

It is estimated by the traffic experts of the great transcontinental railways that the travel movement westward during the present year, with the great world's Exposition at San Francisco as the goal, will be the greatest in all history. There are but few persons anywhere who have not felt the longing to visit California some time, and with the attraction of the world's greatest and possibly its last universal Exposition to draw them westward those who go traveling in 1915 will "see America first," with San Francisco as an objective.

Some indication of the interest taken in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition is found in the pre-Exposition attendance, the greatest in the entire history of expositions, amounting to an average of 10,000 persons a day. These visitors carried away with them to all parts of the country and of the world accounts of the beauties and the marvels they had seen, and as a result the remark has become common throughout the United States and abroad, "It's not a case of 'Can I afford to visit the Exposition?' but 'Can I afford to miss it?'"

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition has more foreign national pavilions than any exposition ever held—this in spite of the European war.

No exposition ever was situated as this one is where such a large number of the scenic wonders of the world can be visited at no increase of cost while en route, going and coming, and it is the only great international Exposition to be ready on time! The rates agreed upon by the great transportation companies, of approximately one-half fare for the round trip, with a ninety day limit, have never been equaled.

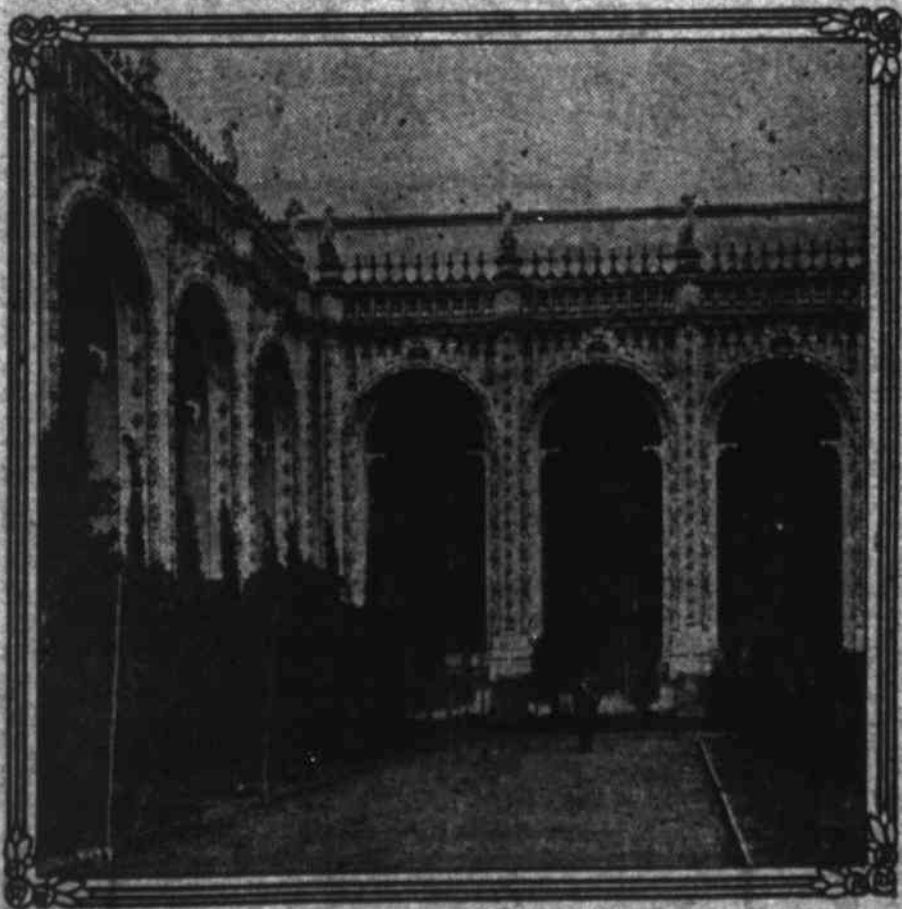
Certainly not in this generation, and probably not for generations to come, will such an opportunity be offered to combine in one trip visits to the scenic wonder spots of the continent, with the education and entertainment to be had in the dazzling wonderland that has risen on the shore of the Pacific.

Colossal Colonnades of the Greco-Roman Wings to Palace of Fine Arts.



Curving 1,100 feet around the foliaged shores of the Fine Arts lagoon, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, these mighty pillars are reflected, mirror-like, in the limpid waters of the lagoon, affording one of the prettiest views at San Francisco's great Exposition.

Rich Ornamentation In Court of Abundance at San Francisco.



View showing section of colonnades, Court of Abundance, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco. The lavish oriental embellishments of this court are well portrayed in this photograph.

ALL UNIVERSAL EXPOSITIONS STAND FOR PEACE.

By R. B. Hale, Vice President of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, Who First Suggested the Holding of the Great Exposition to Celebrate the Opening of the Panama Canal.

THE following interesting article by R. B. Hale, vice president of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition of San Francisco, expresses the keynote of this greatest and most wonderful celebration of all time. Mr. Hale is one of the foremost public men of America, and his thoughtful article shows a marvelous grasp of the subject and will prove of value and interest to every reader of this paper.

Most interesting in history. The Panama-Pacific International Exposition, which is now finished, stands revealed as the most interesting Exposition in history. Those who have not yet visited the Exposition should make early plans to visit San Francisco. The



R. B. HALE.

railroads are granting low round trip rates, and one can see the United States under more favorable conditions than have ever before obtained. Forty-three nations are participating in the Exposition upon a vast scale. Read Mr. Hale's wonderful article and you will gain an idea of the purpose that inspired the builders of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. He says:

Universal expositions, of which the Panama-Pacific International Exposition is the fourth in the United States, have always stood for peace. In Philadelphia in 1876 the Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, president of the Centennial Exposition, in his opening remarks said: "From the association here of welcome visitors from all nations there may result not alone great benefits to invention, manufacture, agriculture, trade and commerce, but also stronger international friendship and more lasting peace."

"Acquaintance softens prejudice" has been ringing in my ears ever since those three words were uttered by a foreign graduate of one of our American universities in a speech delivered some years ago. The learned statesman, Hon. Elihu Root, voiced the same sentiment when about to leave the high office of secretary of state in substantially these words: "It was impossible for any nation to be at war if the peoples of the conflicting countries understood each other."

Universal expositions soften prejudices, remove commercial antipathies and settle political differences by bringing the people of all nations into friendly intercourse for the discussion of ideas, the exchange of commodities and for the advancement of mankind socially, morally, intellectually and commercially. They reflect the thought and action of peaceful pursuits and reach their greatest successes during or following long periods of national and international peace. Their exhibits are the product of the arts of peace, and their object is the promotion of peaceful activity in thought and word and deed. They are the antithesis of war, the embodiment of peace. Their grounds are set apart as extraterritorial, devoted to the use of all nations and all peoples on a parity and equality. The Panama-Pacific International Exposition grounds today are common to all. No creed or race is barred; all have equal rights and privileges. It is neutral ground for warring or tranquil nations alike. It is one great democracy where all unite in contributing to an expression of gratitude for the present and inspiration for the future, and because the exposition is really the child of peace do we deem it a privilege—yes, even a duty—to enter our protest against the terrible conditions now prevailing in Europe.

"Peace—Peace for Humanity." It is idle to presume that anything that we can do here today will have any material influence in the immediate settlement of the greatest war in history, involving more than half the people of the civilized world, but we can raise our voices in earnest protest against conditions in Europe too terrible to contemplate in loss of life, in the destruction of property, in the suffering of homeless women and children and in the effect upon the world at large. Commercial activity is checked,

industries are paralyzed, civilization is being forced backward, human impulses are being supplanted by the brutal practices of war. The cries of the innocent have sounded a call for relief, and with dynamic force that call is generating a sentiment through the length and breadth of this country for peace. Every one seems sobered and serious and determined. That one word has taken on a new significance, a new meaning—peace—peace for humanity, peace to pursue the upward and onward course of civilization, peace and rest and tranquility for the millions who suffer, suffering in spirit as those unfortunate soldiers are suffering in body, royalty and subject together in the present awful European conflict. They desire a cessation forever of the super-cruel methods of warfare as a means of settlement of international contention.

Each closing day hope looks forward to the morning, longing that word shall come that our brothers in Europe shall have laid aside their arms. That glorious day must come, and when it does will it not be possible to respond to the world's will that the sword of anger and of hate be sheathed forever? Then shall come the time for international convention and treaty. Great statesmen will be engaged in negotiating the tremendous document. Speaking out of inexperience and from afar among myriad minds, we ourselves hope that in this treaty there shall be established such a basis of defense on land as is alone necessary to protect local peace and that such armed ships as are necessary to police the sea shall alone be permitted, each nation contributing its quota to this international naval police, which shall be controlled in its movements by an international admiralty, whose whole duty shall be to preserve peace instead of prepare for war.

Sits of Peace Conference. The Exposition in San Francisco will have reached its highest purpose if it can in any way assist in the settlement of the terrific conflict which is now being waged with such titanic ferocity, hellish weapons and awful consequences. The Exposition being set apart on extraterritorial grounds, dedicated to the use of all nations on terms of equality, could fittingly, without prejudice or embarrassment, be used for a peace conference designed to settle the differences of the warring nations and bring about the signing of a treaty of peace for which the world is praying.

New Cycle of Brotherly Love. One effect of the war now in progress will be to emphasize the importance of and intensify the interest in the great international peace congress projected by the management of the Exposition. Let us hope that this war may be recorded history before this congress convenes. The horrors of present day warfare will then be fully appreciated, and those most directly affected may be available with their experience and advice to assist in preparing a code of international law and police powers and provide such other recommendations as may be best fitted to insure lasting peace.

And when we look into the future may we find the new cycle of brotherly love superseding the discord of today. May the settlement of international strife by war and blood and suffering and devastation be supplanted by conference and negotiation and arbitration; then will follow rest and peace and contentment for the everlasting enjoyment of mankind. As John G. Whittier beautifully expressed it in his Centennial hymn in 1876: Oh, make thou us through centuries long in peace secure, in justice strong; Around our gift of freedom draw The safeguards of thy righteous law, And, cast in some diviner mold, Let the new cycle shame the old.

Impertinent. Irate Landlady—Don't you ever dare come to this house again! Weary Wife—Very well, madam. To Companion—Mr. Whiggles, please don't let me forget to have my secretary cross this lady's name from my visiting list.—London Telegraph.

Lost and Found. This is either a queer or a dishonest or one-sided world. There are always too times as many "losts" as there are "found" in the ad. columns.—Detroit Free Press.

Times to Laugh. A.—Is the old man always so grim as this? B.—By no means. He laughs twice a year, spring and fall, when the women's new hats come in.—Fleming's Blatter.

Comparisons Are Odious. "Oh, dear," lamented a lady on her return from a fashionable reception, "I have made such a terrible blunder! Lady X. introduced me to an artist, and, trying to be clever, I commenced to air a theory I have read about—that it is impossible for an artist to avoid drawing faces more or less like his own. This artist disagreed very politely, but I wouldn't give in and finally told him his own drawings proved it. I have discovered since that he draws nothing but pigs and sheep!"—London Tatler.

Old Carving Terms. At the banquets of the eighteenth century the man who carved needed to know words as well as the use of knives. Venison he "broached," the pheasant he "allayed," the rabbit and woodcock he "unlaced" and the crab he "tamed." Dismembering a swan was "lifting" him, and the crane under his knife was being "displayed." The peacock was "disfigured."

COLOR AND MOISTURE.

There is a Good Reason Why Vegetation is Mostly Green.

Doubtless many have wondered why the vegetation of the earth is mostly green. That is, not what makes it green, but why it is that color instead of blue or red or purple.

Moisture. It has been found, will be collected by the green foliage in proper quantities while foliage of other colors will not be properly nourished by the dew and moisture from earth and atmosphere.

A rather curious experiment proves this. Paint a piece of glass yellow, another green and one red and one black and place all these painted pieces of glass out in the open air over night during a summer or autumn night.

When examined early the following morning it will be found that the yellow piece will be very wet and the green piece only fairly moist, while the red and black pieces will be dry.

This is proof that yellow foliage would collect too much dampness, and the red and black would gather none. Green, which collects the medium amount of moisture, seems to be the color best adapted to the conditions existing throughout the earth.

Yellow foliage has been known to damp off and decay under the same conditions that makes green foliage thrive.

A few yellow leaved plants are grown under considerable difficulty under ordinary weather conditions.—New York American.

A RECORD PRESCRIPTION.

After It Was Bought and Paid For It Lost Its Charm.

The largest amount ever officially recorded as the purchase price of a prescription is \$5,000 (\$25,000), paid by the British parliament to a Mrs. Stevens to reveal the ingredients of her cure for "gravel and stone in the bladder and kidneys." Parliament voted this amount to satisfy the demands of the British public; also because Mrs. Stevens would not take a penny less for her secret.

The ingredients as revealed by Mrs. Stevens were as follows: "Eggs, shells, snails (shells and all), hips and haws, ash, keys, swine, cross and various other vegetables, all turned to a cinder, and the ash mixed with camomile flowers and fennel and other vegetables."

Curiously enough, when this high priced prescription was made public it immediately lost its potency—and its popularity. New cases failed to respond to its magic, and cases which had been cured while its mysteries were still unrevealed promptly developed new symptoms. At the end of a year it was practically forgotten. But its price record still stands; also the record of one instance in which a British parliament failed to get its money's worth.—Los Angeles Times.

Snuff Spoons.

All the world is familiar with snuff boxes, but snuff spoons are pretty little refinements of which this generation has hardly heard. Very probably they came into use about two years after Sir George Rooke's expedition to Vigo bay in 1702, when he captured half a ton of tobacco and snuff from the Spanish galleons, and snuff thus became a common article in England. One of the characters in a comedy published at Oxford in 1704, entitled "An Act at Oxford," by Thomas Baker, says, "But I carry sweet snuff for the ladies," to which Arabella replies: "A spoon too. That's very gallant, for to see some people run their fat fingers into a box is as nauseous as eating without a fork." In the forties and fifties of the last century snuff spoons were still in use on the Scottish border. They were of bone and of a size to go into the snuffbox. People fed their noses. It was said, as naturally as they carried soup to their mouths.—London Mail.

What Could He Do? "I hate to be contradicted," she said. "Then I won't contradict you," he returned. "You don't love me," she asserted. "I don't," he admitted. "You are a hateful thing!" she cried. "I am," he replied. "I believe you are trying to tease me," she said. "I am," he conceded. "And you do not love me." "I don't." For a moment she was silent. "Well," she said at last, "I do hate a man who's weak enough to be led by a woman."—Houston Post.

Optimist and Pessimist. In a contest in the Woman's Home Companion the first prize for the definition of pessimist went to Miss D. McKelvey of Colorado, who wrote: "A pessimist is a man who knows the price of everything and the value of nothing." The first prize for the definition of optimist went to Mrs. L. K. Carter of Pennsylvania. Her definition follows: "An optimist is one who thinks the high cost of living is worth the price."

Discussion Suspended. "What became of that good roads movement that seemed to be going so strong out this way?" "It sort of died out. The mud got so deep that we couldn't do the traveling necessary to attend the meetings."—Washington Star.

The Only Way. "Jones has figured out a scheme to avoid paying real estate tax." "Let's have it." "Sell the property."—Brooklyn Eagle.

"A SHINE IN EVERY DROP"

Black Silk Stove Polish. It does not dry, it does not leave a film, it does not leave a stain, it does not leave a mark, it does not leave a trace of its use.

Black Silk Stove Polish

It is not only most economical, but it gives a brilliant, shiny finish that cannot be obtained with any other polish. Black Silk Stove Polish does not rub off, it lasts four times as long as ordinary polish—so it saves you time, work and money.

Don't forget—when you want more Black Silk Stove Polish, ask for Black Silk Stove Polish, the best stove polish, you ever used—your dealer will refund your money.

Black Silk Stove Polish Works, Sterling, Illinois. Use Black Silk Stove Polish from Eastern on grates, ranges, stoves, pipes, and accessories. It is the best stove polish, you ever used—your dealer will refund your money. Try it.

Use Black Silk Stove Polish for silverware, plated ware, brass, etc. It works better than any other polish, and it leaves a brilliant surface. It has no equal for its economy.

Get a Can TODAY

TRICKS OF LIGHTNING.

A Favorite Frank Seems to Be to Strip Its Victim Naked.

The antics played by lightning are sometimes almost beyond belief. A common trick is that of undressing its victims. In 1898 two girls and an elderly woman were standing by a reaping machine during a storm. A lightning flash struck the woman and killed her on the spot, while the two girls were stripped to the skin, even their boots being torn from their feet; otherwise they were safe and sound, but astonished.

In 1853 a man was struck by lightning near Vallerols, in France, and stripped naked. All that could be found afterward of his clothes was a shirt sleeve, a few other shreds and some pieces of his hobnailed boots. Ten minutes after he was struck he regained consciousness, opened his eyes, complained of the cold and inquired how he happened to be naked.

Such instances have been recorded again and again. In one case a man and two oxen were struck simultaneously, and all three killed. The man was found stripped to the skin, and his boots had been carried thirty yards away.

"In other cases," says Camille Flammarion, the eminent French astronomer, "lightning has been known to split men in half, almost as with a huge ax. On June 20, 1893, this happened to a miller's assistant at a windmill near Croix. The lightning struck him and split him from his head downward in two."—Pearson's Weekly.

COTTON THREAD.

Its Invention Was a Case of Necessity Caused by War.

Curiously enough, it was a war that brought about the revolution in the manufacture of sewing thread. When Napoleon occupied north Germany in 1803 the supply of silk from Hamburg, which was used in making heddles, or the loom harness, in Paisley, was cut off.

Unless some substitute could be found the weaving industry of Paisley would be ruined. Peter Clark experimented with cotton warp yarn and succeeded in making thread like the six cord sewing thread used today. It took the place of silk in the heddles, and the weaving business went on uninterrupted by the war.

Then it occurred to another man to use the cotton thread in place of linen for sewing, and he recommended it to the women of the town. It was so much smoother than the linen that the women liked it. The thread was sold in hanks and wound by the purchaser into little balls, but the merchant soon decided to wind the hank on a bobbin or spool for his customers as an added inducement to purchase it instead of the linen.

From this beginning the cotton thread trade has grown, and now silk and linen are used only for special work.—Philadelphia Record.

Hypnotic Power In Animals.

An interesting instance of the hypnotic power possessed by a good many animals is given by a correspondent of the Glasgow Herald. One morning outside Elgin a blackbird was observed to be standing by the roadside, paying no heed to the footsteps of the passerby. It was gazing fixedly at four young weasels under the hedge, which were approaching in a semicircle, apparently to surround it. Just then a warning cry was heard from behind, uttered presumably by the parent weasel, and the young ones disappeared in the hedge. The bird still remained powerless and immovable, and only after repeated urging did it fly to a tree near by, when it gave forth a weak, frightened sound, as though still under the influence of the terror which had arrested its faculties.

Overheard In a Family.

"Please shut that door!" "You wait. I'll get even with you!" "I never knew her to be on time." "You're the biggest fool I know!" "Mother, can't I have just a little more?" "Now, who's been at the sideboard?" "He'll catch his death of cold." "What makes daddy so late?" "How could you! My new tablecloth!" "I don't see anything the matter with her cooking." "Don't ever speak to me again!" "Muth-her!"—Life.