

THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN

Published every Tuesday and Friday by the STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One year in advance \$1.50...

WHY WE FEEL PROUD.

The state of Oregon at last has one thing to be proud of. That is a thing of which all the people of Oregon, without there being a single exception, may be proud.

This is the Lewis and Clark fair now in progress at Portland.

There is something there to suit every man, woman and child. The sedate and the frivolous, the utilitarian and the artist. The man who revels only in music of the very highest order finds it as presented by that magnificent band under the leadership of the famous Innes, and that other excellent organization under the direction of De Caprio.

For absolute weirdness of detail in the fabrication of a jumble of harsh and peculiar sounds, the trail is certainly not an affair. When the band of the streets of Cairo and the freak bazaar at the "fun gallery" proceed to mix up their crowd-attracting tones, there is something doing in the region of the tympanum of one's ear that at least is calculated to arouse all one's appreciation of the ridiculous.

The artist need only sit at the head of the grand stairway leading to the music pavilion and the bridge of nations as the shades of evening fall, watching shadows falling on the mountain or woodland that surround the lake as the frame surrounds a picture, with the ever-increasing brilliancy of the myriads of electric jets that go to mark the outlines of every turn and curve of the beautiful government building, together with the reflections as they fall on the rippling water, the electric lanterns sitting here and there, the people rearing as in a maze, the occasional rays from the searchlight in the tower at the riverside, to have inspiration enter his soul.

Could he paint it this wondrous scene of more than classic beauty, with its deep purples, its bright effulgence of light, its white buildings, the ever-moving throngs, the shimmer and the sheen of the water; could he reproduce this on the ever-living canvas, it were the masterpiece of all the ages.

The sedate student finds in the government building and in the educational exhibits, on which to barter the days of his life, the pay to be a deeper knowledge of the literary and scientific work of man; in the machinery hall he sees the fruition of the last century as exemplified in the manufacture of labor-saving machinery and appliances; in the agricultural and horticultural hall, and in the various state exhibits he sees what man's application to the study of Old Dame Nature has developed; in the foreign exhibits he encounters the mediæval work of the Orient in juxtaposition to the advancement of Occidental Europe; in the great forestry exhibit of Oregon, nature's own handiwork is displayed, readily accounting for much of the commercial advancement of Oregon and the entire west.

The immense logs which go to make up this building and which serve as its pillars show Oregon and the west as in many parts they are and were.

The United States government has done a great deal for this fair, and has endeavored to show what it does for its people in times of peace and war. There is an exhibit showing the development of the transportation of the country, and especially the government's hand therein in the transportation of man's messages. There is a great demonstration of the work of the fish commission and the fishing industry of the country. The educational work of the government among the Indian, the Eskimo and its other wards receives much attention. The army and navy both receive their share of attention. The implements of modern warfare are shown from the big thirteen-inch rifle to the villainous metra-fusee which deals out death and destruction on the foe so rapidly that its fall of leaden missiles is likened unto a hail storm. The modern navy and the most wonderful fighting machines of the world's history, the up-to-date battleship with its heavy coat of mail and its destructive equipment, the swift cruiser and the light scout ship are shown in wonderful realistic models. The great transatlantic liner with its accommodations for hundreds of travelers and the monster freight carriers have their model here. The army is shown and its work demonstrated by remarkably life-like figures of both man and beast, each bearing the full equipment accorded to his duty. The government's forestry exhibit is interesting, and so is the exhibit of Alaskan and Philippine products, although the value of the latter would have been greatly enhanced by the presence of some natives of that country.

The foreign exhibits are farthest from completion, but give promise of much attractiveness. Especially is this true of the Japanese exhibit and the display from the Caucasus. California's exhibit is like California—it is wonderful. It demonstrates an originality in attractive features, in which only the Washington exhibit comes near it. Oregon's agricultural and horticultural display promises much, but is yet incomplete. In an editorial mention of this fair it is impossible to do it justice. Words nor combinations of words, neither the English language nor any other language are capable of being so set as to convey an idea of the fair to one who has not seen it. A full knowledge—aye, even unpartial appreciation of it is possible only through seeing it with one's own eyes. That all its beauties will be fully evident to every visitor is not to be expected. What might delight the writer and keep him interested for a long time might be passed by various of my readers without even a passing notice, and vice versa. But there will be still plenty to require one's attention, and it will demand it, and every visitor after a few moments on the grounds will give himself up to the pleasure and gaiety of the instructive and educational features of it, and thank God he is living; that he is there, and that the Lewis and Clark fair is. I. A. M.

CHOOSE A METHOD.

At this time, when the commencement of the various schools and colleges of the state are taking place, the following from an address by Prof. W. M. Thornton, of the University of Virginia, to the graduates of the university military school of Mobile, is interesting and timely. After discussing the relation of industrial development to education and the great strides the United States has taken during the past twenty years, he adds:

"The call which has been made on our American universities for enlarged facilities and improved methods in the teaching of the applied sciences is the voice of this great industrial movement. The public schools of America, with their enlarged and enlightened system of education, have furnished the corps of workers, trained in that 'practical, up-to-date, scientific knowledge' which has made possible her immense strides and her swift advance. Today she is looking to the high schools, the colleges and universities for men to officer and direct and train this vast army of her industrial soldiers. Need I say to you that she will not look in vain? The vast fortunes created by this very movement will pour more and more power into our centers of scientific instruction. The proud commonwealths of this nation will more and more recognize the advancement of learning as one of the chief functions of the state. Our three great industrial rivals still export five dollars' worth of manufactures to our one. Shall we imagine that American ambition and energy, American cleverness and ingenuity, American courage and hopefulness, will rest content with this? We see but the rising of this tidal wave in our educational progress. Our children and our children's children will see it at the flood."

Discussing, then, the actual development that is taking place in the South, as well as in the Northern states, he continues:

"This is no vulgar plea for the flesh pots. A great industrial development has, in all ages and in all nations, been the precursor and the basis of the highest artistic achievement. The Athens of Pericles drew from commerce and subsidies an income which, in the eyes of her contemporaries, was incredibly large, and with this culmination of her fortunes came the genius of Phidias and his compeers, the glories of Athenian dramatic art, the philosophy of Socrates and Plato, and the immortal histories of Herodotus and Thucydides. If we ask ourselves when the Greek genius bloomed into fairest flower, when Roman literature and Roman architecture attained their consummate expression, when the Venetian adorned his palace with their most perfect paintings, when Dante wrote and Giotto painted, when Rubens and Van Dyck and Rembrandt made glorious the walls of the Flemings and the Dutch, we shall find in every case that the culmination of artistic genius coincided with the epoch of highest industrial development.

"To the young men who stand today at that momentous point of life where the roads divide and the path of the future must be chosen, this outlook on our national tendencies is of profound interest. It is not simply the choice of a method. The men who are to win the fights of the future will be no light-armed volunteers, mustered in for a brief campaign. They will be men thoroughly trained in their chosen callings, thoroughly armed with modern weapons of precision, thoroughly equipped with all the munitions of our modern warfare. The scientific spirit, the scientific method, have established themselves in all departments of learning and are transforming all the methods of education. In the industrial and professional rivalries of the years to come the untrained will-trained amateur will meet not his like, but some hardened expert, before whose stroke his native strength will seem but pitiable weakness."

The point he makes there, that the youth of today, on commencing life, must not be satisfied with choosing a career; they must also adopt a method;

is one that every graduate of a high school, of a college or university should now impress upon his mind and prepare to act on. The future, no doubt, will mean success to the specialist and the methodist more than ever before in the industrial and social life of the state.

SALEM DAY—FLAG DAY.

Tomorrow is Salem day at the Lewis and Clark exhibit. It is also Flag Day all over this glorious union. It is the 128th anniversary of the first exhibition of that flag, which has "accomplished more for human freedom, for enslaved humanity, for Christian civilization, for world prosperity, than all the standards and flags of all other nations of the earth since God spoke to Moses and Aaron, saying, 'Every man of the children of Israel shall pitch by their own standard, with the ensigns of their father's house.'"

It is the flag of Bunker Hill and Saratoga, of Lundy's Lane, Lake Champlain and Lake Erie, and of New Orleans. It is the flag which led the way across the continent and saved Oregon to the Union. In creating it, Betsy Ross builded better than she knew.

"The simple stone of Betsy Ross is covered now with mould and moss; But still her deathless banner flies; And keeps the color of the skies; A nation thrills; a nation bleeds; A nation follows where it leads; And every man is proud to yield His life upon a crimson field."

Therefore, citizens of Salem, hang your banners upon the outer-walls and show your appreciation of the only flag which represents the right. Let every dwelling, every place of business and every public building fly a U. S. flag on the morrow. Of course, everybody will go to Portland, but that need make no difference about hanging out the flag before going. It would be a nice thing to do also for every Portland visitor on that day to wear or carry a flag to show that the day is remembered. Shall it be done? D. W.

Senator Hemenway, in his fight against the civil service rules now in vogue, contends that the civil service rules operate to the support of inefficiency and the obstruction of honest service in the departments, and Mr. Cooley contends for the opposite. Both men are right, and both are to an extent wrong; but the senator is much the nearer right of the two, and his point is of far more pertinence and timeliness.

It is assumed by Mr. Cooley that all efforts for the displacement of experienced clerks emanate from unworthy spoilsmen, which is not true; and equally untrue is Mr. Hemenway's assumption that such displacements are always sought in the interest of honest service. One man assumes, says the Indianapolis Star, that all men are disinterested patriots, the other that all men are rascals; and, while neither is correct, the optimist, in this, as in other estimates of human motives, is nearer the truth.

The idea that the majority of men are dishonest is held by a number who are far from being beyond suspicion; but the contrary is true. Men, as a rule, are honest and trustworthy, even though they don't believe in a civil service like the one now in control of the government.

The San Francisco Call, in an able article, discussing the trade conditions in the country, says:

"There are, however, certain signs which will bear watching. For instance, there was a report last week from Pittsburgh that many mills of the United States Steel Corporation would shortly be closed for the purpose of diminishing the production of iron and steel products. This is not a good sign, and, although the report elicits a smile from the leaders of this great industry, it is reiterated with a persistence which attracts more or less attention. Then there is continued talk in the provision trade, though this line cannot be called dull and, in fact, has exhibited more firmness during the past few days. Talk of tariff revision, which, the Call says, is an adverse factor, 'and the fixing of railroad rates by the government is also having some effect on the stock market and influencing the movements of the great financial interests.'"

Unless it was that the administration wanted some one for the bench at Portland with whom it had personal connections to try the land cases, why it was so terribly wrought up as the Washington Post indicates when it was given out that Judge Gilbert had selected Judge De Haven to occupy it is not evident. Judge Hunt may be and no doubt is a good judge, but his close relationship with Secretary Hitchcock and his recent appointment by the president would have served as the basis for questioning his designation to sit in these cases, had it been done. Judge De Haven will, no doubt, give all a fair trial, and will consider neither the administration nor the accused. This is what the people of Oregon demand, and it is right their demands should be complied with.

No paper published in Oregon gives as much local and state news as the Twice-a-Week Statesman. Subscribe for it now.

WEEK AT FAIR

PORTLAND EXPOSITION GIVEN OVER TO OBSERVATION OF TOWN AND COUNTY DAYS.

Rain Interfered With Program of "Eccle Day." But Otherwise It Was Grand Affair—Salem Day Comes on Flag Day—Will Be Big Occasion.

PORTLAND, June 10 (Special).—The first week of the fair has passed, and even more enthusiasm is manifested than at its opening. The days of rain in no wise interfered with the pleasure of the visitors. Every one seemed happy and good natured. A dash from one building to another through mud and rain was only a joking incident. Still, every one did regret that Rose Day was so inclement. One had to visit Festival Hall to realize how beautiful the roses were. The front of the stage was decorated by Martin & Forbes, florists, in most beautiful flower plants, the central piece being a floral exposition flag, banked with most exquisite roses. Rising back of these and partially screening the musicians was a pergola of smilax and roses. The pillars supporting the balcony were festooned with elegant and rare roses. The arbor of greens and roses. Around this were the tables on which were placed the competing roses. Such a wealth and prodigality of them, each one to be desired! Every one was enthusiastic over them except the Californians. Visiting ladies carried great bunches in their arms; even the men wanted three or four on their coats.

The special feature for the present for the exposition is two weeks given up to the entertainment of the Oregon cities and counties. Cities of the same locality have been grouped together. They come wearing badges and some device indicative of the particular resources of their counties; have some addresses and music at the auditorium, and then a reception at the Oregon building. Monday was Newberg, Dayton and Dallas day; Tuesday, McMinnville, Hillsboro and Forest Grove came with carnations in their buttonholes; Wednesday Umatilla and Morrow counties came in eighteen coaches. The badge was red, pinned with an ear of grain wheat.

Thursday, The Dalles day, was delightful. The Dalles people came a thousand strong, bearing flags and banners. They could not refrain from a sly dig when they inscribed on one of their banners, "Bring the sunshine with you." Their badges were yellow, pinned with a piece of wool. They held a pleasant reception in the upper floor of the Oregon building, to which all former Dallassites and friends were invited. Mrs. Elizabeth Lord, the chief hostess, was assisted by thirty ladies. Every one was given a most cordial welcome. The departing guests were each presented with a liberal supply of strawberries. Hood River has eclipsed them in name for fine berries, but, in fact, they produce equally as fine, but the marketing of them has not had the same supervision nor exploitation. Among those noticed as having come to Salem in their homes were Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Patterson, Miss Beulah Patterson, Miss Prudence Patterson, Mrs. Cooper; her daughter, Mrs. Belle Cooper Ferguson; Mrs. W. G. Woodworth.

The Wasco county booth in the agricultural building was especially decorated for the day. Sweet peas, and Oregon grapes artistically outlined the county products, which are very fine indeed. We of the Willamette valley are so accustomed to hear unlimited praise for our fruits and flowers that we are surprised to see them equalled, if not surpassed in some instances, from the land beyond the Cascades. No county shows finer apples than that of Wasco.

Friday the Old Fellows, or three-link men had full possession. Everywhere the attractive badges of the Old Fellows and Rebeccas were in evidence. Their parade was exceptionally fine, taking a quarter of an hour to pass a given point. There are one hundred and thirty days of the fair, and in that time eleven hundred events are scheduled to take place, so it will take quantities of nerve and strength to do it up.

The government buildings and exhibits on the peninsula attract thousands daily. It is quite an undertaking to pass through the trail and over the bridge of nations to the peninsula when the sun is beating down on your head, but one is well repaid. The fishery building is most interesting. On three sides of the building are large tanks containing live fish of different kinds. The trout, bass, gold fish, silver fish, white fish, cat fish are the special delight of the children, who enjoy watching them as they dart here and there in the water or rest on the bottom of the tanks. There is also a fountain containing a live four-foot sturgeon. In the Washington building they have similar tanks, but filled with some preservative fluid, in which fish are suspended by very fine wires. A woman was heard to remark that she had never seen anything so cruel.

Salem's day, the 14th, has fallen on the national flag day. The Daughters of the American Revolution also have that day and are making extensive preparations for it. Prof. Khron is drilling some three hundred children to reproduce the living flag that was so much admired by President Roosevelt when he was here two years ago. The Salem people are fortunate in having the same day, as, aside from the flag drill, the auditorium will be especially decorated with flags, and there will be additional music.

Every one interested in Salem hopes that she will be represented by as large a number of people as possible, bringing unbounded enthusiasm for our Capital City.

No paper published in Oregon gives as much local and state news as the Twice-a-Week Statesman. Subscribe for it now.

Newport Summer Resort

Please mention Daily Oregon Statesman when answering advertisements

SEA AIR AND COMFORT

To enjoy one, the other is necessary. Good eating is demanded by a seaside appetite. If going to Newport, write Mrs. Grant King, prop. of The Stimpson House, NYE CREEK. Three blocks from the beach. To be sure of accommodations write in advance.

Bay View House

Center of life on Yaquina's delightful shores. Newport, Oregon's greatest Seaside Resort. Accommodations best of any hotel at the coast. Write and have your rooms reserved. Rates same as heretofore. O. F. Jacobson, Prop. NEWPORT, - OREGON

Newport House

RIGHT AT THE LANDING. Bathing beach but short distance from hotel. Lowest Rates at the Coast. Write and engage rooms early. Rates \$1.25 per day; \$5 per week. American plan. Address—MRS. M. E. FREY, Newport, Oregon. Table excellent. Accommodation for 75 guests.

The Monterey Hotel

Under the aegis of Foulweather Light. A hundred yards from the Beach. On the banks of "Big Creek." Commodious. Comfortable. Homelike. Excellent Cuisine. Near, but away from the Madding Crowd. Rock Oyster Beds and Rock Agates, Music, Lawn Tennis and other Entertainments. Miss Nora Fitzpatrick invites you to write her for full particulars. Rates \$1.75 per day or \$10 per week. Free transportation from steamboat landing at Newport. (Write early and mention Twice-a-Week Statesman. Good grounds for campers.)

NEWPORT BEACH

SANITARIUM. Refreshing baths—salt or fresh water. Hot and cold water shower baths. Persons suffering from nervous prostration or stomach trouble are especially benefited by the water baths. Situated right on the ocean beach at Nye Creek. For further information address Dr. J. H. Minthorn, Prop., Newport, Or.

NEW AND UP TO DATE

The magnificent Baily residence at Olsonville has been remodeled and elegant furnished as a high class hotel. Accommodations for 60 guests. Splendid view of the bay. Direct road to Nye Creek, making the distance nearer than from Newport. Hotel open for guests July 1. Rates reasonable. For further information write M. FIZZROUGHS, Prop., Newport, Or.

The OCEAN HOUSE

Overlooks the entrance to Yaquina Bay. \$2 per day. Open June 1. \$12 per Week. MRS. MARY CASE, Newport, Or. Write for accommodations.

Are You Going To the Sea Coast?

Have You Ever Seen the Ocean? Nye Creek, at Newport, offers all the attractions of a seaside resort. Good bathing, picturesque bluffs, rocky shores. A COMMODIOUS HOTEL CLEAN HOMELIKE SANITARIUM. Good Home style and Lawn Tennis Court connected with Hotel. Rates \$2 per day, \$10 per week. Special attention paid to bathers. Don't wait but write now and ask for particulars (enclosing this paper) to S. S. IRVING, NEWPORT, OREGON. We have our own daily Insuring Co. of Ocean and Mt. St.

EXCURSIONS ON THE BAY

Fishing, Hunting, Sightseeing. The delight "Leslie H" can be rented gasoline or by the hour. Launch dry or trip. Address C. R. EVANS, Newport, Oregon.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson.

ITEMS OF THE IRRIGATION COUNTRY.

While the present irrigation fund of \$25,000,000 would not go very far, distributed throughout the sixteen great western states and territories, in two, three, or four million dollar amounts, it is being made to carry forward a quiet uniform and comprehensive irrigation development, by making the irrigation works pay for themselves.

In other words it is not the program of the Reclamation Service to build large projects complete immediately, but to finish a small but independent portion of each project so that the rights of lands are being conveyed may be sold to the settlers and thus immediately furnish money with which to carry the work still farther. The government is in each case starting the works, and allowing the project itself and the settlers to provide for its completion. And as in all the government projects of lands are being conveyed taken up by settlers, there is no question of the success and completion of the works, of however great magnitude.

That the eastern part of the United States is not indifferent to the national work of irrigation and the development of the west is shown by the intelligent resolutions passed at the recent annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers held at Atlanta, Ga., on May 21.

Recognizing that the reclamation of western desert areas will furnish the finest market possible for eastern manufacturers, the resolutions commended the administration of Secretary Hitchcock of the interior department who is charged with the administration of the irrigation law, endorsed Director Walcott and Chief Engineer Newell of the Reclamation Service and pledged to them the support of some 3,300 of the largest manufacturers in the United States in their continued efforts to carry out the national irrigation act for the creation of the largest possible number of prosperous American homes.

The resolutions call attention to the great public importance of the national lands, the weakness of our present land laws and strongly support the recommendation of President Roosevelt's public land commission for a

thorough reform in our land laws to the end that the public lands be held strictly for real settlers and against speculators.

Colorado, Wyoming and Montana are apparently waking up to the fact that several million acres of land in those states which have been for years grazed upon by cattle and sheep and considered worthless for agriculture in any form, can be made to grow very profitable crops of grain, forage, and in some cases even vegetables and fruit.

The rainfall in these regions is comparatively slight, but it happens to come at just the growing season of the crops and the soil is so wonderfully retentive of moisture as well as productive that from 15 to 30 bushels of wheat per acre and other crops in proportion, can be raised on as little as 12 or 16 inches of rainfall, which in eastern states would not suffice to half way mature a crop. The "dry farm" experts state that there are at least a hundred million acres of land distributed throughout the western states, in some places in very considerable tracts and in other sections in small patches, where the climatic conditions are such that the lands will yield crops as good as the average farm lands of the Mississippi valley. This class of development by better cultivation of the soil, in connection with the introduction by the government of foreign plants specially adapted to American arid land conditions and further aided by the great agricultural development under national irrigation will cause in the next ten years a mighty transformation in the west.

Does your friend take the Twice-a-Week Statesman? If not show him our great club offer.

A Bad Scare. Some day you will get a bad scare, when you feel a pain in your bowels, and fear appendicitis. Safety lies in Dr. King's New Life Pills, a sure cure for all bowel and stomach diseases, such as headache, biliousness, constipation, etc. Guaranteed at Daniel J. Fry's drug store, only 25c. Try them.

Any paper published may be secured at reduced rates in a clubbing combination with the Twice-a-Week Statesman.

Have you read our great clubbing offer in this issue? Or not turn to it at once and read it.

Legal Blanks at Statesman Job Office

Black Hair. "I have used your Hair Vigor for five years and am greatly pleased with it. It certainly restores the original color to gray hair. It keeps my hair soft."—Mrs. Helen Kilkenny, New Portland, Me. Ayer's Hair Vigor has been restoring color to gray hair for fifty years, and it never fails to do this work, either. You can rely upon it for stopping your hair from falling, for keeping your scalp clean, and for making your hair grow. \$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

No paper published in Oregon gives as much local and state news as the Twice-a-Week Statesman. Subscribe for it now.

Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge gives rosy cheeks and active health to pale, sickly children. And it is good for their elders, too. Ask your druggist for it.