

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.

ATTRACTIVE BOOK ON THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AND PANAMA CANAL MAILED FREE.

A HANDSOME book of sixty pages, profusely illustrated in colors and giving detailed descriptions of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to be held in San Francisco from Feb. 20 to Dec. 4, 1915, and of the Panama canal and canal region, will be mailed by the Exposition free of charge to all inquirers. The booklet is intended for prospective visitors and will also contain information concerning the great engineering feat which the Exposition is to celebrate. Write to the Manager, Bureau of Publication, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, Exposition Building, San Francisco, for booklet.

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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.

TEACHERS GATHER IN LOCAL INSTITUTE

(Continued from Page 1.)

small part of the sum total of our education. The greater part of it we get the greater part of our education from our intercourse with our fellowmen. The community influence is a great factor.

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Pacific Telephone Co., added 44,900 stations during past year.

Portland Gas Co., shows increased earnings over 1913 of only \$6671.

Attorney General Brown holds that jitney busses are common carriers.

APPOMATOX

(Continued from Page 2)

army known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

Grant decided to wait at Farmville for a response to this now historic prelude to a great surrender. About midnight the response was brought to the sleeping commander on the couch where Lee had lain the night before.

April 7, 1865.

Lieutenant General U. S. Grant.

Though not entertaining the opinion you express on the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood and therefore ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender.

R. E. LEE, General.

Grant's Plea For Peace.

Grant again wrote to Lee the morning of the 8th. Lee was the general in chief of all the Confederate armies and not merely head of the Army of Northern Virginia. This second note contained the kernel of the terms, which, because of their liberality, led to a happy conclusion:

April 8, 1865.

General R. E. Lee:

Your note of last evening in reply to mine of same date, defining the condition on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia is just received. In reply I would say that peace being my great desire there is but one condition I would insist upon—namely, that the men and officers surrendered shall be discharged from the United States until properly exchanged. I will meet you at any point agreeable to you for the purpose of arranging definitely the terms.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

Grant marched all day with the infantry advance which was in touch with Lee's rear guard and looked at the headquarters of Meade, the commander of the Army of the Potomac, in a farmhouse. About midnight he was aroused to read Lee's second letter:

April 8, 1865.

Lieutenant General U. S. Grant:

I received at a late hour your note of today. In mine of yesterday I did not intend to propose the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your proposition. To be frank, I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender of this army; but as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desire to know whether your proposals would lead to that end. I cannot, therefore, meet you with a view to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia, but as far as your proposal may affect the Confederate states forces under my command and tend to the restoration of peace I should be pleased to meet you at 10 a. m. tomorrow on the old stage road to Richmond, between the picket lines of the two armies.

R. E. LEE, General.

Surrender seemed postponed indefinitely. Lee hoped to embrace in an interview a larger question than the mere surrender of 10,000 armed men. That was his fighting force. How would he receive this repelling third message from Grant?

April 9, 1865.

General R. E. Lee:

Your note of yesterday is received. I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace. The meeting proposed for 10 a. m. today could lead to no good. I will state, however, general, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself, and the whole north entertains the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood. By the south laying down their arms they will hasten that most desirable event.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

Sheridan's Line Gives Way.

The south had again and again rejected peace on the terms of "laying down their arms," and how was Lee



Grant, Lee and McClean house, copyright by Review of Reviews company.

APRIL 9, 1865, AT APPOMATOX.

(Right) Lieutenant General U. S. Grant. (Left) General R. E. Lee. (Below) McClean house, where the surrender took place.

to set aside the edict? Dispositions for continuing the conflict had gone on in spite of the parley, and in the hours when Grant was perusing Lee's second letter eight miles away from Appomattox Lee, with his marshals, was preparing to hew a gap through the cavalry cordon which Sheridan had drawn across the western front.

Before writing his second note to Grant Lee had learned that rations which he depended upon for his men had been captured, and yet he ordered his generals to move out at 1 o'clock the morning of April 9 through the Federal line. His own cavalry chief, Fitzhugh Lee, was to bring up the last troops from the rear guard and take the advance, Gordon's corps, with thirty cannon, to support the attack. Longstreet's corps, acting as rear guard, would stand to arms, and repel the pursuers following up the rear.

above) and at once declared himself ready to talk surrender, as follows:

April 8, 1865.

Lieutenant General U. S. Grant:

I received your note of this morning on the picket line, which I had come to meet you and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposal of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army. I now ask an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose.

R. E. LEE, General.

This was written at 9 a. m., at which hour (about) bugles sounded halt on the last charge of the Federals against the Army of Northern Virginia. Grant received it at 11:50, the long delay being explained in his reply as follows:

April 8, 1865.

General R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.:

Your note of this date is but this moment, 11:50 a. m., received. In consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg road to the Farmville and Lynchburg road I am, at this writing, about four miles west of Walker's church and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you. Notice sent to me on this road, where you wish the interview to take place, will meet me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

Halted by a White Flag.

Although Gordon had reported his corps "fought to a frazzle," his 2,000 veterans, with an equal number of Fitzhugh Lee's, threw Sheridan's line back in confusion. The grace was brief, for Federal infantry, marching to the sound of Gordon's guns, came on at double quick, white and colored soldiers, in parallel columns, on the same road. These were Ord's men, and while directing the movements at the front Ord was met by a "white flag" asking for a cessation of hostilities. Ord sounded the bugle call to "halt."

The white flag was carrying out of the order of Lee. When he heard that Grant was on the other front he rode back to Appomattox, first sending a message to Meade, in his rear, and to the Federal commander in front for a truce, pending his meeting with Grant. There Grant's aid found him.

In company with the aid, Colonel Babcock, Lee sought a suitable seclusion for a conference and found it at the McClean house. Grant was conducted there at 1 o'clock, and the contrast between the chief personages in the great surrender group was at once brought out. Lee and his officers had feared the capture of their baggage and on the 8th had donned their best and richest apparel and accouterments.

Grant was weary and confronted Lee in the simple dress of the march and field.

"Our Countrymen Again."

For once Grant dropped the role of the "silent man." He began the conversation by recalling the days of Mexico, when he had first met Lee. After some time passed in reminiscences Lee broke in. "I suppose, General Grant, that the object of our meeting is fully understood. I would the move was delayed from two to three hours. Gordon met Federal cavalry on the route west of Appomattox Court House. The guns opened, and Lee's troopers charged and quickly dislodged Sheridan's line. But Gordon reported Federal infantry in sight.

Lee Seeks Out Grant.

Lee now passed some time in debate whether to carry out his purpose of meeting Grant, as promised. He set out finally without ordering cessation of hostilities. At the Federal picket line, some miles in the rear, he was met by Grant's third letter (given suggest that you commit to writing the terms you have proposed."

"Very well," said Grant; "I will



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News From Springfield High School

Misses Minnie and Nellie Chickamaugua last Friday afternoon. Mr. Kirk had the pleasure of visiting the old battlefield a number of years ago and at this session of the history class he had a number of lead bullets that had been shot from the guns of the Union and Confederate forces and picked up by him while there.

Miss Eva Jaques of Goshen is visiting the High school today.

The Student Body voted to support the High School Annual in a meeting held Wednesday afternoon. Walter Bailey will edit this year's paper.

Orson Vaughn and Norton Pengra went to Eugene Thursday afternoon to listen to the debate between Bandon and Salem High schools.

Supt. R. L. Kirk gave the American History class a very interesting description of the battlegrounds and battle of

Chickamaugua last Friday afternoon. Mr. Kirk had the pleasure of visiting the old battlefield a number of years ago and at this session of the history class he had a number of lead bullets that had been shot from the guns of the Union and Confederate forces and picked up by him while there.

The Senior class held a meeting Thursday evening. A number of committees were appointed to make preparations for the commencement exercises.

C. W. Cook and his son Wilfred graded the tennis court on Saturday. This will make the work much lighter for the students, since most of the grass and sod has been removed.

The Annual staff held a meeting Friday evening.

Advertised Letetr.

Mr. C. J. Mason.
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