Address delivered by Mr. James J. Hill at the Opening of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

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The idea of a federation of the world comes nearest realization in the great expositions that assemble actual evidences of man's progress in self-development and towards his development of the earth. The people who furnish exhibits standing side by side could not always live in peace in close personal contact. Men in our day move towards their material advances principally through the struggle for wealth. The comforts and luxuries that have been won from the earth are symbols of greater things behind. An exhibit of the works of industry, science and art is, therefore, a human document of high and convincing value.

Most of the expositions of the past had a historic motive. It is a sign of development when we move away from dependence on some past fact.

and celebrate instead the general sweep of such forces as make for future progress. The nation to-day faces forward, not backward. Such is the genius of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. It is expressed in its very name; beginning with the farthest, newest and least developed district of our national domain, covering a coast that reaches from well within the Arctic Circle to near the Tropics, and embracing all the mystery and might that have been suggested by the word "Pacific" for nearly four hundred years, it appears in the design of this beautiful exposition city and its integration with your state university and its future. Something more inspiring than a date, something of the onward and tip ward impulse that is older than nations, institutions, industries, older than man himself; something active, personal, achieving, inheres in the thought and labor crowned today by this happy event. You have learned more of your own powers by carrying to successful completion an enterprise so ambitious. The outer world, by which Alaska and the Pacific Coast arc still largely unknown and unappreciated, will carry away from here information as well as delight. It is, perhaps, a small episode in the march of human events and the unfolding of a nation's history; but in some ways, also, it may mark an epoch. Portland sounded the commemorative note by its celebration of the Louisiana Purchase. Not because historic incident is scanty does the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific make a different appeal. The Pa-

rifle as well as the Atlantic has records of daring and endurance. Out of its past rise mighty memories of men and events. Balboa and those other Spaniards who lorded it in Mexico, the West Indies and the Philippines more than three and a half centuries ago, founded San Diego just one hundred and forty years before this exposition opened. Cook, the fearless navigator, and Sir Francis Drake, who circled the world for enemies to kill and booty to carry off, for himself and his queen, and, as he used to put it, "to the glory of God and the advancement of the Christian religion," explored the waters of the North Pacific. Vitus Bering sailed around the northeastern point of Siberia one hundred and eighty years ago, and afterward discovered the coast of Alaska. The people of the Pacific states and territories helped in our fight for human freedom. They helped to change the price of the cheapest commodity in the poorest home when California poured out its store of gold. The maintenance of the connection between them and the mother who had sent them out by way of the old Oregon and Santa TV trails brought the country more than once to the verge of war.

Memories of Spain in the days of the great Charles and of Philip, the England of Elizabeth and the Spanish Armada, France of the old regime and the France of Napoleon, unite with recollections of the pioneer and the missionary, of Lewis and Clark and Whitman, to enrich this country

with a past of depth and wide variety. Jefferson and Rush, Gallatin and Adams, Webster and Clay, Lincoln and Seward had faith in its future and determined to retain and enlarge it. The memory of heroes and statesmen is enshrined in the names of its states, its cities and its rivers. History lingered here a little longer in the pioneer stage than on the Atlantic Coast, hut it is coeval with much of the Middle West. Astoria and Spokane are within two or three years of their centenaries.

This occasion marks also a change in the con-scions attitude of the Pacific Coast toward the rest of the country. It would be unjust to say that this section ever failed to realize the national integrity. The Pacific States have not been appealed to in vain on the chief issues of the time. But there was once a certain aloofness, a certain supremacy of separate and independent interest. There long persisted here a kind of indifference about what might be happening beyond the mountain barrier to the east. People born here felt little desire to cross it. Newcomers soon found the old point of view lost in a new local interest. The coming of the transcontinental railroad first shattered this isolation. The acquisition and development of Alaska, the inflow of restless enterprise, the development of your country and the upbuilding; of your cities by the men and capital of the outer world strengthened old bonds and created new ones. This exposition may be regarded as the laying of the last rail, the driving of the

last spike, in unity of mind and purpose between the Pacific Coast and the country east of the mountains. It is the witness of that constantly broadening tic which is both the price we pay for civilization and the boon that it confers upon us. Never again can the Pacific Coast withdraw into itself; never again can it know any slackening of the tide of life that sweeps through all the nation's veins when it crosses the Great Divide.

I have said that the two events primarily responsible for the awakening of the Pacific commonwealths are the completion of railroads across the continent and the incorporation of Alaska in the national domain. It is fitting that the latter, giving to this exposition two-thirds of its name and much of its exhibits and its interest, should have first place. Indeed, generations must pass before the country can realize all the consequences of a purchase received with jeers and ridicule only forty-two years ago. It was the mind of Peter the Great that conceived the northwest coast of America worth adding to Russia's expanse, and he sent out the adventurous navigators who first dropped anchor "under the shadow of Mt. St. Elias." It was the legislature of the Territory of Washington which, in 1860, memorialized congress, asking the government to secure for the people fishing rights and privileges in Alaskan waters, and thus revived the almost abandoned project of a purchase. It was the prophetic vision of William H. Seward, foreseeing its place in fu-

ture development, that secured, against The judgment of most of his associates and nearly all of the people, this mighty expanse of country for one-third of the amount of gold now taken annually from its mines. The total wealth production of Alaska since 1880 is nearly $300,000,000.

Thirty years ago intercourse with Alaska was limited practically to the needs of the sealing Industry. It amounted yearly to a few hundred passengers and as many tons of freight. In 1890 the total exports and imports combined were less than $30,000. In 1907 they reached $2,616,517, an increase of 8,844 per cent, in seventeen years. Alaska's trade with the United States was less than a million dollars a year down to 1886; it is now almost $33,000,000 a year. The lure of gold first drew the explorer into her wilds. Gold no longer constitutes her chief promise much more than it does that of California. All the precious metals, coal in abundance, fisheries of great value, timber that may possibly become the last resource of a wasteful nation, rich soil that matures some crops rapidly under the forcing sunlight of the eighteen hour northern day,—this wealth distributed over a country that extends as far west from Skagway as Skagway is west from New York, and is one-fifth as large as the whole United States, will soon deserve an exposition of its own.

Alaska awakens the imagination of men. She has modified profoundly and accelerated the progress and increase of wealth on the Pacific Coast.

This great city reckons her resources and her trade as its most valuable asset. Tacoma and Portland and San Francisco share in the rich ransom she has paid for rescue from, savagery. She is relatively no better known or more developed than was Colorado or Montana fifty years ago. The exhibits here give a mere hint of the contribution, still unrevealed even to our fancy, which she is to make to national life and activity in The half century to come. As it was the commonwealths of the Middle West and Northwest that, in their rise, swung the nation like a ship swaying with the tide slowly but surely toward the ideal of freedom and union, that have molded us to what we are. so it may well be that the destiny of the United States will he decided in some great crisis hereafter by the men, the wealth, the industry, the ideas to be horn generations hence in the wide spaces, under the clear skies, amid the bracing airs of our giant child of the north that occupies the place of honor here today.

The other and immediate cause of quickened development on the Pacific Coast began to be effective in 1869, when first a connection with railway lines leading to the Atlantic seaboard was completed. It was undertaken as a measure of welding together the distant parts of the Union. Before that only a few hold minds had conceived continental unity as either politically or physically possible, Mr. Tracy of New York, in 1822 uttered in congress this ultimatum, from which there

was then practically no dissent: “Nature has fixed limits for our nation; she has kindly interposed as our western harrier mountains almost inaccessible, whose base she has skirted with irreclaimable deserts of sand.” The old Central and Union Pacific connection did not reach through the settled portion of what was still known as Oregon Territory. It touched it only at the southeast, corner. The Northern Pacific was completed in 1883; in 1887 Portland was connected directly with the Central Pacific: and in 1893 the Great Northern was extended to Seattle. The resulting growth has been like that which follows the application of water to your soils. In 1870 the population of California was 560,000, almost half a million of these having arrived since the discovery of gold twenty-two years earlier. In the same year the population of what was then called the Northwest, including Washington, Oregon and Idaho, was 130,000. In the century between the settlement of San Diego and the census of 1870, this vast region, covering fifteen hundred miles of coast line and an interior cultivated in places well back into the mountains, had acquired a population of less than 700,000, Of these 150,000 in round numbers were in San Francisco. Portland had but a little over 8,000 inhabitants, the whole of Washington Territory 24,000. The largest town in Western Washington was Olympia, with 1.200 people; while Seattle was the name of an inconsiderable village, distinguished only in possessing from the

beginning the germ of that pluck, self-reliance and public spirit that have since created this city of Aladdin's lamp. In 1900, thirty years later, California had nearly a million and a half of people. There were more than a million in the three states of the Northwest. And the census of next year will at least double that total. In the last eight years more than one thousand miles, or nearly 4U per cent., were added to the railroad mileage of the state of Washington. When capital can be enticed back into railway investments by assurance of proper protection and a reasonable return, the progress of construction will do more for the Pacific Northwest than for any other part of the country.

What relation does the material development of this section bear to that of the nation? First of all, its unexhausted resources are the greatest and most diversified in the United States. It is unique in possessing abundantly all of the four great sources of wealth upon which human life depends. Its fisheries are among the most valuable in the world. Although its mineral wealth may not be developed for half a century yet, it has made the coast from Lower California to Cape Nome as famous as the diggings of Australia or the reefs of the South African Rand. It has the one large body of merchantable timber still standing in the United States. Its soil will produce in profusion the best quality of everything grown between the sub-arctics and the sub-tropics. So wide and rapid

has "been the extension of the fruit-growing interest that no reliable statistics covering it as a whole art; obtainable. In 1908 California, Washington and Oregon produced 54,000,000 bushels of wheat. With six and a quarter per cent, of the wheat acreage of the country, their yield was more than eight per cent, of the total. Including Alaska, the Pacific Coast furnishes 26 per cent, in value of all the fish products of the United States, both coast and interior. The value of its lumber product in 1906 was 17 per cent, of the country's output, and Washington alone produced over 60 per cent, of the country's shingles. She mined 65 per cent, of all the coal mined on the Pacific Coast. Including Alaska, this Coast furnishes nearly 45 per cent, of the gold product of the United States, and Alaska now takes precedence of California as a gold-producer. In our time, when a human want and the means of satisfying it cannot long co-exist, no matter what distances and obstacles lie between, without presently coming together, such resources are cause not merely for local pride but for world-congratulation. Those who employ them wisely will play no small part upon the big stage of life. Facing this majestic sea and looking across it to coasts full of mystery and attraction for men for thousands of years, the Pacific Coast has participated in foreign commerce more extensively than its population or its wealth would suggest. In the fifteen year period from 1893 to 1908 the growth of our total exports and imports by cus-

toms districts shows some startling contrasts. The foreign trade of the entire United States in these years increased almost 74 per cent. The Atlantic ports, "with commerce already developed, show a growth of but 47 per cent. The sudden expansion of Chicago, Buffalo, Detroit, Duluth-Superior and other interior shipping centers increased the trade of the northern border and lake ports in the aggregate 172 per cent. In the same time the increase for all the ports of the Pacific Coast combined was 102 1/2 per cent. But in the last seventeen years the foreign commerce of the Puget Sound district alone, which included Seattle and Tacoma, jumped from $3,021,434 to $69,012,681, or 2,184 per cent. For the district of the Willamette the gain was 267 per cent., and for Alaska 8,844. Seattle is now the third city in the United States as a cotton exporter. The historian of this coast, Professor Shafer, of the University of Oregon, says: "The people of the Pacific slope arc fully alive to the strategic importance of their position in the historical scheme of national development. They realize that much of the present advantage with reference to the Orient is due to their efforts and sacrifices in the past; and they expect peculiar advantages to come to this region in the immediate future from the movements now in operation on the opposite shores of the Pacific. There is among them much evidence of that abounding hopefulness, that joyous anticipation of the future which often characterizes vigorous new communities on

the threshold of great transformations." Measured by its linear extent, its continental relation, its situation with reference to the carrying trade, and its position upon the ocean where the world's future will probably witness stupendous changes, its resources, its production and its commerce are substantial elements in national greatness and national promise.

No less weighty should be its contribution to the formation of national ideals, the shaping of national ambitions, the direction of national policies. Out of the "West have come formative impulses that enriched the history of the country. It is the goal of the enterprising and fearless. While others deliberate, it acts. While they count consequences, it looks upon results as already Hearing accomplishment. If the star of empire in history has moved westward, it followed rather than led those bold spirits by which empires are made and upheld. Here, on the westernmost verge of the continent, where progress must pause for a moment, like the early voyagers, before venturing across the broad Pacific to remake that Orient which beheld some of her earliest conquests, may well be exhibited in pronounced and admirable form the qualities that have always marked the American West. They are expressed in this exposition. In its conception is the boldness of those who fought with nature and turned her forbidding strongholds to pleasant human uses. In its execution is the vigor of youth that should ripen into a splendid

maturity. In everything is the magnificent self-confidence without which there can be neither great qualities nor great achievements. The Pacific Coast is drawn to a large scale. The mountains, the ocean, the distances; even the forms of sea and vegetable life are fixed on a generous plan. Such surroundings should be incompatible with human pettiness. Man should emulate nature by growing into greatness of interest, purpose, thought, and character. It would almost seem as if nowhere else could there be such inspiration from environment for the development of a worthy civic spirit, as well as for great material creations.

The Pacific Coast completes our continental heritage. Because of it first rose a vision of Oriental trade which, if left to develope without legislative interference, might by this time have realized all anticipations. The total trade of the Pacific amounts to almost $1,000,000,000, or more than our entire foreign trade at the present time, and of this we control possibly a fifth. Measured by its foreign trade, Hongkong is probably the greatest port of the world. You look out toward it across an open ocean. China's foreign commerce has practically doubled in the last ten years. That of Japan has almost trebled, and is now approaching $500,000,000 a year. The shortest sea route from the United States to the ports of both begins at the wharves of your city.

"We have many good harbors on this Coast. The shortest route from England to Japan Mill be by

way of the completed Panama canal. We have much to sell that the Orient could buy. But Oriental business must be studied and cultivated. We must meet all the rest of the world on this ground of common competition, including the awakened, competent and highly competitive Japanese and Chinese themselves. Ideas severely restrictive when applied to domestic commerce become destructive in the larger field. It may be and it should he the part of these commonwealths to expand the incompetent national conception of its Oriental opportunity, and, to breathe into it something of the common sense and fairness of the West. Your visitors should carry away with them, along with recollections of new possibilities of wealth, new methods, new markets and new trading peoples, a fund of new ideas and old ones recast in a larger mold. If that, is not one of the fruits of your effort, the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, though admired and praised, though the precursor of development along these thousands of miles of coast still so scantily occupied, will have failed to impress the stamp and quality of its origin upon the country and the world.

What, then, can this Coast and this display and the effort of years that touches its supreme moment today contribute of most value to the national programme for action, and the national moral consciousness by which that programme must always be shaped? It seems to me that this is especially a time for turning to the old things that have

justified themselves by experience, and grown strong and efficient through the centuries. It seems to me that the craving, the passion and striving alter novelty for its own sake, the wild night from experiment to experiment, the toying with untried ventures in social conduct and in the laws by which men have learned to live with and serve one another, has gone dangerously far. All permanent progress, all helpful change everywhere proceeds as the wave of the sea does, one side retreating while the other advances. There must be this balance of steadying forces, this respite from the incessant onward rush as well as from the reactionary collapse, if the result of our efforts is to be a strong, permanent and wholesome forward movement. For the time at least, destructive effort should abate its intensity and constructive effort resume the task with which it occupied, like the coral insect building its reef, the last century of our country's history.

The first and most imperative word, 1 need hardly say, one which the country has come to hear with much respect and not a little fear as to its future, is “Conservation.” I put it first not only because it belongs there in the scheme of national policies, hut because it particularly needs to be repeated and emphasized among the people of the North Pacific Coast. You have been following in the footsteps of your ancestors further east, who are now beginning, at great cost of labor and wealth, to repair the consequences of errors that still seem

to you natural and proper acts. From California northward to the extreme of Alaska there are today probably more unimpaired natural resources than in all the rest of the country. Your great forests are failing; but so immense were they that man has not yet compassed their destruction. You have seen what happened to New England and to .Michigan and Wisconsin and Minnesota; what will he the condition of the South in a few more years. You still possess the principal supply of timber in the United States. Will you take steps to guard it, to prevent waste for the sake of immediate gain to a few individuals, until lumber shall become a luxury and the very poor must huddle in houses of mud or sod like the peasantry of the Old World? If that argument does not appeal, will you consider the economic effect of the future decline and disappearance of what is now and might remain always one of your greatest industries? Will you realize what this country must become when stripped of its forests; the washing away of the soil, the inevitable changes in climate, the devastations of torrential overflow and disastrous drought, the barren bleakness of your mountains and the desolation of your valleys when the forests have gone? If you do your earnest work for forest conservation will begin today.

It is on record that the best soil in this state produced, when the first settlers came, from forty to sixty bushels of wheat per acre. How many farmers get that now? The temptation is almost ir-

resistible in a country like this, where the new soil needs but the touch of water to burst info wonderful fertility, to grasp a present profit without thought of the future. But this apparently exhaustless soil acts like all others when abused. Treat it as those of our older states have been treated, take away all and give nothing back, and it is only a question of time how soon your lands, too, will decline in productivity and recover less readily than those which had less to lose. The procession of American fanners that has moved recently into the country just north of our Western states should point the moral. They were wasters or the children of wasters, who had exhausted nature's bounty and were moving on. Take care of your soil before it is too late, and it will take care of you and sustain and increase your prosperity forever. Neglect, and waste it. and no earthly power ran save you from the consequences.

What are you doing to preserve your fisheries? If no flake of gold bad ever been found in Alaska, its fish products would have made it a rich possession. The days have been when the salmon ran in such numbers in the rivers of Washington and Oregon that nets and traps could not bold them, Are they increasing or diminishing? What are you doing to keep the salmon and the other fish of this coast not merely from extermination but as a permanent source of wealth? For, as you well know, if left unprotected against the greed of man, the salmon will presently become, as he is now in

our Eastern watery, a game fish and no longer an article of great commerce. In Alaska are coal and other mineral deposits sufficient for our wants through many years. Among its mountains and scattered through yours all the way down to Mexico there is water power enough undeveloped to perform all the work done west of the Mississippi. Are these resources being guarded for posterity, or are they being so disposed of that their future employment will be conditioned upon the payment of a perpetual tax to their appropriators? These are questions pertinent for any community; for any people aiming to live more wisely or on a higher plane than that of the savage who gorges himself today and lies down careless of tomorrow. They are especially proper for you, who are guardians of the last remnants of our wasted store of continental wealth; who have an evil example to avoid: whose mistakes are not yet beyond recall. The exhibition of your intelligence and public spirit that we admire and celebrate today will, have been made to little purpose if it find and leave yon indifferent to the greatest issue presented to the people in our time, and one that must occupy them increasingly hereafter.

What other common and imperative obligations of good citizenship in the time in which we live does this occasion suggest? There are four great words that should be written upon the four corner stones of every public building in this land, with the sacredness of: a religious rite. They might be

blazoned upon every wall of the noble and attractive structures here as a warning, a reminder and a guide. For with them all that is successful and glorious in our past is bound up, and they are the touchstones of our future. These watchwords of the Republic are Equality, Simplicity, Economy and Justice. They are interwoven with every fiber of the national fabric. To forget or deny them will lead to every misfortune and every possibility of destruction that rises now threateningly in the path of our country's greatness.

Equality before the law is an embodied promise of the United States. It is the first principle sought to be established by the federal constitution. In so far as we have been faithful to it, we have not only grown great and prosperous but have commanded the respect of others because we respected ourselves. In so far as we have denied it, in so far as there is anywhere a special privilege or ail unequal restriction, any decree of legal governmental favoritism whatever, we have changed the government of the fathers and turned backward toward the old, evil traditions whose trail of blood and oppression runs through all history. It needs heroism, it involves the shaking off of ostentatious follies that have already warped our earlier ideals, it may even require a considerable readjustment of our whole industrial system and a reform in our very conception of the relation between a government and its citizens before the severe standard of absolute equality before the law

can be restored. It demands a new standard of economy in both our public and private expenditure. It demands the repeal of many laws and the suppression of many of the bills presented to state and federal legislatures. 80 many are there framed to give to one an undue advantage or take away from another a fair field and an equal judgment. It demands the abolition of that most hateful and corroding element in a republic that is called class consciousness. To steer the ship of state among these shifting and conflicting currents, now full speed ahead and now full speed astern, is a task of extraordinary difficulty. Yet, unless we can follow the course of equal justice laid down on the chart, shipwreck lies somewhere ahead.

Frequent use of the phrase, "our complex civilization," creates a vague impression that simplicity has been banished necessarily from the modern world by a kind of natural evolution. Whereas it remains now, as always, the normal rule of a wholesome national life. Do we gain by passing from the period when Benjamin Franklin, in plain dress, commanded the homage of the most frivolous and most decorative capital in Europe to the period when a man cannot accept without humiliation a foreign ambassadorship unless he has a large income? The life of those who do the work of the world, whether in the high places or the low, is usually a simple thing. We have complicated our educational system and made it superficial. The just complaint everywhere is that there is no

thoroughness, no wholesome mental discipline for the young. We have complicated our social life until natural human intercourse is overlaid with a thick stratum of vulgar prodigality, luxury, display and insincerity. We have complicated our lawmaking until, despite the high standards, the unimpaired traditions and the continual labors of the courts, the administration of justice is difficult and sometimes uncertain. We have complicated our financial system until it encourages the wildest speculation at one moment and at another sinks into business collapse. We have complicated our industrial organization at both ends of the scale until the great middle class, which represents labor uncombined, a fine energy and modest accumulations of capital, finds many of its rights invaded or destroyed. And we complicate all those complications by incessantly passing more laws about them. Simplicity in governing methods, in character and in conduct must be a fixed quality of the state that survives those changes of the centuries in which all others have vanished.

Inseparably connected with equality and simplicity is economy. Nationally considered, it has become almost a forgotten term. "For a good many years now we have worshipped big things merely because they were big. until it has become a fixed idea. The earliest and the latest foreign critics of American life and manners agree upon this as a national trait, and we may add a national defect. We have conformed government to this scale, mul-

tiplied expenses, sought to swell revenue, until this is now the most wasteful country on earth in its administrative features as well as in its treatment of national resources. We should face about. Extravagance breeds extravagance, and as expenditure increases, methods grow more lax. Not only to relieve the people of unnecessary burdens, not only to stop waste and veto policies with little hut costliness and projects with little but size to recommend them, but as a tonic for the public mind, and to correct nation.il tendencies that might easily become disintegrating forces, the country must restore the discarded standard of economy in its affairs. The curtailment of federal expenses by one-fourth would assist not only efficiency in the departments, but reforms now postponed by the task of raising and the rage of spending great sums that should be left in the pockets of the people.

Last and noblest conception of all born from the associated life of mankind is justice. The nation must be true to that abstract and impartial justice which is the fountain of nobility, the patent of heroes and the final test of any state. Over our courts of law, on the domes of our capitols, stands the blindfolded figure with the balance, claiming supreme sway over the lives of men. To her some features of our public life are an infidelity. Upon occasion the law-making power has been invoked not to punish guilt, but to give one man an unfair advantage at the cost of another; to confiscate

wholly or in part property honestly earned and fairly used; to distinguish between activities by discriminating laws. The tendency is by no means universal, but its presence is palpable and too dangerous to be ignored. If hatred, greed or envy instead of justice ever becomes a formative power in public affairs, then, no matter who may be the victim, the act is treason. For no state ever enjoyed tranquility or escaped destruction if it ceased to maintain one equal and inflexible standard of justice. The greatest service to the nation, to every state and city today, would be the substitution for a term of years of law enforcement for law-making. Get the laws fairly tried, weed out those improper or impracticable, curtail the contempt of law that now flourishes under the American system of non-enforcement, and make the people understand that government means exact and unsparing justice, instead of a complex game. This is the only safeguard if respect for and confidence in the governing system itself are not to be gradually undermined.

In no spirit of hyper critic ism or pessimistic gloom are these suggestions made. We are most sensitive to any imperfections in what we love best and prize most highly. We must guide our course past the shoals where we can hear the breakers roaring as well as by the infinitely larger expanse of the safe and sunlit sea. Just because we believe in and trust the strength of our defenses, we should examine them for any defect that might

grow into disaster. And those who most exult in the present and most confide in the future of this country are most bound to labor that her greatness, if it may be, shall become without a flaw. I have presented what seem to me some thoughts and actions worthy of this country, this occasion and this people. They are both intelligible and practical. They are in harmony with the great enterprise whose triumphant success you witness today. This exposition differs from most others held in this country in being placed far from the older great centers of population. From this memorable work of men you have but to raise your eyes to lie in the presence of some of the grandest works of God. Everywhere about you is less of finished achievement than of opportunity and invitation. It is amazing that such a display should have been gathered into such a home in the chief city of a state whose population today probably is less than one and a half millions. One dollar per capita contributed for every inhabitant of Washington, and three dollars per capita additional for every citizen of Seattle, is the proof of your enthusiasm and your faith. It has been more than justified and will be returned to you abundantly.

There is room here for more millions than the Atlantic seaboard supports. Soil, climate, resources, all favor you. The future belongs to you. Secure in the advantage of location, yet laying hold of the larger national heritage, you can indulge no ambition too high, no faith too certain, no hope

too great. Aspiration for the future, should in you become determination to play a part in the national life as noble as your gifts. You will never again know isolation. The spaces once separating yon from the rest of the country have been conquered. Your life must thrill as consciously to every vibration of national thought and feeling as delicate instruments respond to an electric impulse from the other side of the continent or the other side of the Pacific. You have moved out into the world-stream; and with ever-increasing velocity it will bear you whither not you or I or any man can foresee. That matters little so long as you diligently and wisely ply the oar.

Remain, as you have been, the architects of your own fortunes. Keep the spirit of self-reliance, the spirit of fair and generous judgment, the spirit of quick response to friendliness and community of interest, the spirit of liberality, the spirit of fine, joyous faith in your own future, the Seattle spirit that has made you what you are. It will be your invaluable contribution to a civic life that needs the leaven of all these qualities. Stand firm for the old, simple, immutable things because, although they arc as ancient as your forests, they are also as fresh and vital; because they are as eternal as your mountains. As your exposition represents the wonderfully varied yet symmetrical industrial life and material resources of the world, and as it stands for your thought and labor and accomplishment, so claim and create an equally

proud representation in those other activities, that other life of the idea by which nations stand and fall. Be the just pride of this hour's achievement, your full invitation to the larger service. So may the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific become a historic name. So may it and you be corporate factors in the never-ending effort to work out, through agencies material and transient as well as those spiritual and eternal, the far-off solution of the baffling problem of man's purpose and his destiny both here and hereafter.