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WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN

PUBLISHED IN THE INTEREST OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION
TO BE HELD IN ST. LOUIS.
1903.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
THE TWENTY-SIXTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Vol. 3. ST. LOUIS, U. S. A., NOVEMBER, 1901. No. 1.

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THE SHORT LINE TO THE CREEK COUNTRY

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The land is well worth investigating. It is rich, and can be had cheap by those who are on the ground first.

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WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN.

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No. 1.

World's Fair Bulletin.

ESTABLISHED 1899.

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COLIN M. SELPH, EDITOR AND MANAGER.

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EDITOR'S NOTICE.

The WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN presents in this number the first of a series of intelligent articles on "Industrial St. Louis."

Mr. James Cox, Secretary of the Business Men's League, ably depicts the advantages and supremacy of St. Louis as an Industrial City. In the December number of the WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN "Industrial St. Louis" will receive attention from a well-known authority on matters pertaining to the Manufacturing Interests, Mr. Tom L. Cannon, Secretary St. Louis Manufacturers' Association. The WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN believes the advantages of St. Louis in connection with our great World's Fair should be told to the world, and to that end will publish each month a serial article by well-known men of commercial affairs.

The readiness with which the people of St. Louis raised a private subscription of \$5,000,000 to start the World's Fair movement; the remarkable unanimity with which, by a popular vote, they authorized their municipality to subscribe \$5,000,000 more; and the recent polling of five-sixths of her total vote for the Charter Amendments, ought to convince the outside world that, in matters pertaining to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis knows no such word as fail; that she knows what must be done and how to do it, and does it right straight along, without the faintest sign of hesitation.

These Charter Amendments were not framed or adopted to secure the success

of the World's Fair, but because the people were already assured of that, and desired to put their city in a condition to derive the greatest possible benefit therefrom. When every one of the twenty-eight wards united in such a remarkable spectacle of municipal unanimity, it was because they felt it incumbent on them to make their city one of the most attractive of the World's Fair exhibits—to present her in her true light to crowds representing the best citizenship of the whole world—to let them see that she is conscious of her mission and proud of it, and that the people of the great Mississippi Valley may point with pride to their metropolis as a worthy representative of their civilization and the dignity of their grand domain.

The amendments were adopted only to remove clogs from the municipal machinery, which must be put in vigorous motion to prepare our sixty-two and one-half square miles of city for the entertainment of World's Fair crowds. This means an expenditure of millions on additional sewerage, new boulevards, a vast amount of new street paving, improvements of water plant, municipal buildings, etc. The spirit manifested in the vote on these amendments indicates that private enterprise will keep fully abreast of public work in getting St. Louis ready to play her part properly in the great World's Fair gathering in 1903.

The Pan-American Congress now in session in the City of Mexico, has the opportunity, and, we trust, the inspiration, to undertake the most important mission that was ever confided to any international conference. Upon its spirit and action largely depends the future growth of all the American Republics in material prosperity, social welfare and popular enlightenment. If this Congress shall inaugurate for them a modus vivendi which will start them on a harmonious career of peaceful development, a sisterhood of nations each without fear of wrong from any greater power, observing towards each

other the comities and reciprocities of a true sisterhood, the weakest among them depending on arbitration and the justice of the continent to protect them in the peaceful enjoyment of all their rights, the New World will set an example which Europe must, in self-defense, follow sooner or later, lifting from her people the crushing burden of great standing armies and almost incessant war.

The people of the United States know that the most potent factor in their own national progress has been the fortunate situation which exempted them from the fear of foreign wars and the burden of standing armies, and every motive of self-interest, as well as of humanity, makes them desire for each of their sister republics opportunities as favorable and success as great as they themselves have enjoyed. It was to secure such opportunities for them and to aid them in peacefully working out their own destinies in their own way, unhindered by the domination of alien interests, that the Monroe Doctrine was made the creed of every voter in the United States. And with this creed naturally goes a sincere desire to aid, so far as we can, without dictation or any semblance of officiously assumed guardianship, in every effort of any American people to make their country a model of republican prosperity and happiness.

It was with this sentiment in their hearts that the people of St. Louis and the officers of the St. Louis World's Fair Company gave such a warm reception to the Pan-American delegates en route to the City of Mexico on the 14th. We indulge the hope that this Congress may lay the foundation for a new era of moral and industrial growth in every American land, and that no incident in our future international relations may ever give a citizen of any other republic reason to question the sincerity with which the entire people of the United States rejoice in the triumphs and grieve over the failures or misfortunes of republican experiments on this continent.

ONLY GOOD WORDS

FOR THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR ALL ALONG THE LINE.

The Suggestion of an International Congress of Women Meets With the
Approval of Women's Clubs Throughout the Country.

The Topeka, Kan., *Herald* says: "St. Louis is doing her part with a lavish hand. The World's Fair in that city in 1903 is the opportunity of the west."

A well planned exhibit of school work will be one of the grand features of the Missouri exhibit at the World's Fair. In this undertaking every school can participate.

The Wabash Railway is the first in the field with a World's Fair folder. General Passenger Agent Crane has made a beginning, and set a pace that promises well as a foundation for heavy traffic in 1903.

The Arba Read Engine Company, of Troy, N. Y., has organized a St. Louis Club, with the view of studying the progress of the great exposition, and to be prepared when the fair opens to visit St. Louis in a body.

Director Adolphus Busch, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, has made a great start in Germany for the World's Fair at St. Louis. There is every reason to expect a grand exhibit from the kingdoms and dukedoms of the German empire.

A million dollars for prizes for live stock, which the National Live Stock Association proposes for the World's Fair, would be the biggest thing of the kind ever suggested. With such heavy stakes in sight, the breeders would make a hustle unparalleled in history.

The reports of Secretary Stevens to the World's Fair Executive Committee from time to time, show that no effort has been spared to bring every state into line. It is expected that there will not be a single absentee when the roll of states is called in 1903.

The Louisville, Ky., *Commercial* says that Kentucky is a sort of mother of Missouri, and ought to have enough interest in her oldest child to take a handsome part in the glorification of Missouri's beginning. We shall welcome Kentucky with open arms, and freely acknowledge the maternal relation. Many of the sons and daughters of Kentucky are honored residents of St. Louis and the State of Missouri.

The Denver, Col., *Republican* discussing progress of the work of organizing and developing the Louisiana Purchase Exposition says: "The St. Louis Fair should be opened not theoretically but completely when the

gates are thrown open in 1903. There should be no apologies to make to the first visitors. The directors have two great fairs as precedents, and there can be no excuse for failure to profit thereby. A complete and satisfactory opening day should mark the St. Louis Exposition, even though the time for actual work is short."

Mr. H. A. Collins, of New York City, has written to Secretary Stevens, suggesting that a tract of ground in shape of the United States be set apart, and that each State building be located as it is geographically situated. He proposes walks between the state grounds, and, if possible, that the individual grounds be in proportion to the size of the several states. The Government building, according to this arrangement, should be placed in the space provided for the District of Columbia.

The better acquainted we become with our Latin-American brethren, the better we like them. The visit of the delegates to St. Louis on October 14th, while on their way to the City of Mexico, was a most delightful experience to those who participated in their entertainment. Twelve of the eighteen republics were represented by gentlemen of the highest culture and polish, who were accompanied by the ladies of their respective households, all of them bright, vivacious, and charming. It is hoped that St. Louis may entertain many such in 1903.

The Honorable Phillip D. Scott, of Arkansas, member of the National Commission for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, reports that his state is very much in earnest in its determination to make a creditable exhibit at the World's Fair. With an area of 53,228 square miles, 76 counties, and a population of 1,311,564, producing \$50,000,000 worth of farm products annually from their 100,000 farms, the people of Arkansas are naturally proud of their progress, and ambitious to show the wonderful possibilities of that productive state. Arkansas has practically no state debt, and is well prepared to take a prominent part in the World's Fair.

Director of Exhibits F. J. V. Skiff attended the meeting of the Iowa Commission, at Des Moines, on October 9th. He addressed the commission on the subject of the exposition, outlining the plans of the management, and showing the desirability of Iowa and all other states of the Purchase having exhibits at the World's Fair. The members of the commission all expressed very liberal views upon the subject, and it was agreed that

Iowa should not do anything cheap. The part Iowa is to play in the demonstration at St. Louis was likened to attending a birthday party. It is expected, therefore, that Iowa will come attired in her best gown, and will do the honors grandly.

The Illinois State Historical Society purposes assisting the Illinois Commission in furnishing and ornamenting the Illinois building at the World's Fair by supplying portraits of the great men and women of Illinois, and large photographs or oil paintings of Illinois landscapes and objects of historical interest. It is suggested that these landscapes include Starved Rock, in La Salle county; Cave-in-rock, in Hardin County; Grand Tower and the Natural Bridge in Jackson county; and old Fort Gage, opposite the now vanished Kaskaskia, in Randolph county. It is also desired that the great Cahokia Indian Mound, with relics of the mound builders, should have a place, together with articles illustrating the Indians and the early pioneers, with a furnished room of the period of territorial times. It is hoped that quite a beginning may be made toward a historical museum such as has been gathered by several of the State Historical Societies in different states.

State officials of Iowa think that a quarter of a million dollars will be none too much to enable that State to make a proper showing at the World's Fair. The state has 56,025 square miles, and over 25,000,000 acres of farming land. The mining interests are also very large, and the state is destined to take an important place in manufacturing industry. Already the output of manufactured products is in the vicinity of \$100,000,000. The statistics of the state are very interesting, showing an immense production of corn, wheat, canned goods, dairy products, bituminous coal, lead, zinc, quarry products, meat, implements, vehicles, furniture and manufactured products of all kinds. There will be few lines of industry in which Iowa cannot make a splendid exhibit. She is one of the bright stars of the Louisiana Purchase, and can do herself justice only by coming fully represented. The Iowa Commission is constituted as follows: Lieutenant-Governor Milliman, of Logan, Chairman; William H. Dildine, of Sioux City, Secretary; S. M. Leach, of Adel; Senator Joseph Wallace, of Eldora; Senator William C. Hayward, of Davenport; John L. Waite, of Burlington; C. J. A. Erickson, of Boone; Charles M. Junkin, of Fairfield; Samuel B. Evans, of Ottumwa; S. B. Zeigler and William E. Fuller, of West Union; A. B. Funk, of Spirit Lake; Wm. F. Haywood, of Des Moines; Col. C. A. Stanton, of Memphis; David Brant, of Clinton; L. Young and E. H. Hunter, of Des Moines. This commission is the one which was appointed by Governor Shaw in 1899, and its function is that of conferring with representatives of other states of the Louisiana Purchase as to the proper method of celebrating the centennial. The commission will make a report to the Legislature probably recommending an appropriation of \$250,000 for Iowa's representation.

THE BUILDINGS.

MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURES DESIGNED FOR WORLD'S FAIR.

NOTE.—The reproductions of the buildings in this number of the *WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN* are the preliminary studies submitted by the members of the Commission of Architects. These drawings, as here represented, indicate the general style and design of the buildings, but will be materially changed in details, and in many cases, in proportions.

The Art building, especially, will be modified and arranged in a different manner, so as to fill the conditions of the proposed permanent structure.

The complete and finished drawings will be published in the *WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN* as soon as the same are in the hands of Mr. Isaac S. Taylor, Director in Chief of Construction and Maintenance. This, it is hoped, will be in time for the December number. We are promised perspective drawings of the buildings as they will actually appear when built, which will represent them in the artistic and architectural manner that will characterize the beautiful "World's Fair City."

MINES AND METALLURGY BUILDING.

One of the Magnificent Structures of the Exposition.

The Mines and Metallurgy Building is a magnificent structure on the outer perimeter of the picture representing the main view of the fair. It is one that will strike the beholder immediately after passing the main entrance gate. It will present a facade of 1,250 feet on the north, and 525 feet on the east, giving 656,250 feet of exhibition space on the first or ground floor. It is a colum-



Theo. C. Link, Architect.

PORTION OF FACADE OF EDUCATIONAL BUILDING.

Murillo Photo.

THE ART BUILDINGS.

A Grand View at the Head of the Great Lagoon.

The main Art Building is to be a fire-proof, permanent structure, and, therefore, less ornate than some of the other great buildings, but it will occupy a higher elevation than the others, and will be curtailed off from the main picture by the hillside, whose summit will be crowned by two art pavilions, disposed as a magnificent colonnade, from which the cascades will fall, and the terraced gardens slope down to the great lagoon, forming thus the picture which will close the vista of the great central avenue 600 feet wide. The main building will be 900x300 feet, and each of the pavilions 300x200 feet.

The first section of the building which comes into view from the entrance is crescent shaped—the illustrations show the front elevation and the perspective. It sweeps on either side from a dome 240 feet high. The cornice is 65 feet high. The distance in a straight line from point to point of the cres-

cent is 1,400 feet. In the building to the rear, which is fire-proof, but not so ornate, only the works of art which have not been duplicated will be exhibited.

Three great cascades that will issue from the sides of three hills in the form of a crescent are to course down the hillside and empty 24,000,000 gallons of water daily into a grand basin in front of the Art Buildings. The water effects of the picture, radiating from the series of waterfalls will give a mile of continuous water circuit. From the roughly semi-circular basin into which the cascades will plunge, two streams, in imitation of a natural river, will branch to right and left. As they traverse the avenues, their banks will assume a regular geometrical outline to their debouchure into the grand basin at its lower end.

Mr. Cass Gilbert, of New York, is the architect of the Art Buildings.

Mr. Thos. W. Cridler has resigned the position of Third Assistant Secretary of State, to enter the foreign service of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company. He will represent the company in Europe.

nated design, free treatment, of the Ionic order. There is an increase of size of column treatment at the main entrance, but in such style and taste as to not interfere with the general design.

On the main 1,200 feet will be a center tower, 400 feet high, with flanking towers, each about 200 feet high. In the large tower there will be a magnificent electric clock. These towers afford ample space for electrical display and illumination. Numerous entrances are to be on the facades, exclusive of the main entrance in the center. A specially featured entrance will be made at the center of the south front, this entrance being thrown back, and a magnificent colonnade formed on either side. The colonnade construction on the main fronts will afford protection for pedestrians from both sun and rain. In the center of the structure will be two large courts, affording light and ventilation to the building. Graceful iron sheds, or canopies, will be erected in the courts, and used for exhibits. The kiosks, to be used as toilet rooms, will also be placed in the courts. The building is so designed that it will have a magnificent corridor or passage-

way through the center, from north to south. A gallery, constructed with a view to architectural beauty, will nearly double the exhibit space in the building.

The size and grace of this building will add materially to the beauty and attractiveness of the group of buildings forming the main picture of the fair.

Messrs. Van Brunt and Howe, of Kansas City, are the architects who designed this beautiful structure.

on a higher level. It will have a rich background of hillside foliage toward the south-east.

Considered as part of the general scheme, it plays a very unimportant role in the spectacular display of the Fair, and for this reason no attempt has been made to force attention to it by such means as towers, domes or similar architectural devices.

The outside dimensions are 525x750 feet and the interior is divided into eight oblong

rotunda is shown with a monument to Gutenberg.

The ground floor will furnish an exhibition space of about 265,000 square feet and about 150,000 square feet may be gained by the introduction of galleries. A sub-division of each department into numerous alcoves is suggested.

The walls of the building are set back from the facade 18 or 20 feet, forming a covered loggia which surrounds the entire building.



Looking East from Stake 10.

THE GRAND WORK OF TRANSFORMATION IN FOREST PARK.

Site of Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Photo by C. B. Woodward.

EDUCATION BUILDING.

It Plays an Important Role in the Spectacular Display of the Exposition.

The Education Building forms part of the east wing of the fan-like general ground plan, and is the last building on the south side of the esplanade leading to the group of Government buildings, which are to stand

parts, almost equal in area, because the general scope of the Committee on Educational Exhibits shows a classification into eight departments. The division is accomplished with glass covered and ventilated arcades, from 30 to 50 feet wide, which makes it possible that each one of the eight divisions receives abundant light from every side and that no skylights are necessary directly over any of the exhibition spaces. At the intersection of the two principal arcades through the main axis a colonaded

The facade of the Education Building may be likened to a screen bearing the same relation to this structure as do the colonnades of the adjoining buildings.

The base of this screen consists of sculptured panels illustrating in bold relief the progressive stages of civilization in symbolical representations, the background to the sculptured figures being of a rough golden colored glass which will be illuminated at night and show the figures in silhouette. The figures are more than life size.

As a building for the purpose of housing the educational exhibit, it was argued that it should express externally as much friendly dignity as may be compatible with its ephemeral character; that it would be incongruous, however, to disguise its ephemeral character by the garb of severe and classic forms which we associate with the most lasting architectural monuments of antiquity; and that, furthermore, being a part of the greatest "show" ever attempted, it undoubtedly should be novel, striking and full of life.

personal solicitude for a properly conducted baptismal ceremony.

"Let us, therefore, name it 'Secession Architecture.' Perhaps I will have to explain what 'Secession Architecture' is, if the name should not make it quite clear. It means architectural liberty and emancipation with a strong plea for individuality. It is a breaking away from conventionality in design; it is more an architecture of feeling than of formula."

ments, statuary, fountains, bridges, approaches to water-ways, bas-reliefs, ornamental balustrades, etc. Much of this work about the portals of the buildings is to be symbolic, and must be genuinely artistic, both in design and finish.

After studying the plans, and making preparatory studies of the work, in conference with Isaac S. Taylor, Director of Construction and Maintenance, for some weeks, Supervisor Ruckstuhl has gone east to engage the large force of sculptors and profes-



Looking West from Stake 10.

TRANSFORMING FOREST PARK.

Site of Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Photo by C. B. Woodward.

STATUARY FOR WORLD'S FAIR.

Plans of Chief Sculptor Ruckstuhl, of the Decorative Department.

The style of architecture which it represents has been a source of much speculation.

"Some have attempted to classify it as an example of the 'Nouveau art,'" says Mr. Theo. C. Link, of St. Louis, the architect of the Educational Building, "but when I recently noticed an English art critic say, in protesting against its invasion of Great Britain, that this 'Nouveau art' is 'a malady, the pernicious virus of which becomes more acute the farther it travels,' I feel a strong

Mr. F. W. Ruckstuhl, Supervisor of Sculpture for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, will have charge of the execution of a very important part of the exposition building plans, the decorative features, and also such landscape decorations as monu-

sional models required. He expects to return about December 1st with arrangements all made for opening, on the World's Fair site, studios which will be among the most interesting features of the construction period. He is commissioned to employ all the skillful sculptors needed, and professional models, men and women, thoroughly trained in posing for sculptors in the art schools of Europe.

These professionals and the sculptors who are to be selected by Mr. Ruckstuhl, subject

to Mr. Taylor's approval, are to be quartered with the working forces of the Exposition in the Service Building, where the sculptors will make their home for a year and a half. More time will be required to finish some of the sculptures than to erect the buildings for which they are intended, and, therefore, Mr. Ruckstuhl is trying to have his department in full operation about the beginning of the new year.

THE TEMPLE OF FRATERNITY.

Will be Erected by the World's Fair Fraternal Building Association.

A building to be called the Temple of Fraternity will be erected on the grounds of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition by the World's Fair Fraternal Building Association, which was incorporated last July under the auspices of the Missouri Fraternal Congress, the body representing the various fraternal beneficiary societies doing business in Missouri. This is the first time that any such building has been projected—a building in which all of the principal fraternal societies will unite. This will include the Masons, Odd Fellows, and fraternal beneficiary societies, aggregating a membership of over three millions.

The Board of Directors and gentlemen associated on the various committees are prominent leaders in the fraternal world, and include six of the directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company.

The plans for the building, designed by Mr. Thomas J. Prosser, architect, show a structure 300x200 feet in size, and the building is to be an adaptation of the famous Parthenon of Athens, the standard of Greek architecture. Immense Doric columns will surround the building on all its four sides, inclosing three 16-foot verandas or porches, on both the ground and second floor. There will be eighty rooms, all of which will have an abundance of light and air, all being outside rooms, and running from these outside verandas to an interior court, which is to be, itself, surrounded on both floors by broad verandas and galleries. The interior of this court is to be made attractive with fountains, foliage, flowers, etc.

There will be four entrances, one on each side of the building, leading through to the court, furnishing magnificent corridors or passageways through the building in each direction.

There are to be many conveniences in the way of free dispensary for the sick, both for men and women, under a medical commission, branch postoffice, telephone service, check rooms, writing, reading, smoking and lounging rooms, ladies' parlor, and, in fact, every convenience which will appeal to the comfort of the various members of the fraternal societies visiting the World's Fair, and it will undoubtedly be one of the most popular buildings upon the grounds.

It is designed that the building shall be placed upon an elevation, rising in two terraces from the main ground level. The World's Fair director of construction and maintenance, Mr. Isaac S. Taylor, has as-

signed a very satisfactory and eligible location, 500x600 feet, for the building.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDING.

To be Erected at World's Fair for Preservation of Valuable Relics.

A meeting of the Historical Committee of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was held, October 22d, to consider the demand of the historical societies for the erection of a permanent fire-proof building costing about \$500,000 on the World's Fair site. Chairman Chouteau presided and President Francis and Director of Exhibits Skiff were present. The Missouri Historical Society, and a similar body at Columbia, Mo., are urging the erection of a permanent fire-proof building, to remain as a monument of the fair, and a place of safe deposit for highly prized historical relics and documents. Chairman Chouteau said the correspondence of the committee had shown that the owners of such things would not lend them for exposition use, unless assured of fire-proof storage. To obtain the use of an old wooden shovel unearthed at a Flat River mine, where it had been used more than a century ago, he had to agree to keep it stored in a fire-proof vault when not on exhibition. The committee agreed to definitely recommend such a building, the various historical societies and the Missouri Commissioners seeming disposed to assist. The shovel is to be used in the ceremony of beginning work on the "Exposition City."

ART IN BUILDING.

Beautiful Cities and Homes of the Future.

The beauty and artistic perfection of "staff cities" for exposition purposes have set people to thinking that real cities might be constructed of equal beauty and effect. The idea is not new, but it did not germinate and take root until the architectural creations of Chicago, Paris and Buffalo stimulated the suggestion which societies, organized several years ago in Europe and America, had failed to impress upon the popular mind. The living examples have had more influence than the theories of society. It does not follow, however, that the associations of the theorists may not be useful in developing the idea and assisting it to take practical shape.

Why can we not have homes and cities just as beautiful as the ephemeral ones we have seen at the expositions in the cities above named? Why not apply the same principles of architectural construction, harmony of arrangement and color, sanitation, effectiveness of ornamentation and perspective, and æstheticism of details to the actual homes and cities wherein we live? It seems that it is not only possible, but feasible, as well. It involves, of course, municipal reconstruction and civic revolution. It includes the investment of the municipal government with extraordinary powers; but it

would mean much to the citizen. It would give him pleasing objects to look at, health, cleanliness, baths, recreations, safe and comfortable transportation facilities, the most perfect hygienic devices as to drainage, water, light and ventilation; the decoration of houses interiorly and exteriorly, landscape effects, and the ornamentation of grounds. The effacement of mud, filth, smoke, debris, unsightly business signs and street obstructions, unpainted houses, unhealthy domiciliary conditions, and crimes and prisons, in a degree, would necessarily follow. The scheme would involve the surrender of so much of individual rights and personal liberty as may be necessary to conserve the interests of the community in general. But all law is a concession of private rights, and the theory of municipal control is merely an extension of the concession in right directions. Nobody would be the worse, but all would be the better for it. It would not be communism. It would be strictly a government of law enforced for the common weal, and its correlative would be health and happiness. In this age of progress and scientific achievement, why should municipal reforms be laggard? Why should not the evanescent beauty of the "Dream Cities" of our expositions be made captive in forms durable and useful?

Many people are asking themselves those pregnant questions, and the idea is no longer a midsummer night's dream. Each exposition sets more thinkers to studying the problem. "Castles in Spain" are not as unreal as they seem to be.

WORLD'S FAIR POSTOFFICES

Established at General Offices in Laclede Building, and on World's Fair Site.

A postoffice, full station, clerks, carriers, etc., has been established by Postmaster Baumhoff, of St. Louis, in the building formerly occupied by the Athletic Club, in Forest Park, and a sub-station, in charge of a representative of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, has been opened in the general offices of the World's Fair in the Laclede Building.

This will greatly facilitate the handling of mail matter for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and the employees.

The full station in the clubhouse at the World's Fair site, in Forest Park, will transact all kinds of postal business, and have carriers located in it. The Laclede building sub-station will transact all kinds of postal business, but will have no carriers. The volume of mail sent out daily by the Exposition Company is so heavy that an express service is necessary to haul it to the post-office.

As soon as the Service building is completed the station will be moved from the clubhouse to the new building. Mr. Taylor, Director of Construction and Maintenance, announces that this building will be pushed to completion as early as possible.

THE MODEL CITY.

Plans for Making It an Object Lesson at the World's Fair.

The committee appointed to work out definite plans for the installation of a model city on the St. Louis World's Fair grounds, reported to a meeting called in October by President John De Witt Warner, of the Municipal Art Society, of New York. Representatives of the Scenic Society, the National Municipal League, the National League of Civic Improvement, and the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, of Boston, participated by invitation in the meeting. The report was adopted, and John De Witt Warner, Charles C. Haight, Charles R. Lamb, and William S. Crandall, of New York, and Albert Kelsey, of Philadelphia, were appointed a committee to go to St. Louis and submit the following suggestions to the authorities of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition:

"First. That those departments of the general exposition which are similar in their functions to the same departments in modern cities be incorporated as working models in the general plan of our special exposition. These may include the engineering, park and tree planting, fire, police, health, street cleaning, garbage disposal, water supply, and other departments. These might be so grouped as to illustrate the administration of a modern city on the best lines, and thus form an object lesson for American and foreign cities without the least interference with their normal functions as necessities of the exposition itself.

"Second. There are certain other features which, while not in themselves necessities to the welfare of the Exposition, would be valuable educational attractions. Public schools, public library, museum, and similar buildings devoted to educational matters, would naturally be included.

"Third. Any plans of a model city would involve treatment of parks and plaza spaces, street crossings and other vistas, grouping and architecture of other structures and other lines in which the aesthetic factor is important. To make these practical, however, they must be adjusted to more utilitarian features (as is the case in actual practice); hence are thus suggested rather than definitely specified.

"Fourth. In order that there might be a place for the assemblage and classification of the smaller concrete objects, such as street signs, lamp-posts, letter boxes, paper receptacles, park settees, street electroliers, street-cleaning machinery and a thousand and one other articles employed in the construction and maintenance of a city, a building to be called the Municipal Art Building, might be erected.

"Fifth. To carry out this scheme the committee would recommend the appointment of an Advisory Board, which shall represent various arts, sciences, crafts and professions involved in the construction and maintenance of a model city. Such a board, co-operating with the exposition authorities, would insure the unity of the plan.

"Sixth. The above suggestions are made with full expression of the expense to which any plan for such an exhibit as that proposed must be subordinated to the general plan or scope of the exposition, as it shall develop. Hence, they must be regarded as tentative only.

"Seventh. We believe that effort should be made to have held, at St. Louis in 1903, the International Convention on Municipal Art, of which former sessions have been held at Brussels in 1898, Paris in 1900, and will be held at Turin in 1902."

In an interview on the subject, Mr. Charles R. Lamb suggested that much of the tremendous waste connected with these World's Fairs might be saved by adapting many things used by the Fair, such as hydrants, fountains, electric light poles, etc., to subsequent use by the city. These could be made of permanent material, and of approved fashion, and used by the city after the fair should be over, and St. Louis might very economically spend in this way a part of the \$1,000,000 she has appropriated to make the city attractive for visitors.

Mr. Albert Kelsey, Chairman of the Committee of Experts of the Philadelphia Art Federation, came to St. Louis in advance of the other committeemen appointed to present the Model City scheme to the exposition managers, he having accepted an invitation to deliver a lecture at Memorial Hall, in St. Louis, October 29th, on models for municipal improvement.

The hall was filled by a large audience at the appointed time, and a very instructive lecture was delivered, with stereopticon illustrations, showing what had been accomplished in various cities of the world for the health, comfort, and convenience of city people, and the beauty of their environment. The series covered rivers, underground railways, underground toilet rooms, sewers, fountains, large public buildings, and the arrangement of the component parts of a city. Railways, and the manner in which they ought to be restricted in their rights and privileges when lying within the limits of a city, were briefly discussed, and the best modes of combining the necessary vehicles of commerce with the health and beauty of a city.

Dozens of styles of bridges, at once utilitarian and ornamental, were presented to the audience. Cross sections of underground railways, notably the one which will be constructed under East river, at New York, were shown on the canvas, with an explanation of their advantages and possibility. The underground toilet rooms of London were shown, and the explanation was made that these could be made self-supporting, or even yielding revenue to the city. A section of the famous underground sewer system of Paris was displayed and explained as a great achievement. Many of the pictures illustrated the manner in which fountains are made to be a prominent feature of European city life. The manner in which the unsightly "bill board" of the United States has been avoided in Berlin and Paris made a very interesting picture. Here, ornamental pillars, or towers, are erected at the city's expense, and sections are rented

to advertisers. They are illuminated at night, and at the top of the structure certain information relative to the city is furnished.

A \$50,000,000 FAIR.

Director Wade's Address at the Bankers' National Convention.

The Missourians at the National Bankers' Convention, in Milwaukee, missed no opportunity to let the assembled bankers know what a big thing the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is to be. When the roll of states was called, Director Festus J. Wade, Chairman of the company's Committee on Finance, illustrated the solidity of Missouri commercially by telling about the popular subscription of \$5,000,000 for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis and the city's appropriation of a like sum. Mr. Wade stated at that convention that \$50,000,000 would be spent on the St. Louis World's Fair before it was opened to the public. He expected, he said, that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company would spend the \$15,000,000 received from Congress, the city of St. Louis and private subscription, and \$10,000,000 additional borrowed on the gate receipts. Then, \$10,000,000 would be expended by the States and Territories of the country, \$10,000,000 by foreign countries, and \$5,000,000 by individual exhibitors, making \$50,000,000 in all.

TAYLOR CITY.

A New City in the Louisiana Purchase.

The working camp at Forest Park is to be regularly laid out with streets and avenues. It is to be regularly policed, built and occupied upon the strictest sanitary principles, and this model working camp of canvas and plant habitations is to be named "Taylor City," in honor of its founder, Isaac S. Taylor, Director of Construction and Maintenance. It will be model in every way possible, and will be an object lesson to visitors.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The railroad and other transportation companies seem to be keeping tab on the progress of World's Fair matters, and are evidently determined not to fall behind the front of the "New St. Louis" procession towards 1903. A belt line will be built, connecting all tracks with the grand entrance of the exposition grounds, near which will be erected a great station with abundant trackage. Union Station will be relieved of congestion during the World's Fair by providing other stations for local trains. One of these relieving stations will be at the west end of Eads Bridge, provided with elevators to transfer passengers between cars on the surface tracks, on the bridge tracks, and on the elevated road on the levee.

Mayor Rolla Wells and President Harry B. Hawes, of the Police Department, promise St. Louis shall be excellently policed and protected during the great St. Louis World's Fair.

SCENES ON THE WORLD'S FAIR SITE.

TRANSFORMING THE WILDERNESS OF FOREST PARK INTO AN EXPOSITION LANDSCAPE.

As this issue of the *World's Fair Bulletin* goes to press, it can announce the rapid progress of the work of transforming the

aces which are to form the great central "Picture" of the World's Fair. The beautiful, undulating forest of unculled timber and

scenic art, crowned with "cloud-capped towers and gorgeous palaces," erected for an exhibition of all the achievements of science, art and industry, with which the world begins the twentieth century.

Besides illustrations of some preliminary stages of this transformation, the *World's Fair Bulletin* presents a diagram of the ground plan of what will be the "Main Picture" of the World's Fair plan, and elevations of some of the vast exhibit structures. Of course, no picture can show more than is



Looking Southeast from Stake 10.

THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR SITE. FOREST PARK.

Making the Avenue.

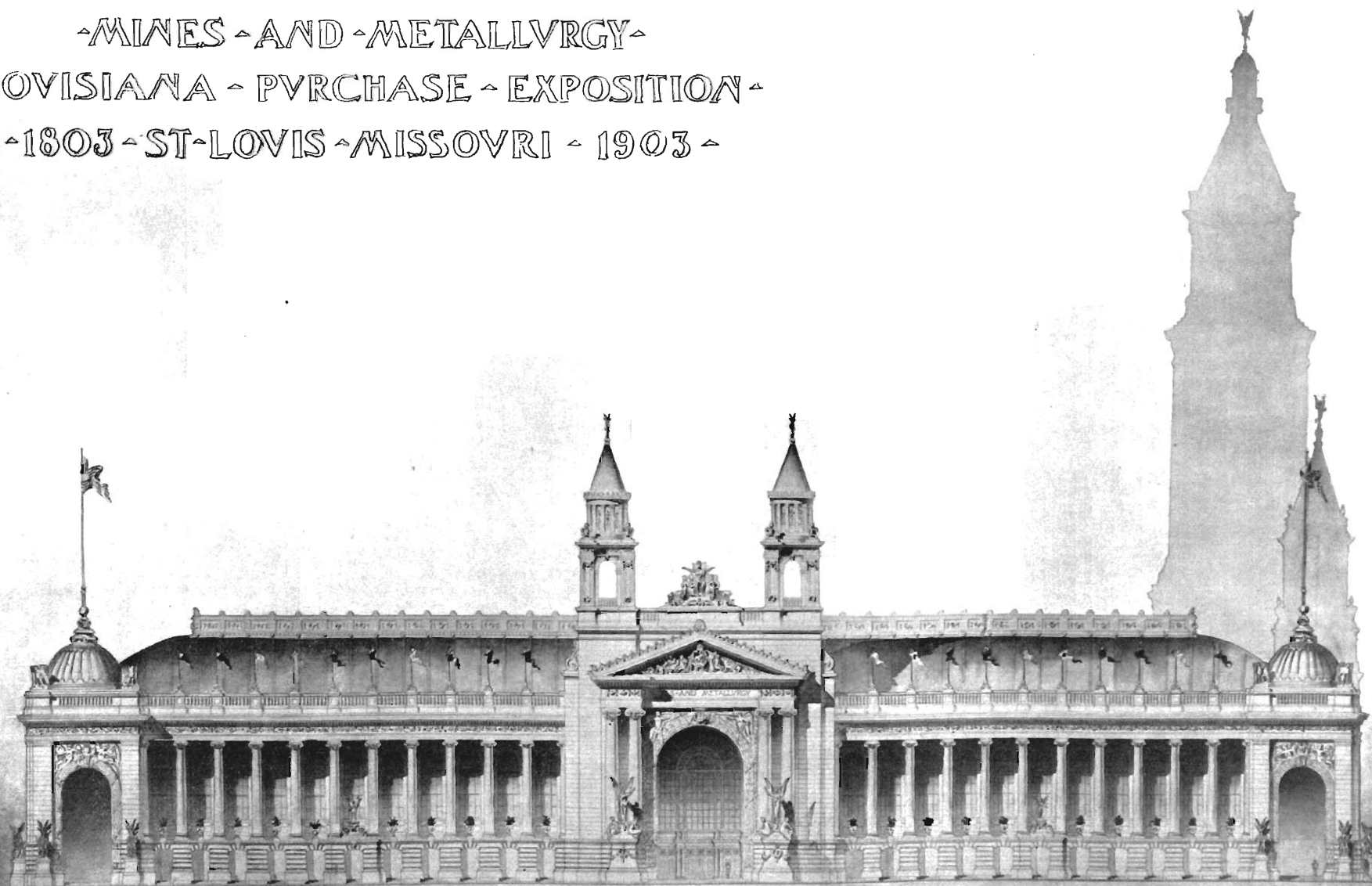
Photo by Ferd. Ruhland.

"Wilderness" section of Forest Park into the ideal landscape for which the united architectural talent of all the States has designed the immense Louisiana Purchase Exposition buildings. Large parties of axe-men have nearly finished working up into structural material or cordwood the thousands of trees that were not marked for preservation or transplantation, and the graders will soon be at work with teams and grading machinery, shaping the surface for the broad radiant avenues, lagoons, cascades and gigantic pal-

tangled undergrowth, which our city people so long cherished as a rare survival of the unsettled Louisiana Purchase, has passed through the various stages of a pioneer "clearing," presenting scenes of timber destruction and burning brush-piles, now almost as novel as the untouched forest itself. And soon a multitude of artisans of every calling will have converted over 400 acres of this haunt of squirrels and foxes and song-birds into a magnificent international parade-ground for all the races of men, a vision of

seen at a glance, and grounds so extensive, and covered with such a variety of architectural and scenic designs, all on a gigantic scale, must be studied in detail from many different points of view. There will be many intervening water scenes, and hillside garden scenes varying the foreground for the visitor as he unrolls the panorama for himself, and besides the 400 acres covered by the principal exposition buildings, and the broad avenues and decoration spaces of the central diagram, there will be other hundreds of

-MINES-AND-METALLURGY-
 -LOUISIANA-PURCHASE-EXPOSITION-
 -1803-ST-LOUIS-MISSOURI-1903-



- EAST - ELEVATION -

• SCALE $\frac{1}{16}$ " = 1' •

VAN BRUNT & HOWE ARCHITECTS

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL STRUCTURES OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Marillo Photo.

acres picturesquely laid out for magnificent state buildings, church and fraternity buildings and concessionaire structures of various kinds.

THE GROUND PLAN.

Relative Positions of the Large Exhibit Buildings of the World's Fair.

The ground plan here presented from drawings furnished by Isaac S. Taylor, Director of Construction and Maintenance,

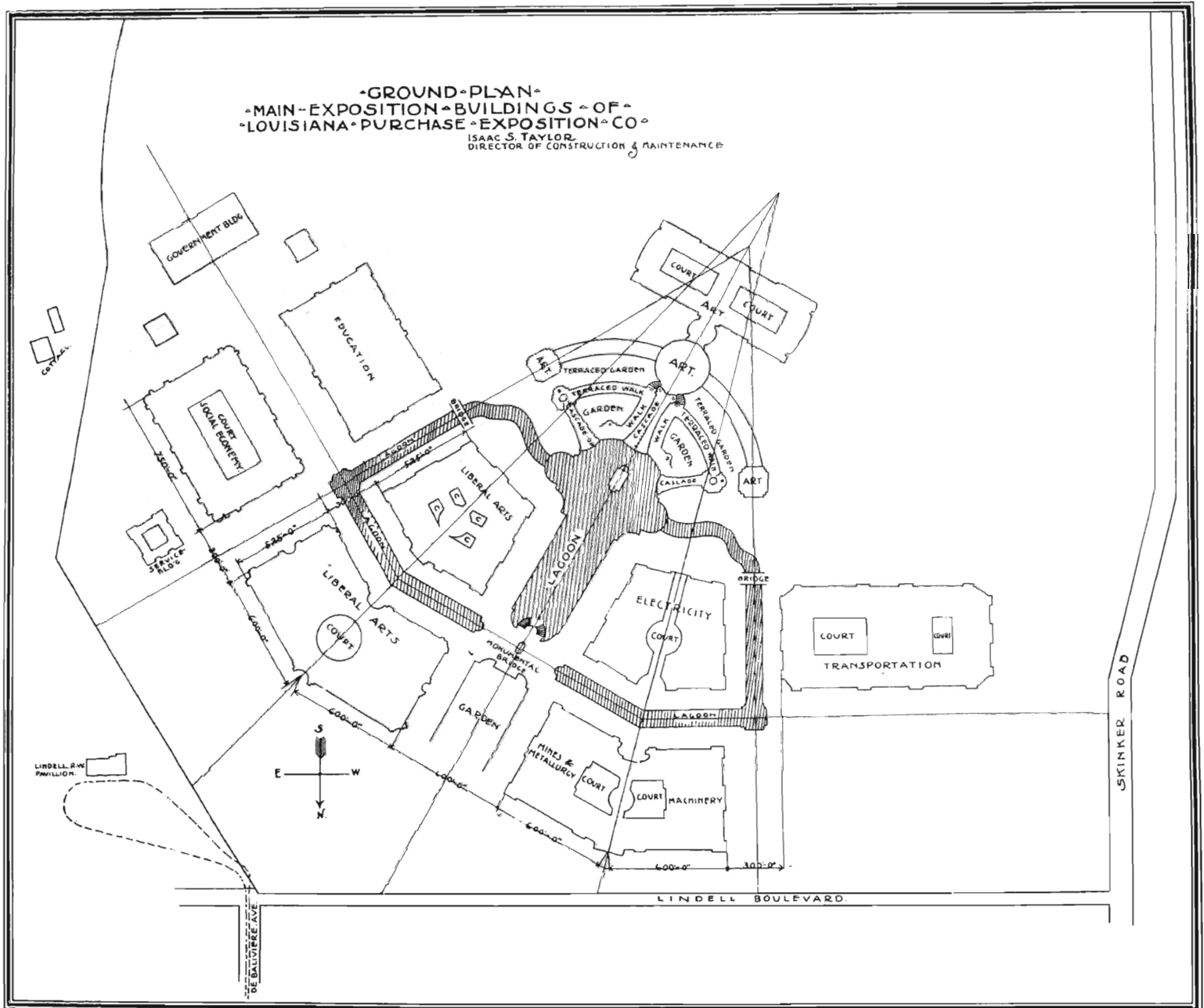
by Cass Gilbert), and the United States Government building, designed by J. Knox Taylor, are to be built on the elevated tract.

In the treatment of the intervening slope, the Commission of Architects had scope for originality. The difference of elevation constituted the chief problem with which they had to contend. They solved it as shown in the ground plan. Hanging gardens, and a series of magnificent cascades fill in this portion of the picture.

The main picture of the exposition is

branch to right and left. As they traverse the avenues, their banks assume a regular geometrical outline to their debouchure into the grand basin at its lower end. The beautiful wooded areas on the highest levels of Forest Park are to be occupied by the State and foreign buildings.

The main entrance to the exposition is to be on the side toward the city, where the exposition site abuts the finished portion of the Forest Park. A monumental entrance of magnificent proportions and design, the work

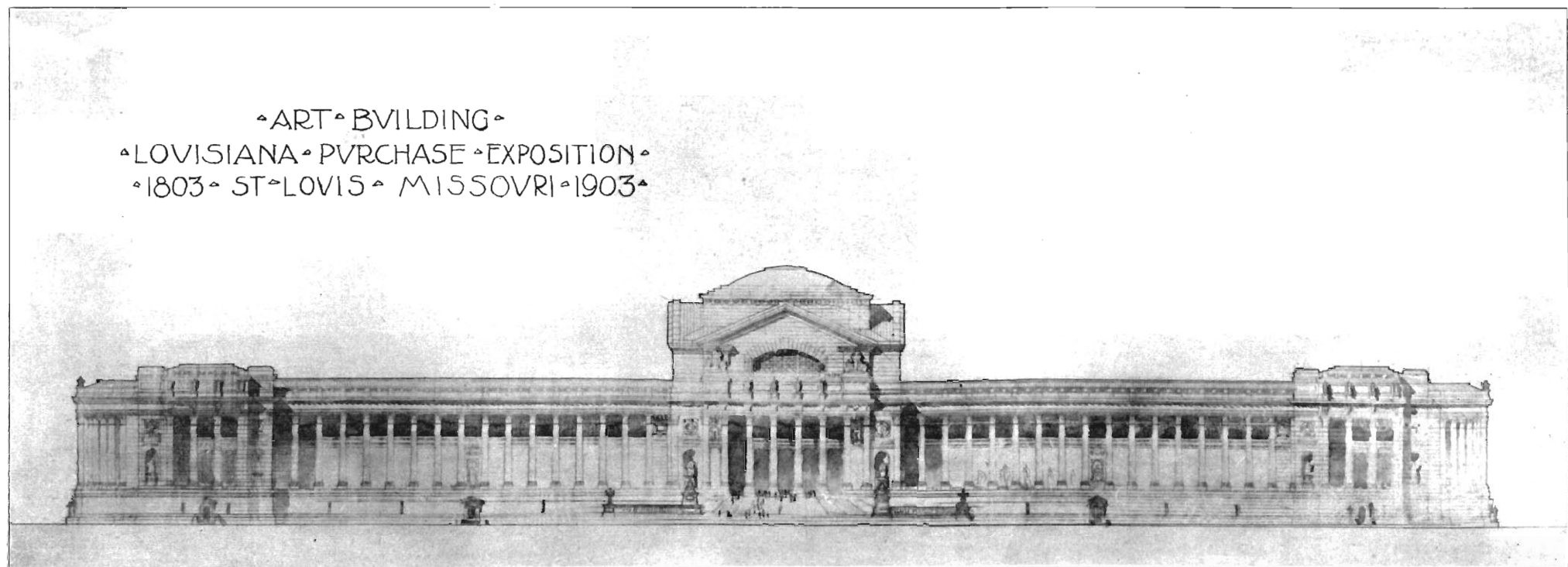
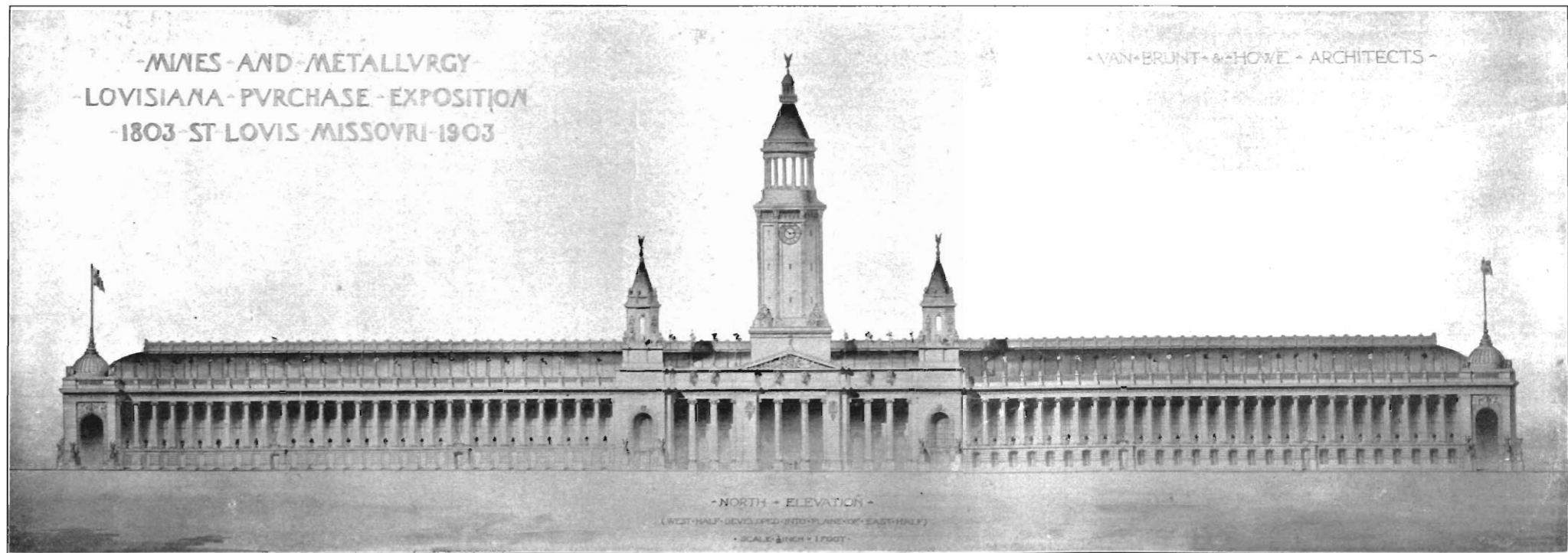


tor of Construction and Maintenance, showing location of the main architectural picture in Forest Park, covers about 400 acres, and includes the part which formerly supplied space for golf links, the large lake, and the Driving Club track in the park. From this level the ground rises on a slope of about sixty degrees to an average height of sixty feet. The main exhibit buildings, the big towers, the lagoons, basins, canals and statuary groups, occupy the lower level. The Art Gallery, and its by-buildings (the architectural *chef d'oeuvre* of the exposition designed

roughly in the shape of a gigantic fan, the ribs of which are the avenues of the exposition. At the apex of this radiant composition stands the Art Building on an eminence. Three great cascades, that issue from the sides of three hills in the form of a crescent, are to course down the hillsides, and to empty into a grand basin. The water effects of the picture, radiating from these three great cascades, offer a mile of continuous water circuit. From the roughly semi-circular basin into which the cascades plunge, two streams, in imitation of a natural river,

of Chief Architect Taylor, will be located here. The two exhibit buildings immediately within this great portal will be crowned by towers 400 feet high, which will form a part of the picture of the monumental entrance.

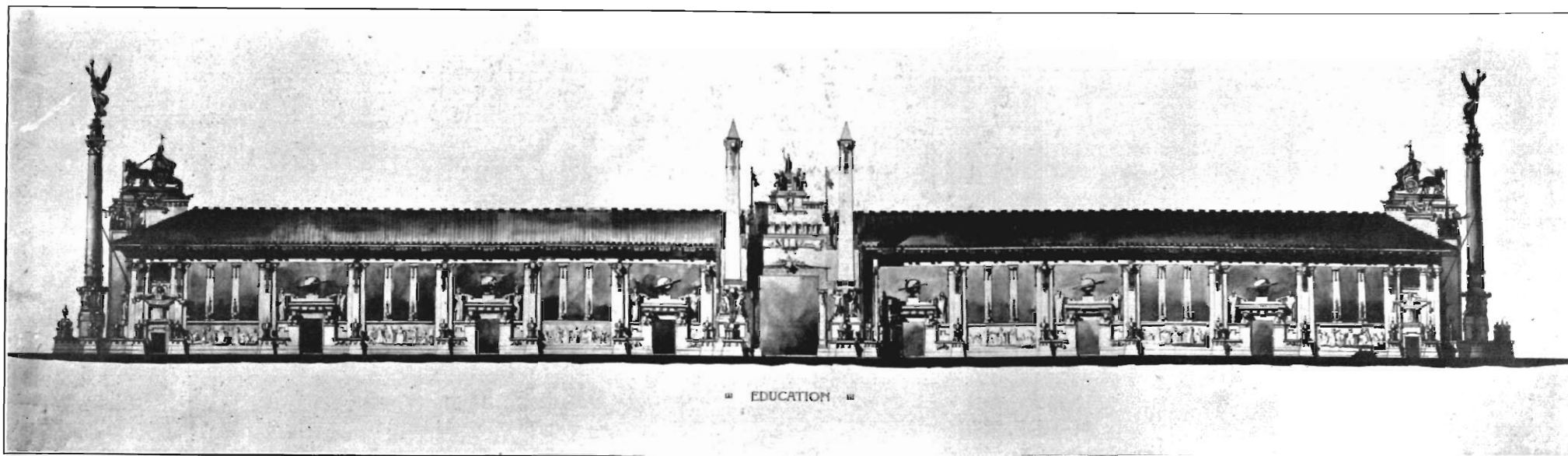
Mr. Jose de Olivares reports a unanimous disposition on the part of the Commissioners of the Central American countries at the Pan-American Exposition to unite their exhibits at the St. Louis World's Fair in one grand display.



Cass Gilbert, Architect.

SOUTH FRONT.

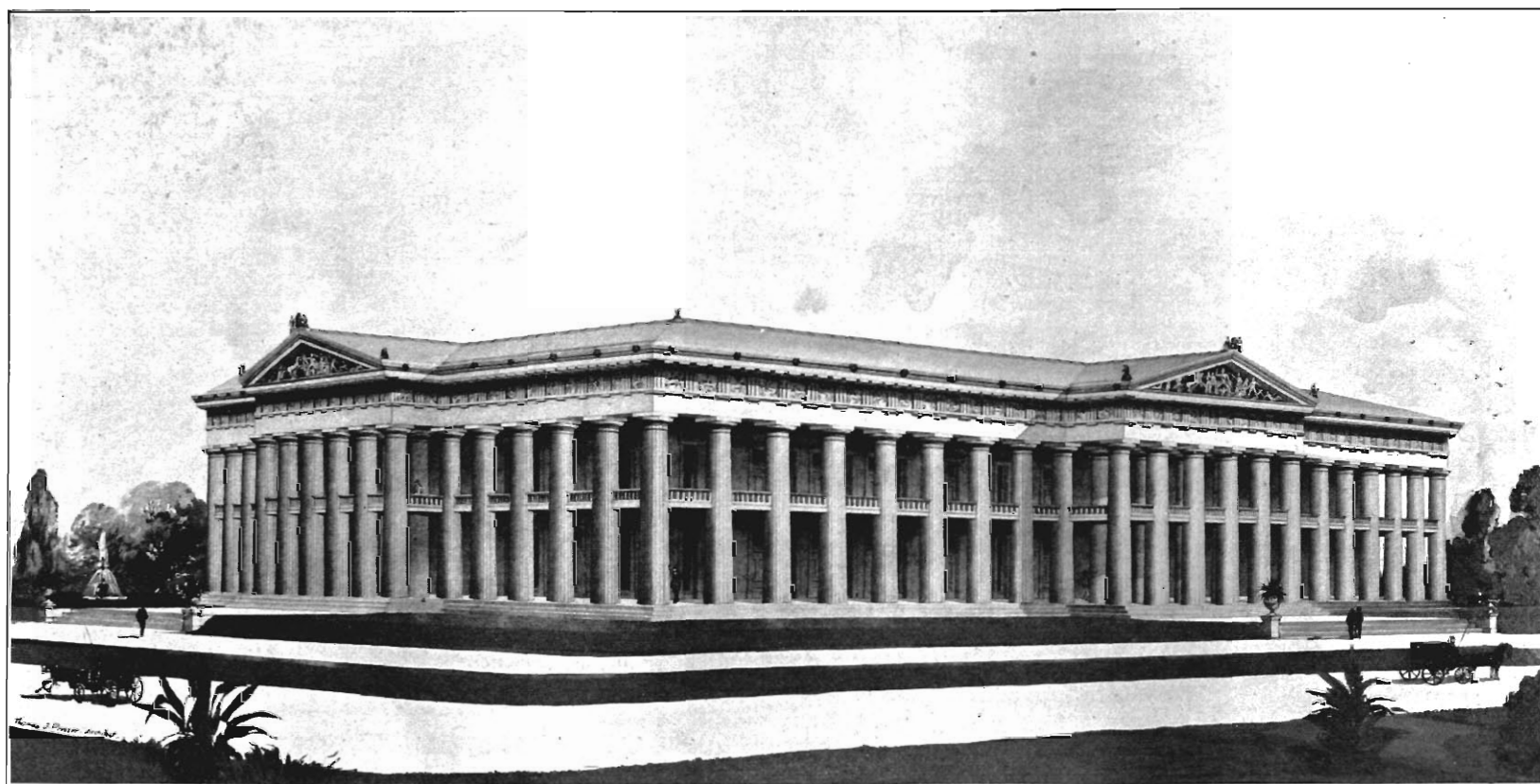
Murillo Photos.



Theo. C. Link, Architect.

FRONT ELEVATION, EDUCATIONAL BUILDING.

Murillo Photo.



T. J. Prosser, Architect.

TEMPLE OF FRATERNITY.

Will be Erected on World's Fair Site Under Auspices of World's Fair Fraternal Association.

NATIONAL COMMISSION.

MANY WORLD'S FAIR MATTERS CONSIDERED AT OCTOBER MEETING.

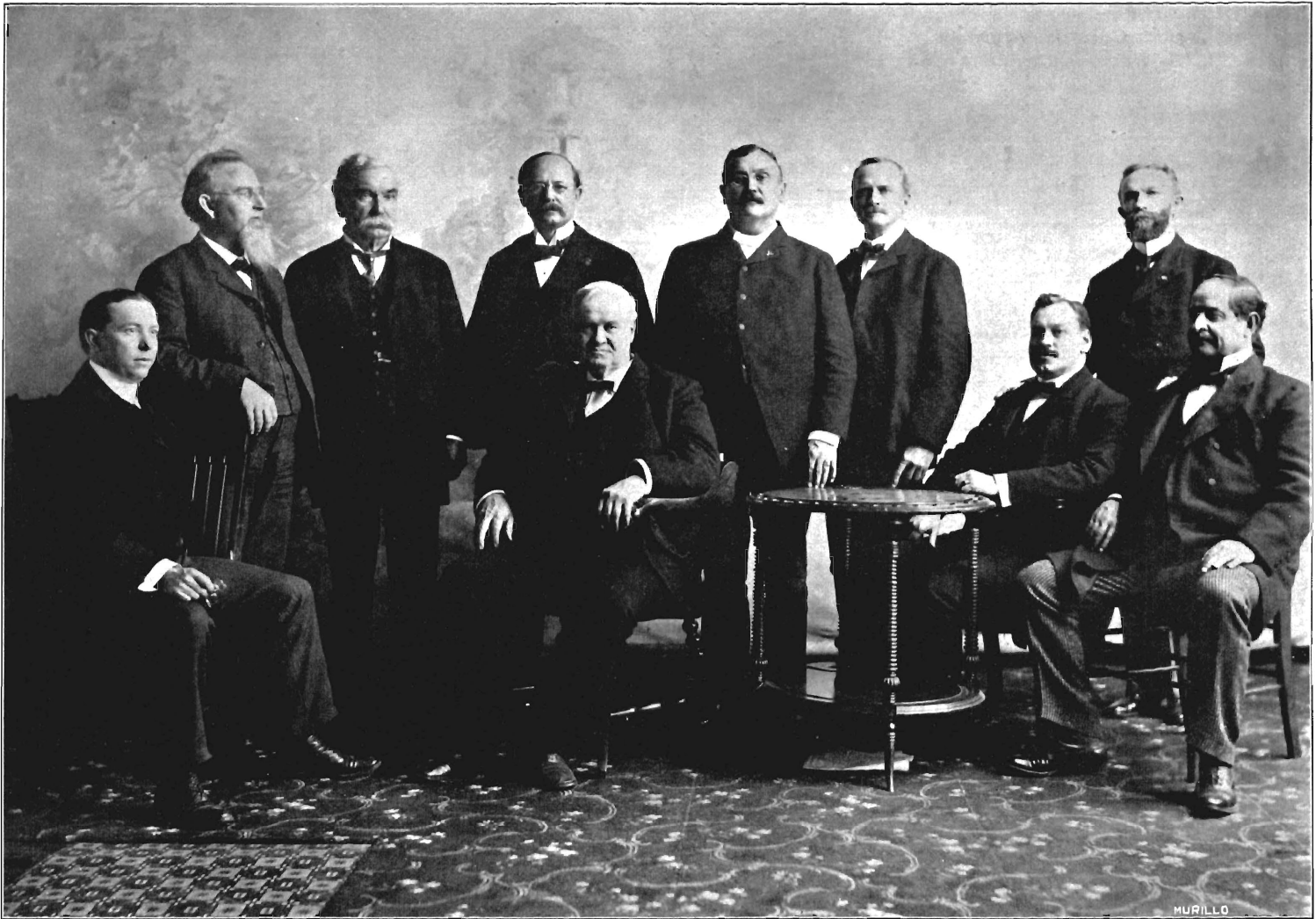
The National Commission for the World's Fair had an important session last month. The members inspected the grounds of the World's Fair site, and approved the building plans submitted by the architects. They took

In their appointments of the Lady Managers, so far as they went, the commissioners made selections that gave universal satisfaction, and the public believes that the remaining appointments, still held under ad-

the country not already represented in the Board.

The Commission devoted considerable time to a consideration of the rules and regulations adopted by the Executive Committee of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company.

The meeting was attended by all the members of the commission, and Secretary Flory, as follows: Former Senator Thomas H. Carter, of Montana; former Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska; former Senator William Lindsay, of Kentucky; former Senator Geo. W. McBride, of Oregon; Hon. Frederick A. Betts, of Connecticut; former Congress-



Murillo Photo.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION COMMISSION, REPRESENTING THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

Reading from left to right: Hon. Martin H. Glynn, Chairman Thos. H. Carter, Hon. John F. Miller, Hon. J. M. Thurston, Hon. Wm. Lindsay, Secretary Jos. Flory, Hon. P. D. Scott, Hon. F. A. Betts, Hon. C. W. McBride, Hon. J. M. Allen.

a prominent part in the reception of the delegates to the International Congress of American States, had frequent conferences with the committees and officials of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, and showed in every possible way their interest in the exposition, and their desire to aid in making it the greatest of world's fairs.

After a very thorough consideration of the plan and scope adopted by the Board of Directors, the National Commission approved it, with a slight amendment, affecting Samoa and Guam. These insular possessions of the Government were stricken from the regular list, but they will be represented in a special list of exhibits.

visement, will be made with the same care and good judgment. The names of the nine ladies chosen are mentioned elsewhere.

At the next meeting, which will be held in St. Louis, November 19th, the Commission will complete the roster of the Lady Managers, adding twelve more members. It will then proceed to prescribe the duties, prerogatives and functions of the Board in concert with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, and to call and inaugurate the first meeting of the Board of Lady Managers, who will organize by electing their own officers and committees. The twelve members yet to be selected, will be chosen from sections of

man John M. Allen, of Mississippi; Hon. Martin H. Glynn, of New York; Hon. John F. Miller, of Indiana; and Hon. Philip D. Scott, of Arkansas.

At the recent convention of the National Congregational Council, held in Portland, Me., the following committee was chosen to take charge of the Congregational exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair: The Reverend C. H. Patten, St. Louis; the Reverend Morton Dexter, Massachusetts; the Reverend Charles M. Sheldon, Topeka, Kan.; Doctor Lucan C. Warren, New York; and the Reverend W. A. Waterman, Terre Haute, Ind.

WOMEN AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

National Commission Chooses Nine Members of Board of Lady Managers.

When the National Commission took up the matter of appointing the twenty-one members of the Board of Lady Managers for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and Commissioner Scott, of Arkansas, nominated Miss Helen M. Gould, of New York, to head the list, it seemed that her name had been on the lips of every one of the Commissioners. With spontaneous unanimity she was made the first appointee at large. They were conscious that her name at the head of the list would be hailed with pleasure all over the Union. While shrinking with amiable modesty from the public notice naturally centered upon her as the female head of Jay Gould's family, she had become known everywhere as a young woman who had devoted her life to serving others and doing all the good she could with her inherited wealth and power. The life and opportunities of a home-keeping, home-loving American woman—to be a mother to her younger brothers and sisters and to the poor of her own country, bounded her ambition. And every act that has fixed unsought public attention upon her has attested at once the excellence of her understanding and the goodness of her heart. The faith she showed in her dead father's character and the fight she made in the courts to extinguish a slanderous charge against his early life, made nearly every man and nearly every woman in America, for the time being, her partisan, and the magnanimity of her character was deeply impressed on the public mind when, after fully vindicating her father's memory, she stopped all penal proceedings against the conspiring blackmailers and perjurers who had assailed it.

The appointment of Mrs. James L. Blair as one of the chosen "members at large" of the Board of Lady Managers, has convinced the St. Louis public that the National Commissioners are selecting really capable and energetic leaders of women for those positions, not merely social figure-heads, or the amiable darlings of a local popularity. The prevailing opinion hereabout is that Mrs. Blair would succeed brilliantly in the management of almost any department of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. She certainly would not fall from any want of ideas, energy, executive ability, or tact in managing people. Her Morning Choral Club and the pupils of the Kirkwood schools would doubtless advise the Exposition Company to give her sole charge of the organization and direction of the entire musical department at the World's Fair. Besides the clubs she has organized, there are others that have taken on new life from her joining them. Perhaps the loudest applause ever heard from a hall full of St. Louis ladies was when James L. Blair prefaced a short speech once by introducing himself as "the husband of Mrs. James L. Blair." Not only the Morning Choral Club, of which Mrs. Blair is president, warmly endorsed her for a place on the Board of Lady Managers of

the World's Fair, but also the Kirkwood Club, the Query Club, the Kirkwood Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Kirkwood Monday Evening Club. Before her marriage to Mr. Blair she was Miss Appoline Alexander, of Washington, D. C. She and Mr. Blair are second cousins.

The other seven members of the Board appointed by the National Commission are Mrs. John A. McCall, of New York City; Miss Anna L. Dawes, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Mrs. John H. Holcombe, of Hartford, Conn.; Miss Fannie A. Porter, of Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Frederick Hanger, of Little Rock, Ark.; Mrs. Helen Boies Hunsicker, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. W. E. Andrews, of Hastings, Neb.

Mrs. McCall is the wife of the president of the New York Life Insurance Company, and Mrs. Holcombe is the wife of the president of the Phoenix Life Insurance Company. Mrs. Hanger is the president of the Federated Women's Clubs of Arkansas. Miss Dawes is a daughter of ex-Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts.

On his return to the east, National Commissioner Glynn, of New York, indicated that his World's Fair enthusiasm had been greatly stimulated by his inspection of matters in St. Louis. He said the people of the city, and of the whole Louisiana Purchase, were showing themselves in earnest, and that it looked to him as if \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000 would be expended; that the scope of the exposition seemed to be increasing all the time, and he had no doubt it would surpass anything of the kind ever before made, and produce a result never before attained. The foreign letters received daily by the National Commission showed that the world at large was fully awake on the subject, and the Commission favored sending representatives abroad to encourage foreign exhibitors, to gain ideas and to collect curios. He predicted that St. Louis would, by her public improvements, make herself really a part of the exposition.

The State of Montana, one of the fourteen sisters of the Louisiana Purchase, is quite certain of handsome representation at the World's Fair. In view of the fact that no appropriation was made at the last session of the legislature, the private citizens of the state are planning to raise the necessary funds for a creditable exhibit. Montana has a population of 243,229, and an area of 147,061 square miles, or more than twice that of the State of Missouri. Her riches in valuable ores are beyond estimate, and in the development of her resources only a small beginning has really been made. The leading citizens of the state fully appreciate the opportunity which the great World's Fair will offer, and have set about raising a large sum by private subscription. Senator W. A. Clark has offered to contribute \$10,000 outright now, or \$20,000 of a fund of \$100,000, on condition that the sum be returned by the State Legislature. All of the Montana papers are discussing the subject of representation, many columns of space being devoted to the discussion, and favorable action seems very probable.

THE GOVERNMENT BOARD.

The Government Board for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition met in Washington, D. C., recently, and perfected its permanent organization, as follows: Chairman, J. H. Brigham, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Secretary, W. B. Cox, National Museum; Disbursing Officer, W. M. Geddes.

Executive Committee—W. H. Hills, Chief Clerk, Treasury Department; W. De C. Ravenel, Fish Commission; F. W. True, Curator, National Museum; J. C. Scofield, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Committee on By-Laws—W. H. Michael, Chief Clerk, State Department; Frank Strong, Special Agent, Department of Justice; J. C. Scofield, War Department.

Committee on Plans—W. De C. Ravenel, J. C. Brownlow, Post Office Department; W. C. Fox, Bureau of American Republics.

Committee on Allotment of Funds and Space—W. H. Hills, Treasury Department; B. F. Peters, Chief Clerk, Navy Department; G. W. Hanger, Department of Labor.

Committee on Installation of Decorations—F. W. True, National Museum; E. M. Dawson, Interior Department; W. H. Hills, Treasury Department.

Committee on Outlying Possessions—F. W. True, National Museum; W. De C. Ravenel, Fish Commission; B. F. Peters, Navy Department; E. M. Dawson, Interior Department; Frank Strong, Department of Justice.

These committees, made up solely with a view to efficient work, are composed of men who have had experience in exposition affairs. The organization was completed thus early, that there might be no delay in approving the Government building plans, which Supervising Architect J. Knox Taylor expects to have ready for submission in a short time.

LAST SPANISH FLAG IN LOUISIANA.

September 26, 1806, more than three years after the purchase of the Louisiana Territory, Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike, at the head of a small body of soldiers, hauled down the Spanish flag which he found still floating over a Pawnee village, and hoisted in its place the first American flag that ever floated over what is now the great State of Kansas. On the 30th of last September, that state erected a granite shaft twenty-five feet high on the site of the flag staff, in Republic county, Kansas, and enclosed it and the visible remains of the village with an iron fence. Commending this commemoration as "fit and proper," the Hutchinson *Bee* says: "It is also proper that the State of Kansas should take the lead in the celebration at St. Louis in 1903 of the one hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase itself. A state of boundless material resources, of rapidly increasing population and wealth, a state without a superior in educational, political and moral advancement, it should take proper steps to display its advantages and its achievements to all the world. It has no call to modesty. Its business is to set the standard of excellence, and to call the world to partake of its moral and material riches. Here's for a campaign to make the Kansas display at St. Louis second to none."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The Twenty-Sixth President of the United States.

Theodore Roosevelt was born October 27, 1858, and was, therefore, not quite forty-three years old when he became President of the United States. But it can be said, that the office never came to a man who had beforehand distinguished himself in more ways in the service of his country.

He was graduated with honor from Harvard, was married to a Boston belle, and elected to the State Legislature from New York City before he had passed out of his twenty-first year. From the moment of his first appearance in that Legislature he began to make his mark as an honest, indomitable reformer, and, therefore, a nuisance to the machine men and spoilsmen of both parties. They fought him with cartoons, combinations, and all the artillery of their craft, through all the earlier stages of his political career, but he kept his party record so straight, and was such a strong fighter, that they were never able to "down him," either by thrusting him into offices in which he was expected to kill himself, or by "shelving him" in the Vice-Presidency.

He secured the passage of the New York statute substituting salaries for fees in a number of "big bonanza" offices, and also the adoption of a reformed civil service system for that state. President Harrison appointed him a member of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, and in that body he served earnestly and efficiently for six years. Then the Reform Administration of Mayor Strong made him President of the Board of Police Commissioners in New York City in 1895. In this position he with pleasure monopolized the attention of the press and the cartoonists until he resigned it to become Assistant Secretary of the Navy under President McKinley in 1897.

There, as in every position he has held, he made his mark as a "strenuous" worker, keeping the department dust in constant commotion, pushing the preparations for the Spanish war, which he regarded as inevitable. He was especially earnest in the training of the gunners. Having obtained one large appropriation for practice firing, he soon asked for a still larger one, and was called up for an explanation. When asked what he had done with the money already appropriated, his answer was, "Shot it away at targets." To the question of what he proposed to do with the larger appropriation, he answered, "Buy cartridges to burn."

When the war tocsin was sounded, Roosevelt's idea of his duty as a citizen would not let him remain in a bomb-proof Washington office. He resigned and raised the famous Rough Rider regiment, his connection with which, and his subsequent elevation to the Governorship of New York, and later to the office of Vice-President, are matters of recent history, too well known to require repetition here.

In the intervals of these public services, he has been an enthusiastic student of every corner of his country's history, and the

author of numerous books, a "History of the Naval War of 1812," a "Life of Thomas H. Benton," a "Life of Gouverneur Morris," "Ranch Life, and the Hunting Trail," "The Winning of the West," etc.

Of all the old Knickerbocker families of New York, there is not one that has been, in all its generations for over two hundred years, more uniformly distinguished for vigorous public spirit and "strenuous life" than the Roosevelt stock. The sturdy traits illustrated by the Hollanders in their heroic resistance to the armies of Spain, and by the Boers in continuing their hopeless resistance to the whole military power of Great Britain and all her colonies and dependencies, have cropped out in every generation of the Roosevelts in spite of admixture with English, Scotch, and Irish strains.

Nicholas J. Roosevelt, an engineer and inventor associated with Livingston and Robert Fulton in originating steam navigation, built the "New Orleans," and in 1811 made with her the famous pioneer trip from Pittsburgh to New Orleans in fourteen days. Where the Roosevelts have distinguished themselves as great merchants, they have equally distinguished themselves by devoting large parts of their fortunes to charitable foundations and other public benefactions. James B. Roosevelt, who served several terms in Congress as a Democrat from New York City, and held various other high public trusts, was noted also as an author, and as the founder of the famous Committee of Seventy that overthrew the Tweed Ring, and made its chiefs all convicts or fugitives in exile. From his mother's family, distinguished for patriotic service in Georgia's annals, President Roosevelt inherits a second stream of the family traditions that have filled him with a passionate patriotism, and made the service of his country the chief aim and ambition of his life.

From his boyhood he has labored incessantly to qualify himself for that service, never shrinking from the most exhausting study or the most toilsome physical exertions, to make himself physically, mentally and morally an ideal American of the highest type. He has sought the closest association with all classes of his countrymen, their avocations and their sports. To study their spirit, their traits, and their local history, he became a ranchman, a bold hunter of big game, and a greedy reader of western adventures and western biography.

He goes into his great office with his honesty, his intense patriotism, and his physical and moral courage alike unquestioned by any American voter, and the fact that with all his pugnacity, firmness of purpose, and courage of opinion, he is yet an open-minded seeker of all the wisdom that can be obtained from "a multitude of counsel," encourages the hope entertained by every citizen that his administration will prove a blessing to the country.

The American Institute of Architects met in the New York State building at the Pan-American Exposition, October 3d, and resolved to take steps towards the holding of a World's Congress of Architects at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1903.

A CONGRESS OF RULERS PROPOSED.

The Washington *Evening Star* comments editorially on the apparent misconception of the personality of the rulers of the great and small nations by the people. Ideas in this respect are formed from pictorial caricatures and exaggerated pen and ink sketches. In foreign countries, especially in Russia, the college-bred, polished and thorough-going business man, President Roosevelt, is pictured as a fighting backwoodsman of typical cowboy characteristics, while we have an idea that the Czar, the autocrat of all the Russias, is a feeble young man, physically and intellectually, timid and entirely reliant upon his advisers. We look upon the King of England as a swell clubman, and lacking in the elements of strength as a ruler; upon the Sultan as an abject coward, constantly hidden in a "bomb-proof," and in fear of a violent death; of the German Emperor as a spectacular Bombastes Furioso, etc.

"The fact is," the *Star* says, "the world is influenced too much by caricature. It takes the place of truth, and interferes with the proper conception of men and things. It encourages that peculiar sort of talent which stands on its head and looks at things upside down for a living. There have been congresses of nations, and congresses of religions, with a view of dissipating misconceptions. Why not a congress of rulers, so that the rulers themselves at least may understand one another better? Maybe the managers of the St. Louis exposition would be glad to add such a feature to their program, and provide an opportunity on American soil for the gathering of the men who, because of their high positions, ought to be known to one another, and at their real value. What an attraction that would be."

Gov. T. M. Buffington, a full-blood Cherokee Chief, in a conference with Chairman Huttig, of the Committee on States and Territories, received assurance that the committee would materially assist in getting up a World's Fair exhibit for Indian Territory. Gov. Buffington says they have \$25,000 already in sight, but will look to St. Louis and the railroads for enough more to make an exhibit showing the resources of the Territory, its industries, and other things common to all state exhibits, and in addition to this "an exhaustive display of the ancient life of the territory, the aboriginal arts and customs, the primitive ways of the red man"—all so presented as to "show the evolution of the Indian, what he was and what he is."

If Pennsylvania should make her State building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition an exact reproduction of Independence Hall, as suggested and advocated by some of her journals, it will attract more visitors, and reflect more credit on the old Keystone State than would a much more costly building, no matter how novel and brilliant in design. If Pennsylvania should decorate the exposition grounds with Independence Hall, and Massachusetts rebuild Faneuil Hall near by, they would touch the most powerful chord of American feeling.

PROGRESS UP TO DATE.

MUCH WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THE WORLD'S FAIR IN OCTOBER.

The appointment of Frederick J. V. Skiff as Director of Exhibits was approved.

The Committee on Grounds and Buildings inspected samples of fencing for the grounds, and made their selections.

President Francis was authorized by the Executive Committee to select a chief for the Agricultural Department.

The Forest Park site was formally accepted, the required bond filed, and the Director of Works took possession of the grounds.

The Live Stock Committee recommended that \$1,000,000 be offered in premiums, the Live Stock Associations offering to provide half the money.

A number of applications were received for concessions, and there was much correspondence with foreign countries about concessions and exhibit space.

The various state societies of St. Louis made numerous suggestions to the authorities and people of the states they represent, with reference to state exhibits, memorial buildings, etc.

A great deal was done in October towards getting things into practical shape for an early commencement of work on the great World's Fair buildings, and in perfecting the working organization.

The Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs in St. Joseph unanimously adopted a programme for the World's Fair in 1903, which will be submitted to the general federation at the Los Angeles meeting in May.

The number of auxiliary committees under the Department of State and Territorial Legislation and Exhibits was more than doubled recently, committees representing eleven states having been added to the list.

In a circular to editors for publication in all Missouri papers, the Missouri World's Fair Commission sent out an address to Missouri farmers, telling them how they can best aid in getting up the State's agricultural display for 1903.

The delegates en route to the Pan-American Congress at the City of Mexico were entertained in St. Louis October 14 by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, as reported fully in this number of the WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN.

A reception in honor of the Latin-American Commissioners at the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition, was given in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Building, by order of the Board of Directors, and was attended by President Francis.

Dr. Howard J. Rogers, Chief of the Department of Education, made a visit East in the interest of his department and to deliver an address to the Teachers' Convention at Albany, N. Y., on "Education at International Expositions."

As reported elsewhere in the WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN, Mr. Thos. W. Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary of State, has been appointed World's Fair Commissioner to Europe. The appointment was confirmed by the Executive Committee, on October 30th.

Mr. Jose de Olivares, who was in charge of the interests of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company at the Pan-American Exposition, returned to St. Louis, October 27, and reported that nearly all the displays at Buffalo would be installed in St. Louis in 1903.

In a letter to President Francis, Col. Upton Young strongly urged the holding of a military congress in connection with the St. Louis World's Fair in 1903. He would have the armies of all nations represented by uniformed companies with arms, camping outfit, etc.

Col. Nicholas M. Bell, of the World's Fair Committee on Agriculture, left on the 30th for Kansas City, to represent that committee at the meeting of the National Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers' Association, which convened there on the following day.

On October 30th, Mr. Jose de Olivares, the gentleman who represented the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company at the Pan-American Exposition, was appointed World's Fair Commissioner to five South American countries—Argentina, Chili, Bolivia, Uruguay and Paraguay.

It was announced by telegraph from Washington, October 27, that the Government Board had taken up some features of its work, and that the plans for the Government Building at the St. Louis World's Fair would be ready within ten days for submission to the Board of Architects.

The Executive Committee found it necessary to divide the work under the Committee

on Manufactures and Liberal Arts into two departments, in charge of two managers, one to be selected to have charge of the Manufactures, and another is to be chosen for the Liberal Arts Department.

Chief Sculptor Ruckstuhl, of the World's Fair Association, has gone East and expects to return with a large force of sculptors and professional models, ready to begin work on the bas-reliefs, fountains, groups of statuary, and other ornamental features of the World's Fair buildings.

It was announced that an intra-mural railway six miles long, double-looped like the figure 8, and so located as to touch stations near every point of special interest on the grounds, had been adopted as one of the features of the exposition to lighten the labor and economize the time of visitors.

Chairman Chouteau, of the History Committee, has received from New Orleans facsimile copies of all the principal documents relating to the transfer of the Louisiana Purchase to the United States. The collection is said to be accurate in every detail and is one of only eight sets in existence.

Governor Davis, of Arkansas, visited the grounds in which the World's Fair Commissioners of his state will probably choose their building. He stated that interest in the World's Fair was growing fast in Arkansas, and that the next Legislature would, no doubt, double the appropriation already made.

On his arrival in New York October 22, after spending the summer in Europe, Chairman Adolphus Busch, of the World's Fair Foreign Relations Committee, gave the press a very interesting interview about the World's Fair outlook in Germany, as reported in another part of the WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN.

The plans for the great exhibit buildings, the laying out of the grounds after being approved first by the Commission of Architects, then by a joint session of the Architectural Commission and the Grounds and Buildings Committee, were finally approved by the Board of Directors and the National Commission.

Mr. F. W. Baumhoff, Postmaster of St. Louis, after conferring with President Francis, established a sub-postoffice at World's Fair headquarters in the Laclede building, and a full station (post office) in the building formerly occupied by the Athletic Club, on the World's Fair site in Forest Park.

The Friede-Blanke Aerial Globe Company purchased about six acres of ground adjoining the south side of Forest Park as a site for its mammoth globe, which is designed to fill a place at the St. Louis World's Fair similar to that of the Ferris Wheel at the

Columbian Exposition and the Eiffel Tower at two Paris expositions.

Mr. Albert Kelsey, Chairman of the Committee of Experts of the Philadelphia Art Federation, and a member of the committee appointed to present the Model City feature to the exposition managers, came to St. Louis in response to an invitation, and delivered a lecture, October 29th, to a large audience at Memorial Hall.

Descriptions of several exposition buildings, written by the architects who designed them, were issued from the Publicity Bureau, together with prints of the plans of the buildings and grounds, as follows: Art, Mines and Metallurgy, Electricity, Social Economy, Education, Liberal Arts, Transportation and Manufactures.

After full consideration of the report of Col. Edmond Rice, U. S. A., Commandant of Columbian Guards at Chicago, and a conference with the War Department, it was announced that the Committee on Police had decided that a United States army officer should be detailed as commandant of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition police.

Secretary Robert Aull, of the Agricultural Committee, attended the Cincinnati Convention of the National Carriage Builders' Association and made a World's Fair speech to the members at a banquet October 24. The convention instructed its Executive Committee to appoint a committee to represent the Association at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1903.

Returning from a week of communing with the exhibitors at the American Royal Cattle Show, in Kansas City, Chairman Paul Brown reported that he found the breeders from all part of the country deeply interested in the St. Louis World's Fair. "There is no doubt," he said, "that St. Louis will have the finest display of this kind ever seen."

The World's Fair amendments to the municipal charter of St. Louis were adopted by the voters of the city by a big majority, nearly five to one. Twenty miles of streets have been paved in St. Louis within the last year, and the Board of Public Improvements is planning the expenditure of \$4,000,000 more by the first of May, 1903, on streets and sewers.

It has been announced that the great Agricultural Building, the largest single building in the world, covering about three times as much ground as Union Station in St. Louis, will be located outside of the Forest Park site, in order to leave room therein for the various other buildings needed besides those of the great Central Exposition picture.

The Association of Department Chiefs of the Columbian Exposition of 1893 held their annual reunion and banquet, in St. Louis,

October 28, with President Francis, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, as their guest of honor. They had a long conference on the work of the St. Louis World's Fair, and many valuable suggestions and plans were considered.

Prof. Halsey C. Ives, Chief of the Art Department, and his head assistant, Charles H. Kurtz, went to Buffalo to obtain transcripts of the records of art exhibits at the Pan-American Exposition and to confer with artists and others prominent in exhibition work. Prof. Ives will enlist as many of these as he can in the work of his department for the St. Louis World's Fair.

Dr. David T. Day, Chief of the Department of Mines and Metallurgy, arrived in St. Louis from the Pacific Coast, and attended a meeting of the committee in charge of the department. The architects' plans for the Mines and Metallurgy Building were inspected, and all present were pleased with them. Dr. Day was very successful in his Western search for rare minerals for the World's Fair.

Auxiliary committees for eighteen states, to aid the work of the Committee on State and Territorial Exhibits, have been appointed by that committee through Chairman C. H. Huttig, and as soon as auxiliary committees have been selected for all the states, they will meet the State and Territorial Exhibits Committee, and map out their campaign plans for carrying forward the exposition work in their several states.

The October session of the National Commission was a very important one, the plan and scope and the rules and regulations of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company being considered, as also the building plans of the Exposition architects, and the question of a Board of Lady Managers. Considerable space is given elsewhere in the WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN to the meetings of the National Commission.

The Danish Government received from Minister Swenson, October 29th, an official invitation to participate in the St. Louis World's Fair, and took occasion to reiterate its interest in the exposition, and its intention to second the effort of the Danish manufacturers, who seem determined that Denmark shall be fittingly represented. They are heartily supported and assisted by the newspapers of the country.

Seven members of the committee appointed by the Pan-American Executive Commissioners' Association to reconnoitre the grounds and work of the St. Louis World's Fair, spent a couple of days in St. Louis while the National Commission was in session. They had conferences with President Francis and other Louisiana Purchase Exposition officials, were shown over the Forest Park site, and were otherwise entertained during their visit.

The appointment of Mr. Cridler by the Committee on Foreign Relations as World's Fair Commissioner to Europe was unanimously approved by the Executive Committee, on October 30th. In speaking of Mr. Cridler's appointment, President Francis said: "We have assurance that the selection of Mr. Cridler is not only acceptable to President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay, but is strongly approved by them."

It has been announced that ground will be broken soon for the grading in Forest Park. The Committee on Ceremonies is at work on a programme which, it is said, will include a grand parade of state and United States troops, Governors and other officials of state, and high United States officials, orations, etc. The famous old wooden shovel dug up at Mine La Motte, and other historic implements, will be used.

The Government Board for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has organized and entered upon its work with enthusiasm. The members believe that their past experience will enable them to secure from their respective departments such an exhibit as was never before selected for any exposition in this or any foreign country. They will work with other interests for a large appropriation by the next session of Congress for the government exhibit.

The American Christian Missionary Society, in session at Minneapolis, departed from its normal custom of choosing its meeting places only one year ahead, and, having decided to meet at Omaha in 1902, resolved, also, that its meeting in 1903 should be held in St. Louis. It is the intention of the society to have an exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and to bend every energy toward making its convention in 1903 the largest in its history.

In a letter to President Francis, replying to his invitation to visit St. Louis, Marquis Ito, the great statesman of Japan, expressed his regret that he could not accept the invitation tendered in the name of the directors of an international exposition in which he takes a deep interest. He asked, however, to be favored with full information with respect to the coming World's Fair, to which, in the interest of the commerce of the Orient, he wishes unparalleled success.

A meeting of the History Committee of the World's Fair Association was held October 22, to consider the demand of the historical societies for the erection of a permanent fire-proof building costing about \$500,000, for the preservation of rare documents and other relics, on the World's Fair site. The committee agreed to definitely recommend such a building, the various historical societies and the Missouri Commissioners seeming disposed to assist.

The Committee on State and Territorial Exhibits gave a formal hearing to a number

of representative negroes who presented plans and ideas for a separate Negro exhibit at the World's Fair. Among those who presented plans were J. Milton Turner, of St. Louis; Hale G. Parker, Chicago; Walter M. Farmer, St. Louis; Nelson Crews, Kansas City; Dr. Oscar J. W. Scott, Kansas City; George B. Vashon, St. Louis; Rev. J. L. Cochren, St. Louis; and Dr. H. B. Parks, New York City.

Religious exhibits by all denominations in a special building, erected for the purpose, are to be among the attractive features of the World's Fair. The controlling bodies of the several denominations have been invited to send their suggestions as to the plan of the building, and also nominations of directors to have charge of their exhibits, to the World's Fair officials. Archbishop Kain has sent in the nominations of Rev. Father D. S. Phelan and D. M. Chambers as directors of the Catholic exhibit.

A meeting of the St. Louis Bar Association was held to promote arrangements for the holding of a universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists, and also the Annual Convention of the American Bar Association in St. Louis in 1903. Resolutions were adopted, cordially approving the proposal of the Exposition Company and the action of the American Bar Association, and pledging the local bar organization to do all in its power towards promoting the arrangements for the gathering. A committee was then appointed to co-operate with the World's Fair officers in the work.

During the month many public bodies, religious and fraternal, took up the World's Fair work in a very effective manner, and news of organized action, official and popular, in behalf of the exposition, kept pouring into the World's Fair headquarters from all the Western states in a continual stream. In fact, reports from all points of the compass indicate that the world is awakening to the unprecedented attractions of the great World's Fair of 1903. It is easy to imagine the immense amount of work which this imposes on the Exposition Company's bureaus and officials in St. Louis.

Supervising Architect J. Knox Taylor, of the U. S. Treasury Department, has made plans for the Government Building at the World's Fair, which have been approved by the Government Board. The building will be 600 feet long, about 160 feet wide, and contain about 100,000 square feet of floor space, without interior columns, the roof being supported on steel trusses. Its construction, Mr. Taylor says, will require about one year, and therefore will be begun as soon as the finishing touches can be put upon the plans after revision by the boards whose approval must be obtained.

The Wyoming Press Association put the World's Fair bill in motion for that state by appointing Governor De Forest Richards

and Editors Deming, Constant, Chaplin, Slack and Holliday a committee to take up the matter of organizing a State Industrial Commission, which will take care of the state's representation at the World's Fair. This Commission is to be selected at a convention of delegates from counties on December 11 and 12. The Legislature will be called on to make appropriations in accordance with plans that will be fully formulated before that body meets.

In compliance with the suggestion of the Virginia University Alumni residing in St. Louis, the faculty of that venerable institution have resolved to recommend to the State of Virginia the erection of a State building at the St. Louis World's Fair, which shall be an exact reproduction of the Monticello mansion of Thomas Jefferson. They have also decided to call on the 5,000 alumni still living to assist in raising funds for the erection of a World's Fair building modeled after the university's rotunda, to be a permanent museum of relics and a Hall of Fame, including a marble statue of Thomas Jefferson.

The railroad and other transportation companies are keeping tab on the progress of World's Fair matters. A belt line will be built, connecting all tracks with the grand entrance of the Exposition grounds, near which will be erected a great station with abundant trackage. Union Station will be relieved of congestion during the World's Fair by providing other stations for local trains. One of these relieving stations will be at the west end of Eads Bridge, provided with elevators to transfer passengers between cars on the surface tracks, on the bridge tracks and on the elevated road on the Levee.

Mr. Davis I. Bushnell, formerly of St. Louis, but now Chief of Archaeology in the Peabody Institute, Boston, knows the location of the Indian mounds on the exposition site, and on the last day of October accompanied Chairman Lehmann, of the Committee on Anthropology, and Mr. Isaac S. Taylor, Director of Construction and Maintenance, on a visit to them. Mr. Bushnell suggests that by saving them from the grading operations, an exhibit of special interest can be made of them. He proposes also that such of them as must be interfered with should be opened scientifically, with a view of preserving the relics which may be found therein.

COMMISSIONER TO BRAZIL.

Mr. John Taylor Lewis, of Virginia, formerly Consul-General to Rio Janeiro, Brazil, has been selected by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition as Commissioner to Brazil.

His long experience in consular affairs in Brazil eminently fits him for the work before him.

Mr. Lewis was born in 1866, in Mecklenburg county, Va., and is, therefore, thirty-five years of age. He is the owner of a fine stock farm in that county in Virginia.

THOS. W. CRIDLER

Appointed World's Fair Commissioner to Europe.

Mr. Thos. W. Cridler recently resigned the position of Third Assistant Secretary of State to enter the foreign service of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company. His letter of resignation, and the reply of Secretary Hay, are as follows:

Department of State, Washington, October 29, 1901. To the President, through the Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.—Having received a very excellent offer from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company to act as its European Commissioner, which I have decided, upon mature reflection, and after consultation with friends, to accept, I hereby tender my resignation of the office of Third Assistant Secretary of State, to which I was appointed, April 8, 1897, the same to take effect at the pleasure of the President, or upon the appointment and qualification of my successor.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS W. CRIDLER.

Department of State, Washington, October 29, 1901. Hon. Thomas W. Cridler, Department of State—Dear Sir: I have submitted your resignation of the office of Third Assistant Secretary of State, tendered this day, to the President, who has accepted it, and who charges me to convey to you his best wishes for your success in the new and important duties you have undertaken. It gives me pleasure in taking leave of you to bear testimony to the ability, the zeal, and the industry with which you have discharged the laborious and responsible duties of the successive offices you have filled in this department, and to give you my hearty good wishes in the work upon which you are now entering. Yours very sincerely,

JOHN HAY.

Mr. Cridler was born at Harper's Ferry, W. Va., and in his twenty-third year, in 1875, was appointed to a \$900 position in the Department of State at Washington, D. C. After passing through various promotions, he was appointed Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau, July 15, 1889, and advanced to the position of Third Assistant Secretary of State, April 8, 1897. Nearly the whole of his twenty-three years of service has been spent in the diplomatic bureau, and as Assistant Secretary of State, he has for years past had immediate charge of the consular service. He was sent by President McKinley as Special Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900. He has made four European trips on official duty.

Mr. Cridler combines literary and executive ability in an unusual degree, and is energetic, quick and positive in his business methods.

When St. Louis cast five-sixths of her votes in favor of the Charter Amendments, she indicated that she fully appreciated her opportunities as a World's Fair city. She evidently intends that the Mississippi Valley shall be proud of its metropolis as one of the exhibits.

WILLIAM OR THE CROWN PRINCE.

Germany's Emperor May Send His Oldest Son to World's Fair.

BY THEKLA BERNAYS.

Some one recently sent me a package of clippings from the German press, which record the impression made in the Fatherland by Mr. John Schroers' proposition to invite Emperor William to visit the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The sentiments expressed alternate from the graciously serene, with a spice of the patronizing, to the most savage form of indignation at Yankee impudence and presumption. Some are grave and pompous, treating the subject as a state affair, involving profound and delicate diplomatic complications, but most of them repudiate the suggestion as a preposterous advertising scheme.

A few of the clippings show a perfectly serious treatment of the question, not entering into at all, or touching only lightly, the moot point of Yankee lack of tact and Yankee advertising methods. These journals gravely narrate how for some years, through unkind remarks made by personages in a semi-official capacity, an animosity against Germany has been fostered in the United States. Blunt or humorous naval officers especially, have caused some slight friction now and then between the countries and an injudicious jingo press has on occasions threatened to bolster up these little thrusts and counterthrusts into a *casus belli*. Now, to re-establish a perfect entente cordiale—they insist on considering it impaired—between the United States and Germany, nothing, they know, would be more conducive than a journey of their sovereign on our continent, as the guest of our nation. They point with pride to his captivating personality, which would rapidly rub to a shining smoothness all angles and sore spots that might exist as leavings from ancient scores. The visit of the Prince of Wales to this country many years ago, they think, brought about a much closer and more friendly relation between mother and daughter country than had before existed. Inasmuch as many of Germany's sons have contributed with stalwart strength and sterling worth to the making of our nation, and many of its men of note look with interest and affection upon our progress, Germany, too, considers herself somewhat in the light of a foster-mother to the United States. The visit of its ruler, under whose guidance she has forged into the front rank amongst nations, would solidly knit bonds of sympathy between the two nations. Compared with the slip of a boy King Edward was at the time of his visit—a mere remote potentiality, without accent or emphasis—Emperor William looms up as a sovereign of initiative and power, a man of will and force and of a modern alertness in all things which, it is thought, would appeal especially to Americans. Therefore, it is not impossible, so argue a very great minority of papers, that for the diplomatic reason of thoroughly cementing the friendship between the two coun-

tries, the Emperor, who is known to love the original and the novel, would "set aside tradition" and cross the sea.

When William II. first ascended the throne he was so often on the wing to confer with brother-monarchs and view their lands and institutions, that he was dubbed, by popular phrase, "Der Reisekaiser" (the traveling Emperor), to rhyme with "Der Weise Kaiser" (the wise Emperor—meaning his father)—and "Der Greise Kaiser" (the venerable Emperor—his grandfather). Since then, his ardor to absent himself from Germany has somewhat subsided. Nevertheless, his journeys to Rome and to the Holy Land, not so many years ago, as well as his long and frequent cruises in Norwegian waters, prove that the pristine passion is by no means extinct.

The most serious objection to the Emperor's coming would be the distance between the United States and his own realm, the utter impossibility, should anything serious occur, of reaching home in less than a week. Furthermore, unless wireless telegraphy were quite perfected in 1903, for five days, while on the high seas, the Emperor would be absolutely cut off from all communication with the world.

Then, too, the matter of his personal safety comes up. Since this subject has been broached in our country and taken up in Germany, our President has fallen a victim to an assassin's bullet. A serious protest on the part of the Emperor's advisers and subjects might be effectively made against his exposing his person to the attack of crank or criminal, who is not unnaturally supposed to have a wider range in our country of unrestricted freedom.

The Emperor, I am convinced, would enjoy seeing for himself the inner workings of our government, and gauging, by criterions of his own, our resources, our achievements, methods and manners. But he is not a Milan of Serbia, or Leopold of Belgium, who places his own "menus plaisirs" or personal curiosity above state reasons. He is first, last, and all the time, the German Emperor, whose life, usefulness and dignity must not be compromised or exposed to so much as the shadow of a risk.

Not that he is lacking in the matter of personal courage; quite the contrary. But somehow, with all his modernity, one cannot well fancy him in the simplicity of republican surroundings. He would not feel at home in them. He requires the bravery of much military display, the parade of uniforms, the compliment of cavalry charges, infantry manoeuvres and naval gala days. And whether the heraldry of our F. F. V.'s and descendants of Mayflower passengers would make up to him for the orders and stars and the blue blood of princes, lords and marquises he is accustomed to hobnob with, I greatly doubt. There are prejudices so deep-rooted that nothing can wipe them out. William II. is a monarch to the backbone. The idea of monarchy and all that thereunto pertains are bred in him, and are paramount with him to a religious conviction. Interested as he may be in us, it is my belief that he will never travel in the United States, neither à la Dom Pedro, of Brazil,

nor yet with all the trappings and the retinue of kings. Why deceive oneself about this? If, as is proper, the invitation be in due time extended to him, he will most likely depute the Crown-Prince to come to us in his stead. In 1903 his heir will be about the age King Edward was when, as Prince of Wales, he made us his ever-memorable visit. The German Crown-Prince, too, is now and will be in 1903 no more than a human promise and possibility. Naturally he can have none of the prestige his interesting father, in the eyes of all the world, possesses. William II. is the most live and wide-awake occupant of any throne. He has managed to combine in a manner which makes him fascinating, the traditional ideas of royalty with the evolutionary outcome of some of the nineteenth century's applied wisdom. His vivid temperament has not always been restrained, but the world has agreed not to lay up against him his excesses and extravagances of speech. The surplus of force expended in his utterances is, on the whole, interpreted as an indication of a consciousness of power, not unbecoming a man who has found little vent for the exuberance of strength within him, and who has, at all events, shown self-control sufficient to keep his nation out of war-like entanglement, which would have retarded its progress and prosperity. It is with regret that many Americans will abandon the hope of seeing him in their own country. But there is no use disguising the slenderness of such a possibility. It will be the Crown-Prince Frederick William, if anybody, whom we will welcome in 1903 as Germany's representative. A gentle youth of fine face, fine figure and pleasant address, a heart with none of its mystery plucked out, to whom our good wishes may go forth without stint, reservation or prejudice—less picturesque in this promise, and yet not without its own prophetic charm of good will and kind feeling, renewed and cemented between two great nations and extended into a far-away future.

MISSOURI BLUE BOOK.

Hon. Sam B. Cook, Secretary of State for Missouri, has issued the advance pages of the "Official Manual of the State of Missouri" (Missouri Blue Book), which is replete with valuable information concerning the Louisiana Purchase and the St. Louis World's Fair.

It is with commendable enterprise that Mr. Cook has added to his valuable work, a complete compilation of not only the history of the Louisiana Purchase, but a thorough statement of the organization of the World's Fair Company, and its plan and scope.

Many thousand copies have been scattered broadcast over the United States, and Mr. Cook has earned the thanks of the Louisiana Purchase officials by his foresight and courtesy.

The vote of St. Louis on the Charter Amendments is a sign to all the world that the surroundings of the World's Fair of 1903 will be in keeping with the greatest of expositions, the exposition which is to set the pace and start the wheels of moral and material progress for the Twentieth Century.

TEXAS AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Lone Star State Will Be Well Represented at St. Louis in 1903.

Mr. Thomas Field, whose name is linked with the growth of Dallas, Tex., was asked by the *Dallas News* for his views as to the importance of having Texas properly represented among the exhibits at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. "It is a question if Texas was not included in that purchase," said Mr. Field. "Jefferson, Adams, Monroe, and other great statesmen took the position that it was, but, after years of diplomatic correspondence with Secretary of State John Quincy Adams, a treaty was agreed upon and finally ratified in 1821, under which the United States gave up all claim to Texas west of the Sabine river, received from Spain the two Floridas, and agreed to pay \$5,000,000 to satisfy the claims of citizens of the United States against Spain. When the question of the admission of Texas was up, the Democratic party in convention pronounced in favor of the re-annexation of Texas and Oregon. While there may have been a difference of opinion as to whether Texas was included in that purchase, there certainly can be but one opinion as to the advisability of her being represented at this great fair. I look upon it as being the greatest event of its kind ever held in the world. The late Jay Gould wisely said, 'When you have a good thing, show it to the world,' and I assert, without fear of contradiction, that Texas has never becomingly exhibited herself to the world. Through its introduction to the world at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Texas will derive incalculable benefits. It will be its opportunity of a century.

"The management of the fair is in the hands of the ablest and brightest men in America, men who are capable and determined to make it the one event of the world in its line. It would be suicidal for Texas not to be represented there, for no other state has greater interests at stake, and no other can make a better showing. In all probability it will be half a century before a like event of such vast proportions will be held so near to Texas. This great fair should be visited in a body by the Farmers' Congress recently held at College Station. Just conceive what a vast fund of information of lasting benefit to the State they would be able to bring back. County Judges and County Commissioners should make a like visit that they may learn useful ideas of road building and other things of benefit to the state."

Mr. Field fully described the exhibit Texas should make, and said it should be so arranged as to represent the State in miniature, and be to the visitor something like "A trip through Texas"—an exhibit which could be taken back home again, and permanently established in a building on the State Fair Grounds.

"World's Fair Day" at the Texas State Fair, at Dallas, Tex., was a success in every essential feature. A delegation consisting of Colonel Nicholas M. Bell, H. W. Steinbiss, J. W. McDonald, Dan C. Nugent, Julius J.

Schotten, Charles M. Reeves, Paul Brown, Governor Norman J. Colman and Festus J. Wade left St. Louis on Wednesday morning, October 9th, by a special train over the Frisco road. The train was in charge of Bryan Snyder, Passenger Traffic Manager, and J. N. Cornatzer, General Agent of the Passenger Department of the Frisco system, at Atlanta.

The train, together with an elaborate commissary, was presented to the exposition management with the compliments of President B. F. Yoakum, of the Frisco system. The run to Dallas was one of the fastest ever made. Upon arriving there, the party was met at the station by a Reception Committee, headed by Mayor Ben Cabell, Congressman Dudley G. Wooten, and about forty prominent citizens. A distinguished member of the committee was Colonel Thurston, an ex-Missourian, who stands seven feet seven and



NICHOLAS M. BELL,

Director Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and Member Agriculture and Legislation Committees.

one-half inches in his stocking feet. He insisted upon being accompanied by Mr. Nugent, and together they headed the line of march to the carriages in waiting. The party was then driven to the Fair Grounds.

After a drive through the grounds, the party was escorted to the rostrum of the Auditorium Building, where Congressman Wooten delivered a most eloquent address of welcome, in which he gave a detailed history of the Louisiana Purchase, and the early settlement of Missouri and Texas. He urged that Texas be represented with the most comprehensive exhibit possible at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1903.

Colonel Nicholas M. Bell responded in a beautiful address, in which he took the stand that Texas was a part of the original Louisiana Purchase, and elaborated upon the early history of Texas and her struggle for independence, which led up to her admission to the Union.

Governor Colman followed with an address on Texas and her relations to the World's Fair, in which he pointed out the

many advantages to be derived from a complete exhibit of the State's resources at the coming exposition.

The visiting delegation was entertained at lunch by the officers of the Fair Association, and spent the afternoon sight-seeing. At 5:30 o'clock they were driven to the Oriental Hotel, where they were met by a delegation from the Associated Commercial Clubs of Texas, headed by President C. A. Keating, and escorted to the Commercial Club rooms, where a formal discussion of the plans for Texas' participation in the exposition was held. Speeches were made by Secretary Fishburn, of the Associated Commercial Club, former Mayor Highsmith, of Mineral Wells, Festus J. Wade, Charles M. Reeves, Colonel Bell, Governor Colman, Judge Perkins, and others.

A resolution was passed calling upon Governor Sayers to appoint a commission to take charge of the matter of the state's exhibit. President Keating was instructed to name a committee of five, of which he was to be one, to wait upon Governor Sayers, and urge that he immediately create this commission, to be composed of representative men from every section of the state. While no attempt was made to agree upon the details of the great work to be undertaken, the sum of \$1,000,000 was discussed as being probably the amount that would be required to make the exhibit as comprehensive as desired.

In the evening a reception was given the delegation at the Dallas Club, at which a number of ladies were present. Toasts were responded to by nearly all of the members of the visiting delegation, by Judge Perkins, who presided, and by Mr. Knight, one of the wittiest orators in the Lone Star State.

The party started on the return trip to St. Louis on Friday morning, and reached here Saturday morning, October 12th.

On the way back, Mr. Snyder was called before the delegation, and in a very happy speech, Mr. H. W. Steinbiss presented him with a handsome pair of diamond cuff buttons on behalf of the delegation.

Vice-President Seth W. Cobb, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, continued his volunteer missionary work for the St. Louis World's Fair in Europe during his visit to Italy. He was at Rome courteously admitted to interviews with the Italian government's Minister of Foreign Relations and its Minister of Commerce, who assured him that the invitation of our government would be considered as offering Italy an opportunity to be fairly represented at the greatest of World's Fairs.

The President of the Republic of Nicaragua has informed her Commissioner at Buffalo that his government has decided to participate in the St. Louis World's Fair, and instructed him to forward all the information and data available. Mr. Jose de Olivares says that Nicaragua's exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition "is by far the largest and most creditable of all the Central American countries," and has received awards to the number of 164.

FOREIGN NATIONS RESPONDING.

Many Countries Will Be Represented at the World's Fair.

The United States Government's invitation to foreign governments to participate in the St. Louis World's Fair are eliciting favorable responses. The near-by governments, such as Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Hayti, have semi-officially announced their intention to appoint commissions, and take other steps towards participation in the exhibits. The government of the Netherlands has never appointed a special commission to represent it at foreign expositions, but has inaugurated a movement through an official publication, the Netherlands *Gazette*, to secure a good exhibit. Russia has advised Ambassador Tower that the invitation has been referred to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who will give it consideration, and announce what the Imperial government decides to do. Guatemala's Foreign Minister has informed our *charge d'affaires* that Guatemala and Honduras will accept the invitation and be represented, and Minister Clayton has received assurances of similar purport as to the action of Mexico. Governments more remote are being heard from in this informal way, from day to day, foreshadowing favorable official action later.

On his arrival in New York, October 22d, after spending the summer in Europe, Chairman Adolphus Busch, of the World's Fair Foreign Relations Committee, gave the press a very interesting interview about the World's Fair outlook in Germany. He said that the Ministers in Berlin had assured him of their favorable disposition toward a government exhibit at St. Louis; that the invitation from our Government had arrived while they were away on vacation; that they would take up the matter of an appropriation at the fall meeting of the Reichstag; that this appropriation might not quite reach 10,000,000 marks, the amount appropriated for the Paris Fair, but would be proportionate with the conditions now existing in the empire, and that commissioners would then be appointed to take charge of the exhibit provided for by the law-makers.

The existing trade conditions did not give promise of so large an exhibit by German manufacturers of heavy machinery as was installed by them at Paris, said Mr. Busch, but the impression that Germany was tired of expositions was inaccurate, and he was satisfied that she would be represented at the St. Louis Exposition, and that her exhibit of art and sculpture would be on a most elaborate scale. He had requested that some of Emperor William's art treasures, consisting of paintings and bric-a-brac be sent, and expected that this request would be granted. He was also satisfied that more people would visit the St. Louis Fair from foreign countries than had attended any previous exposition. Europeans acknowledged our superiority in industries, and they admitted that the workmanship of our artisans was superior to theirs. They, for this reason, would be anxious to come here, because they wanted to see and learn how we did things.

Mr. Busch was in Berlin when President McKinley was shot at Buffalo, and he said, in the interview: "I never in my life saw so much sorrow manifested for any man. It seems strange to say so, yet it is a fact that McKinley was fairly worshipped in Germany. He was looked upon as being the greatest statesman of his time, and this, too, notwithstanding his high tariff views.

"If the best-beloved Minister in Germany had been assassinated it could not have caused any more profound grief. I doubt if any more sorrow was expressed here than in Berlin. His speech at Buffalo, the day before he was shot down, was a source of relief to all manufacturers in that country. They looked upon it as the first step toward the letting down of the bars in the high protective tariff laws."

When asked about the invitation to Emperor William to visit the St. Louis World's



W. F. BOYLE,

Vice-Chairman Foreign Relations Committee.

Fair, Mr. Busch said, "All talk of the Emperor coming to the United States is nonsense. He may leave his country occasionally, but on visits to other rulers, he keeps in touch with his Government at all times, and does not go far enough away but that he can return in twenty-four hours. The idea of the Emperor visiting the United States is perfectly absurd. It is very probable, however, that the next best thing may be done. It is not at all unlikely that the Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm would visit us, if invited, and I think it would be well for our commissioners to give such an invitation serious consideration."

The Iowa Library Association at its meeting in Burlington, October 11th, adopted a resolution approving the plan for establishing a model public library at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and pledging the support and co-operation of the libraries of Iowa in this work. It is to remain as a permanent branch of the St. Louis Public Library.

HISTORICAL MATERIAL

Desired by the State Historical Society of Missouri.

The Constitution of the State Historical Society of Missouri provides that "its object shall be the collection, preservation, exhibition and publication of materials for the study of history, especially the history of this state and of the Middle West." In realizing this object the society desires in the first place to collect everything that can in any way shed light upon the history of Missouri, from its earliest settlement to the present time. It is often the case that such material, which is of little or no importance to the individual who possesses it, becomes of great value when incorporated as a part of a library of reference on all historical matters. With a view to encouraging the contribution of such material to its library, the State Historical Society publishes a list of objects particularly desired by the society. The society cordially invites all persons to assist it in developing a great state historical library and museum by contributing any of the above or anything that has any bearing upon the history of Missouri. The society will defray all freight charges upon such donations and all contributions will be credited to the donors in the official reports made by this society to the Governor of the State, and will be preserved and made accessible to all the people. An exhibit will be made at the St. Louis World's Fair.

All communications and donations should be addressed to the Secretary of the State Historical Society, Isidor Loeb, Columbia, Mo.

THE POLIGNAC CANARD.

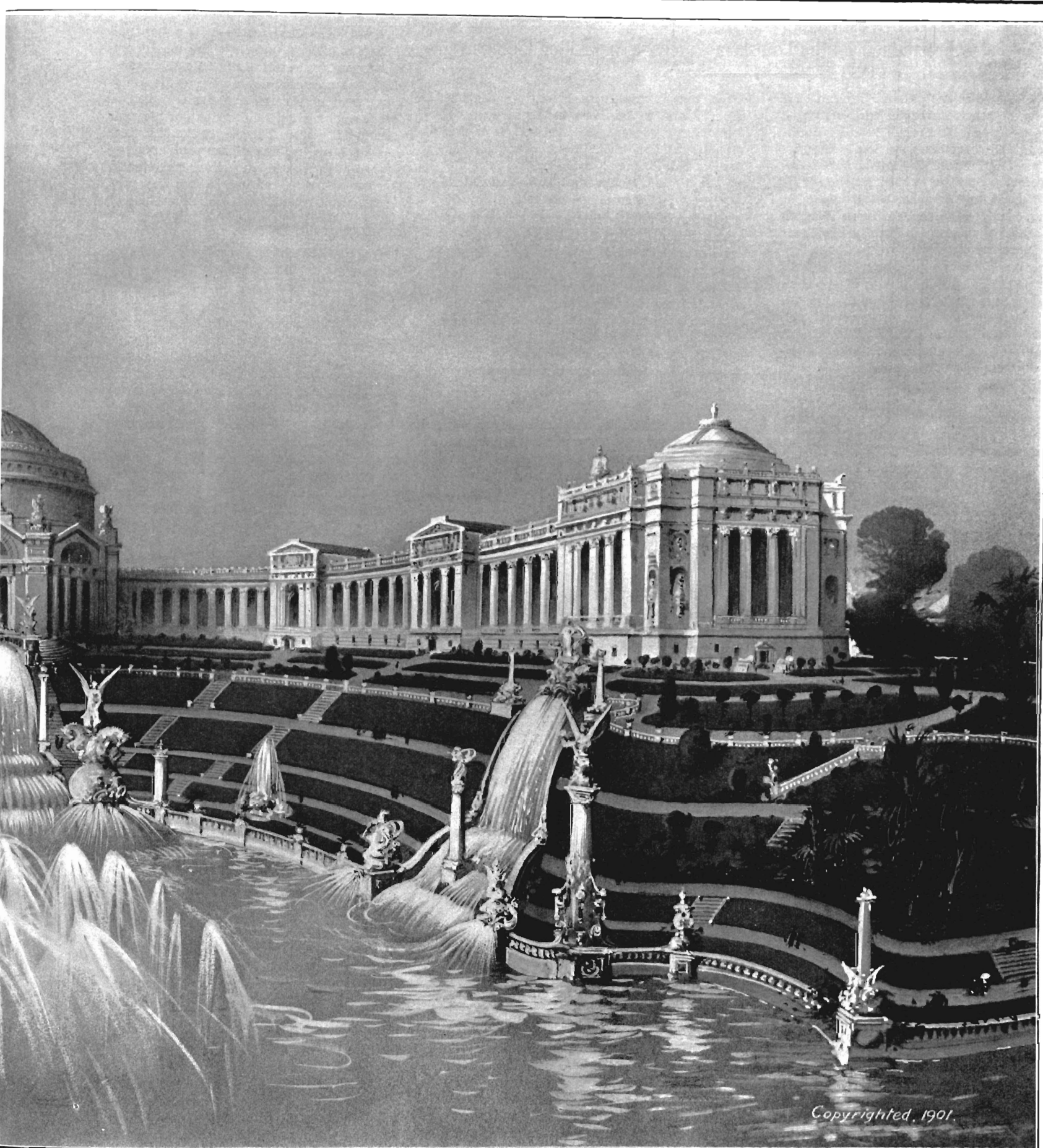
Concerning the story that the Confederate States government sent Prince Polignac to Paris on a secret mission to offer Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri to Louis Napoleon in return for French intervention, Col. L. Q. Washington, who was connected with the State Department at Richmond from the beginning to the end, and is probably the only living man who was in its service at home or abroad, writes to the New York *Independent* that he never heard of such a proposition, nor did any other man who was actually connected with the department. The three states had been carved from the Louisiana Purchase. "Their soldiers," says Col. Washington, "were performing their duties in the Confederate army with singular zeal, fortitude and heroism. The suggestion to turn over these soldiers, their homes and liberties to any European government in order to save the other states from being overrun, would not have been entertained for a moment by Mr. Davis or anyone of his cabinet." Col. Washington also prints a letter from Hon. George Davis, Attorney-General of the Confederate States, in which he says: "I never heard a word of the Polignac canard, and I don't believe a word of it. I know that your relations with your chief, Mr. Benjamin, were such that you would have known of it, if it had been true."



Cass Gilbert, Architect.

THE PERISTYLE OF THE ART BUILDING

NOTE.—The above is a perspective of the front portion of the Art Building showing the terraces and fountains in front of same when completed, and is only published to convey an idea of what will be the finished result. The final designs for this building



LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

This picture was drawn from the architects' study but does not fully indicate the design as it will be finally formed by the architects now being worked upon and will present a vastly superior artistic result than is presented in this picture.

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

The Delegates Entertained by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company.

The delegates *en route* to the International Congress of American States in the City of Mexico reached St. Louis, Sunday night, October 13th. They had been met in East St. Louis by Capt. Perry Bartholow, representing Secretary Stevens, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, better known in foreign countries as the St. Louis World's Fair Association, and by Mr. Russell Stanhope, Secretary of the company's Committee on Foreign Relations, and formally invited to visit St. Louis as the guests of the company. Upon arriving at Union Station, St. Louis, the delegates were received and welcomed by the World's Fair Association's Committee on Ceremonies and other prominent directors of the company. The next morning this committee took its guests on a drive through the business portion of the city, ending at the rooms of the Latin-American Club. The rooms were decorated with the colors of the different Latin-American countries, whose resident consuls were present to meet the visitors, as were also the members of the World's Fair National Commission. Light refreshments and cigars were served by the club, and the honored guests were then escorted to the Merchants' Exchange, but a few steps away. Here they were received with welcoming speeches by President Haarstick, on behalf of the Exchange, Acting Mayor Hornsby, on behalf of the city, and President Francis on behalf of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company. President Francis was received with cheers. He said:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN STATES—The Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company feels honored to have as its guests representatives of our sister American republics, with which the people of the United States are desirous of establishing closer relations, based on mutual benefits, and a general community of interests. Less than a century ago, your countries, and that portion of this which we inhabit, acknowledged allegiance to foreign potentates. At that time the capacity of our people and of yours, for self-government, was by no means admitted. Ownership and sovereignty of our countries were transferred without consulting the wishes of the interests of those who felled the forests therein, tilled the soil, delved in the mines and produced the wealth.

"The young republic of Washington and Jefferson, whose struggles for independence had been followed with mingled sentiments of fear and hope by lovers of liberty in every clime, was but fairly launched on her incomparable career. The Corsican, who from an unknown lieutenant had risen to be Emperor of France, and as the man of destiny had overturned thrones, and invested his brothers and generals with the pomp and title of royalty, had by a secret bargain, and for a consideration which he failed to de-

liver, bought this Trans-Mississippi Empire from Spain, to whom it had been sold by France thirty-seven years before. It is the transfer of this magnificent domain from foreign rule to membership in the Republic of the United States that this Exposition Company was formed to celebrate.

"No event in the history of the modern times is more worthy of commemoration. It meant for the United States the secure establishment of its institutions, and that demonstrated the ability of man for self-government. What that has been worth to the western hemisphere, to the human race, you do not need to be told. The example of the stability, prosperity and happiness of a free people is the greatest heritage we can leave to coming generations. Its value is inestimable.

"Your struggles for freedom have had our sincere sympathy, and your merited prosperity our hearty felicitation. The special envoy of Jefferson who negotiated the Louisiana Purchase with Napoleon should possess for you a peculiar interest. It was James Monroe, the same who enunciated the famous doctrine that still bears his name, the doctrine which the President of the United States so promptly and emphatically reiterated in the Venezuelan incident, and the doctrine which every President of all the people of the Republic will continue to uphold. The Congress in Mexico, in which you go to participate, will, we trust, result in cementing our friendly ties. The International Exposition to be held in St. Louis in 1903 will mark the completion of the most wonderful century in the history of the world, and certainly the most important in the life of the western hemisphere.

"Our late lamented President, whose memory will ever be green in the hearts of a grateful people, in his last public utterance, forcefully said, 'Expositions are the timekeepers of Progress.' And almost, if not quite, his last official act was his proclamation announcing to the nations of the world the holding of this exposition under the auspices of the general government, and inviting their active participation therein.

"The people of St. Louis have provided \$10,000,000, the Congress of the United States \$5,000,000, and the State of Missouri \$1,000,000 additional for the inauguration of this exposition. Its exhibits will surpass those of any of its predecessors, as surely as every decade, and every year of our history and of civilization for the past century have been superior to all that have gone before. There is improvement and progress in expositions as in all the undertakings of men. Experience only fits us the better to minister to the tastes and demands of those whom we would please and educate. That exposition would be incomplete without the active participation and co-operation of your countries." (Applause.)

Senor Don Martin Garcia Merou, the Argentine Minister to the United States, was then introduced by President Haarstick. The gentleman spoke as follows:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—It is a great, although a difficult, privilege for me to present to you, on behalf of my fellow delegates of the International Conference of the American States, our heartfelt thanks for this cordial reception extended to us on our pleasant visit to St. Louis. This is not the first time that we have had the pleasure of enjoying the munificence of American hospitality. You can afford to welcome in that way your brothers and friends of the other nations of the New World, because you feel that the cordiality of a great nation should be in accordance with the immense proportions of all its gigantic undertakings.

"We passed yesterday through beautiful and cultivated fields, through cities swarming with all the activities of life, and we are now here in this marvelous center of commerce and industrial development, admiring once more the energy, the intelligence and achievements of the American people in all the lines of human activity. The blessings of prosperity so plentifully given to your nation are well deserved, gentlemen, by your inexhaustible and untiring efforts to improve the conditions of life in your country, to raise the moral and intellectual standard of your race, and to link all the peoples of the world by the ties of mutual intercourse, sending your products to every part of the globe as harbingers of peace.

"Let us hope that the present prosperity of the United States will last forever, and increase in the future, bringing happiness and comfort to all the inhabitants of this country. Let us hope that we may celebrate together the success of your industry two years hence in the coming Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and repeat then to you the expression of our friendship, and the cordial participation we take in all the triumphs of the American nation."

Then came a drive through the residence portion of the city, and the World's Fair site, to the Country Club, where a course dinner and wines were served. President Francis, acting as toastmaster, said:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—As President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, it is my privilege to preside on this festive occasion, and my honor to welcome to St. Louis the distinguished guests whom we now have the pleasure of entertaining. You have been welcomed to the municipality, and every citizen of St. Louis is glad to extend to you that genuine hospitality which has characterized St. Louis from the memory of its oldest inhabitant. You are the guests to-day of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company. That company was formed three years ago, but it never could have survived, it never could have made the progress which it has achieved up to this time, had it not been for the good-will and the active support of the late lamented President of the United States. He realized what this exposition would mean to the entire country. It is not necessary, nor would it be fitting upon this occasion for me to attempt to pronounce a eulogy upon a

man whose taking off is lamented by all the people of the United States. I request, therefore, that you rise and drink in silence to the memory of William KcKinley."

The company drank to the toast in silence, after which Mr. Francis resumed his address, as follows:

"The exposition, my friends, that we propose to hold in St. Louis in 1903, will commemorate, as I attempted to tell you this forenoon, the greatest event in the history of this country since its independence was declared. I know many of you have attended expositions before, and I am also

the Chicago exposition of eight years ago that by this time wireless telegraphy would be in permanent use, and that a vessel 350 miles at sea could be freely communicated with? Who would have believed, even five years ago, that a successful flying machine would be, by an inventive genius from Brazil, shown to an admiring public? Who will dare question that in 1903 more than one successful flying machine will be exhibited in St. Louis? This is a progressive age, my friends. It is not the material only that we propose to exhibit to the world in 1903 in St. Louis, but we shall have with us the dis-

our influence with the national counsels, and I think we should begin now to demand of the Federal Government that the Mississippi river be improved so that it will be navigable for steamers of twenty-foot draft, at least from St. Louis to the gulf, but I do not intend to detain you. I wish now to propose a sentiment which is always first in the hearts of the citizens of this republic, that is, 'The Government of the United States.' That Government has recognized this exposition by making a material appropriation in aid of its inauguration, and it has appointed a commission of distinguished citizens to rep-



At St. Louis Country Club.

DELEGATES TO PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.
Guests of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company.

Photo by Geo. Stark.

aware of the fact that there are those who think that expositions should not be attempted, but, in my judgment, there was never a time in the history of the world when the inventive genius of man required opportunity for its demonstration as it does to-day. We learn by experience, and as every year and every decade of the century which has passed is superior to all others gone before, so will the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1903 surpass all of its predecessors. I shall not detain you by detailing the features of this exposition, nor the merits of the great event which it is held to celebrate. Who would have prophesied during

tinguished of all nations and of all climes, and among those guests whom we shall have on that occasion, there will be none more welcome than our friends of Central and South America. We feel that you are our neighbors, and we think you should feel closer to us than you do to any other metropolitan city in the United States. There is direct water communication from St. Louis to every Central and South American country, and that water communication will be very soon materially shortened by connecting the two oceans at the isthmus. We of the Louisiana Purchase and of the Mississippi Valley have too long delayed exercising

resent it. I know of no one who can more appropriately respond to the sentiment of the Government of the United States than the Chairman of that Commission, a distinguished United States ex-Senator, the Honorable Thomas H. Carter, of Montana."

Chairman Carter made a happy response, referring to the splendid hospitality of St. Louis and her people, the glorious results of the Louisiana Purchase, the Monroe doctrine, which dedicated this hemisphere to liberty (applause), the interest of the Government in the success of the exposition, and the beneficial results thereof to the countries both north and south of the isthmus.

The next sentiment, "Our Guests," was responded to by Senor Don Joaquin Hernandez Calvo, of Costa Rica, who said, in part:

"We come from Washington, and are here on our way to the sister republic of Mexico, where, at the initiative of the lamented and beloved McKinley, the second international American conference will be inaugurated on the 22d inst., to continue the work of union and fraternity commenced in Washington in 1889, in the first conference, originated in the powerful mind of James G. Blaine, decreed by Congress, and sanctioned by the

add a new feature to the expectations of the whole continent for closer commercial relations, and more intimate friendship with the United States of America. In continuing our trip to Mexico, we are thus sure to return to St. Louis very soon, as we are not going the way Cortez did, and have not ships that may be burned; on the contrary, we are going to be conquered there, and the trophies of our struggle will be exhibited right here in 1903.

"As for St. Louis, we feel as if we were at home. The noble figure we see presiding at this lunch is very well remembered in Washington, where, at the head of the Department

of Central America, and as such can not help saying a word for my people and my country. We aspire to see the waters of the Mississippi river flooding the Caribbean sea, and running through the Nicaraguan canal to our shores on the Pacific ocean, carrying on them everything the United States manufacture from the products of our rich soil. Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, allow me to propose a toast to the Presidents of the United States and Mexico, for the deserving and best success of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and for the union and well-being of the American republics."



At St. Louis Country Club.

LADIES ACCOMPANYING PAN-AMERICAN DELEGATION.
Guests of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company.

Photo by Geo. Stark.

eminent Grover Cleveland in his first term as President of the United States, which acts give evident demonstration of this country's friendly sentiments and interest in the welfare of ours, without reference to the issues at stake between its political parties.

"We have stopped here at the invitation, which we heartily appreciate, of the Commission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in anticipation of the time when all of the American republics, and all nations of the earth, will pay homage to the city of St. Louis. Our mission to Mexico receives on this most agreeable occasion a great impulse, and the hospitalities we are enjoying here

of the Interior, he was a most popular member of the cabinet. No one has forgotten at the national capital the brilliancy of the Sawyer mansion, on Connecticut avenue, where around one of the most beautiful and precious flowers of St. Louis everything was ideal. In Washington, notwithstanding the fact of being nearer to the greatest manufacturing centers of the United States, the name of St. Louis is always present in many articles imported from this place. We ride there in street cars built in this great city, as in our country, often see many other manifestations of the enterprising spirit of the citizens of St. Louis. I am an offspring

"The International Congress of American States" was responded to by Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, Chairman of the United States' delegation to the International Congress, who said:

"It affords the delegates to the International Conference of American States particular pleasure to visit St. Louis, to see the great progress your city is making, the preparations which are under way for the magnificent exposition to be held two years hence, and to meet the men who are to manage that great enterprise. Your invitation to us is an evidence of the deep interest taken by St. Louis and the exposition man-

agers in the work of the conference which meets in Mexico.

"The objects of our conference are to draw together in closer social, political, and commercial bonds the great family of American republics. The delegates from the eighteen republics south of us and ourselves will work together to bring about more harmonious relations and closer trade connections. For the accomplishment of this object, nothing is more important, especially to St. Louis, than the carrying out of the project for the connection of the United States with the southernmost countries on the continent by an unbroken railroad line. It is now possible to run unbroken trains from any part of the great railway system of the United States through Mexico nearly to Guatemala. Several of the South American countries have railway systems which can be incorporated as parts of the proposed great continental system. Of the 5,000 miles of road required to connect the southern terminus of the Mexican system with the northern terminus of the Argentine system, there remain about 3,000 miles to be constructed. A generation ago the difficulties in the way of the construction of such a railway would have seemed insurmountable. Such have been the advances in engineering and railway construction in recent years, however, that the project is generally recognized to be entirely feasible. The intercontinental railway conference of 1893, in which a majority of the republics were represented, and in which I had the honor to serve with such a railway man as Mr. Cassatt, the President of the great Pennsylvania system, and Mr. Kerens, your honored, able and energetic citizen, after a complete survey of the route by several eminent engineers, reported that the project was entirely practicable.

"The construction of a line from southern Mexico to Argentina is to-day a far easier task than was the construction of a railroad across the Alleghany mountains in its day, or the building of the Pacific roads across the Rocky mountains when they were undertaken. Under the modern system of financing, the capitalization of such a railroad is as practicable as the engineers found the route. The surveys and estimates show that the entire line can be constructed at an average cost of less than \$50,000 per mile, making the total cost of connecting the railroad systems of the United States and Mexico with that of Argentina, through the other South American countries, about \$150,000,000, or say, one-seventh of the capitalization of the recent billion dollar steel combine, and this line would have less mileage and less capital than several of the railroad systems of the United States.

"When completed with its branches, it will bring into direct railroad communication with the United States and Mexico, every one of the fifteen independent states south of the border of Mexico. Political reasons alone justify the construction of such a road. It will unite the American republics in closer social and political relations, and will draw nearer to us all of our southern sisters of the great family of American states. We will become better acquainted with one another, will learn that our inter-

ests are identical, and in harmony with the broadest interpretation of the Monroe doctrine, mutual support can be given whenever it is proper to extend it.

"The commercial benefits which will accrue from the construction of the intercontinental railway cannot be overestimated. The proposed line will bring the 76,000,000 people of the United States and the 12,500,000 of Mexico into direct communication with the 40,000,000 who reside beyond the southern Mexico boundary. It will lead to the development of every country through which it passes, and will open up an avenue for the exchange of commodities between all of the American nations. The countries through which the proposed line will pass are the ones which will reap the greatest benefit, but at the same time St. Louis will gain largely by the diversion of trade which now goes to Europe. In 1897, the republics south of us bought less than 18 per cent of their total imports from the United States. The influence of direct railroad communication on international trade is shown by the fact that Mexico, which has direct communication with the United States, buys 50 per cent of her imports from this country, while the republics to the south of her buy 85 per cent from Europe, and but 15 per cent from us.

"The whole country will benefit from the construction of the intercontinental railway, but no city in the United States is so favorably situated to reap the benefits that would flow from the carrying out of this great enterprise as is St. Louis. Situated as it is, in the very heart of our country, connected by railway lines with every section, and in direct railway communication with the Mexican border, St. Louis can, and I hope will, be the central point in which most of this business will be transacted. The proposed railway will unite the two greatest navigable river systems of the globe. The Mississippi and its tributaries will be brought into touch with the Amazon, and the thousands of miles of navigable waterways in these two systems will feed the road.

"The time is particularly opportune for St. Louis to take the lead in advancing the project for the intercontinental railway line. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held here in 1903 will center the eyes of the world upon your city and her commercial and industrial advantages. That exposition will illustrate the development of the territory acquired from France by President Jefferson. The greater part of that purchase is so situated that its trade naturally ought to come to St. Louis through the great river upon the banks of which the city is built, and the twenty or thirty railroads centering here.

"Your future increase of trade depends greatly upon the building of the intercontinental railway. The coffee, fruit, and other trade, the greater part of which now comes to the country through the Atlantic sea ports, can then come through your city. It is hoped and believed that the conference of American republics, of which we are a part, soon to assemble in Mexico, will be of mutual advantage, and will result in the early

building of the railway, and in improving our political and commercial relations."

The toast, "The Isthmian Canal, May It Be Under Control of the Western Hemisphere," was responded to by Senor Don Manuel de Calderon, of Peru. He began by saying: "Allow me first, in my broken English, to express how deeply we of South America appreciate the kindly consideration and hospitality that we have received from the people of the city of St. Louis. You must be sure, Mr. Chairman, that we in South America are very much interested in the canal enterprise. We know that our prosperity will depend upon this great enterprise, which certainly will be carried out by the American people. We of South America will watch with great interest the work on the mammoth undertaking."

Senor Calderon then paid a tribute to Monroe, Clay and Blaine, whose names are honored in all the American republics, and asked the assemblage to drink to the memory of these three statesmen. This was done by the entire assembly.

"The Patriots of Central and South America" was responded to briefly by Senor Silva, of the United States of Colombia, who said, in part:

"I am sorry that my poor English does not allow me to make an opportunity of this occasion, but from the mouth the heart speaketh. I wish you to feel how grateful we all are for your cordial, warm, generous and characteristic hospitality in this great city of this great country. This deficiency of my English has at least two advantages, one for you and one for me. The first one is, that I am obliged to make a very short speech, and the second, that I am going to leave you under the impression that, were it not for this deficiency, I could have told you many interesting, proper and good things. Anyhow, you must know that we are all South American people, and feel ourselves here perfectly at home, as if we were at home in our own country. All South American countries look to this country, not only as the bearer of the standard, the banner of liberty, but we all recognize that we are indebted to this country for our independence. We learned the first lessons in liberty and independent living from this country. We have made great efforts to copy, but sometimes have made a very bad copy. We are all interested in the welfare and prosperity of this country. This was the first country which recognized the independence of my country."

In closing, Senor Silva proposed a toast to the welfare of the United States, for the success of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and for the peace and fraternity of all American republics.

Mr. O. L. Whitelaw, of the Business Men's League, responded to "The Commercial Interests of the Mississippi Valley;" Dr. W. C. Wilson, of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, to "The Louisiana Purchase Exposition;" ex-Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, to "The Louisiana Purchase;" W. C. Fox, Director of the Bureau of American Republics, to "Monroe, Henry Clay, and James G. Blaine;" and ex-Congressman John M. Allen, of Mississippi, to "The National Commission."

The party were next taken in five elegant private cars to the St. Louis Club, in whose spacious and beautifully decorated rooms they were invited to rest or stroll and chat at their ease, listening to choice music, till another collation was served. The guests were then taken in special electric cars to Union Station, whence they departed, at midnight, for the City of Mexico.

The following is a complete list of the visiting guests:

Argentine Republic—

Señor Don Martín García Mérou, E. E. and M. P., Delegate.

Brazil—

Señor Don José Hygino Euarte Deryra.
Señora Deryra.
Señor Don Luis Guamaras.
Señor Don A. Fontoura Xavier.
Señora Xavier.

Chile—

Señor Don Alberto Blest Gana, delegate.
Señora Gana.
Señor Don Augusto Matte.

Colombia—

Señor Don Carlos Martínez Silva, E. E. and M. P., delegate.
General Rafael Reyes.
Señor Rafael Reyes, Jr.

Costa Rica—

Señor Don Joaquín Bernardo Calvo, E. E. and M. P., delegate.

Guatemala—

Señor Antonio L. Arriaga.

Haiti—

Mr. J. N. Léger, E. E. and M. P., delegate.
Madame Léger.
Miss Bourke.
Child.

Nicaragua—

Señor Don Luis F. Corea, E. E. and M. P., delegate.
Señor Don Alejandro Bermudez.

Peru—

Señor Don Isaac Alzamora, delegate.
Señor Don Alberto Elmore.
Señora Elmore.
Señor Don Manuel de Calderón, E. E. and M. P., delegate.
Señora Calderón, and Two Children.
Señorita Calderón.
Señorita Rosa Calderón.
Señor Don Juan de Osma.
Señor Don P. Davalos Lisson.

Salvador—

Dr. Francisco A. Reyes.
Dr. Tomas Miguel Molina.
Mr. Manuel M. Melindez.

United States—

Mr. Henry G. Davis, delegate.
Mrs. Davis.
Mrs. Katherine Brown.
Miss Brown.
Mr. Charles M. Pepper, delegate.
Mrs. Pepper.
Miss Pepper.
Mr. Volney W. Foster, delegate.
Mrs. Hill.
Miss Eva Foster.
Mr. John Barrett.
Mr. J. C. Williams, secretary.

* Mrs. Williams and Two Children.
Dr. W. P. Wilson, Commercial Attaché.

Uruguay—

Dr. Juan Cuestas, E. E. and M. P., delegate.
Señor Juan Etchegarraz.

Venezuela—

Señor Don José M. Fortoul.

International Union of American Republics—

Mr. Williams C. Fox, secretary and acting director.
Mrs. Fox.
Miss Fox.
Mr. C. S. Robb.
Mr. A. V. Foster.
Mr. L. H. Stevens.
Mr. J. V. Noel.
Señor Don Juan Terrazas.
Mr. H. Y. Darnell, tourist agent in charge.

SETTING A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Tulane University in New Orleans is preparing its students for the World's Fair by establishing a society under the direction of Prof. John R. Ficklen, for the study of Mississippi Valley history. This is an example which all the institutions of learning in the West would do well to follow. Some of the seed thus sown would be sure to fall in fertile places and yield in time a rich crop of historical research. The settlement and present growth of the great valley make probably the most wonderful and laudable chapter in the history of civilization—a chapter full of romantic incidents and thrilling episodes. Yet it has been told only in a fragmentary way, without regard to the connection of its dramatic situations or any attempt to portray the strikingly original characters engaged, or the environment by which they were moulded. The heroes of Homer's Iliad and of Virgil's Æneid were engaged in petty achievements compared with the work of the men who wrested a vast wilderness from savages and wild beasts and made it the seat of twenty great commonwealths in a single century.

A Denver telegram announced, October 21st, that Dr. David T. Day, of the U. S. Geological Survey, Director of the Mines and Metallurgy Department of the St. Louis World's Fair, had returned from his search in the mountains for platinum, osmium, tungsten, molybdenum and vanadium, with splendid specimens of those rare minerals. Dr. Day said that he would have in the St. Louis World's Fair the largest and best selected exhibit of minerals ever seen in the world, and that the whole exposition would be projected upon the most extensive scale ever attempted.

Governor Stanley does not hesitate to challenge the whole Mississippi Valley to enter the lists against Kansas. He tells the State Commission: "We must make the finest exhibit at St. Louis of any of the States represented there. We want to put up an exhibit that will make the Eastern people who come to St. Louis spend enough more of their money to come to Kansas and look over our state."

THAT RESTLESS SPIRIT.

Ever Trying to Make the Seemingly Best Still Better.

In a recent address in the great manufacturing city of Birmingham, Lord Roseberry discussed "the dangers of British complacency," in connection with certain other "dangers" which are just now beginning to disturb the aforesaid complacency. These he referred to as "the restless enterprise of the Americans; their devouring anxiety to improve existing machinery and methods, and the apparent impossibility of accumulating any fortune, however gigantic, which will satisfy or be sufficient to allow of leisure and repose."

This address was delivered just after the latest failure of the long line of British efforts to recover the yacht race cup, and just after Sir Thomas Lipton had been reported as saying that England would never win back that cup till she employed American skill to design a challenger yacht for her. Finding his country brooding over certain alarming indications that their commercial supremacy was about to be taken away by the same ruthless hands that carried off and kept the yacht championship, Lord Roseberry offered this wise and timely suggestion: "A disdain of finality and an anxiety for improvement on the best seem almost a disease in America; but in great Britain we can afford to catch the complaint, at any rate in a mitigated form, and give in exchange some of our own self-complacency."

The best opportunity Great Britain ever had for taking a good dose of this wholesome prescription, will be offered by the St. Louis World's Fair. In the fair itself she will recognize that "disdain of finality and anxiety for improvement on the best" which Lord Roseberry calls a disease, but which, when judged by its fruits, is found to be a most healthful moral impulse. The wonders it has wrought on this continent will be seen at every step of the European visitor towards this fair, and through its vast halls. The emulous spirit which forbids the American to rest or be satisfied while there is anything that can be improved, is the *raison d'être* of the St. Louis World's Fair. Its projectors were not satisfied with the greatest achievements in that line, and determined to get up one that would reflect and represent the whole world's progress up to the twentieth century. The American's ruling passion—to suggest an amendment or improvement for every good thing he sees—is the secret of our country's remarkable progress, and but for a kindred spirit, more or less irrepressible, in other lands, Europe's progress in civilization would have been strangled in its infancy by her conservatism.

It is the spirit referred to, and not mere greed, that forbids the American millionaire to bury his faculties in ignoble repose while he can assist in developing the commerce, the industries and the educational institutions of his country.

All St. Louis is preparing to entertain her guests in 1903. Welcome, all!

ORVILLE ALFRED PIER.

Mr. Orville Alfred Pier, Chief Clerk of the Department of Exhibits, was born in Newark, Licking County, Ohio, in 1861. After receiving a liberal education, he entered the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company as a telegraph operator in 1880. He filled several important positions with that company until 1891, when he resigned and took service with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, on lines west of the Missouri river, in which service he remained until accepting his present position with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company.

Mr. Pier is a thorough general office man, aside from the fact that his outside railway experience is of the very best. Likewise he is a train dispatcher, shorthand writer, and



Murillo Photo.

ORVILLE A. PIER,

Secretary to Frederick J. V. Skiff, Director of Exhibits.

a capable writer. He has been confidential clerk for several prominent railway men of the country. The last position he resigned was that of chief dispatcher and division operator of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway for several hundred miles of road.

The Missouri Commission at the Pan-American Exposition wrote to the Buffalo Board of Aldermen, requesting that one of that city's new avenues be named Missouri. The request was received with enthusiasm, and a resolution was offered to apply that name to the next new boulevard, and thereupon petitions from property holders on a number of avenues, to have the name thereof changed to Missouri, began to pour in upon the Board.

Vice-President Pierre Chouteau, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, in a recent address to the St. Louis University Alumni Association, suggested the erection of a monument within the World's Fair grounds to commemorate the missionary work of the Jesuit Fathers in the early days of the Louisiana Territory. The suggestion was warmly received, and the association pledged its united efforts to the success of the work.

ALEXANDER S. VEST.

Mr. Alexander S. Vest was born at Boonville, Cooper Co., Mo., October 17, 1859, and was educated at the Kemper Family School of that city.

In 1879 he entered the banking business in St. Louis. After several years' service with the Third National Bank of this city, he removed to Montana, and was employed by the First National Bank at Helena, the W. A. Clarke Bank at Butte, and the First National Bank at Boulder, Mont. From Montana he removed to Grand Island, Neb., and was from 1890 to 1895 cashier of the Security National Bank of that city. In 1895 he was appointed Inspector of Building and Loan Associations for the State of Missouri.

Mr. Vest was employed by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company as Chief



Murillo Photo.

ALEXANDER S. VEST,

Chief Accountant of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company.

Accountant, June 11, 1901. He is married and has one child.

MISSOURI STATE BUILDING.

Isaac S. Taylor has been commissioned to draw up the plans for a Missouri State building, to cost not less than \$200,000, and is now at work on them. It is to be as large as was the Administration Building at Chicago, and to be surmounted by an imposing dome, from the observation summit of which hundreds of people can at once enjoy the busy scenes of the exposition grounds below. It is to have a great reception hall beneath the dome, and to be constructed generally with the idea of enabling Missouri to play the host in grand style to visiting officials and guests from sister states and foreign countries. Therefore it is to be adapted to the purpose of giving occasionally grand banquets and balls throughout the progress of the World's Fair, and the ornamentation is to be in keeping with this festive idea. Missouri onyx will be lavishly applied in the interior decorations, and no stone, wood, metal or glass will be used that has not been produced in Missouri. Gov. Dockery is taking great interest in the World's Fair, and particularly the work of the Missouri commission.

CLAIR KENAMORE.

Mr. Clair Kenamore, Secretary to Mr. Isaac S. Taylor, Director of Construction and Maintenance, was born in Eminence, Mo., twenty-six years ago, and moved with his parents to Salem, Mo., in 1884. He was graduated from the High School of Salem in 1892. During the next five years he worked as a printer, and also as a reporter on various newspapers in Missouri, and when the State Legislature was in session, served as Committee Clerk. In 1897 he tried his luck in Alaska. He was in every gold-mining camp and the principal towns, both on the coast and in the interior. Some of his experiences were related in special articles to the *St. Louis Republic* and *Post-Dispatch*. In 1899 he returned to Missouri with a vast fund of valuable information, but not very



Murillo Photo.

CLAIR KENAMORE,

Secretary to Isaac S. Taylor, Director of Construction and Maintenance.

much gold dust. After serving several months as Chief Clerk of the Beer Inspector's Department of the State of Missouri, he became Congressman Robb's Private Secretary, a position he held until he joined the World's Fair army last July. His first service here was in the Bureau of Publicity, but he has been with Mr. Taylor since the establishment of that gentleman's World's Fair offices in the Odd Fellows' Building, in St. Louis.

President Jesse and the Curators of the State University of Missouri have invited Chief Rogers of the Educational Department to visit their institution, and investigate its possibilities in the way of a university exhibit at the World's Fair.

State Superintendent Carrington says it will cost \$100,000 to make a proper showing for the public schools of Missouri at the World's Fair. With that amount he can make displays of the work of each one of the 16,000 schools of the state.

President Hiram J. Phillips, of the Board of Public Improvements of St. Louis, says the St. Louis streets and boulevards will be in excellent shape for 1903.

"OLD COMPANY A ASSOCIATION"

Will Erect Log Cabins and Stockade Fort Out of Forest Park Trees.

The "Old Co. A Association" is going ahead with the original idea of their chairman to utilize the trees which must be uprooted on the Exposition grounds in the construction of several old-fashioned "log cabins" inside of a "Stockade Fort" such as our forefathers used in the early days of the Louisiana Purchase as a defense against the Indians. The cabins will be furnished as nearly as possible with the furniture of those pioneer days, some of which has already been secured from our older residents who prize them as heirlooms.

One of the original old French houses may be reproduced and added to the group; also, the old log court house, which was used as our first court-room, and which is still well remembered by many of our older citizens.

The "log cabins" and "Stockade Fort" can be made to serve the double purpose of commemorating one of the great historical periods in our pioneer history, which the World's Fair is expected to illustrate, and also serve as the military headquarters and rendezvous of the veterans of former wars who may visit our great Fair.

Mr. Isaac S. Taylor, director of works, to whom this matter was referred by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, has approved the project and assured the committee who waited on him of his willingness to place sufficient ground and such trees as are available, at their disposal.

Henry T. Mott, chairman of "Old Co. A Association," has appointed Edwin Harrison chairman and George M. Wright vice-chairman of the General Committee, from which a smaller one will be selected to complete details.

The following active and honorary members have been added to the General Committee:

Edward Wilkerson,	Frank Wyman,
John H. Terry,	Charles Scudder,
B. G. Farrar,	Richard Bartholdt,
Hamilton Daughaday,	C. D. Comfort,
W. H. Clopton,	C. Etzel,
W. A. Hequembourg,	Perry Bartholow,
C. B. Smith,	Robt. Buchanan,
J. B. O'Meara,	C. E. Ware,
Edwin Batdorf,	C. K. Ramsey,
C. S. Charlott,	J. F. Coyle,
Geo. J. Chapman,	Chas. F. Joy,
Norris B. Gregg,	Judge H. D. Wood,
N. G. Edwards,	Andrew J. Sullivan,
C. E. Pearce,	L. F. Prince,
L. B. Tebbetts,	Wm. C. Marshall.

Prominent honorary and active members, including such men as Gen. John W. Noble, Hon. Henry Hitchcock, Gov. E. O. Stanard, Col. J. G. Butler, Mr. Daniel Catlin, and many others, have signified their willingness to aid in any patriotic work undertaken by this association.

Another idea important to World's Fair interests which Chairman Mott desires to have this committee arouse public interest in, is the establishment of a boulevard system from our splendid military post at Jef-

erson Barracks in such line as to take in Carondelet Park, Tower Grove Park, Forest Park, and the World's Fair Grounds, and continuing north to O'Fallon Park, forming a magnificent driveway from north to south, terminating at our government reservation.

Old Company A was organized in 1852, and its members served on each side during the Civil War. After the war the Company was reorganized, and is now composed of veterans of the Civil and Spanish-American wars who were active or honorary members of this old Company.

"Old Co. A Association" was organized in 1898 to foster ideas bearing on military and patriotic matters, and to entertain and care for the volunteers of the Spanish-American war, and see that they should have reason to remember the courtesies shown them in St. Louis.

ORDNANCE EXHIBIT.

Lieut. Carden, of the Navy Department, to Have Charge of It.

Lieutenant Godfrey L. Carden, in charge of Ordnance exhibits at the Pan-American Exposition, has been detailed by the Secretary of the Treasury for duty with the World's Fair, at St. Louis. He will begin preparations at once for making a far more extensive display at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which will embrace not only a wider range of American products, but whatever is most instructive in the products of other nations. The intention is to erect a building for ordnance that will not be confined to American exhibits, as is the case at Buffalo, but which will be open to the world, so that the world may see for itself, without limitations and without restrictions, which is the best.

It is proposed to have this great building of circular shape erected by one of the structural iron concerns. Into this will be laid the railroad tracks for the transportation of the exhibits, all leading to a central turntable, which will be an exhibit. On each side of the tracks will be the spaces for machines and munitions of war. The latest ideas in lifts and cranes will be represented. Guns, with their latest appliances for loading; gun carriages, engines, machinery of all kinds used in the manufacture of guns; munitions of war and machines actually running, producing cartridges and implements of war; the processes of manufacturing smokeless powder, the preparation of gun cotton, etc., with all the processes used, will be shown, giving to the public practical demonstration of the operation of guns, etc., and practical illustration and knowledge of the processes of manufacture. All these exhibits are to be brought in on a competitive basis, each nation represented under its flag, so that any visitor may search out, see and compare. All these exhibits will be on a commercial basis, each one paying a revenue to the exposition. Lieut. Carden said, recently, that estimating roughly, such a department should net the St. Louis Exposition \$100,000.

Lieut. Carden is a member of the United States Revenue Cutter Service. He was born in Bangkok, Siam. His father, the Rev. P. L. Carden, was an officer in the Union Army during the Civil War, and became a Presbyterian clergyman, going as a missionary to Siam. Later, he returned to California, where he was largely identified with public matters. Lieut. Carden was appointed from California to the Annapolis Naval Academy, and entered in 1883. He has been a commissioned officer since 1888. He has seen service in the North Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, has made several cruises to Europe, and was ordnance officer on the U. S. S. Manning, one of the vessels of Admiral Sampson's fleet in 1898, where he saw service in the Spanish-American War. His work during the last few years has been in connection with ordnance matters. He has written a great deal on the subject, and in that way has gained close association with manufacturers of ordnance in this country and in Europe. The distinction of being assigned to deliver a lecture before the Naval War College at Newport, R. I., the leading naval college of the world, was accorded him last year. He has delivered lectures before schools and colleges all over the country on the subject of ordnance. Two years ago he delivered a lecture before Ransom Post, G. A. R., of St. Louis, on the Spanish War. He was Superintendent of Ordnance Exhibits at Buffalo, where, for the first time, an attempt was made to collaborate a display of the products of various factories devoted to the manufacture of war munitions. The display as gathered by Lieut. Carden's efforts embraced everything for the maintenance of armies and navies, but as it was limited to Pan-American countries, the collection was small in comparison with what is possible with the European countries contributing to the display. The exhibit at Buffalo, however, was of such importance as to attract the attention of many foreign governments, who sent special commissions of officers from their armies and navies to inspect the display, and report upon the merits of the many articles contained therein. Lieut. Carden is a man of medium stature, well built, quick in his movements, and it is believed no better selection could have been made for the work in hand.

At a meeting held last month, the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company adopted a resolution formally accepting the Forest Park site, and authorized the President and Secretary to file a written acceptance, and execute an indemnity bond for \$100,000, in accordance with the ordinance. The bond was signed by President Francis, Vice-President Spencer, Treasurer Thompson, and most of the other members of the Board. They could give a good bond for many millions.

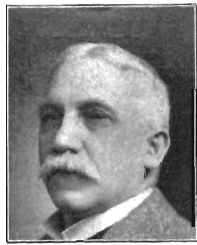
Five prominent officers of the army, and several police officers of high reputation are applicants for the command of the World's Fair police. Chairman Drummond, of the Committee on Police, will confer with the War Department before any definite choice is made.



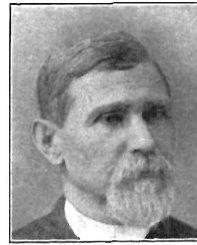
PERRY BARTHOLOW.



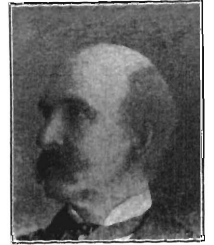
N. G. EDWARDS.



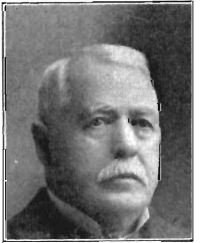
L. B. TEBBETTS.



B. G. FARRAR.



CHAS. E. PEARCE.



JOHN H. TERRY.



NORRIS B. GREGG.



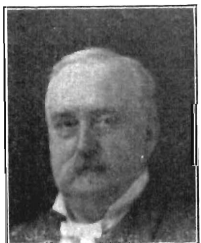
CHAS. F. JOY.



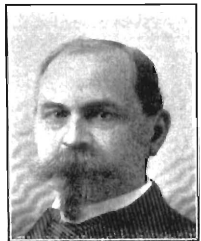
JAS. F. COYLE.



L. F. PRINCE.



GEO. J. CHAPMAN.

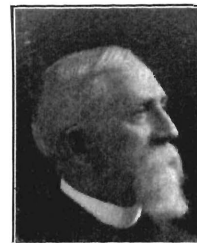
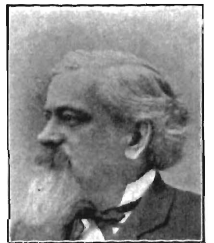
HENRY T. MOTT,
Chairman Old Co. A
Association.

WM. H. CLOPTON.

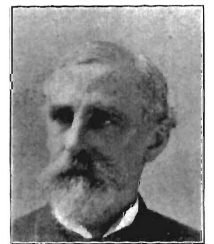
EDWIN HARRISON,
Chairman General
Committee.

C. D. COMFORT.

Members
of
the General
"World's Fair"
Committee,
Old
Company "A"
Association,
St. Louis, U. S. A.

ROBT. BUCHANAN,
Secretary Old Co. A
Association.

J. O. CHURCHILL.



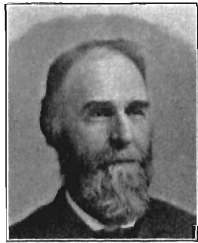
W. A. HEQUEMBOURG.

GEO. M. WRIGHT,
Vice Chairman General
Committee.

C. K. RAMSEY.



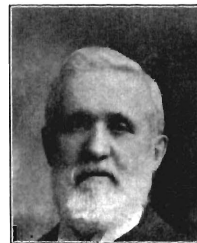
C. E. WARE.



E. WILKERSON.



EDWIN BATDORF.



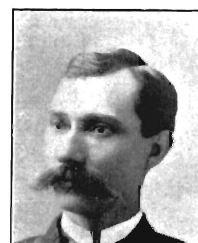
CHAS. SCUDDER.



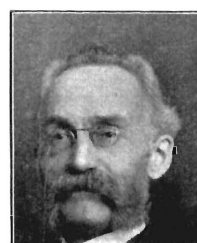
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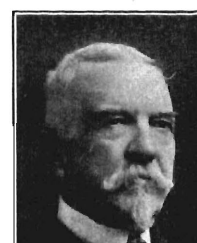
JNO. B. O'MEARA.



A. J. SULLIVAN.



FORD SMITH.



C. S. CHARLOTT.



Richard Barthold.

Photos by Strauss, Guerin, Murillo, Genelli, Roesch and Canova, all of St. Louis, U. S. A.

PURCHASE OF LOUISIANA.

It More Than Doubled the Area of the United States.

The table below shows the area of each of the thirteen original states of the Union and each of the other states east of the Mississippi River, as also the area of the Louisiana Purchase, by states and territories. When Louisiana was acquired Florida was still held by Spain, but in the table her area is counted in the territory east of the Mississippi River as an offset to such portions of Colorado, Wyoming and Montana as were not in the Louisiana Purchase. Texas is left out, although claimed by the government for many years as part of the domain purchased from Napoleon Bonaparte. The totals show that the undisputed boundaries of the domain acquired in 1803 included more territory than the United States possessed at that time.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE.	Square Miles.	ORIGINAL STATES.	Square Miles.	STATES LYING EAST OF MISSISSIPPI.	Square Miles.
Arkansas	53,228	Delaware	2,380	Maine	33,039
Colorado	103,969	Pennsylvania	45,928	Vermont	9,563
Iowa	56,270	New Jersey	8,173	Florida	58,984
Indian Territory	31,151	Georgia	59,436	Alabama	51,756
Kansas	82,236	Connecticut	5,612	Mississippi	46,919
Louisiana	49,626	Massachusetts	8,546	Tennessee	42,056
Missouri	69,137	Maryland	12,297	Kentucky	40,332
Minnesota	86,335	South Carolina	31,048	Illinois	58,324
Montana	147,061	New Hampshire	9,377	Indiana	36,587
Nebraska	77,531	Virginia	42,330	Ohio	44,164
North Dakota	70,879	New York	53,719	Wisconsin	65,805
Oklahoma	38,958	North Carolina	52,674	Michigan	58,915
South Dakota	77,580	Rhode Island	1,247	West Virginia	24,504
Wyoming	97,878		332,767		571,248
	1,041,842				
Original States		332,767 square miles.			
Other States Lying East of Mississippi		571,248 square miles.		904,015 square miles.	
Louisiana Purchase				1,041,842 square miles.	
Excess Area of Louisiana Purchase				37,827 square miles.	

JOSE DE OLIVARES.

World's Fair Commissioner to Several South American Countries.

The appointment of Mr. Jose de Olivares as Commissioner of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company to several countries of South America, was made by the Committee on Foreign Relations, and confirmed by the Executive Committee, October 30th. His work at the Pan-American Exposition, where he represented the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, was very satisfactory, and it was particularly beneficial in establishing favorable relations between him and the men in charge of the exposition work of the several countries he will have to deal with. That acquaintance, and his experience there, gave him especial qualifications for a South American Commissionership.

Mr. Olivares will represent the World's Fair in Argentina, Chili, Bolivia, Uruguay and Paraguay.

CONTEMPORARY CLUB MEETING.

Value of Expositions and Significance of Louisiana Purchase.

The sixteenth regular meeting of the Contemporary Club of St. Louis was made the occasion of a banquet at which W. I. Buchanan, Director-General of the Pan-American Exposition, delivered an address on "The Educational Value of Expositions," and Prof. F. J. Turner, of the Wisconsin University, an address on "The Historical Significance of the Louisiana Purchase."

President Francis and many directors and officials of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company were present and also many ladies. General Counsel Blair, of the Exposition Company, presided, introducing the speakers with brief and happy remarks. At the close of the addresses of Mr. Buchanan and Prof. Turner, Mr. Blair called on President Francis, who spoke proudly of the har-

TRADE EXCURSION.

St. Louis Merchants Will Boom St. Louis World's Fair.

Prospects for the next excursion of the merchants and manufacturers of St. Louis, leaving St. Louis Monday, November 11th, for about sixty towns and cities of Tennessee, Kentucky and Mississippi, are very flattering. Seymour's military band has been engaged for the trip, and the finest itinerary souvenir that has yet been published will be issued.

Advertising matter, badges and buttons advertising the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be distributed during the tour.

President H. S. Tuttle reports that the following firms have already signified their desire to take part in the excursion:

Banner Buggy Company, Brown Shoe Company, Blanke Tea and Coffee Company, Clark Leather Company, Continental National Bank, Conrades Chair Company, Carleton Dry Goods Company, Gauss-Shelton Hat Company, Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, Kregel Casket Company, Aude Furniture Company, C. J. Kostuba, Kingman St. Louis Implement Company, Kent & Purdy Paint Company, Luedinghaus-Espenschied Wagon Company, J. Kennard & Sons Carpet Company, Missouri Moline Plow Company, Monarch Rubber Company, Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Company, Lincoln Trust Company, Merrill Drug Company, Meyer Bros. Drug Company, Parlin & Orendorff Company, F. C. Riddle & Bro. Casket Company, Sligo Iron Store Company, Sickles Saddlery Company, Norvell-Shapleigh Hardware Company, Wertheimer-Swartz Shoe Company, J. R. Webber Molding Company, A. Daust Hat Company, Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, Allen-Pfeiffer Chemical Company, A. Gast Bank Note and Lithographing Company, Levis-Zukoski Millinery Company, S. A. Rider Jewelry Company, Simmons Hardware Company, Hubbell & Waterhouse, Wm. Higgins Leather Company, Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, La-Prelle-Williams Shoe Company, Central Telephone Company, William Prufrock, Ben J. Strauss & Samish, Mercantile Trust Company, and Ely-Walker Dry Goods Company.

MEXICO AT WORLD'S FAIR.

The Mexican government has instructed Mr. Albino Nuncio, its commissioner at the Pan-American Exposition, to transfer the Mexican exhibit to St. Louis, and to spare no expense in preparing for an exhibit of three times the magnitude at the St. Louis World's Fair. There were seven different departments in the display, embracing mining, manufactures, agriculture, horticulture, ethnology, fine arts and liberal arts. Mr. Jose de Olivares, official representative of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at the Pan-American, says that the Mexican Building at St. Louis will be three times as large as the one at Buffalo. Senor R. P. Serrano, Mexican Consul in St. Louis, was instrumental in securing the action of the Mexican Government.

many existing in the Board of Directors and declared that it was the most unselfish and zealous aggregation of men that had ever been organized in this city for the accomplishment of any worthy object. He especially called attention to the fact that the World's Fair movement had stimulated our civic pride as no other force could have done, and this pride, he declared, would be worth more to the city than the cost of the Exposition.

Oklahoma's Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission, after a personal investigation of the Pan-American exhibits and State buildings, have reached the same conclusion as the Kansas Commission, that it is best to distribute the exhibits among the department buildings designed for the several particular lines, and to reserve their state building as a museum of Oklahoma's historical and peculiar features, and a headquarters in which Oklahoma visitors can meet and entertain their friends.

ACTIVITY OF MR. REEVES.

Good Work at Buffalo and Indianapolis Last Month.

Secretary Charles M. Reeves, of the Joint Committee on Legislation and State and Territorial Exhibits, visited Buffalo, N. Y., and Indianapolis, Ind., last month. While he was in Buffalo he made a study of the work of the Pan-American Exposition officials in the departments corresponding to those with which he is connected. He addressed the Dairymen's Association in the Dairy building, and the same afternoon appeared before the State officials in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company's building. In the evening he was the guest of the Executive Commissioners' Association at the Casino building, where he spoke at length on the plan and scope of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. At the latter meeting considerable information was given by the commissioners representing the several states as to what their states were prepared to do in the matter of exhibits at the St. Louis World's Fair.

At Indianapolis Mr. Reeves had an interesting interview with Governor Winfield T. Durbin, and also with Mayor Bookwalter. The Governor expressed his entire willingness to appoint an honorary commission to carry on preliminary work of collecting the Indiana exhibit. In the afternoon arrangements were made through President Spann, of the Indianapolis Commercial Club, and President Appell, of the Board of Trade, to have Mr. Reeves address a meeting of the State Bankers' Association, which was then in session in the Commercial Club rooms. The five-minute rule was suspended, and all the time necessary was granted for a presentation of the plans of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company and the situation in Indiana for the consideration of the 150 bankers present. They were deeply interested in the Fair, and pledged themselves to assist in making Indiana's exhibit as comprehensive as possible. Harry New, editor of the *Journal*; Hon. Sam'l Morss, editor of the *Sentinel*; Hilton U. Brown, publisher of the *News*, and C. M. Purdy, editor of the *Sun*, expressed themselves as being willing to assist in the work in any way possible, and to open the columns of their papers to the Exposition Company without reserve.

DIRECTOR SCHROERS HONORED.

Mr. John Schroers, Chairman of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company's Committee on Education, was, on the evening of October 9th, unanimously elected President of the Board of Education of St. Louis, the body that has charge of the public schools of the city. His election was a promotion from the Vice-Presidency, and it was the first unanimous election to the Presidency in the history of the Board. The gentleman is serving his second term on the Board, and he enjoys the distinction of having been regularly nominated for membership by both the Democratic and Republican parties.

A LETTER TO THE FARMERS.

From the Missouri World's Fair Commissioners.

OFFICE OF
MISSOURI WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSION.

St. Louis, Oct. 16, 1901.

To the Farmers and Fruit Growers of Missouri:

Our Legislature has provided very liberally for a presentation of the resources and products of our great State at the coming World's Fair, and it is the intention of this Commission that our agricultural display be second to none. To accomplish this, we must have the co-operation of the farmers in every county of the State, individually and collectively. We want you to help us get together the cream of the products of the field, the orchard, meadow, vineyard and garden; a collection which will demonstrate just what each county in the State is capable of producing and does produce when farmed intelligently, and an exhibit that will enhance the value of every farm in the State. We want every farmer to be on the lookout for fine wheat, fine corn, grasses, beans, and, in fact, everything produced from the soil. If you have raised something which you know will be a source of pride to your county and a credit to yourself, preserve it and write us what you have. If conditions justify, we will try and arrange with you for its proper storage until needed, and for its display at the Fair, with proper credit to the county and the producer.

At least half a bushel of each sample of wheat, a bushel of corn, and a half bushel of potatoes, beans, etc., a good-sized bundle of the various grasses, and where practical to preserve them, a half bushel of apples, peaches, etc., should be preserved.

This has been a great wheat and fruit year for our State, and as we have but the crops of 1901 and 1902 to select from, it behooves us to preserve the best from this year's crop to guard against a crop failure next year; and we issue this appeal with the assurance that every farmer in the State will begin at once to keep his eyes open for something which will add to his State's display, and to this end we earnestly invite your co-operation.

Col. G. W. Waters, Institute Organizer of the State Board of Agriculture, has been authorized to represent the Commission at the Institutes, in the matter of bringing before those interested the necessity of prompt and vigorous action, and your co-operation with him and the Institutes will be of value.

We will be glad to hear from every farmer with any suggestion that may be of interest. Sincerely,

M. T. DAVIS, *President*,
B. H. BONFOY, *Secretary*.

A BON-VIVANT.

During the week of October 14th, the Wilbur Opera Company served the St. Louis public with "A Welsh Rarebit." It was a musical morsel from the master musical brain of that prince of artists, Prof. Chas. Kunkel, and the story and wit that abounded was by H. W. Hayes, a well-known journalist of St. Louis.

Large and enthusiastic audiences greeted the performances, and "A Welsh Rarebit" was thoroughly enjoyed by all. The "piece" proved a pronounced, pulsifying, punstering performance.

Prof. Holmes says that Chairman Lehmann, of the World's Fair Ethnological Department, "has evolved the most striking idea that has ever been used in exposition work," and that "if the ethnological exhibits are developed on the lines laid down by him, it will be a wonderful historical achievement."

LIVE STOCK EXHIBIT.

The St. Louis World's Fair Live Stock Committee, representing the seventy-six national breeders' associations of the United States, proposes to make the live stock exhibition the most comprehensive and interesting ever brought together in the history of the world. The members propose to attract the best exhibits from every quarter of the world by offering \$1,000,000 in prizes, ten or fifteen prizes to each class. They declare that if the Exposition Company will appropriate \$500,000 of the amount, they can easily raise among the stockmen another \$500,000, and thus insure an exhibition which will attract both exhibitors and visitors from every stock-breeding country on the globe.

Mr. James Cox, Secretary of the Business Men's League, says:

"No other city has a more fertile or productive region from which to obtain raw material than St. Louis, and in no city is there so marked a combination of tireless energy and conservative experience. New factories are being constructed with all modern appliances for reducing the cost of construction, and it is the opinion of those who have carefully gone over the ground that St. Louis is as yet but on the threshold of its greatness as a manufacturing city."

Read his article on Industrial St. Louis, in this issue of the WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN.

BACK HOME AGAIN.

James A. Powers, for many years in the clothing business, how many we hardly like to say, is back again in St. Louis. Mr. Powers has been fitting out children and youths in clothing for so long that many of his erstwhile customers are now men, but Mr. Powers still retains his popularity, and his friends are glad he is "home again." He is with Mills & Averill now, and will be glad to see all St. Louisans, young and old.

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AUXILIARY COMMITTEES

Working for State and Territorial Interests at World's Fair.

The Committee on State and Territorial Exhibits has, through Chairman Huttig, appointed auxiliary committees from a number of States to assist the State and Territorial Committee in the work of promoting the interests of the World's Fair in those States. The chairman of each of these committees, after a conference with Chairman Huttig, has agreed to press forward the work in his own State. Committees to represent the remaining States will be selected as rapidly as possible and at an early date a meeting of all the auxiliary committees and the State and Territorial Committee will be held for the purpose of mapping out the general plan of the work to be accomplished.

Alabama—Wm. H. Clopton, Chairman; John H. Hundley, C. B. Cook, J. W. Bray and Reeves Jackson.

Connecticut—Col. James G. Butler, Hobart Brinsmade, George A. Baker, chairman; E. C. Sterling and Asa W. Day.

Illinois—George J. Tansey, chairman; Judge W. C. Jones, A. B. Pond, Percy Werner and Dr. L. H. Behrens.

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Kentucky—Hon. D. R. Francis, Williamson Bacon, Harry B. Hawes, Breckenridge Jones, Hon. John A. Lee, Lieutenant-Governor; W. B. McChesney, Jr., Estill McHenry, Dr. W. G. Moore, Sim T. Price and Gen. Geo. H. Shields.

Maine—C. W. S. Cobb, chairman; Chancellor W. S. Chaplin, Everett W. Pattison, Henry C. Lewis and F. B. York.

Maryland—Murray Carleton, Chairman; Wm. H. Thomson, Chas. Hilleary, Leonard Matthews and R. S. Brookings.

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New Hampshire—L. B. Tebbetts, chairman; Hon. E. O. Stanard, Geo. T. Cram, R. M. Hubbard and F. O. Sawyer.

New York—Geo. M. Wright, chairman; Hanford Crawford, Hon. Norman J. Colman, Geo. H. Morgan, Chas. R. Blake and Thos. Wright.

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West Virginia—Oreon E. Scott, Chairman; John Goode, Zach Mitchell and Capt. E. H. Barnes.

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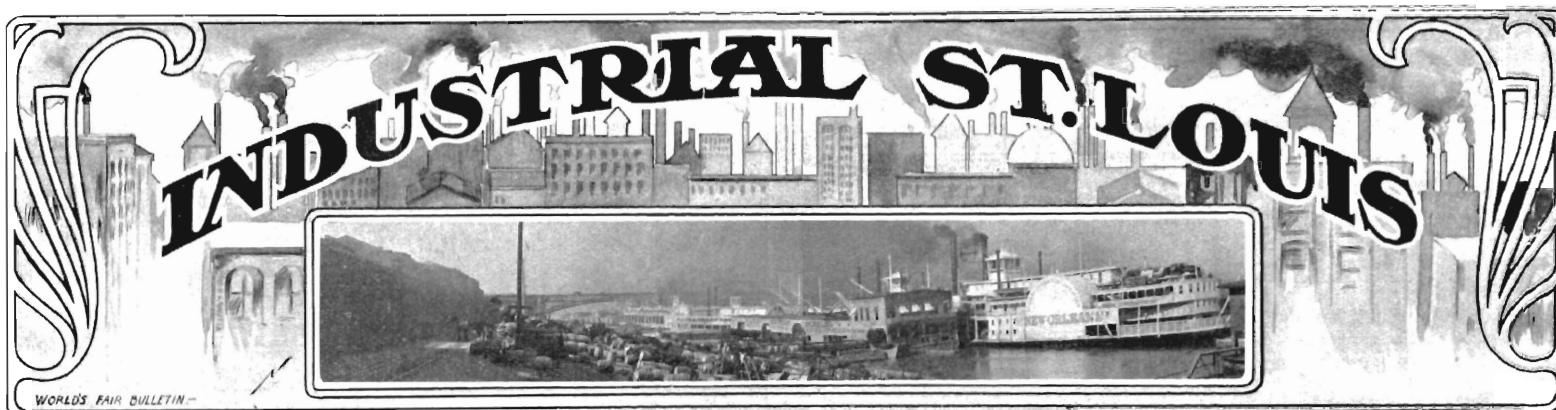
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...By JAMES COX, Secretary Business Mens League....

All roads used to lead to Rome; to-day it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that all roads lead to St. Louis. The thought of the civilized world is centered in the great metropolis of the Mississippi Valley. The honor of celebrating in fitting manner the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase was not sought by St. Louis. The obligation was imposed upon it by accredited representatives of the States and Territories carved out of the Purchase itself. St. Louis accepted the duty, promptly set to work to fulfill every condition imposed, and is now preparing to hold an International Exposition of unprecedented grandeur.

St. Louis was selected as the site of the World's Fair commemorating Jefferson's great masterpiece, because of its pre-eminence among the cities within the Purchase. It is a striking tribute to the foresight of Thomas Jefferson that in less than one hundred years after the transfer of the territory there should have grown up within its borders a city which, in population and in manufactures, ranks fourth among the cities of the United States, and stands well up to the front among the commercial and manufacturing centers of the world. The city's growth and solidity form a striking answer to the criticisms at the time of the purchase, when it was freely stated that Jefferson had made a bad bargain, and allowed France to unload a stupendous white elephant upon the United States.

The attention which St. Louis is attracting from all points as a result of active preparations for the World's Fair is bringing to the front many features of its greatness which have been too often overlooked. A prophet is not without honor save in his own country, and it is safe to assert that comparatively few residents of St. Louis appreciate the greatness of their home city, the magnitude of its commercial and financial interests, its present attainments or its limitless future. For years St. Louis has been spoken of as the Convention City, owing to its being so frequently chosen for gatherings of a national and international character. The exceptional hospitality of its people has been largely responsible for this, but the main reason is to be found in the extreme convenience of its location. In New York and Philadelphia, St. Louis is generally spoken of as a western city; on the Pacific slope, it is always spoken of as eastern. As a matter of fact, it is neither the one nor the other

It is the most central of all the large cities of the United States, and by far the most accessible. It is situated about midway between the center of population and the geographical center of the nation. The former is moving year by year in the direction of St. Louis, and the large increase in population in Missouri and adjacent states resulting from the World's Fair, will accelerate the progress in this direction.

The largest city on the longest river in the world, St. Louis for many years did an immense business on the natural highway of commerce which forms the eastern boundary of the Louisiana Purchase. The magnitude of the traffic from the port of St. Louis attracted the attention of railroad builders in the early days of steam transportation. Road after road was constructed with St. Louis as its objective point, until to-day it is the greatest railroad center in the United States. Twenty-four railroads have direct connection with it, and these with their connections bring every state and territory within easy reach of what is rapidly becoming the greatest distributing point of the mid-continent. The shipments in and out of St. Louis last year exceeded twenty-five million tons, and the indications are that this enormous total will be put into the shade by the figures for 1901. Upwards of 225,000,000 pieces of outgoing mail were handled in St. Louis last year, and evidences of phenomenal commercial activity and progress could be multiplied indefinitely.

We have spoken of St. Louis in connection with the great center of distribution of the mid-continent. This is no figure of speech, and no exaggeration. The City of St. Louis has advanced steadily year by year, but its progress has been no more marked than that of the country which may almost be described as suburban to it. The great State of Texas, whose progress has been a matter of international comment, regards St. Louis as its natural commercial metropolis, and the most strenuous efforts of eastern jobbers to secure a permanent foothold within its borders have signally failed. Oklahoma, the youngest of our territories, and the most deserving applicant for statehood, is even more distinctly a St. Louis commercial suburb. Missouri, Southern Illinois, Kansas, Colorado, Arkansas, Iowa, Nebraska, and other western and southern states, have all increased their demands upon St. Louis merchants and jobbers, who are freely shar-

ing the well deserved prosperity of these growing communities.

The growth of St. Louis trade territory has, indeed, been phenomenal. The entire country between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains draws a very large percentage of its supplies from St. Louis. In addition to this magnificent territory, St. Louis has invaded states in all directions. Several houses have regular customers on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and quite a number have resident representatives in nearly every state in the Union. It used to be comparatively easy to define the boundaries of St. Louis trade territory. Expansion has been so continuous in every direction that it is now practically impossible.

No city in the United States has taken greater advantage of opportunities with the Latin-American countries, or with our newly acquired insular possessions, and new avenues of trade are constantly being discovered. Shipments are made to Europe, Asia, and even Australia, and goods made and handled in St. Louis are rapidly coming into world-wide use. The exports from the port of St. Louis for last year, according to the official returns, were three times as large as four years ago. The imports from foreign countries were about twice as large last year as in 1898.

St. Louis does not depend entirely, or even in large measure, upon its unique location and admirable distribution facilities, for its high rank among the cities of the country. Its growth in manufacturing has been even more remarkable than in other lines. Twenty years ago the annual output of its factories was returned by the official census as \$114,000,000. The census for 1890 showed an increase of 100 per cent. The announcement of the figures for the manufacturing census of 1900 has not yet been made, but there is every reason to believe it will show that the aggregate annual value of the product of the St. Louis factories is between \$350,000,000 and \$400,000,000, or at least \$1,000,000 per day, without even making allowance for one day's rest in seven.

In many lines of manufacture St. Louis leads the United States and the world, and in others it has few equals and still fewer superiors. Situated as it is within a few hours' journey of the almost inexhaustible coal fields of Southern Illinois, St. Louis has a supply of coal for power producing purposes cheaper than that of any other city.



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The December number of the *World's Fair Bulletin* will contain an interesting article on "Industrial St. Louis," by Tom L. Cannon, Secretary of St. Louis Manufacturers' Association.

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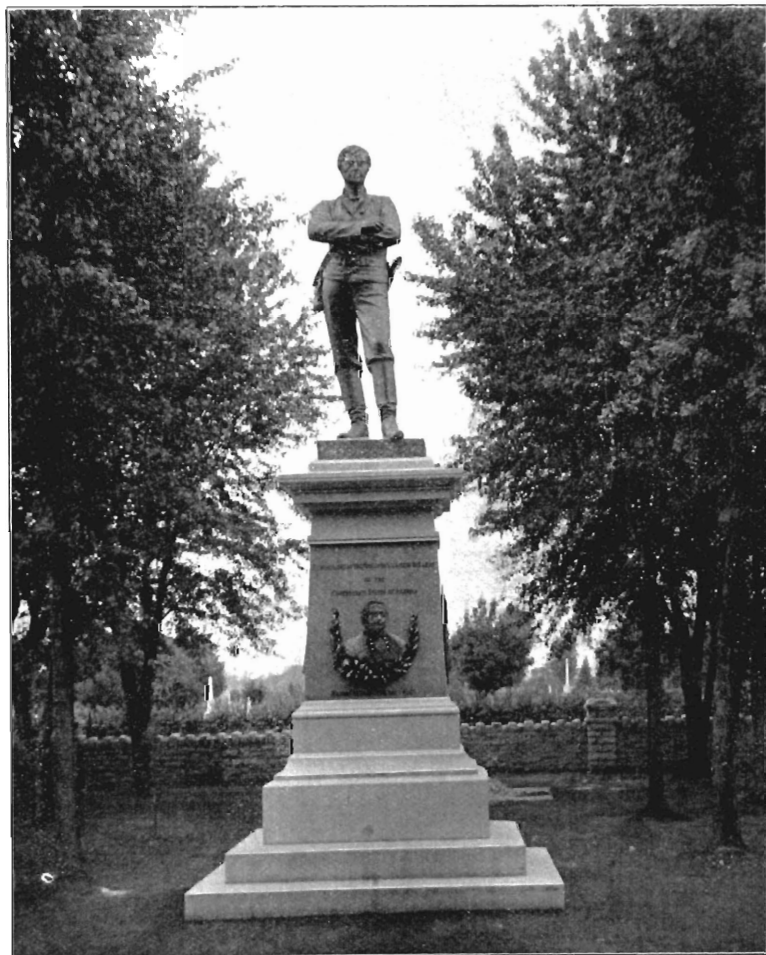
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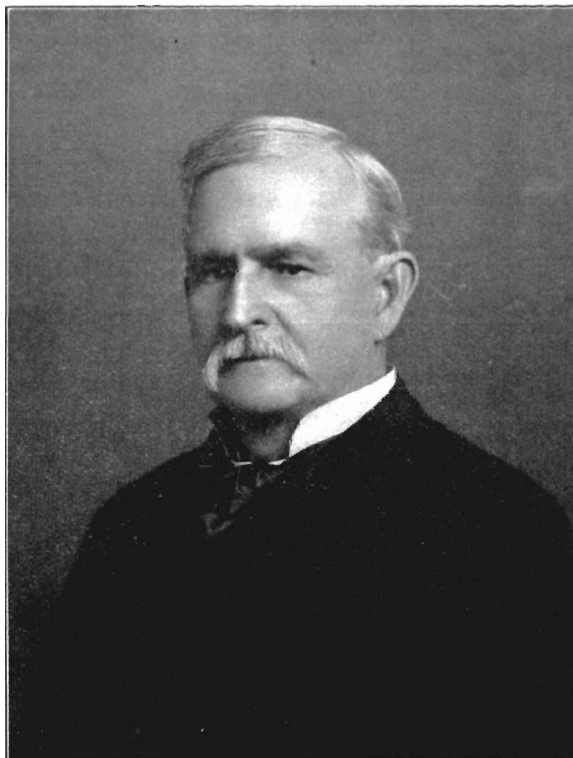
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THE CONFEDERATE STATUE AT SPRINGFIELD, MO.
One of the pictorial monuments of the Louisiana Purchase Territory.



MAJOR HARVEY SALMON.

SOLDIER, PATRIOT AND STATESMAN.

Major Harvey Salmon, of Clinton, Missouri, who was a member of the Committee who selected the design for the beautiful Confederate monument erected at Springfield, Missouri, with his old "Rebel" enthusiasm, but at the same time with his heart filled with the glory of the Louisiana Purchase, and who was a foe at one time, is now a brother and a loyal American patriot two-fold over. The monument was erected to the loving memory of the gallant dead by the Daughters of the Confederacy of Missouri, aided by the generous co-operation of the citizens of Missouri, and was dedicated August 10, 1901. The designer and sculptor was Sig. B. Trentanove.

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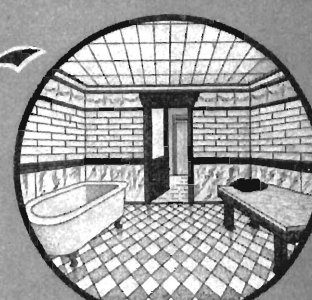
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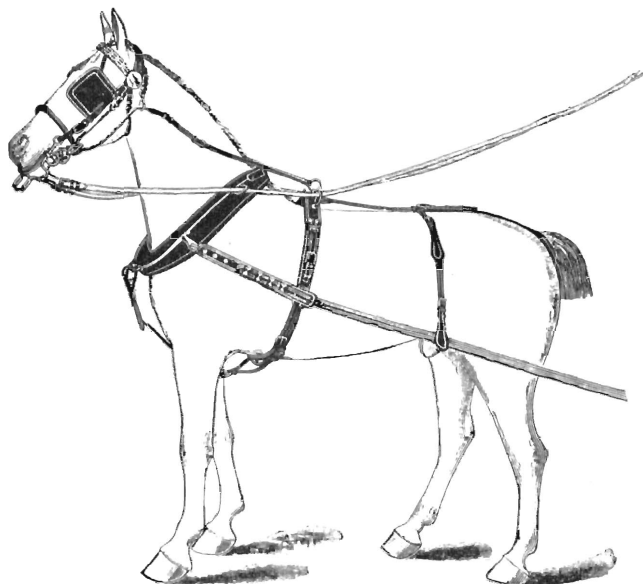
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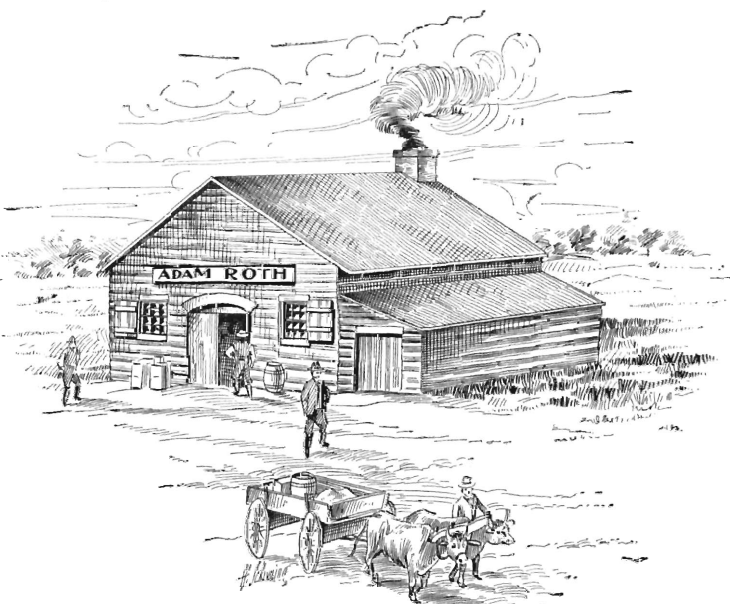
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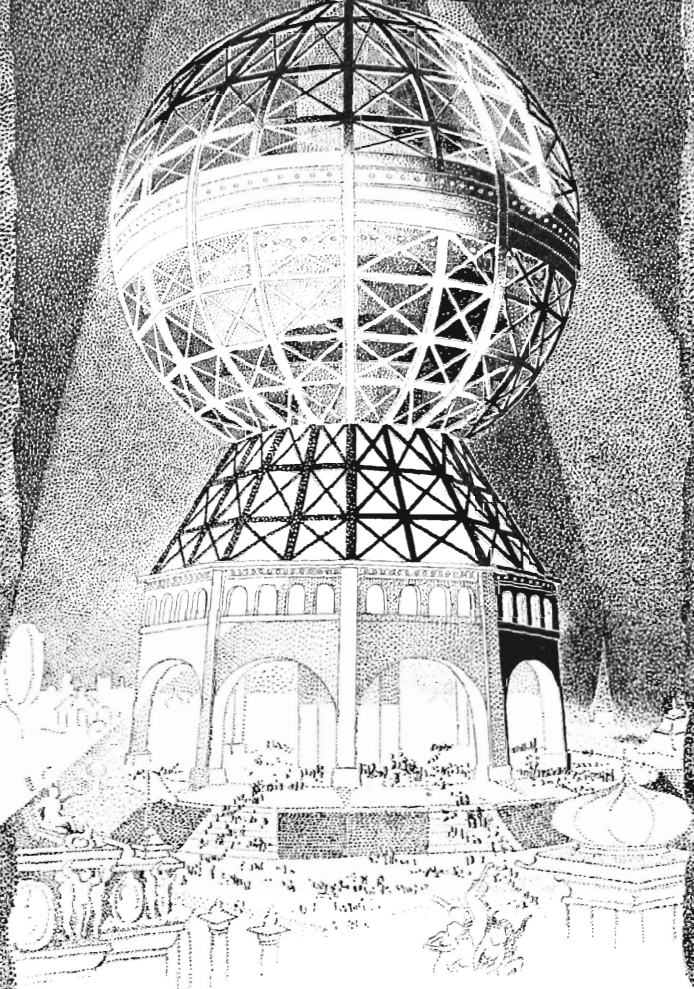
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Faust Blend
Coffee



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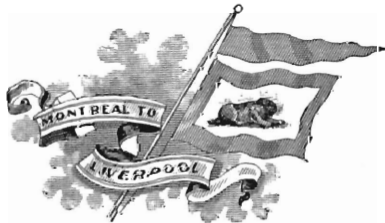
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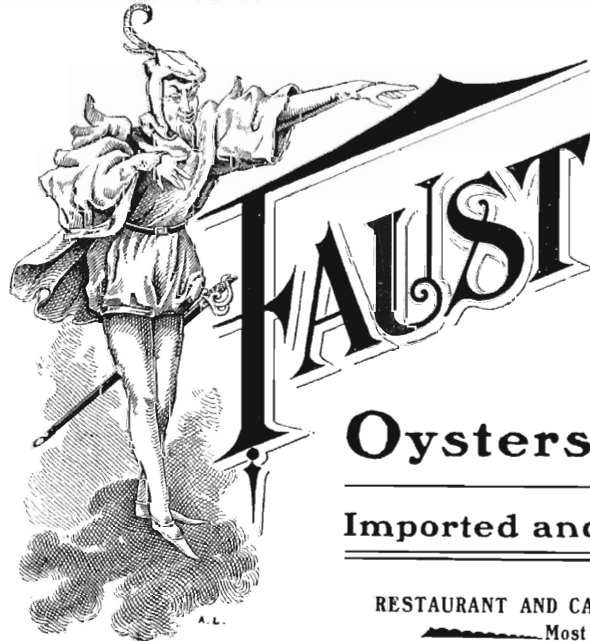
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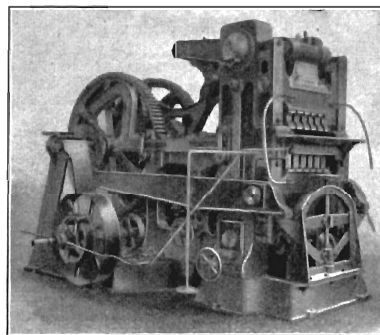
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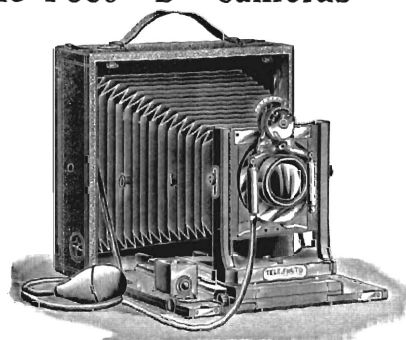
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PLAN AND SCOPE OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION,

Celebrating the Centennial of the Louisiana Purchase by a World's Fair in St. Louis in 1903.

PLAN.

The foundation plan of the St. Louis World's Fair will be that of an exposition both national and international in its character, so that not only the people of the Louisiana Purchase Territory, but of our Union, and all the nations as well, can participate. It will be so projected and developed as to insure the active interest of all the peoples of the world and induce their participation upon a scale without parallel in any previous exposition.

It will present in a special degree, and in the most comprehensive manner, the history, the resources, and the development of the States and Territories lying within the boundaries of the Louisiana Purchase, showing what it was and what it is; what it contained and produced in 1803; what it contains and produces in 1903.

It will make it plain that the prophecy of 1803 has been more than fulfilled, and show that a veritable empire now lies between the Gulf of Mexico and Puget Sound, within the limits of the territory Jefferson obtained by the Louisiana Purchase.

It will show the history, resources and development of the possessions of the United States, including Porto Rico, Alaska, Hawaii, Samoa, Guam, and the Philippines. It will embrace in a similar portrayal Cuba and any other country which may enjoy the special and exceptional protection and guardianship of the United States.

It will depart from the plan of all past expositions and make life and movement its distinguishing and marked characteristics. To this end it will aim definitely at an exhibition of man as well as the works of man; at the presentation of manufacturing industries in actual conduct as well as of the machines out of action; at the exhibition of processes as well as of completed products.

It will carefully plan in the location, the construction and arrangement of all buildings and works so as to assure the highest degree of convenience, ease and comfort for visitors who come to inspect the wonders contained within its enclosure. It will make it both easy and comfortable to get to the Exposition Grounds from every quarter of the city, and from every railway terminating in St. Louis. It will in like manner make it easy and comfortable to move about the Exposition Grounds, and to pass from building to building, and from point to point within every building of large area. In short, it will make the transportation of visitors the subject of special study, and spare no expense in the solving of this vital problem, so that the St. Louis World's Fair may go down in history as the first great international exhibition which a visitor could inspect without enduring fatigue and hardship.

Finally, it will embody and illustrate the latest and most advanced progress in the employment of the energies of nature. It will be up to date in the use of all new motive forces, and be fully abreast with science in the utilization of every novel invention or discovery that has practical value.

SCOPE.

In order that the general plan outlined for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition may be fulfilled in its actual accomplishments, it will exhibit the arts and industries, the methods and processes of manufacturing of the whole world; it will gather the products of the soil, mine, forest and sea from the whole earth.

It will comprehend man in his full twentieth century development, exhibiting not alone his material, but his social advancement. It will show humanity at rest as well as at work, presenting man in his hours of recreation, his exercises, his games and his sports. It will illustrate the modern home with the infinity of comforts and conveniences that have been brought into common use within the century the St. Louis World's Fair will commemorate.

It will embrace in its scope a comprehensive anthropological exhibition, constituting a congress of races, and exhibiting particularly the barbarous and semi-barbarous peoples of the world as nearly as possible in their ordinary and native environments.

It will bring together the wild life of the forest, plains and waters, showing visitors a zoological collection of untrained and untamed animals as nearly as practicable with the surroundings of their native state.

The progressiveness of the Exposition will be most especially manifest in the manner and extent of its use of artificial light, both for purposes of illuminating and as a means of decoration. Electric lighting in the latest, most striking and most effective form, as well as all other new and efficient modes of illuminating, will be so liberally employed that the Exposition Grounds and Buildings will blaze with light at night, and their beauties successfully rival the attractions of daylight.

For the development of the Exposition to the full scope outlined, it will provide for the housing and care of exhibits divided into a number of grand sections, each of which will be again divided into departments and sub-departments. The principal sections into which the Exposition will be divided will be as follows: Agriculture, Anthropology and Ethnology, Athletics and Outdoor Sports and Games, Chemical Industries, Civil Engineering, Colonization, Decoration, Furniture, etc.; Diversified Industries, Education and Instruction, Electricity, Fine Arts, Food Stuffs, Forestry, History, Horticulture and Arboriculture, Liberal Arts, Machinery, Military and Naval, Mining and Metallurgy, Social Economy, Textiles, Transportation, Wild Animals.

Adopted by the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company.

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