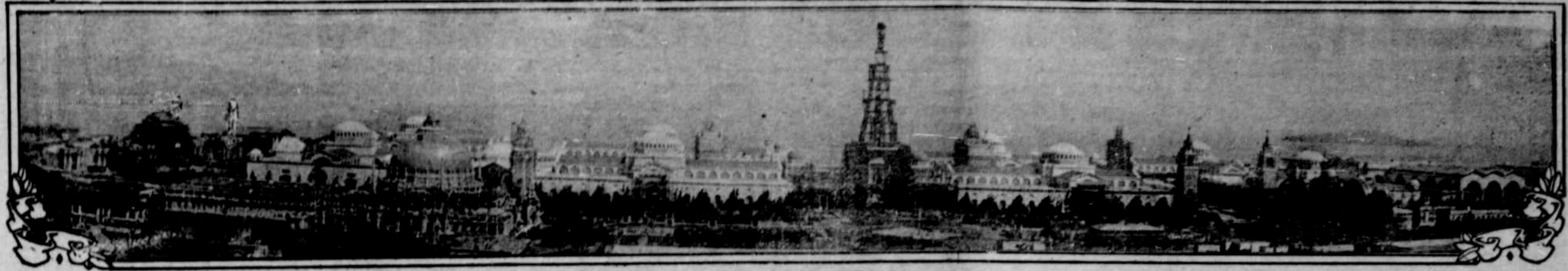


MILLIONS OF VISITORS TO COME TO THE WEST IN 1915



VAST PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION LODESTONE TO MULTITUDES TO "SEE AMERICA FIRST"—MAGNIFICENT EXHIBIT PALACES ON SHORES OF SAN FRANCISCO BAY.

THE above panorama of the grounds of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, taken six months before the opening days, is an answer to the question, "Will the war cause a postponement of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition?" It will not.

The photograph shows only a part of the entire Exposition area of 635 acres, but it shows that the Exposition was 90 per cent completed the day the European conflict started. The war will not even harm the Exposition.

Any loss in exhibits is made up in the requests for additional space from Japan, the orient, South America and nonwarring nations of Europe. There

has been not a single withdrawal by any nation because of the war, and assurances have been received from two of the belligerent countries that Exposition participation will proceed. Loss in attendance from Europe will be offset by increased attendance from the United States, South America, Central America, the orient, Australia, New Zealand and the noncombatants in Europe who want to escape war's horror.

In the accompanying photograph, taken from a hilltop 600 yards away, an impression of the size of the exhibit palaces of the "Walled City" is given. Of the eleven exhibit palaces ten are completed, and the Palace of Fine Arts, which is of steel and concrete and absolutely fireproof, will be ready before this story is published.

No better criterion of the progress of the Exposition may be had than the record of the paid admissions. The average is now more than 50,000 persons a month at 25 cents. The total admission receipts: from Sept. 9, 1913, to Aug. 30, 1914, was \$101,000.

The largest single day when there has been no special event on the grounds was a recent Sunday, when 8,250 persons paid at the gates. The largest attendance for a special event on the grounds was 18,000 paid admissions at the Ball of All Nations on May 2. The Exposition will open on Feb. 20 and close Dec. 4, 1915.

NATIONAL FARMERS HOLD CONVENTION

Government Aid Sought in Marketing Cotton—Work of Peter Radford Commended.

Fort Worth, Texas.—The eleventh annual meeting of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America came to a close in this city today. More than two thousand delegates were present, representing the various state organizations and covering an area from coast to coast and from the great lakes to the gulf.

President Chas. S. Barrett, presided over the sessions and introduced the various speakers. The keynote of the convention was the action of the convention in asking governmental aid in financing the cotton crop of the South.

"The greatest crisis in years, brought on by the European war, faces the United States," said President Barrett in his opening address. "There is only one thing to do and that is for the United States government to buy three or four million bales of cotton at not less than ten cents a pound from the farmers of the South to be held until a higher price may be obtained and, when sold, the profit, minus the expense of handling to be remitted to the farmers."

The convention went on record as favoring the Henry bill introduced before Congress recently, which favors the buying of cotton by the government as a relief of the present situation. This bill was drafted with the co-operation of President Barrett, who believes that it fully covers the situation.

Provision was made for the raising of a fund of \$200,000 for the purpose of maintaining a committee to devise plans for relieving the depressing results of the European war. This committee will include a member from every organized state, together with the national officials and the national executive committee. The committee will be in charge of Peter Radford of Texas, who was appointed chairman, and before the adjournment of the session more than \$10,000 of the fund had already been pledged.

A resolution was passed condemning the present war and recommending the establishment of an international parliament and an international court, looking to universal peace and good will between the nations of the world.

Child Labor Condemned.
A resolution was passed endorsing the bill providing for the elimination of products from interstate commerce which are manufactured in factories employing children less than fourteen years of age or those employing children under sixteen years of age more than eight hours.

Marketing Plan Introduced by Harry Tracy of Texas in which a practical system of marketing farm products was outlined was heartily endorsed by resolution.

Union Officials Endorsed.
Referring to the work of the officers of the Farmers' Union, Mr. Barrett paid a high tribute to the manner in which they have co-operated with him. "They have stood steadfastly by me in every call to duty," said Mr. Barrett, "and in every endeavor for the general good. They are true, faithful and conscientious men. I want to pay special tribute to one individual, Peter Radford. If I should be asked to name one man in the Union who has done more to lighten my own load, who stood ready day or night for service, who doesn't even wait for the distress signal, then I'd have to say Peter Radford. Men like Peter Radford keep one's faith sound, his courage high and renew belief in humanity."

Union Growing Rapidly.
President Barrett stated that the Union was fast growing in numbers and in strength. Twenty-seven states in the Union are included in its membership and the total number of members aggregate more than eight million. It is the boast of the Union that all its members are men who are actual farmers and that no one who does

not till the soil, is eligible for membership in the organization.

The officials of the Union were unanimously re-elected for the coming year as follows: C. S. Barrett, Georgia, president; A. V. Swift, vice president, Oregon; A. C. Davis, secretary, Arkansas.

RADFORD REAPPOINTED

Fort Worth, Texas.—President Chas. S. Barrett of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America has announced the reappointment of Peter Radford as lecturer of the National Union during the coming year. Extensive plans have been outlined for publicity work throughout the nation to be carried on through Mr. Radford's department. This publicity work will be modeled on the lines of the educational work done in Texas on the subject of farm problems.

THE CHURCH AS A SOCIAL CENTER

A Broader Sphere for Religion—New Field for the Rural Church.

By Peter Radford.

Lecturer National Farmers' Union.

The social duty of the rural church is as much a part of its obligations as its spiritual side. In expressing its social interest, the modern rural church does not hesitate to claim that it is expressing a true religious instinct and the old-time idea that the social instincts should be starved while the spiritual nature was overfed with solid theological food, is fast giving way to a broader interpretation of the functions of true religion. We take our place in the succession of those who have sought to make the world a fit habitation for the children of man when we seek to study and understand the social duty of the rural church. The true Christian religion is essentially social—its tenets of faith being love and brotherhood and fellowship. While following after righteousness, the church must challenge and seek to reform that social order in which moral life is expressed. While cherishing ideals of service, the rural church which attains the fullest measure of success is that which enriches as many lives as it can touch, and in no way can the church come in close contact with its members as through the avenue of social functions.

The country town and the rural community need a social center. The church need offer no apology for its ambition to fill this need in the community, if an understanding of its mission brings this purpose into clear consciousness. The structure of a rural community is exceedingly complex; it contains many social groups, each of which has its own center, but there are many localities which have but one church and although such a church cannot command the interest of all the people, it is relieved from the embarrassment of religiously divided communities.

Social Needs Imperative.

The average country boy and girl have very little opportunity for real enjoyment, and have, as a rule, a vague conception of the meaning of pleasure and recreation. It is to fill this void in the lives of country youth that the rural church has risen to the necessity of providing entertainment as well as instruction to its membership among the young. The children and young people of the church should meet when religion is not even mentioned. It has been found safest for them to meet frequently under the direction and care of the church. To send them into the world with no social training exposes them to grave perils and to try to keep them out of the world with no

social privileges is sheer folly. There is a social nature to both old and young, but the social requirements of the young are imperative. The church must provide directly or indirectly some modern equivalent for the husking bee, the quilting bee and the singing schools of the old days. In one way or another the social instincts of our young people must have opportunity for expression, which may take the form of clubs, parties, picnics or other forms of amusement. One thing is certain, and that is that the church cannot take away the dance, the card party and the theater unless it can offer in its place a satisfying substitute in the form of more pleasing recreation.

Universal Instinct for Play.

In providing for enjoyment the church uses one of the greatest methods by which human society has developed. Association is never secure until it is pleasurable; in play the instinctive aversion of one person for another is overcome and the social mood is fostered. Play is the chief educational agency in rural communities and in the play-day of human childhood social sympathy and social habits are evolved. As individuals come together in social gatherings, their viewpoint is broadened, their ideals are lifted and finally they constitute a cultured and refined society.

It is plain, therefore, that the church which aims at a perfect society must use in a refined and exalted way the essential factors in social evolution and must avail itself of the universal instinct for play. If the church surrounds itself with social functions which appeal to the young among its membership, it will fill a large part of the lamentable gap in rural pleasures and will reap the richest reward by promoting a higher and better type of manhood and womanhood.

Economy and Saving.

A sort of paradox is the fact that thousands of people who make no effort to save a dollar when times are highly prosperous will develop and practice economy when work and opportunity are less plentiful. The best way, of course, is to try and save at least a little all the time, putting by a larger amount when earnings are at their height. As a nation we are not taught that economy, which makes France the banker of the world and whose accumulations come not from vast exports of natural resources, but from the combined small savings, consistently continued year after year, by the French people as a whole.

The French save partly because it has become hereditary and chiefly because the children are brought up that way and are taught the dignity of accumulation. We, on the contrary, in a spirit of false pride, are inclined to scorn the necessity of saving, as though it were something of which to be ashamed. If our present experiences shall teach us thrift it will be a strengthening of a great national weakness.—H. H. Windsor in Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Old Time Motor Omnibus.

The type of motor omnibus first used in Paris was a steam driven vehicle, made in 1891. Before the days of the gasoline autobus. A boiler and a small engine of the four cylinder type, mounted on the front of the platform, were used to drive the rear wheels by chains, and the wheels were bound with ordinary metal tires. The bus, which carried only six passengers inside and three on the top seat, made quite a sensation when operated in the suburbs of the city.—Detroit Free Press.

Qualifications.

Caller—Pardon me, sir, but is there another artist in this building? Artist—There is not. There is, however, a man on the fourth floor who paints.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Domestic Harmony.

Louise—Does Howard get along happily with his wife? Julia—Yes. Some of his opinions coincide with hers and the others he keeps silent about.—Life.

THE CURRENT OF LIFE.

It is not the unusual—the whirls and eddies—of a river that tells its course, but the uniform flow of its current. So is it with our lives. There are periods of exaltation, there are countercurrents of temptation, of defeat and sin, but it is the steady flow of the common days that reveals our course to others, that shows what we are and whether our lives are tending.

He Was Not Guilty.

In Muncie not long ago a colored man was arrested on the charge of having stolen a set of carpenter's tools. He was asked to enter his plea to the charge and also was questioned as to whether he was guilty.

Said he, "I got a attorney, and I got the tools; but, Judge, I ain't guilty."—Indianapolis News.

Brutality at the Bar.

Cross examination by lawyers is much less severe today than it used to be. Sergeant Ballantine once cross examined the defendant in a civil action in England so fiercely that after a quarter of an hour of the ordeal she fell down flat in the witness box and could not be further questioned. Chief Justice Erie, summing up, described Ballantine's cross examination as "an exhibition of brute force which I have never seen before in a court of justice and hope never to see again."

She Knew, All Right.

"Madam," half a dozen men hastened to assure her, "this is the smoking car."

"I know it," she said, calming seating herself, "but I am sure the men in here are more polite than they are in the car ahead. I couldn't get a seat at all in there. I don't mind the cigars, either. They're better than my husband smokes."

No further objection was offered, and the lady kept her seat.—Chicago Tribune.

Penitence.

"I suppose you're sorry now?" asked the prison visitor, according to the Philadelphia Ledger.

The young man who had stolen \$17,000 and spent it in sixteen weeks slighted through the bars. "Oh, yes," he answered. "I tried to cut too much of a splurge. The money ought to have lasted me a week longer."

Suspicion.

"They've elected me a responsible officer of our association," said the busy man.

"That shows you are popular," commented his wife.

"Maybe not. They are planning to raise the dues. Maybe they were looking for some one who was already so unpopular that he won't mind the criticism."—Washington Star.

Quida and the Duchesses.

Lord Rathmore told a friend how he once took Quida in to dinner and how disappointed he was to find that the novelist devoted herself to the dishes rather than to intellectual refreshment. He said at last in despair at having only been able to get "Yes" and "No" in answer to the different subjects he introduced: "I'm afraid I'm singularly unfortunate in my choice of topics. Is there anything we could talk about to interest you?"

To which the chronicler of society's shortcomings replied: "There is one thing which would interest me very much. Tell me about the duchesses. I have written about them all my life and never met one yet."

All Around Him.

"I'm looking for grats." "You ought to have my job for a while," commented the weary floor-walker.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Stayton Mail

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