an hour's conference with President Roosevelt tonight. The minister reached the White house at 9 o'clock and remained until after 10 o'clock. Mr. Takahira refused to say anything regarding the object of his visit.

There is reason to believe the question of peace was under consideration, the object of the minister being to inform the president that the old basis on which Japan would begin negotiations would not now be acceptable. It is believed that with the latest decisive naval victory, the demands of Japan will be materially increased, and include a large indemnity in addition to the retention of Port Arthur and the evacuation by Russia of Manchuria.

Dispute Over Price of Salmon.

New Westminster, B. C., May 31.—Trouble between the fishermen and the cannerymen may end in a strike. The difference concerns prices for fish during the big run of the season. The fishermen met today and decided on 10 cents straight for fish for July and 15 cents for August. The cannerymen and packers declare the entire season's rate must be 8 cents per fish. Trouble is just commencing, and promises to get hot. During the last big run the militia had to be called out for the same trouble.

Agricultural Congress Opens.

Rome, May 31.—The first working session of the international congress, made at the invitation of David Lubin, of Sacramento, Cal., to establish an International Chamber of Agriculture, took place this afternoon at the Corsica palace, in the presence of the diplomatic corps and all the delegates. Minister Tittoni delivered an address welcoming the delegates and outlining the object of the congress, after which the meeting adjourned.

Will March Into Mongolia.

New York, May 31.—The Chinese authorities deny that they have received from Russia a positive notice of the intention to march troops into Mongolia, cables the Pekin correspondent of the Herald. On the other hand, the foreign office is deluged with charges and counter charges relative to alleged breaches of neutrality by both Russians and Japanese.

GRANDFATHER OF EUROPE.



KING CHRISTIAN IX. OF DENMARK.

King Christian IX. of Denmark, who recently celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday, has been called the grandfather of Europe. His eldest daughter is Queen Alexandra of England. His second eldest is the Dowager Duchess of Cumberland, mother of the Czar. His third daughter is the Duchess of Cumberland, her husband being a son of the ex-King of Hanover. His eldest son will succeed to the Danish throne, while the second son is King George I. of the Hellenes. The remaining son, Prince Waldemar, was offered the principality of Bulgaria, but wisely declined.

King Christian is one of the most beloved monarchs in Europe and is extremely popular in Denmark. Despite his age he retains the elasticity and bearing of a young man. He has been reigning since 1863—a period of forty-two years. Our illustration is taken from the Illustrated London News and shows the King, with the Castle of Rosenborg, one of the royal palaces, in the background.

Conquest of the Great American Desert

The officials of the reclamation department of the United States geological survey have taken the field for the most active campaign thus far undertaken for the benefit of the people's heritage—the public lands of America, estimated to measure 841,872,877 acres, of which 172,873,079 acres have been reserved by law for forest culture, Indians and other purposes, leaving 704,794,884 acres open to reclamation and ultimate settlement. Colorado contains 85,831,598 acres of this heritage, of which 4,098,543 have not yet been surveyed.

In connection with irrigation enterprises, and to enlighten the large number of settlers who know practically nothing about the application of water to the soil and to growing crops, the San Francisco Call discusses the "quantity of water allotted to a given area of irrigable land." Taking the States as a whole, the quantity per acre used in California is about 50 per cent of the Colorado average. This would appear to convict Colorado of needless waste, but as the nature of the soil and the kind of crop irrigated, together with rainfall, are factors in the problem, it is not safe to conclude without careful comparison. This is now going forward at Fort Collins and at other experiment stations under the general control of the Agricultural Department. Experts connected with pump and machinery houses in this city are also collecting data, this being the natural result of the installation of plants in different portions of the State, on different soils and for the care of different crops.

It has been stated by one of the engineers in charge of Federal work in Nevada that a miner's inch of water would irrigate 500 acres of land. This is not the Colorado experience. Even California rejects it, the San Francisco Call alleging that the estimate is unsound and is not supported by California experience, dating back to the time of the missions, when the Franciscans brought with them the experience of Egypt and the Orient.

In support of his liberal Nevada estimate—500 acres to one miner's inch—Expert Lippincott quotes conditions at Yuma and in the Klamath district of California. His allowance for Yuma, if we understand him correctly, is 680 cubic feet of water per acre, which is not quite three-sixteenths of an inch per acre. That is a very thin sheet of water to spread upon land in a region where the evaporation is twelve or fifteen feet per year. "We doubt very much," says the Call, "whether it will sustain growing crops. If he means that a miner's inch flowing constantly for ninety days will suffice for an acre and a half, we have this result: In an acre and a half are 65,340 square feet, which a miner's inch in ninety days would cover about fifteen inches. He allows eighteen inches at Klamath for the crop season, against fifteen inches at Yuma. But the record of thirty-six years' rainfall at Yuma shows an average annual precipitation of three and four-

tenths inches only, while at Klamath it is thirty-six to fifty inches."

Experiments the world over show that land requires about three feet of water during the growing season to produce a crop. This is averaging all absorptive conditions of the soil and all rates of evaporation. Italy, in the valley of the Po, has long established a scientific irrigation, and the average duty of water is one cubic foot per second to about sixty-six acres, in continuous flow. But Italy on the same land has a rainfall of between thirty-five and forty inches, of which twenty-two inches falls in the season of growing crops. So the irrigated land of Italy gets about 130 inches of irrigation water and twenty-two inches of rain, or a little over twelve feet in the season of crop growth.

This feature of the irrigation problem deserves close attention, because it is basic in the matter of dividing up lands. The settlers should know in advance what the chances for success really are, and, in estimating those chances, the government experts should lean to the conservative rather than the hopeful side. A season of reaction would materially injure the reclamation project.—Denver News.

Luxemburgers Are Content.

All tourists who have spent any length of time in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg agree that the Luxemburgers are the most contented people on the face of the earth, writes Henri Chevallier in the Cincinnati Enquirer. Though of very small area the population represents many nationalities. It appears to form part of Belgium and one has to penetrate toward the capital from the border quite a bit before the Belgian dialects cease to be heard. Then there is quite a Dutch element. Half of the people speak French and there are many Germans, as is shown by the two German papers printed in the little capital of 22,000 inhabitants. That the people are happy is because the Grand Duchy is independent, at peace with all its neighbors, has but a small army to support and imposes little tax on the inhabitants, most of whom are neither rich nor poor.

Of Grand Duke Wilhelm, the regent, it cannot be said that "uneasy lies the head that wears the crown," for no ruler is better beloved by his subjects. He was married in 1893 to the Infanta Maria Anna of Portugal, who is the mother of Princesses Marie, Charlotte, Hilda, Antonia, Elizabeth and Sophie. The family is fairly worshiped by the Luxemburgers. The old Grand Duke Adolf of Luxemburg, the real ruler, is still alive. He is a nonagenarian and, though he abdicated in favor of Wilhelm in 1902, he still takes a deep interest in all the state and court affairs.

Tommy Learns.

Tommy Figgjam—Faw, what is meant by the newspaper expression "bleeding Kansas?"

Faw Figgjam—That is what John D. Rockefeller has been accused of.

Tommy Figgjam—Of what?

Faw Figgjam—Bleeding Kansas and Kansas objects to being bled any further.—Baltimore American.

Bill Bowers, who has been sick, said this afternoon: "Well, as I can't reasonably expect any more strangers to tell me how thin I look, I will go home and take my medicine."