

Exposition Gates Formally Opened

(Continued from page 1.)

Senator Chamberlain in a short address congratulated the people of the state, the city of Portland and the Lewis and Clark corporation upon the achievement of so notable an event in the history of the city and state.

Chamberlain's Speech.

It might be interesting on this occasion to discuss the motives which are supposed to have animated Thomas Jefferson when first he conceived the idea of establishing an American colony in this northwestern territory, and more interesting still to give an historical review of events which culminated in the Lewis and Clark expedition of exploration and discovery and the final planting of the Stars and Stripes at the mouth of the Columbia river nearly one hundred years ago. A narration of the adventures of the intrepid agents appointed by Jefferson to carry out the long-cherished design of permanently adding to the domain of the United States that portion of the country which lay to the northwestward of the Louisiana purchase would read like a romance, but the time which has been allotted to me is too limited even if I felt the inclination to indulge at length in surmise as to motive of, in historical fact or in romance and adventure, and in what I shall have to say I will discuss rather the results which have been accomplished than the causes which have led to them.

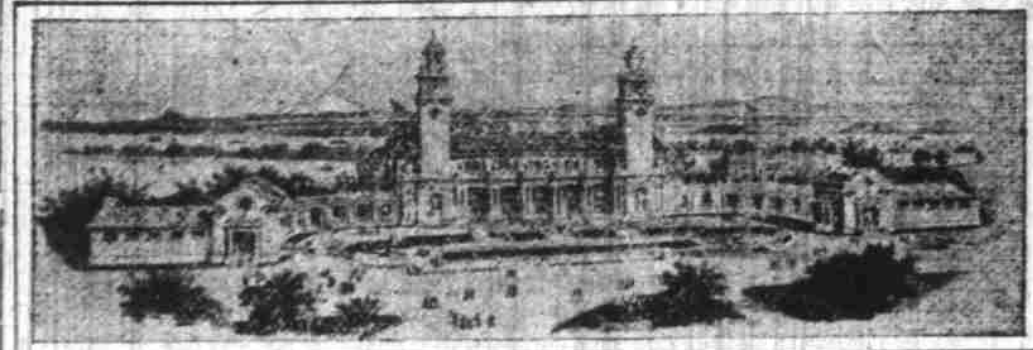
Certain it is that Jefferson believed better than he could have known when he sent Meriwether Lewis and William Clark on this expedition with a letter of credit against the world.

The Louisiana purchase was fraught with momentous consequences to the United States and added immensely to its area, as well as to its material wealth, but who can say that the results which have flowed and which are likely to flow from the exploration and discovery of the Oregon country will be of less moment to the United States than were the results which were achieved from the acquisition by treaty with France of that vast territory included within the Louisiana purchase? Let me call your attention to the actual results which have followed from the Lewis and Clark expedition, and then indulge in conjecture as to the prospective advantages which are almost sure to follow therefrom within the next few decades.

The expedition enabled the United States to follow up the claim based on the discovery of the Columbia river by Captain Gray in 1792, and to forestall any other power in the exploration and discovery of the northwest coast, and finally resulted in the treaty with Great Britain in June, 1846, under the terms of which there passed to the sovereignty of the United States 397,000

square miles of territory, out of which was carved the magnificent commonwealths of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and parts of Montana and Wyoming. This immense area is not excelled in its resources of climate, soil, lumber and minerals of every kind by any like area within our whole domain.

In order to arrive at any approximate idea of the condition of a country at any particular period of its existence it is necessary to do so by comparison, and in doing this it must be remembered that one hundred years ago the whole of the northwest territory was an immense wilderness, peopled only by the savage and hunted only by the bison and the buffalo. Civilization had not touched any portion of it with its magic wand, and not until many years later did the tide of immigration set in toward the west. As late as 1850 the population of the Oregon country numbered only about 13,000 souls, whilst fifty years later—without stronger inducement than those which a beneficent providence



GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

ordered in the way of natural wealth of climate and of soil—the population has increased to nearly a million and a half. But the rapidity of increase in population has been equalled, if it has not been excelled, by rapidity of production, for from statistics at hand the cereal crop of 275,781 bushels in 1850 increased to 64,265,941 bushels in 1900; the hay crop from 373 tons to 3,045,244; hops from eight pounds to 21,548,277; wool from 29,686 pounds to 39,949,786; live stock from \$1,876,189 to \$83,106,780; manufactures from \$2,464 to \$175,000,000; foreign commerce from practically nothing to \$36,000,000; mineral production from nothing to \$70,000,000.

I only select a few articles of production to show by comparison the rapidity with which the wealth of this section has increased, and if this comparison were extended to cover the past

five years the rate of increase in material wealth would be even greater, because there has been a greater annual influx of population than was ever known in the history of the country.

Leaving the distinguished representatives of the several states which have been mentioned to speak for their own particular section, let us consider for a moment the progress which Oregon has made and its present condition and possibilities.

At the beginning of the present year the population of Oregon has reached 600,000, or about six persons to every square mile of territory. A wonderful increase, indeed, under the circumstances of its separation from the rest of the world, but small as compared with the older states of the Union. If Oregon were as thickly settled as Massachusetts it would have a population of 40,000,000. Nor would it be difficult for the state to support such a population, and it is safe to predict, judging the future by the past, that when once the country to the westward of the Cascade mountains and that which is situated between the Cascade mountains and the eastern boundary line of the state has been opened up by the construction of trunk and branch line railways, there will be a tide of immigration set in unequalled in the annals of history.

The vast mountain ranges which parallel the coast line are covered from base to peak with majestic forests of fir, larch, spruce, pine and cedar, more extensive than can be boasted of by any other state in the Union, whilst

its mining product was \$10,000,000. Its wool and mohair was valued at \$3,000,000.

Its dairy product was \$7,052,810. Its fishing industry produced \$3,365,461.

These varied industries show the source from which the immense wealth of the state is realized each year, and promise an increased value with each succeeding year as the population of the state increases.

In addition to the fact that lands to which titles have been obtained by grants from the national and state governments have not yet reached exorbitant prices and available homes can easily be acquired by purchase, there yet remain of public lands in the state open to settlement about 18,364,732 acres, about 30 per cent of its whole land area. Because of the fact that lands have not yet reached prices which their productiveness justifies, and the further fact that there is much of public land still open to settlement and cultivation, it may safely be predicted that there will be a more rapid rate of increase in population during the next years than has characterized any similar period in the state's history, with a consequent rapid increase in production and wealth.

Aside from these considerations, manufacturing enterprises of various kinds have been established in the past few years and are constantly increasing in numbers, and this is not to be wondered at because the state is rich in nearly all the raw material, and points can readily be found where this material is easy of access and the finished product easy of shipment by river and rail to any section of our own and foreign countries.

These are some of the actual results

which have followed from the expedition planned by Jefferson and executed by Lewis and Clark, the hundredth anniversary of whose achievements we are here to celebrate today.

If now I may be permitted to speak of some of the advantages to be derived by the United States from the acquisition of the Pacific. What this means to the fact that by the Pacific seaboard has been acquired by the United States with all of its magnificent harbors and the possibilities of making this coast mistress of the commerce of the Pacific. The United States from a commercial standpoint can best be realized by calling attention to the fact that the export trade of Portland alone to the Orient during the past year was \$4,500,000; to Europe, \$2,500,000; to South Africa, \$2,200,000; to Australia, \$1,200,000, and to South America, \$85,000. To this is to be added the immense shipping, from the neighboring seaports of Astoria, Seattle, Tacoma and San Francisco, and each succeeding year shows not only an increase in the export trade of Portland, but of the other cities named as well, and already this city stands first on the list as the greatest exporter of wheat and flour in the United States. It has been truly said that the Orient is the granary of the world, and as the commerce between that country and this increases, food products which have hitherto crossed the continent to the Atlantic seaboard, or have gone around the Horn to Europe, will find a ready market there. This will of necessity place in touch with an easy

market not only all of that magnificent territory drained by the Columbia and the Snake rivers and that which is tributary to Puget sound, but as well that farther to the eastward along the lines of the transcontinental railways, which have their termini at Portland, San Francisco, Tacoma and Seattle.

Further than that, much of the lumber of the coast is carried to the same markets and finds ready sale and good prices at all times.

In speaking of the advantages which accrue to the United States from the possession of the Pacific seaboard, I have dwelt briefly only upon the subject from a commercial standpoint, without taking into consideration the benefits which accrue from the standpoint of naval supremacy and the protection which the United States will

be thereby enabled to afford to the Sandwich and Philippine islands in case of international complications.

It is within the range of possibility that the commerce of the Pacific will exceed that of the Atlantic, and when that time arrives the possession of all ports of entry along the western coast will prove of incalculable benefit and advantage.

Taking into consideration, then, the splendid resources of the Oregon country and the possibilities of a commerce which must of necessity rapidly increase in volume and value, can it not truthfully be said that that acquisition of territory which followed from the expedition of Lewis and Clark marks an epoch in our country's history even more momentous than that of the acquisition of the Louisiana territory by the treaty with France?

I have briefly called attention to some of the present and possible results which have followed and which are likely to follow from the philosophic foresight and statesmanship of Thomas Jefferson in establishing the first American colony in the northwest territory. Is it not, therefore, both proper and fitting that Oregon, the mother state, should have taken the initiative in suitably commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the Lewis and Clark expedition? Right royally have the people of the state, through their legislature, as well as by individual effort, responded to the instinct of patriotism, which first gave this enterprise birth, and gratifying indeed is it to the mother state that not only the younger

Hon. Jefferson Myers, president of the Lewis and Clark centennial commission for the state of Oregon, was enthusiastically applauded when he took his position on the rostrum to address the people on behalf of the state commission. Mr. Myers' address follows:

Myers Gives Welcome.

"Ladies and Gentlemen: In 1903 a bill for an act was introduced in the legislative assembly of the state of Oregon to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the exploration of the Oregon country by Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. By this bill, which was passed with remarkable unanimity, a commission of eleven members was created to be known and designated as 'The Lewis and Clark Centennial Commission,' to represent the state of Oregon and to expend the large sum of money appropriated from the public treasury to carry out the provisions of the act, and to assist in preparing for this centennial exposition.

"As the official representative of the Lewis and Clark centennial exposition commission, I deem it proper at this time to give you some information as to what part the state of Oregon has taken in behalf of this great enterprise through its commission. In determining the work to be done by the corporation and the commission, the construction of the buildings was selected as the state's part. We have, therefore, built upon the exposition grounds the following buildings:

"The forestry building, foreign exhibits building, Oriental and educational buildings, agricultural and horticultural building, mineral building, machinery, electricity and transportation building, auditorium, fire department, administration building, colonnade entrance and the Oregon state building. These buildings have been constructed at a cost of about \$325,000.

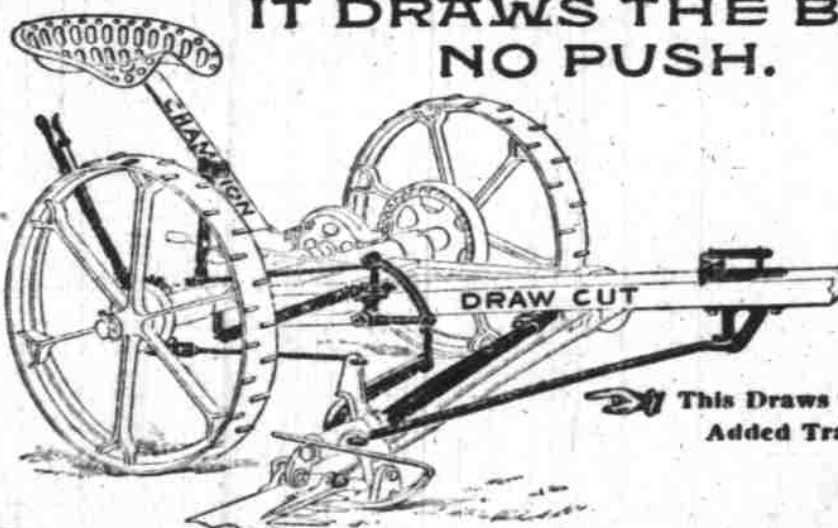
"In addition to the construction of these buildings the commission expended \$50,000 at the Louisiana Purchase exposition, and has spent about \$100,000 in the following exhibits: In the forestry building is an exhibit of woods and of the fish and game of the state. In the Oriental and educational building is an exhibit of the various educational departments of the state has been installed. In the agricultural and horticultural building we have an exhibit of agriculture and horticulture and in addition have solicited and raised throughout the state the sum of over \$100,000 for the preparation of county exhibits, and as a result there are now installed in this building exhibits from twenty-four of the thirty-three counties of Oregon. Coos county, which is 125 miles from the railroad, has constructed its own county building at an expense of nearly \$20,000. This county alone has contributed as her part of the exposition a sum of over \$30,000, and I cannot think that such a display of enthusiasm has ever been equaled by a county at any exposition in our country. These county exhibits will be of a most interesting character for our visitors to examine. They will give an opportunity to obtain information in reference

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SOME OF OUR LEADERS

CHAMPION MOWER

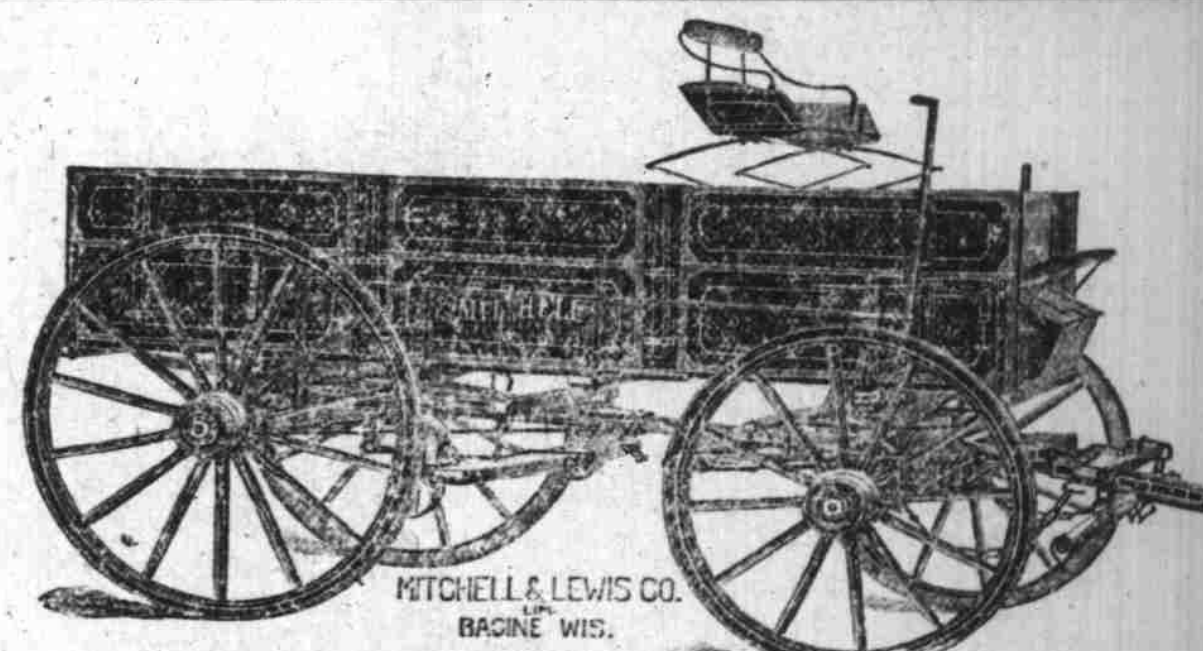
IT DRAWS THE BAR—NO PUSH.



This Draws the Bar. Added Traction.

THE WHEELS WILL NOT LIFT FROM THE GROUND.

The Champion draw-cut mower is equipped with ball and roller bearings of a late and improved pattern. The cutters may be raised high from the ground either by a foot lever or a hand lever, as the driver may prefer. The machine is nicely balanced, without weight on the horses' necks. If the driver is large, and the tongue will not stay down in front, the seat may be moved forward until the balance is exact.



MITCHELL & LEWIS CO. RACINE, WIS.

MITCHELL WAGONS

Represent seventy years experience in Wagon building. It is absolutely impossible to build a better wagon than the

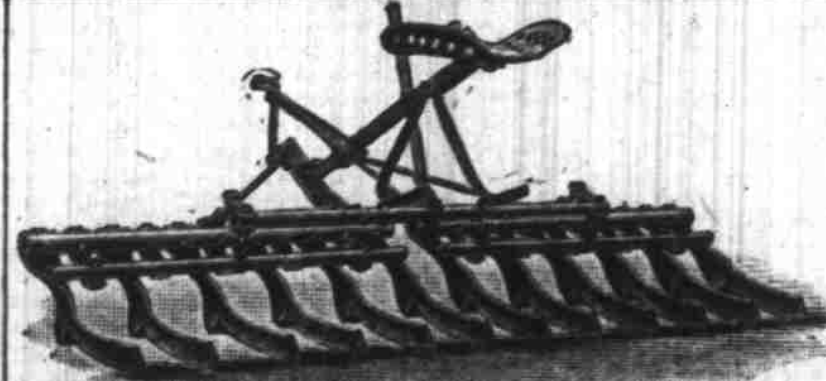
MITCHELL

The New Iowa



WE GUARANTEE

that the Iowa Dairy Separator will skim more milk per rated capacity than any other separator. Skim cleaner—hot or cold. Skim with less power. Skim richer cream. Clean easier than any other separator. 1905 Model 33 inches high.



Champion Binder

FORCE FEED

The great success of the Champion Binder is due to its ability to satisfactorily harvest the crops under the different and often difficult conditions found from year to year on the same farm. The improvements which it embodies give it an advantage in difficult and extreme conditions of grain, yet it is equally well adapted to the ordinary and favorable conditions.



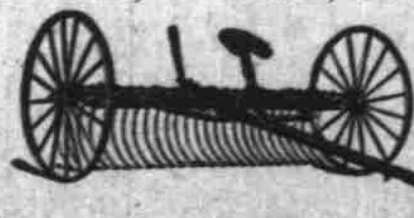
The force-feed elevator of the Champion, the power-giving eccentric wheel on its binding attachment, and the many other improvements on this remarkable machine must be looked at on the machine itself, in order that their usefulness may be fully understood.

ACME

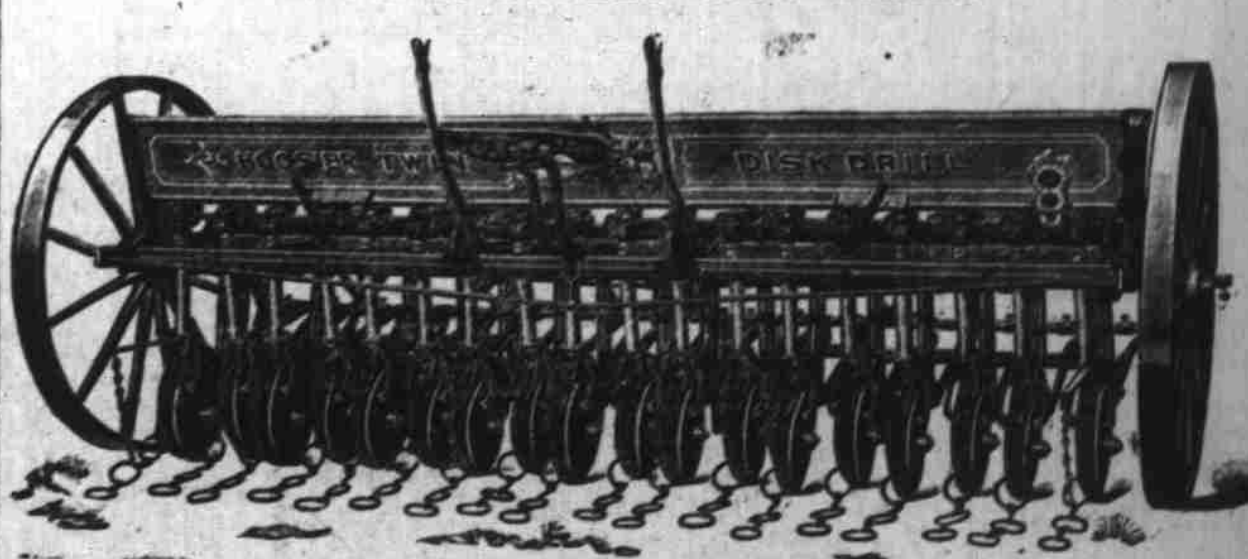
Pulverizing Harrow
Clod crusher, leveler and fern exterminator. Greatest tool on earth for working summerfallow or hop yard.

Champion Hay Rake

Among the many improvements found on the Champion Rakes, that of the most value is the locking device for holding down the teeth of the horse-drawn rake when gathering. This is why it is called a lock-lever rake. In ordinary raking the teeth of the Champion remain down of themselves, conforming to any unevenness of the ground, and, besides, they may be held down as easily by a foot lever as on any other rake; nevertheless, when raking very heavy hay, or when bunching, or when a boy is driving, it is a great advantage to lock the teeth down. The Champion teeth may either be locked down or left free to rise and fall, as the driver may desire.



HOOSIER DOUBLE DISC DRILLS



Hoosier Drills

The accompanying illustration shows the Twin or Double Disk Furrow Opener used on Hoosier Drills. The disks are 12 and 13 inches in diameter, the edge of the 13-inch blade extending, of course, beyond the edge of the 12-inch blade. Both come together at a point in front and somewhat lower than the middle, thus presenting a cutting edge of one blade squarely against the soil to be opened.

The disks being closed in front and opened in rear, produces a trench about two inches wide, over the bottom of which the seed is evenly spread.

Mitchell, Lewis & Staver Company

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F. F. CAREY, Manager,

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Salem, OREGON