



World's Fair Bulletin

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

1903



ISAAC S. TAYLOR,

DIRECTOR OF WORKS, LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

Vol. 3.

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A., MARCH, 1902.

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THE FUTURE LAND OF VINEYARDS

THE OZARK HILLS of Southern Missouri and Western Arkansas will one day figure as the wine-producing section of the Mississippi Valley—perhaps of America. In the industry of fruit-raising, the Ozarks have already taken medals at all of the *International Expositions* held in recent years. Grape-growing is yet in its infancy, although such ventures as have already been made in this direction have been marked with signal success. There are hundreds of thousands of acres in the Ozarks along the



which may be had at nominal cost. Ask for a copy of "*Fruit Farming Along the Frisco.*" It will be furnished upon application to any representative of the company, or

ROOM 726 CENTURY BUILDING, SAINT LOUIS, U. S. A.

WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN.

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Prince Henry of Prussia was welcomed to St. Louis on March 3 by Mayor Wells, Governor Dockery, Gen. Bates, U. S. A., and a committee of 100 prominent residents of the city, with ex-Governor D. R. Francis, president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, at their head. He expressed his interest in the World's Fair, asking many questions about the plans and the progress of preparation.

The readiness of responsible and experienced contracting firms to undertake the construction of all the gigantic buildings of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, and to give ample security for the completion of them before next Thanksgiving Day, is silencing the talk about postponing the World's Fair beyond 1903. The detailed drawings, plans and specifications for the Varied Industries Building and the Textiles Building were finished a few weeks ago, and in the case of each of them a few days' notice brought in dozens of bids from firms willing to undertake the work of completing the structures within seven months, giving satisfactory bonds to the amount of one-third the contract price for the fulfilling of the contract. The firms to which these contracts were awarded began operations immediately, finding plenty of sub-contractors willing to undertake various parts of the work on the same

conditions, or to supply all the materials promptly as the same might be needed. This shows the entire practicability of getting the grounds and buildings ready to receive the exhibits before the close of the year. It shows that exhibitors will have from four to seven months in which to install exhibits in buildings ready to receive them months before the day fixed by law for the opening of the Exposition. The Director of Works will soon let the contracts for all the other buildings, and before the autumn frosts begin to appear exhibitors will be hustling to secure themselves against forfeiting the space reserved for them. They generally delay attending to this matter until the last moment, and hence the importance of giving timely notice to all concerned that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be ready to house their exhibits months before the opening day, and that there will be no postponement of that day unless it shall be made necessary by war, pestilence or some such calamity.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition will give to after times a durably recorded inventory of all the discoveries of science, all the mechanical inventions, all the improved methods and processes of art and industry, with which the twentieth century enters the march of progress. It was in this sense that President McKinley spoke of expositions as "the time-keepers of progress." In the records of preceding expositions the student can note the progressive steps along many lines in each of the five decades from the middle to the close of the nineteenth century, and there is no study more inspiring. At the time of the Philadelphia Centennial, only a quarter of a century ago, the most progressive cities had no electric motors and were only just beginning to show an occasional electric light. There was no telephone. The telegraph was the only electrical appliance in every day use. Steam engines weighing not less than 150 pounds per horse-power were the only motors available for locomotion, except draft horses or sails. Now we have motors weighing only seven (7) or

eight (8) pounds per horse-power. A very brief enumeration of the discoveries and inventions of the nineteenth century, including steam locomotion, the cotton gin, the textile machinery now in use, the sewing machine and the electrical appliances perfected within the last twenty years, would account fully for the most marvelous revolution that has ever taken place in the home life and the industries of mankind. With respect to these the progress of the nineteenth century surpasses all the other economical and social achievements recorded since the days of Adam. The St. Louis World's Fair will contrast the American life of 1903 with that of 1803 and foreshadow some of the greater wonders that will be brought in airships from all quarters of the globe to the second centennial exposition of the Louisiana Purchase.

The banquet tendered to representatives of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company by the Press Club of Chicago, last month, enabled the latter to show the interest taken by the great City of the Lakes in the St. Louis World's Fair. Nobody in St. Louis doubted this. These two cities have always understood each other. Their most strenuous commercial rivalries have only fortified their mutual regard, and their customary chaffing bouts have misled only outsiders as to their real feeling. Chicago has not forgotten how her great calamity in 1871 tested the neighborly sentiment of St. Louis, nor how St. Louis and Missouri, after losing the fight for the Columbian Exposition, gave their earnest support to Chicago. On the other hand, St. Louis, in undertaking the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, never for a moment doubted that Illinois and Chicago would take the lead in supporting her efforts. To every call they have responded promptly and generously. Because the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has ten years of progress and more prosperous times in its favor, Chicago believes, with St. Louis, that it ought to excel the Columbian in many ways, and Chicago, as sincerely as St. Louis, desires that it shall do so, because the credit of the great West and the United States is at stake.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF A GREAT EXPOSITION

A GENERAL EXPLANATION OF THE UNDERTAKING

By
Isaac S. Taylor
Director of Works

ISAAC S. TAYLOR.

A Short Sketch of Isaac S. Taylor who will direct the building of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Isaac S. Taylor, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company's Director of Works, was born in Nashville, Tenn., in 1851, and was graduated from the St. Louis University in 1868 with class honors. For the next six years he was employed in the office of George I. Barnett, one of the leading architects of St. Louis, and was then taken into partnership, and the business was thereafter conducted under the firm name of Barnett & Taylor until 1879, when Mr. Taylor withdrew from the firm, and he has ever since been in business for himself. The Southern Hotel, still one of the finest and largest hotels in St. Louis, or the United States, and the first fire-proof hotel in St. Louis, was erected by Barnett & Taylor. Since 1879 Mr. Taylor has erected some of the largest and best buildings in St. Louis, and many others in Illinois and Texas. He built the Liggett & Myers block on Washington avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets; the Drummond Tobacco Factory, Fourth and Spruce streets; the immense group of factory buildings of the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, at Tower Grove, now owned by the Continental Tobacco Company; the Rialto, a steel-frame office building, at Fourth and Olive streets; the Columbia Building, at Eighth and Locust streets; the Mercantile Club Building, at Seventh and Locust streets; the Globe-Democrat Building, Sixth and Pine; the Republic Building, Seventh and Olive; the Public Library Building, Ninth and Locust; the Planters' Hotel, on Fourth street, and the National Bank of Commerce Building, at Broadway and Olive.

The late William Hyde, in his "History of St. Louis," says of Mr. Taylor: "While planning and erecting public buildings and residences which have added to the beauty and attractiveness of the city, and to its metropolitan aspect, he has done much to elevate and improve public taste. The strictest professional rectitude has been one of the distinguishing features of his career in St. Louis, and nothing is better understood by those who come within the sphere of his operations than that every obligation which he takes upon himself will be faithfully executed, and that no laxity will be tolerated on the part of any one who becomes accountable to him in connection with building operations."

extensive and ornamental buildings for public service on either side, to form the slope of the hill in front of same into one grand feature to be developed in the fullest manner by the art and skill of the landscape architect. The hill that receives the Festival Hall being very nearly in a semi-circular shape on its plan, and about one-quarter of a mile wide from apex to apex, it was decided to terrace the slopes, forming hanging gardens, walled footways, and flower beds, and to construct three magnificent cascades pouring their waters from the top of the hill down into a grand basin at the foot of same. These cascades and foot-ways will be lined with noble and symbolical groups of statuary. The lighting of this hillside at night by myriads of electric lamps will produce an effect never before attempted for any public display.

In grouping the buildings, every effort was made to obtain the most pleasing vistas and perspective effects, not only for the individual building, but in combination with all its surrounding structures. To balance the Art Hall and Festival Hall, which were placed on the main eminence facing the 600 foot wide boulevard in front of same, was placed the vast Government Building on the axis of the main street at the east end of the picture. This Government Building is placed on an eminence in a most advantageous position. Advantage was taken of the sloping ground in front to design grand and imposing approaches to same, treated after the manner of the Italian gardens, which are so often placed on the sides of the mountains in fair Italy.

On the center axis, the large lagoon, 300 feet wide, and some 1,700 feet long, will give a great expanse of water which will enhance the beauty of its surroundings; to the right and left of the main lagoon are waterways 75 feet wide, spanned in ten places with highly ornamented bridges, designed more from an architectural point of view than from that of engineering, this being done to keep same in harmony and touch with the structures immediately at the ends of same. By joining the grand lagoon with those at the sides, an open channel way of water is obtained something over a mile in length.

Briefly, I can state that the highest possible development of the grounds will be produced from the ideas of the Architectural Commission, combined with the experience and skill of well-known landscape architects.

The Department of Works, as organized, has at its command in the men employed, the skill and experience obtained from all exhibition construction and development

The great undertaking by which the citizens of the City of St. Louis will commemorate the Louisiana Purchase is now thoroughly in hand, and is being worked out in all of its details by the different departments connected with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company.

For some time past, the Department of Works has been organized, and is now in full working order, so far as the work of the Commission of Architects is concerned. To form this Commission of Architects, the Committee on Grounds and Buildings appointed by the Exposition Company, deemed it best to select certain well-known men and firms in the architectural profession to design the buildings constituting what is now known as the main picture of the fair. These architects are as follows: Isaac S. Taylor, St. Louis; Eames & Young, St. Louis; Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, St. Louis; Carriere & Hastings, New York; Widmann, Walsh & Boisselier, St. Louis; Theodore C. Link, St. Louis; Cass Gilbert, St. Paul, Minn., and New York; Van Brunt & Howe, Kansas City; Walker & Kimball, Omaha, Neb., and Boston.

They were selected after mature deliberation, and after considering their standing in the profession, and their ability and energy to carry out the work entrusted to them. The commission was organized during the past summer, and the undersigned was selected as chairman.

After due consultation and conference, with all of the members of the commission in attendance, the general scheme or lay out of the main buildings for the exposition purposes, was determined upon

and finally fixed; after which the individual buildings were assigned to the firm or to the architect who was to design same. Nine individuals or firms formed the commission to design the buildings. It having been decided by the exposition company to place the greater portion of the exhibit buildings in the western half of our beautiful Forest Park, it became necessary in formulating the general lay out of the scheme, to carefully consider the topography of the ground on which the buildings were to be placed. A comparatively level plain about one-half mile wide and one mile long in the west end of Forest Park was selected for the placing of the eight principal, vast structures for the fair purposes. This plain was bounded on the south by hilly and much broken ground. A range of hills run nearly parallel with the plain from east to west, and it was the endeavor of the Commission of Architects to so arrange the buildings in one vast group as to give the very best arrangement for accessibility and show, and at the same time to produce the most pleasing and artistic effects by a proper grouping of the structures.

Having to contend with this line of hills, which is some 70 feet above the plain, it was finally determined to place some ornamental and striking building at the point on the hill which would be on the main axis of the picture, and from which point radiating lines would form the main boulevards in a symmetrical manner. After further careful study of the topography, it was determined to take advantage of this high elevation, and after placing the Art Hall and Festival Hall in the center to be flanked with two

from the time of the great Columbian Fair in Chicago, down to the present day, and it has been impressed upon these gentlemen that while the feats of the past were good and finished, that on this occasion their ingenuity and skill must be exercised and applied to produce a grander effect and a more artistically finished construction, both in its entirety and in all details, than has ever been produced before in this or any other country for the consummation of the end desired. Certain established theories in construction and materials it was thought best to follow, and consequently the fine palaces that will constitute the main buildings for exposition purposes, will be built of heavy timber construction covered with stucco and plaster, the stucco being used for all

trusses and steel construction as developed in the Liberal Arts Building and Machinery Building at the Chicago Fair, both from the danger of the possibility of the non-delivery of materials on time, and with the knowledge that the vast and useless enclosure far above the ground levels added nothing to either the interior or exterior effects of the buildings. It was decided to use well-designed and thoroughly strong wooden trusses for the main spans of all the buildings. These trusses are mostly from 40 to 110 feet in length, and by being placed at an appropriate and at the same time amply high elevation from the ground floor, will afford a spacious, well lighted and a well-manageable enclosure for all exposition purposes, and also will afford a better opportunity for ar-

the buildings. The architects have taken these features well in hand, and have developed some very striking and pleasing effects. Cloisters and loggias have been introduced, which will be found by the public in general to be most acceptable during the hours of the day when the sun is at its highest. Rich gardens and elaborate fountains will adorn these courts, and under certain exigencies many exhibits can be placed in same with appropriate and graceful shelters to be designed for protection.

The Art Hall is very happily developed by its architect in one well-balanced mass, but so divided as to enable him to produce a thoroughly fire-proof construction throughout, and at the same time a highly orna-



Geo. Starke Photo.

OPENING OF BIDS FOR THE TEXTILES BUILDING IN THE DIRECTORS' ROOM OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, FEBRUARY 18, 1902.

Lower row, seated: D. R. Francis, President; Samuel M. Keenard, Vice-chairman Committee on Grounds and Buildings; Isaac S. Taylor, Director of Works; John A. Holmes, member of Committee on Grounds and Buildings; Collins Thompson, clerk of the Committee.

Upper row, standing, beginning at left: W. H. Lohmann, of James Stewart & Company; Henry Schneider, of John Griffiths & Son; Bernard Berglar, of Nicholas Pelligreen; William Lehr, of Conrad Kellerman Company; L. G. Schenk, representing F. A. Selfert; Ezekiel Smith, of Smith & Eastman; E. P. Moritz, representing Westlake Construction Company; Charles M. Gray, of the Southern Illinois Construction Company; F. H. Wurster, of Smith & Eastman; August Roos, of Smith & Eastman; John W. Neal, of Wabash Woodworking Company; Jacob Schmitt, representing Hill-O'Meara Construction Company; John Beams, representing R. W. Morrison Construction Company.

exposed surfaces, where ornamentation and constructive details are to be developed. The structures themselves being larger and more ground having to be covered than at any former exposition, it naturally follows that a vastly greater quantity of materials will have to be handled and put in place for the development of the buildings and in minor constructions that will accompany same.

After mature consideration it was not deemed advisable to use the enormous steel

architectural decoration in connection with the many valuable exhibits that will be placed in the buildings. It was thought wise to keep the cornice line of the buildings at a uniform height of 60 feet from the ground level. This affords ample height for perspective effects when the high pitched roofs are taken into consideration.

A somewhat novel treatment in the construction of the four buildings on the main axis of the picture is developed by the introduction of large courts in the centers of

mental building, with a marble exterior for the central feature, which will contain the gems of the art collection, and which will remain as a permanent structure on the World's Fair site as a legacy. The State of Missouri also will build a highly ornamental structure of permanent fire-proof construction, marble and stone of the State to be exclusively used in its construction for walls and decorative features. This will leave two grand monuments in Forest Park after the temporary structures are removed.

Some two hundred acres of ground will be added to the ground in the Park for fair purposes. On this will be placed the enormous Agricultural Building, the Horticultural building, dairy buildings, and the vast stock barns and sheds. A special effort will be made to design the Agricultural and Horticultural buildings in a novel and striking manner, and commensurate with the vast industries which they well represent. They will be built of wood, lined with plaster and staff similar to the other palaces for exhibits. The vast array of buildings by foreign governments, and those to be erected by the different states of the Union, will in all probability be placed either on the plain just north of the main exposition buildings, or on the wooded heights southeast of the Art Hall. It is understood that many of the states will construct much more elaborate buildings than ever before for similar purposes, and several are now considering the advisability of permanent structures to be given to our city at the conclusion of the fair.

It is not possible in this article to go into architectural and constructional details; the whole scheme is vast and comprehensive from every standpoint. The quantities of materials to be used can only be equalled by those that would be required for the construction of a large size town, and the number of men to be employed would constitute a small army. Simply as an item, I will state that it will require about one thousand car loads of materials for the construction of one building alone, and when it is known that at least twelve buildings nearly equal in size to the one mentioned will be required, some idea of quantities can be determined, though these twelve buildings do not by any means embrace all the materials that will be required.

Two of the large structures are now let out under contract, and another will be in the hands of the contractors this coming month.

ISAAC S. TAYLOR,
Director of Works.

President Wattles, of the Nebraska Commission, has a scheme for presenting that State to World's Fair Visitors in a ten-acre miniature, showing her cities, towns, railroads, rivers, hills, valleys and plateaus. Superintendent Soldan, of the St. Louis public schools, has been proposing to the National Teachers' Association, in session at Chicago, a scheme for exhibiting a similar topographical model of the United States, if a tract of land large enough for a model on a scale of 18 inches to the mile can be obtained convenient to the World's Fair site. He thinks the grading and other cost of the model might be paid for by charging small admission fees to the railroad lines carrying visitors over the model, and to the 200 foot tower giving them a bird's-eye view of the whole.

All departments of Missouri State University are organized for World's Fair work, and are pushing it with energy and enthusiasm.

VARIED INDUSTRIES BUILDING.

Description of the Structure by Chief Mechanical Engineer Markmann.

The system of construction adopted in the Varied Industries Building is the same as that decided on by Director of Works Taylor for all the buildings of the big exhibit group. For instance, in the Varied Industries Building, the big roof trusses will be of wood except those small portions which will be under tensile strain, and those only will be of iron or steel. As in the Varied Industries Building, so in all the big exhibit buildings. Chief Mechanical Engineer Philip J. Markmann discusses the construction system of these buildings as follows:

THE BUILDING AS A WHOLE.

The Varied Industries Building contains between its building lines an area of 569,000 square feet. Two interior open courts have an area of 121,000 square feet, leaving



PHILIP J. MARKMANN,
Chief Building Engineer.

a net area of the building under roof of 448,000 square feet, or 10.3 acres.

The plan of the building adapts itself to the general plan of the grounds and avenues. The north front is formed by two straight lines, each 600 feet in length, meeting at the middle of the whole front in a salient angle of 150 degrees; the south front is parallel to the north front, and is of two lengths of 459 feet 4 inches each, making a re-entering angle of 210 degrees at their junction. The mean length of the building is 1,060 feet, the width is 525 feet. The exterior of the building shows a continuous line of colonnade, with the exception of the west front and the west half of the north front. At the salient angle of the north front, forming its central feature, is a tower 350 feet in height; at the re-entering angle of the south front, opposite the tower, is a dome 160 feet in height. Corner pavilions, monumental main entrances at the east and west fronts, smaller turrets flanking the main tower and dome, a portico in front of the main tower, an open columnated screen of segmental circular plan in front of the dome, complete the architectural conception of the building.

MATERIAL USED IN CONSTRUCTION.

The decorating finishing material of the exterior is hard plaster and staff.

The construction material is long-leaf southern pine; this material was decided upon for obvious reasons. Extremely large roof spans were not considered essential for the housing and sheltering of the exhibits, and were ruled out in the beginning. The substitution of timber trusses for steel trusses does not make the structure any more vulnerable or perishable in case of fire. This section of the country is within easy reach of the pine lumber of the South, the very best building timber material available anywhere in large quantities. Another important reason for dispensing with steel posts and trusses is the shortness of the construction period in sight and the consequent probable inability of the steel manufacturers and shops to execute orders of this volume.

The plaster and staff of the exterior is applied to a wood skeleton frame. These exterior walls, as a whole, depend for their stability against any lateral pressure upon the interior construction.

The height of the walls to the cornice is 60 feet from the ground. A dome-shaped roof, forming part of the facade, rises to an additional height of 24 feet above the cornice line, giving a total height of 84 feet of vertical exterior surface exposed to the wind.

HOW THE TRUSSES ARE MADE.

The building in its width is divided into seven bays of different spans, varying from 45 to 106 feet. Two interior courts cut out the three middle bays, and to either side of these courts are two spans. In this part of the building the lateral wind force has to be resisted, for every 30 feet of its facade length, by three posts and the two roof trusses resting upon them.

Posts, braces and trusses are constructed for the maximum stresses either due to the dead weight strains alone or to the combined dead weight and wind strains.

The resulting strength of these parts is carried through from end to end of building, and no allowance was made for wind stresses in the three middle bays opposite the courts, where the whole width of the building is under roof.

The knee-braces as well as the web-members of the two outer roof spans are constructed to act either as struts or ties as the direction of the wind, from opposite sides, together with the dead weight, may require.

In the other direction, crosswise to the trusses, the posts are braced together by Howe trusses, from end to end of the building. Every other pair of the main roof trusses is braced together by vertical cross-bracing trusses and by diagonal laterals in the plane of the top chords of the main trusses. Trussed purlins span from truss to truss, where no cross bracing trusses occur, and from one truss-pair to the other.

The main trusses are 30 feet apart longitudinally.

The roof trusses are built of timber in all parts, the purely tension braces excepted. The latter are steel rods, and all other braces subject to alternate stresses have steel rods

TEXTILES BUILDING
LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION
1803 ST. LOUIS MISSOURI 1903
EAMES & YOUNG ARCHITECTS ST. LOUIS



Contract awarded Dunavant & Estel Co., St. Louis.

BUILDING OF VARIED INDUSTRIES
LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION
1803 ST. LOUIS MISSOURI 1903
VAN BRUNT & HOWE ARCHITECTS KANSAS CITY MISSOURI



Contract awarded Roundtree Construction Co., St. Louis.

in addition to the timbers for compression stresses.

The trusses are partly of triangular shape and partly of parallel chord shape, with inclined end posts.

All members subject to compressive stresses, and also the lower chords, are built of timber.

The clear height from ground floor to lower chord of trusses is about 70 feet under the middle span of 105 feet, and about 60 feet under the other six spans.

Only in the case of the sloping roof along the interior court walls do the rafters rest directly upon the purlins; in all other cases the rafters of the deck roofs are carried on girders and posts placed on top of the main trusses, or on trussed purlins and cross-bracing trusses.

SPLICING THE BIG TIMBERS.

The splices in the bottom chords are made with steel plates. Shoulders, in the form of flat bars riveted to the plates, and bolts through plates and timbers, transmit the

for all parts are carefully made so as to have the construction throughout adequate to this assumed wind strain.

The interior posts are all built up of two timbers spaced the required distance apart, to resist the maximum bending moment at the heel of the knee braces, in addition to the compressive stresses due to the load.

The posts acting as cantilevers, with their upper ends fixed by knee braces and truss chords, and their lower ends under the lateral strain of the reaction due to the wind force, are braced together by 2x12-inch diagonal lacing spiked on the sides of the posts, the lacing on the two sides running in opposite directions.

The main floor is laid with 2-inch plank on 4x4-inch sleepers on the graded ground.

A gallery 48 feet wide, 21 feet above the ground floor, runs around the entire building, near the outside wall. It is supported on 8x8-inch posts, 15 feet center to center, in both directions; 8x10-inch girders and 2x10-inch joists, 20 feet on centers, with a double $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch floor.

height from rotunda deck to foot of statue is about 100 feet.

The octagonal shaft rests on a square base about 65 feet wide extending down to the main roof of the building.

The tower, below the main cornice line, is square in its general plan. Four corner piers and two intermediate pairs of columns in each side of the square form the supports for a height of 50 feet from the ground. No cross-bracing between the individual supporting legs is possible for this height of 50 feet. A shaft is kept open in the center for the installation of a pair of elevators. The corner piers, which are really principal supports, because the only ones that afford an opportunity for the so very necessary lateral bracing against the wind pressure, are well outside of the corner posts of the octagonal shaft above. The weight and the wind pressure, respectively, uplift of the octagonal frame above, is transmitted to them and to the posts placed inside of the plaster columns by a system of four principal trusses, each carrying two of the corner posts of the oc-



Photo by J. Perry Worden.

Loading Slabs of Frozen Earth by Hand.



Photo by J. Perry Worden.

Filling "Wheelers" with Frozen Clods.

stresses through the plates from timber to timber. Enough shoulder area is provided to take the greater part of the stresses, the number of the bolts is limited to what was deemed necessary to bolt and pack the splice plates firmly into the grooves of the timbers. The value of the bolts for transmitting chord stresses from timber to splice plates, or vice versa, is limited to their capacity governed by the transverse stresses of the bending moment in each special case.

Where more than one shoulder (lug) to one side of the timber joint is found necessary, it is generally arranged to have the second shoulder of greater depth than the first, so that the two shoulders shear on different layers of fibre. The same method has been followed wherever castings are used.

LOAD OF WIND AND WEIGHT.

The sheltered location of the buildings warrants the assumption of 20 pounds for the wind pressure, which, under other conditions, might be deemed rather a scant allowance. However, the calculations

This gallery extends to the center part of the building, and connects with the second floor in the central pavilion separating the two courts.

All foundations of skeleton walls and truss posts rest on cribbage footings.

The assumed roof load is 15 pounds for snow, 15 pounds roof covering, sheathing and rafters; 10 purlins, lateral and cross bracings and trusses; total, 40 pounds per square foot.

Total gallery load, 80 pounds per square foot.

FRAMING OF THE BIG TOWER.

The main tower, mentioned above, rising to a height of 350 feet, is constructed of timber, steel tie rods and splice plates, bolts, and connection castings.

Its main shaft is octagonal in plan (about 48 feet on the short diameter); it has a height of about 140 feet; this shaft is surmounted by an open rotunda of 16 columns, with entablature and conical roof; the latter is topped off with a lantern and statue. The

tagon, and the four together also carrying four inner posts of the octagon. These trusses rest on four distributing trusses placed along the four sides of the supporting square below.

Each corner pier is framed of four 14x14-inch posts, spaced and braced together in all directions. These posts extend to about 14 feet above the architrave line of the entablature to afford a chance for bracing all four corner groups together, so that each group forms not merely a pillar, but a "cantilever" pillar of a strength to resist the bending moment (at the architrave line) produced by the reaction to the lateral force taking effect at the foot of the pillar, in addition to the compressive stress due to the combined dead weight and wind pressure on the leeward side, respectively, in addition to the tensile stress due to the uplift overbalancing the dead weight on the windward side.

The horizontal reaction at the foot of each corner pillar (group of 4 posts) is one-quarter of the total wind pressure against the tower, since the intermediate supports

placed inside of the staff columns can only be counted on as taking part of the vertical strains.

WIND PRESSURE ON THE TOWER.

The octagonal shaft which rests on top of the above-mentioned four trusses is framed as two systems of upright cantilevers, the two systems at right angles to each other. Each system comprises two lines of three cantilevers in series across the octagon, and two cantilevers in the outlying sides of the octagon, making eight cantilevers resisting the wind pressure in their direction. The similar second system of eight cantilevers meets the wind pressure in the other direction.

These cantilevers are built in 8 panels, length of panel about 18 feet, the average width about 15 feet 6 inches.

The wind pressure is distributed over these eight cantilevers pro rata. Each one of the four inner posts is the compression chord of the cantilever to the windward and

spliced with steel plates, lugs and bolts, to transmit the tensile stress on the windward side. Posts are 10x10 inches at the top end, and increase to 14x14 inches at the lower end of the cantilevers. The struts are all double timbers, interlocking and bolted where they cross, and spiked to cleats on connection blocks. Struts are double 3x6-inch in the upper panels and 4x8-inch in the bottom panels. The two pieces are latched together with 1x6-inch boards throughout their lengths.

Tie rods are $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch diameter at the top and $1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch near the bottom, with upset ends.

From the bottom end of the cantilevers down to the ground innumerable difficulties were encountered in the details of connections. The stresses to be transmitted from and to the various construction members are stupendous, and generally two extremes of stresses in the same member have to be cared for. The details in a great number of instances are anything but simple.

The Rountree Construction Co., successful bidders for the construction of the Varied Industries Building, is a St. Louis firm. The company was incorporated a little over a year ago, prior to which time the members of the firm had been for some years engaged in the construction business in individual capacity. The specialty of the firm has been factories and Government work. No bids are offered on residences or minor buildings. Among the more notable buildings recently erected by this firm are the Administration Building at Jefferson Barracks, several large warehouses at the Arsenal, the Judge & Dolph Building, on Olive street, and several large factories. The experience of both the individual members and the incorporated company peculiarly fits this firm for the construction of a building devoted largely to process exhibits. The necessities of a structure in which great machines will be seen in operation is thoroughly understood and appreciated by each member of the firm, and the Exposition Company is to be congratulated.

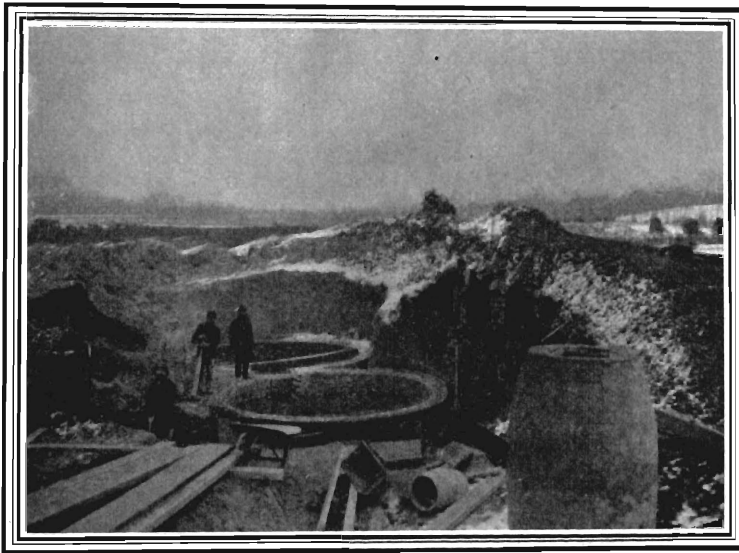


Photo by J. Perry Worden.

"Backfilling" on the Sewage Pump Wells. Manhole in the Foreground.



Photo by J. Perry Worden.

"Slips" on Western Section of Des Peres Channelway.

the tension chord of the cantilever to the leeward; the stress produced by the one is neutralized by the other. The load coming on these inner posts is also quite inconsiderable, but the presence of these posts is necessary and they must be of the same dimensions as the outer posts, as they have to receive the ends of the diagonal braces and the tie rods, and this practically determines the size of these posts.

The cantilevers in general are built on the Howe style, double diagonal timber struts in both directions, horizontal steel tie rods. The diagonal struts abut against shaped bearing blocks let into the post deep enough to give enough end bearing for the vertical component of the strut stress. The ties are upset steel rods with cast iron washers. At each panel point of an outer post there are four struts abutting and two tie rods going through the post; at each panel point of an inner post there are as many as eight struts abutting and four tie rods going through the post.

The posts are detailed in two-panel lengths, the joints of the outer posts are

Horizontal cross braces are introduced from the top down to guard against distortion of the circle, octagon or square, as the case may be.

A flight of stairs leads around the central open hatchway up to the rotunda deck.

The entire exterior is framed with 2x6-inch studs, 16-inch on centers, and sheathed with Byrkit-Hall sheathing, nailed on diagonally at the octagonal shaft.

The tower supports rest on 128 piles. There is a possibility of a slight uplift on these piles on the windward side in case of a 20-pound wind pressure, although the estimated weights down to the pile caps are just about enough to overcome the uplift.

THE TOWER WEIGHS OVER A MILLION POUNDS.

The complete weight of this tower is about 1,600,000 pounds. The lumber required, studding and sheathing included, is about 400,000 feet, board measure; steel (tie rods, splices, pins, bolts, etc.) and castings, about 190,000 pounds.

lated that the construction of the Varied Industries Building has fallen into such able and experienced hands.

The President of the company, Mr. M. E. Rountree is a native of California. Previous to coming to St. Louis, he was engaged in construction work in San Francisco for a number of years. In conjunction with his brother, he constructed a number of large warehouses and mercantile buildings in San Francisco, in addition to a great number of high class residences. This is not Mr. Rountree's initial work in the exposition line, he and his brother having constructed two of the largest buildings for the Mid-Winter Fair at San Francisco, as long ago as 1894. Mr. Rountree is an architect as well as a constructor, and a thorough and finished expert in all lines of building work.

The Vice-President of the company, Mr. Anton Wind, is a lifelong resident of St. Louis, having been engaged in construction work in this city for more than thirty years. Mr. Wind is the builder of the Hotel Benton, the Hotel Lincoln, the Jewish Synagogue at Twenty-first and Olive streets,

Temple Israel, numerous modern school buildings throughout the city, and a large number of handsome residences in Westminster Place and Forest Park Terrace. It is a matter for legitimate pride to the citizens of St. Louis that the Varied Industries Building is to be in the hands of one so thoroughly identified with the city as Mr. Wind.

There is yet more Missouri blood in this firm, however. Mr. J. C. Settle, the Secretary of the firm is a native of Monroe City, Mo. Mr. Settle received his education at Magee College, and the famous Quincy Business College. On the completion of his studies, Mr. Settle went to Colorado, where he remained for ten years, engaged in construction work during that entire period. He was connected in an active way with the construction of many large smelting plants, notably that of the Guggenheim Co. Mr. Settle was also constructor of the plant of the Denver Fuel and Light Co., at Pueblo, Col., as well as of several of the larger public buildings of that city, notable among

The building will front 525 feet on the main thoroughfare of the exposition. The principal entrances are on the axes of the building, and somewhat resemble the well-known form of the triumphal arch. At each angle of the building is to be a pavilion, forming a supplementary entrance, and these will be connected by a colonnade of monumental proportions.

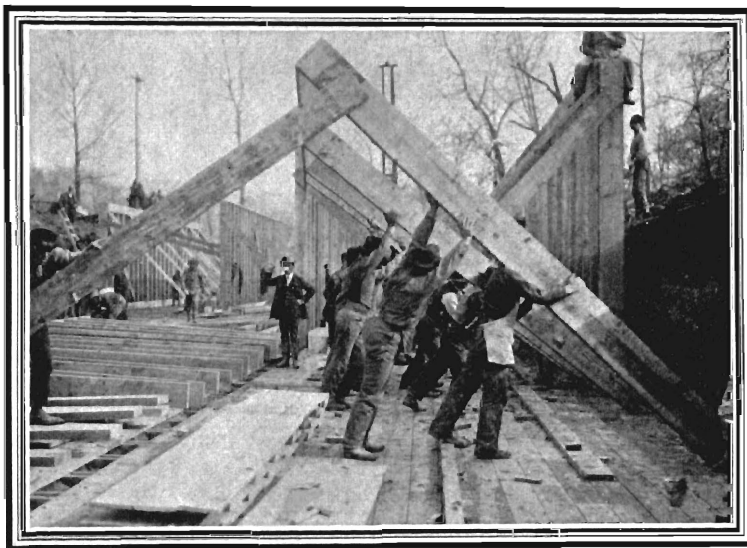
The four elevations are similar in character, varying only as required to accommodate the design to the irregular shape of the ground plan. A liberal use of architectural sculpture lends a festal character to an otherwise somewhat severely classical exterior. The screen wall back of the colonnade, gives opportunity for a liberal display of color as a background for the classic outlines of the Corinthian columns, affording liberal scope to the mural decorator.

The interior court will follow the general outline of the buildings in form and style, and will be laid out in the form of a plaisance or garden of a formal type.

It is also suggested that this building, the

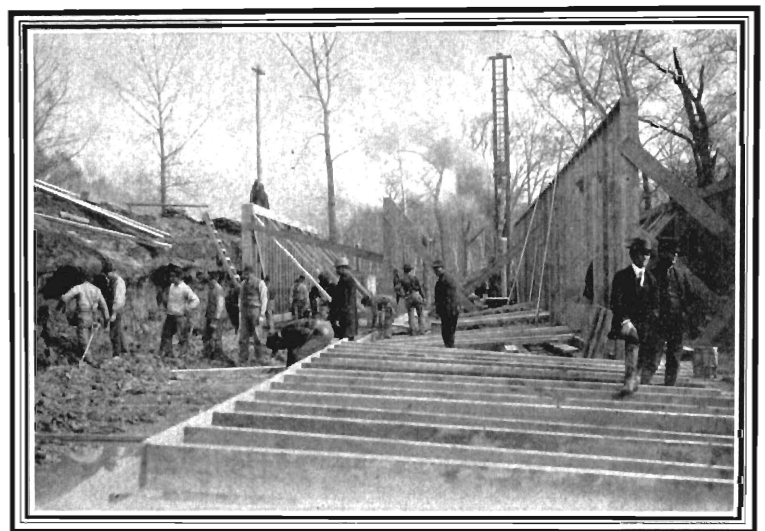
up a plant which will constitute an exhibit in itself. Under the contract, which is one of the most important let by the World's Fair Association, the plant is to be constructed and in operation several weeks before the opening of the Exposition, May 1, 1903. The equipment throughout will embrace the latest patterns and improvements owned by the Westinghouse Company. One of its representatives in explaining the purpose of the Company says: "We have decided that instead of aiming to make the plant at the lowest and cheapest price, we will get up a plant regardless of its actual cost, our sole object being to give the World's Fair Association the very best plant, one that will be creditable to the United States in general."

The plant is to be in four units, and the contract calls for a complete power station, including boilers, engines, generators, foundations, piping, cooling towers, smoke consuming devices, short stacks for mechanical draft, etc. The decision with regard to the plant was the result of a long study of the



Geo. Starke Photo.

Raising the side-framing or uprights for the Des Peres sluiceway where it traverses what once was Peninsula Lake.



Geo. Starke Photo.

Frame work for Des Peres sluiceway at the eastern end where it debouches into the old channel. Pile-driver is shown driving piles for the terminal bulkhead.

which is the Opera House. Mr. Settle is a thoroughly expert constructor in all lines of the work, from the drawing of the plans in the office to the superintendence of the actual work on the ground. Mr. Settle will be in charge of the work at the Fair site, which will also be actively supervised by the other members of the firm.

THE TEXTILES BUILDING.

Messrs Eames & Young, St. Louis architects, have designed the Textiles Building. They have selected the Corinthian order of architecture as being most in keeping with the purpose of the structure. This building will be situated to the left of the main lagoon, and this, and the Electricity and Machinery Building, will be the only two buildings facing the grand basins with the cascades and approaches to the terrace crowning the hill on which the Art Building is to stand. Its position will make it one of the most conspicuous buildings in what has been called the "Main Picture" of the exposition.

roof of which is practically on a level with the terrace of the Art Building, could be successfully utilized as a promenade with a roof garden and restaurant attachment.

It is estimated that the cost will be about \$600,000. It will be wholly temporary in character, and will be constructed of staff, or other similar material.

WORLD'S FAIR POWER PLANT.

It Will be the Largest One in the World, and Entered as an Exhibit.

Acting President Kennard and Isaac S. Taylor, Director of Works, acting under authority of President Francis and the Executive Committee, have executed a contract to the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company to construct an electric power plant on the World's Fair site, with a generating capacity of 7,500 kilowatts. It is the purpose of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company to put

problem by a sub-committee of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings. Mr. Kennard, who is Vice-Chairman of the Committee, was Chairman of this sub-committee. Mr. Taylor, Director of Works, and Engineer Rustin, went over the whole ground with Mr. Kennard and his colleagues.

The generators will be located in Machinery Hall, and the big boilers placed in another building, 100 feet distant.

A tunnel is to lead the steam pipes from the boiler house to the engines. This will obviate loss of energy through cooling of the steam, and will do away with the unsightliness of overhead pipes. The main smoke flue of the boiler house is to be in the shape of a tunnel passing under the floor of the house, and leading to the stack. Technically, the engines will be vertical, compound, condensing.

Walter Williams, of the Columbia (Mo.) Herald, writes, from Cairo, Egypt, that a great display will reach the St. Louis World's Fair from the lands of the Pyramids.

MATERIALS AND QUANTITIES

TO BE USED FOR VARIED INDUSTRIES AND TEXTILES BUILDINGS.

BILL OF QUANTITIES FOR VARIED INDUSTRIES BUILDING.	
MATERIALS.	QUANTITIES.
Lumber	7,000,000 feet, board
Mill Work	[measure.
Window Openings	500
Door Openings	130
Glass in Windows and Doors	95,000 sq. feet.
Metal Skylights, with Glass	32,000 sq. feet.
Iron and Steel	445 tons.
Roofing	520,000 sq. feet.
Staff and Outside Plastering	830,000 sq. feet.
Plaster of Paris for Staff Work	4,000 tons.
Plain Plastering	12,000 sq. yards.
Hair for Plaster	2,000 pounds.
Fiber for Staff	40 tons.
Sand for Plaster	170 cu. yards.
Nails	250,000 pounds.
Painting	100,000 sq. yards.
Interior Whitewashing	2,000,000 sq. feet.
HARDWARE:	
Door Hinges	418 pairs.
Door Locks and Bolts	444
Pivots for Pivoted Windows	626 pairs.
Rope for Flag Poles	5,000 feet.
Pulleys for Flag Poles	157
Rope Cleats for Flag Poles	157
SHEET METAL:	
Balls for Flag Poles	157
Eagles	4
Winged Finial Statues	6

The figuring done by contractor₃ on the Varied Industries Building gives the above close approximation of the amount and kind of material to be used. The building, which is to be 1200x525 feet, will be one of the largest on the grounds. It will be exceeded in size only by the Transportation Building, 1300x525 feet, and the Agricultural Building, 500x1600 feet.

The material specified for the roofing is "asbestine," a patented roofing composition. The specifications, however, provide alternately for this material "or its equal." The contractor will, with the approval of Director of Works Taylor, use "flintkote" for the curves, towers, and dome, and gravel and tar roofing for the flat portions.

The lathing to be used in the building is the Byrklitt-Hall sheathing, which has been used at a number of former expositions, notably that at Buffalo. The material has the advantage over ordinary lath, increasing the rigidity of the uprights to which it is nailed. It is manufactured in various parts of the country. For curved surfaces, such as the rounding of niches, and the whirl of stairs, expanded metal lath is specified, but only a small quantity of this material will be required.

The doors and windows are to be of cypress or yellow pine.

Considerable sheet metal work is to be done on the building, including not only such ordinary work as guttering and down spouting, but also high-class decorative work, such as finial figures, both human and animal. The winged human figures to crown the towers are to be of this material, as are also the eagles crowning the pediments, and the balls topping the flag staffs. The sub-

contract for this work has already been let to the Eagle Metal Works of St. Louis, by the general contractor.

There will be fourteen big exhibit buildings like the Varied Industries Building, including the Government Building, all of which, except the Art Palace, are to be built of like materials, which are those ordinarily used in exposition buildings—lumber, with staff for the exterior facing. In all of these structures, except the Art and Government buildings, all the big roof trusses will be of wood. The Government building will probably use structural steel in its roof composition. The main wing of the Art Palace is to be a permanent building. The quantities of materials to be used in these structures can be estimated approximately by comparing their respective dimensions with those of the Varied Industries Building. The complete list of the big exhibit buildings to be erected is as follows:

LIST OF THE BIG EXHIBIT BUILDINGS.			
NAME.	COST.	DIMENSIONS.	ARCHITECT.
Art Building	\$1,000,000	830x 450 ft.	Cass Gilbert.
Mines and Metallurgy	500,000	525x 750 ft.	Theodore C. Link.
Liberal Arts	460,000	525x 750 ft.	Barnett, Haynes & Barnett.
Textiles	319,399	600x 525 ft.	Eames & Young.
Manufactures	845,000	525x1200 ft.	Carrere & Hastings.
Electricity and Machinery	400,000	600x 525 ft.	Walker & Kimball.
Varied Industries	604,000	525x1200 ft.	Van Brunt & Howe.
Machinery	660,000	525x 800 ft.	Widman, Walsh & Boisselier
Transportation	700,000	525x1300 ft.	Dept. of Works Designers.
Agriculture	800,000	500x1600 ft.	Isaac S. Taylor.
Forestry, Fish and Game	350,000	400x 600 ft.	Dept. of Works Designers.
Horticulture	200,000	300x1000 ft.	" "
Education and Social Economy,	350,000	400x 600 ft.	" "
Government Building	250,000	850x 140 ft.	J. Knox Taylor.
Live Stock Barns and Sheds	100,000	25 acres	Dept. of Works Designers.
Horticulture Fields		500x 400 ft.	" "

The cost given above is the estimated cost in every case, except the two in which the contracts have already been let—that of the Varied Industries Building, and that of the Textiles Building. In these cases the figures are the amounts named in the contracts. The price of the Varied Industries Building was reduced through the elimination of the galleries to \$604,000. In the case of the Government Building, the cost given in the table is the amount now appropriated. It is expected that this amount will be considerably increased. It will have to be increased to carry out the plans of the architect.

NUMBER OF MEN TO BE EMPLOYED.

The total number of men of all trades to be employed on the site when the work of construction is at its height is estimated by Director of Works Taylor at between 7,000 and 10,000.

"We propose to erect and operate staff shops on the site at once," said Mr. Rountree, a contractor for the Varied Industries Building. "We shall also operate a small saw mill to shape the lumber we shall use."

FINAL LIMIT IS SHORT.

The time limit for the construction of the big exhibit buildings will be short. For the Varied Industries Building the time limit is October 1, 1902, and for the Textiles Building it is October 15, 1902. If the buildings are delayed beyond the contract time, the contractors must pay a penalty of \$500 for each day's delay.

NO INCREASE IN COST NOTED.

The shortness of the time allowed for the completion of the work has up to the present, produced no appreciable increase in the cost of the work. In the case of the Varied Industries Building, the estimate of the architects was \$760,000. The contract price was \$620,000, later being reduced, as stated, by the elimination of the galleries, to \$604,000. The estimate for the Textiles Building was \$375,000. With the fence, the channel-way, and the sewer contracts a similar condition appeared. The fence was let at a price of 30 cents a foot. The estimate was about 80 cents a foot. For the channel-way, the estimate was far above the contract price, which was only \$116,000. And so it was in the case of the sewers, which the Hanley-Casey Company contracted to build for \$31,647.

**WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS,
WHICH WILL FORM A PART OF THE
ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.**

The magnificent plant of Washington University, which has been added to the grounds and buildings of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, comprises 110 acres of land, and ten buildings.

In front of this monumental entrance stretches a terrace 50 feet by 264 feet. Up to this terrace, massive steps of cut granite, 35 feet wide, lead. The terrace and steps are surrounded by a cut stone balustrade of refined composition.

On the two wings of University Hall, battlemented oriel windows are placed, which

at the roof. Professor J. H. Kinealy, Professor of Mechanical Engineering in Washington University, planned the heating and ventilating device. The subway carrying these heat and wire ducts makes a number of mysterious turns in its course to avoid buildings which will be constructed later by the University.

The boiler house is to receive a boiler and generator equipment to cost about \$50,000, to be supplied by the General Electric Company, and to be on exhibit during the exposition.

University Hall will be used as the Administration Building of the Exposition. Busch Hall is to be the headquarters of the Department of Works. The Library Building, which has, on the second floor, a hall 175 feet by 40 feet, is to be used for the sessions of educational congresses during the exposition. The big athletic field of the university, with a track of three laps to the mile, and a straightaway course of 200 yards, is to be used for physical culture exhibitions during the exposition. The field is to be meshed by underground drains, forming squares 20 feet by 25 feet, which will carry off moisture, and dry the field within a few minutes after a drenching rain. This underground drainage system will, with the grading, bring the cost of the field up to about \$50,000. The hills which surround the athletic field on three sides, form a natural amphitheater, which will allow seats to be easily put in to accommodate thousands of spectators.

University Hall, Busch Hall, the two Cupples Halls, Liggett Hall, the Power House and the Workshop, are practically complete, and will soon be ready for occupancy by the exposition workers. The Library Building, the Gymnasium, the Physics Building, and the Athletic Field, will be completed later.

Cope & Stewardson, of Philadelphia and St. Louis, are the architects of the University, selected as the result of a competition among the architects of the world. James P. Jamieson is the architect in charge of the work in St. Louis.

TRANSPORTATION TO THE FAIR SITE.

Much street and steam railway construction is in progress in the district surrounding the fair. During the most severe winter weather the steam railway companies serving the site made surveys for extensions, and built switches and storage tracks, so that by spring the tracks of four main trunk lines, as well as those of the Terminal Railroad Association, will supply access for material and freight to the site. These main trunk lines are the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, the Wabash Railroad, the Missouri Pacific Railway, and the St. Louis Line.

One main reason for the selection of Forest Park for the World's Fair was the ready access to it by street and steam railways. Sites in several portions of the city were offered for the exposition. Four were in North St. Louis, one in Carondelet Park, one in Northwest St. Louis, and one in Southwest St. Louis.

The City Ordinance granting the use of a public park for the fair allowed the option of O'Fallon Park, half of Forest Park, or

**WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS,
Which will form a part of the St. Louis World's Fair.**

NAME.	SIZE.	COST.	UNIVERSITY USE.	EXPOSITION USE.
University Hall	325x118 ft . .	\$250,000	Administration Building.	Administration Building.
Busch Hall	292x100 ft . .	115,000	Chemical Laboratory.	Department of Works.
Cupples Hall, No. 1 . . .	263x113 ft . .	115,000	Civil Engineering and Architecture.	Anthropology.
Cupples Hall, No. 2 . . .	207x 80 ft . .	115,000	Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.	Undetermined.
Work Shop	207x 63 ft . .	30,000	Mechanical and Electrical Laboratory.	Undetermined.
Liggett Hall	90x 63 ft . .	100,000	Men's Dormitory.	Undetermined.
Power House	120x 50 ft . .	15,000	Boilers and Machinery.	Boilers and Machinery.
Library Building	230x130 ft . .	250,000	Library.	Educational Congresses.
Gymnasium	182x 94 ft . .	150,000	Gymnasium.	Phys'l Culture Exhibit.
Athletic Field	730 ft. long . .	50,000	Campus.	Phys'l Culture Exhibit.
Physics Building	306x 68 ft . .	125,000	Physics Lectures and Laboratory.	Undetermined.

All these buildings are built in the Tudor gothic style of architecture, as exemplified in the college buildings of England of the time of Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth. All are built of red Missouri granite, with quoins or corners and ornamental courses of Bedford cut stone. The granite is laid in what the architect calls "broken range rubble." The masonry is of hammer-faced granite with level beds and irregular faces.

The principal one of these buildings is University Hall, whose plan resembles the capital letter "H." It faces squarely to the east, so that Lindell Boulevard runs directly up to the main entrance, which is the most noteworthy architectural feature of the building. It consists of a massive tower 77 feet high, topped by four octagon turrets, rising 19 feet above the tower, one at each corner. The tower itself, as well as the octagon corners, are battlemented, with elaborate moldings in Bedford cut stone encircling the embrasures. The door-way is a magnificent depressed arch of gothic style. Through this entrance appears what architects pronounce one of the most magnificent groined vaults in the United States, 25 feet by 38 feet in size. The vault is formed entirely of Bedford cut stone, carried by a number of elaborately molded ribs, with grotesque bosses at the intersections. Most groined vaults of large span are built of wood or plaster. This one is all of stone.

The facade of this tower is elaborately ornamented with rich canopied niches, and with string courses on which, under weather moldings, appear heraldic shields bearing the University's coat of arms.

accentuate the wings effectively. Over all the windows, both in University Hall and in the subsidiary buildings, appear hood moldings of Bedford cut stone.

Busch Hall, the two Cupples Halls, Liggett Hall, the Library Building, the Physics Building, and the Gymnasium, are of the same material, and in the same style, though not so large, as University Hall. University Hall, Busch Hall, Cupples Hall, No. 1, and the Library Building, form four sides of a quadrangle of considerable size, overlooked by a tower clock seven feet in diameter, which holds a place on the rear facade of University Hall.

The buildings are fire-proof throughout, having concrete flooring material instead of tile. Through the center of each of the buildings to be used for university purposes (i. e., all but Liggett Hall), a wide corridor runs. On each side of the corridor are rooms for lectures and recitations. Liggett Hall is a dormitory, divided into "houses" to be occupied by parties of students.

The boiler house, where the heat and light for the buildings will be produced, connects with the other buildings by an underground tunnel or subway, about eight feet square, in section. This subway carries the steam pipes that heat all the buildings and the big wires that carry the light and electric power current to operate motors driving heating fans in each building. By this system the air in each room is entirely renewed four times in each hour, the fans drawing the air-supply fresh from the outside, heating it to a proper temperature, and sending it to the rooms, and then driving it through vent flues

Carondelet Park. The Executive Committee chose Forest Park for a number of reasons, one of which was its transportation facilities as already stated. Five main lines of the St. Louis Transit Company, and two lines of the St. Louis & Suburban reach the site. These street railway facilities will be largely amplified before the fair opens. Plans for this are already taking shape.

The Committee on Transportation, when the selection of the site was under way, reported as follows, regarding passenger transportation to Forest Park, declaring that facilities existed for carrying 145,000 passengers per hour to the site:

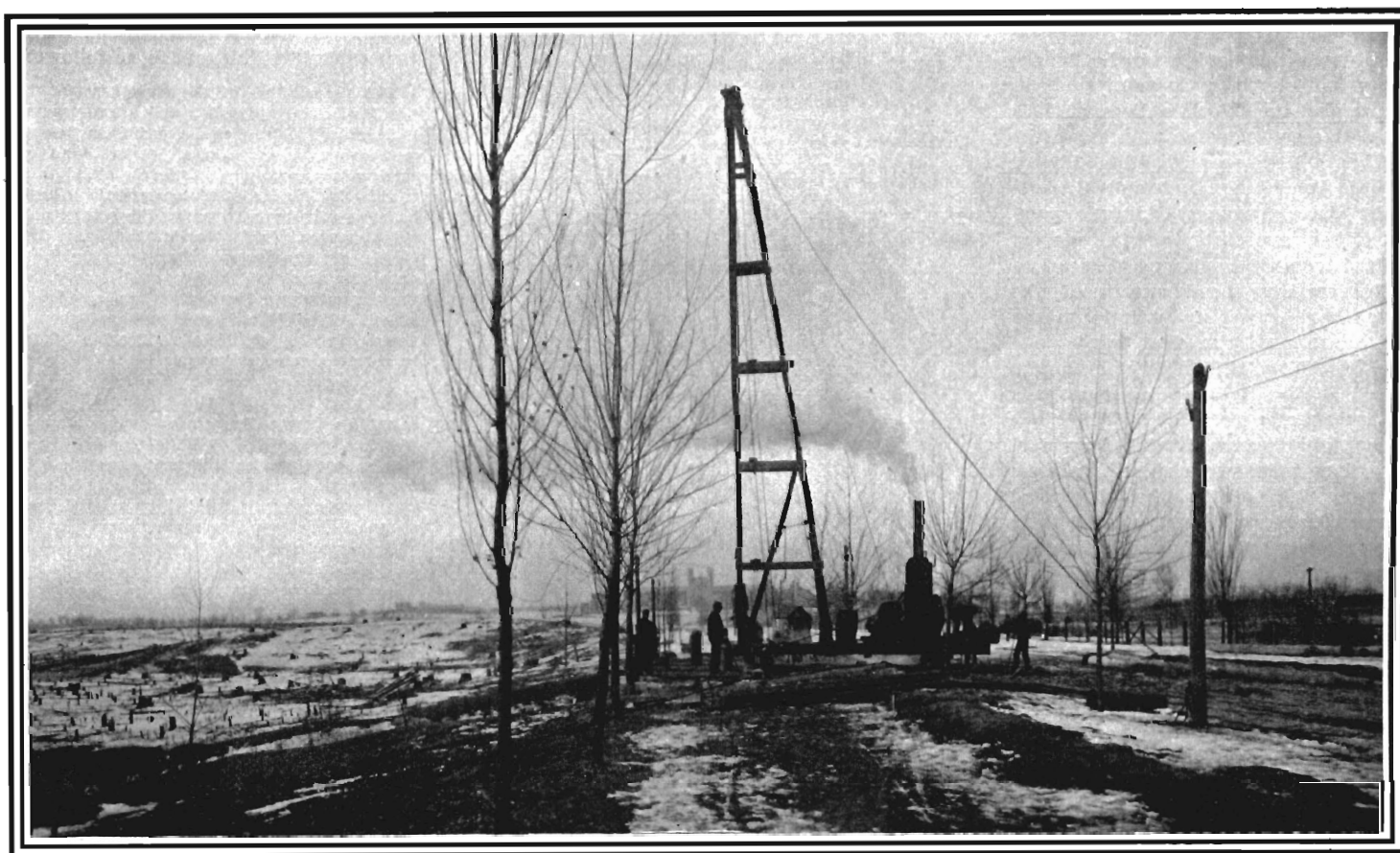
"The location of the World's Fair upon the Forest Park site would give direct connection to the Union Station of the double track of the St. Louis & San Francisco Rail-

road, the double track of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, four tracks of the Wabash Railroad, and, in addition to this, the double track of the St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Terminal Railway, in connection with the double track main line of the Wabash, thus forming a complete belt around the city. By a continuous service on the above-mentioned double track belt line, the Terminal Railroad Association, in connection with the St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Terminal and Wabash Railroads, could handle 30,000 passengers per hour to the site in local service, in addition to excursion trains from connecting lines on the east side of the river and the lines entering North St. Louis.

"The estimate of the St. Louis Transit Company on capacity for passenger traffic to the Forest Park site, with its present lines, is 70,000 passengers per hour. The St. Louis & Suburban Railroad, over its Union Avenue and Meramec divisions, will handle at least 20,000 passengers per hour, making the total passenger capacity for steam and street railroad to Forest Park site approximately 145,000 passengers per hour, outside of other kind of conveyances. This capacity

nounced that ballots for thirty-one (31) directors to serve for three years would be received till 12 o'clock noon. When the votes were canvassed it was found that the following gentlemen had been elected:

Wm. H. Thompson.	F. W. Lehmann.
James L. Blair.	D. M. Heuser.
A. A. Allen.	F. E. Marshall.
Adolphus Busch.	Seth W. Cobb.
John D. Davis.	Alex. N. De Meill.
L. D. Dozier.	H. I. Drummond.
Howard Elliott.	A. H. Frederick.
August Gehner.	C. H. Huttig.
Breckinridge Jones.	Wm. H. Lee.
Wm. J. Lemp.	W. F. Nolke.
C. F. G. Meyer.	Jonathan Rice.
Julius J. Schotten.	H. W. Steinbliss.
R. H. Stockton.	J. J. Turner.
J. J. Werthelmer.	W. H. Woodward.
George M. Wright.	Geo. J. Tansey.
	George D. Markham.



PILE DRIVING FOR RAILROADS ON WORLD'S FAIR SITE.

Photo by J. W. Stevenson.

road, the double track of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, four tracks of the Wabash Railroad, and, in addition to this, the double track of the St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Terminal Railway, in connection with the double track main line of the Wabash, thus forming a complete belt around the city. By a continuous service on the above-mentioned double track belt line, the Terminal Railroad Association, in connection with the St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Terminal and Wabash Railroads, could handle 30,000 passengers per hour to the site in local service, in addition to excursion trains from connecting lines on the east side of the river and the lines entering North St. Louis.

"The St. Louis & San Francisco and Missouri Pacific Railroads, with their double track lines, could handle about 25,000 passengers per hour from Union Station to the World's Fair grounds, making a total for

can easily be increased on the part of the street railroad companies."

WORLD'S FAIR ELECTIONS.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders of Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.

The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company was called to order at 9 a. m., March 4, in the large hall of the Odd Fellows' Building, by Frederick Vierling. D. R. Francis was chosen to act as chairman, and Walter B. Stevens as secretary. The annual report of the President and Board of Directors was submitted, and Frederick Vierling and Frederick H. Madden were appointed inspectors. The inspectors then took their places at the ballot-boxes and it was an-

Three of these gentlemen—Geo. D. Markham, F. E. Marshall and Geo. J. Tansey—are new members of the board, taking the places made vacant by the death of Geo. A. Baker, Geo. A. Madill and Peter A. O'Neill. Mr. Marshall has been president of the Continental National Bank since the death of Mr. Baker. Mr. Tansey is president of the St. Louis Transfer Company and the Merchants' Exchange. Mr. Markham is a prominent fire underwriter, and president of the national organization of local fire insurance agents. He is also a member of the City Council of St. Louis.

M. Santos-Dumont's airship was wrecked by an accident to the machinery during a trial trip over the bay of Monaco, February 14th, and again the aeronaut made a narrow escape with his life.

BANQUET AT CHICAGO.

OFFICERS AND OTHER REPRESENTATIVES OF LOUISIANA EXPOSITION COMPANY ROYALLY ENTERTAINED.

The banquet given by the Chicago Press Club to representatives of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, on the 15th of February, was in every way a brilliant success. It was a "lovefeast" of the two great World's Fair cities. The men who are building the World's Fair of 1903 and the men who made the World's Fair of 1893 a world-famed success were brought together in a festal union long to be remembered. The newspaper men of Chicago and many of her other leading citizens were there to attest the earnestness with which Chicago encourages and supports the efforts of St. Louis to make the World's Fair of 1903 more attractive and effective than any of its predecessors. Members of the Illinois World's Fair Commission and invited guests from other States witnessed Chicago's manifestation of her remembrance of the support she received from St. Louis and Missouri in 1893. The spacious headquarters of the Press Club were given up entirely to the banquet. Nearly all the floor space was taken by the tables, while a large orchestra was placed in the gallery that surrounds the two larger rooms of the club. The place was elaborately decorated with flags and flowers, and no pains were spared to make the men from St. Louis feel that they were with those who, from experiences of their own, comprehended the trials and troubles that await their guests, and that they wished them success all the way and glory at the end.

The spirit of enthusiasm which permeated the atmosphere of the Press Club first broke forth when the formal greeting of the club was extended President David R. Francis, of the St. Louis World's Fair, by the fast and furious cry given in unison: "David R.—David R.—David R. Francis." Other celebrities were toasted in like fashion by the spontaneous yells which came with all the clearness and conciseness of a band of collegians.

It was comparatively late when President Homer J. Carr, of the Chicago Press Club, called the merry banqueters to attention, and announcement was made that the post-prandial speeches were in order.

He announced as follows:

Invocation, Rev. Frank Crane.

Introductory, President Homer J. Carr.

"Press of Chicago," Robert W. Patterson, of the *Chicago Tribune*.

"Press of the Northwest," Hon. Lafayette Young, Des Moines, Ia.

"Chicago 1893—St. Louis 1903," David R. Francis, President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company.

"The White City," Thomas B. Bryan, "Father of the White City."

"The Classification of a Modern Exposition," F. J. V. Skiff, Director of Exhibits of the St. Louis World's Fair.

"State of Illinois," Lieutenant-Governor Northcott.

"Illinois at the Exposition," State Senator Henry M. Dunlap, President of the Illinois Commission for the St. Louis World's Fair.

"World's Fair Grounds and Buildings," Isaac S. Taylor, Director of Works of the St. Louis World's Fair.

"Building the White City," E. R. Graham, Assistant Director of Works of the Chicago World's Fair.

"Skinker Road," Walter B. Stevens, Secretary of the St. Louis World's Fair.



HOMER J. CARR,
President Chicago Press Club.

"The Paris Exposition of 1900," Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner General from United States.

"The City of Chicago," Comptroller Lawrence E. McGann.

"Press of St. Louis," George S. Johns, editor *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

"The Business End of It," Norris B. Gregg, Chairman of Supply Committee of St. Louis World's Fair.

"The Sinecure of a World's Fair Vice-President," Corwin H. Spencer, First Vice-President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.

"Points of View of the Executive Committee," Congressman Nathan Frank and L. D. Dozier, Directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.

"The Most Recent Addition to the Staff," Willard A. Smith, Chief of Transportation Exhibits of the St. Louis World's Fair.

Mr. Carr and Mr. Patterson welcomed the St. Louisans to Chicago most cordially, the

former speaking for the Chicago Press Club and the latter for the Chicago press in general. Gen. Lafayette Young represented the great Northwest in a well-received address. Among the letters of regret read was one from H. N. Higinbotham, President of the Columbian Exposition, who was unable to be present. Another was from Ferdinand W. Peck, this country's Commissioner-General to the last Paris Exposition. David R. Francis, President of the St. Louis World's Fair, received an ovation, and every speaker from St. Louis was greeted with enthusiastic applause and cheers. The principal addresses were by Messrs. Skiff and Taylor, members of President Francis' cabinet.

FREDERICK J. V. SKIFF.

In response to the toast, "The Classification of a Modern Exposition," Mr. Frederick J. V. Skiff, Director of Exhibits for the St. Louis World's Fair, spoke as follows:

The preparation of the classification of an exposition is an interesting and attractive task, and is a subject which has claimed from talented men much thought and study. It is to an extent a fascinating assignment. Closely allied to museum work, the students of systematic classification have usually been found in these institutions; in this country, for instance, the late G. Brown Goode, of Washington. But probably the highest authority is a civil engineer of France, who was the Commissioner-General of the last Paris Exposition, Alfred Picard, who gathered about him in the production of the Classification of 1900 the brightest minds in France.

The order of classification in a museum has been fixed for some time, and is upon strictly scientific lines. The classification of an exposition has, so far, reflected the views of the authorities controlling the different expositions as they have occurred; has been constructed upon differing theories, and regulated by the character and scope of the respective expositions.

An exposition classification has three motives: (a) the announcement of the exhibit scope, (b) the plan of installation, and (c) the organization of the jury. It is a prospectus of what the exposition intends to accomplish, and if complied with, becomes a subject guide to the exhibits. It determines the physical capacity of the exhibit buildings; regulates their proportions, and suggests the character of their construction. It also creates the departments into which the work of exploitation may be separated, and in a measure defines the duties of the staff.

The highest object that can be obtained in a classification is such an arrangement of the various occupations and industries of man, and their results, as will bring about an installation of material, distinct in parts, but harmonious as a whole, giving all economics their proper rank, based upon the processes through which man attains his highest stage of development.

While it would be possible to prepare and conduct the Exposition of 1903 upon the classification of 1893—confining our considerations to the United States—yet, conditions have so changed, and the lines of development have so altered, that a new classification was more than a suggestion—it was almost a demand. It was believed that the Chicago classification contained too much cataloging; and that general and sweeping classes could be created, sufficiently explanatory, but without the cumbersome and confusing itemizing into sub-classes. In fact, there are some advocates of a very radical change, almost going so far as to hold, for instance, that Transportation would be sufficiently classified if divided into transportation "on land," "on water" and "in the air." This, of course, would answer most purposes; but it would be but a step farther to say, Transportation alone, taking it for granted that all kinds of transportation were included. A compromise seems necessary that shall give a general, but not a detailed, description of scope and purpose, with sufficient enumerations of classes and sub-classes to suggest participation on the part of every phase of human effort, thus providing for

a consistent installation, and controlling the operation of the jury, without undertaking to present in minutiae the endless items that represent the Arts and Industries and the Natural products.

It has been a subject of considerable controversy as to which of the exhibit departments of an exposition should occupy the first place in a classification. At Chicago, in 1893, Agriculture—because it is the means of sustaining life—was selected; and Education was relegated to a secondary place in Liberal Arts. In Saint Louis, in 1903, Education is to be given the first place, thus sustaining the dictum of the eminent Mr. Picard, of France, who claimed that at the head of the classification should stand education and instruction, because, through them, man enters into life, and because they are the origin of all progress. Art follows Education, because this has been an index to the intelligence of people. It is possible—and I advance the suggestion with some hesitation—that the acceptance of Art as an evidence of intelligence may be due to the work of the archaeologist, and because he has been obliged to study the conditions of pre-historic or ancient people by the sculpted or graven evidences left on imperishable objects. Yet, as in our time, so in earlier periods, it is not unreasonable to contemplate a very high condition of intelligence without artistic culture. In 1903 the third rank



H. N. HIGGINBOTHAM,

Former President World's Columbian Exposition.

is given to Literature, Science and the Liberal Arts, because the present age admits that the high standard of its industrial condition is due to the diffusion of scientific knowledge. Guided by Education, inspired by Culture and aided by Science, the manufacturer reduces natural products to the uses of men, and the inventor whose genius is drawn from all three, comes to the assistance of the manufacturer, lessening labor and lessening the cost of conversion. Electricity as a motive power, and a means of communication between distant points, with its manifold and limitless possibilities; Transportation, that is transforming the world into a brotherhood and making common points of all the markets of the world, precede the workings of the soil and the mines and the waters, whose products find orderly position in the Departments of Agriculture, Forestry, Mines and Fisheries. Anthropology, whereby, to adapt a familiar axiom, man studies man, precedes Social Economy, under which the welfare of the people and of the community—social, moral and physical—are safeguarded; and, finally, the Department of Physical Culture, wherein man in his mental maturity is capable of considering himself as an animal, and takes such precautions as will give him physical strength to respond in the highest possible degree to the dictates of his own intelligence.

A classification loses its force and effect, however, unless the exhibitor will lend his aid to its fulfillment. While, of course, the participa-

tions of exhibitors cannot be generally expected unless some promise of profit, direct or indirect, can be held out, yet the theory of an international exposition is, that it is educational, and universalizes knowledge of contemporaneous conditions. It has been demonstrated that the exhibitor, and not the architect, is the composite genius of an exposition. The effort to continue the Exposition at Chicago and the one at Paris, after the closing day, when the exhibitor ceased participation, and the failure at Buffalo, because of the effort to "circus" an exposition, leave no room for question that an exposition is a vast educational function, and that it is visited principally by people who seek knowledge and not recreation. If, therefore, the exhibitor, while employing every means to accomplish his personal ends, would, at the same time, so label the material he exhibits, whether this material be commercial or inventive, that all the material, when considered in connection with the amplified label, would be instructive, what a great fulcrum of knowledge would uplift the millions of people who attend an exposition. The business man might say, "Your exposition would become a museum." I grant this, and speed the day.

The classification at Paris included in its scope a retrospective centennial exposition. There was very little participation except upon the part of France. While much of this material was valuable, yet, I think, the French authorities have admitted that in an exposition which is supposed to fix the condition of the world in all its branches of human endeavor, historical material is not appropriate, even if it has a distinct value.

At Saint Louis, in 1903, the prevailing characteristic, it is intended, shall be life and motion, and the installation of product and process in juxtaposition. The classification is based upon this plan, and its effect upon the proportions of the buildings is noticeable in that Machinery Hall is relatively so small in area. The machines, through whose operations raw material is converted into use, and the processes employed in utilizing natural products, will be so exhibited, that not only will the fund of human information be greatly increased, but suggestion will be made to students, scientists and inventors, that will give still greater development to genius and ingenuity in the following, than in the preceding decade.

The compilation of a classification having for its motive information to the public as to the scope of an exposition, naturally reflects more or less the desires of the authorities presiding over an exposition as to not only the variety of exhibits, but their character and the method and manner of their arrangement and installation. Naturally, therefore, the compilers or editors of a classification almost involuntarily seek the highest standard of material and installation, and instinctively incorporate suggestions leading to a superior order of arrangement and a more instructive and logical division of resources.

Heretofore, where expositions have been fostered by national and State appropriations, and aided by popular subscriptions, the management and the public have felt that intending exhibitors had certain rights, as well as privileges, and that only a modified supervision could be exercised over exhibits; that space should be given in reasonable amount, to practically any well-intending serious applicant. But the field of human effort has so broadened, and the extent and variety of product have become so vast, that even the limits of the constantly increasing area of international expositions are not sufficient to accommodate the demands of those who would participate. Furthermore, the idea that an exposition in its highest sense should be, first, educational, and thereafter commercial, is growing in the minds of thoughtful men and those who are following exposition work in the nature of a profession.

It is possible that the forthcoming Exposition at Saint Louis will be the last of the great universal expositions, dedicated to all of the Departments of Arts, Science and Industry. It may be that France will have further great expositions—the Paris Exposition has become almost a fixed feast—but it seems as if the French must operate along new lines. It is also hoped, because of their acknowledged capacity to create a great exposition, both as an educational and spectacular event, that Germany will announce one within the next ten years; but I question if a people so advanced in exposition methods would undertake

to follow the old plan. It would seem to me that the exposition of the future, to meet the demands of the more highly cultured and discriminating conditions, would be one of selection, and that the officers presiding over the different departments of a classification would be permitted, or, as a matter of fact, compelled, to first create a technical or scientific plan that should determine exactly what exhibits were essential or most likely to adequately and comprehensively reflect the contemporaneous condition of affairs in any particular group or class, and then actually select exhibits to meet the requirements of that plan. In fact, it appears, from the volumes of applications already made for exhibition space at Saint Louis, that to a considerable extent this responsibility already confronts the chiefs of departments.

I have already expressed a doubt as to whether there will be future universal expositions covering all of the groups of a general classification. There is a growing tendency to specialize the exposition, as for instance, the Pedagogic Exposition, at Berlin; the Fisheries Exposition, at St. Petersburg; the Mines Exposition, at Glasgow; the Decorative Arts Exposition, at Turin. While exclusive expositions of special significance do not generally reach, as an educational medium, so many people, and convey knowledge so generally, yet their advantage to those specially concerned



W. A. NORTHCOTT,

Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois.

is much greater than where such special exhibits constitute simply departments of a general exposition. The motive behind a special exposition is clearer, and its purpose is higher than the general exposition, and it is calculated to be of much greater benefit to those who are specially interested in its scope; and a sufficient number of those special expositions to cover the classification would do more for industry and science than if incorporated in one great exposition. But whether the good to the general public is so manifest, or whether the benefit is so wide-spread among all classes as in a general exposition, may be questioned.

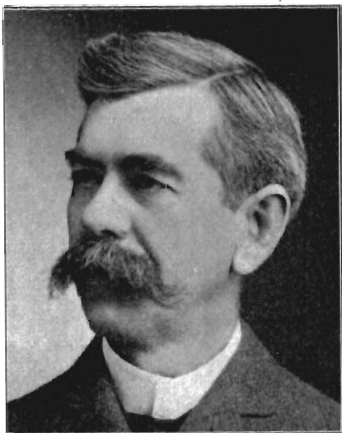
The address concluded with a discussion of the question of Governmental Participation.

ISAAC S. TAYLOR.

Mr. Isaac S. Taylor, Director of Works of the St. Louis World's Fair, responded to the toast, "World's Fair Grounds and Buildings," as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Chicago Press Club:—It was with great pleasure that I accepted an invitation extended to me through our most worthy Secretary, Mr. Walter B. Stevens, to attend this sumptuous banquet, or, I might say, "love-feast," given by you to show your good will and good fellowship for the St. Louis World's Fair workers, and your interest in that Fair's progress and its final success.

If I may indulge in a little personality (though I believe that it is only the other fellow's personal matters that are generally discussed by the average newspaper man), I would like to state that I found out only recently, and after a visit made to our great "City on the River," by your most worthy President, that the Director of Works of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company was full of "irresistible energy." I have often felt that I was saturated with something, but I didn't know that it was "irresistible energy" until I was told so by your President. I had reasons to believe that most of the "irresistible" was cornered up by the lake and held in a tight package, but possibly a little has spilled, and after floating down through your great canal with the active and plentiful microbes, we have imbibed it and become saturated without even knowing of, or appreciating the great benefit. But allow me to tell you that it is not only the Director of Works who is saturated with this "irresistible." Every man connected with our proposed Exposition, from our honored President, Hon. David R. Francis, down to the last ten-dollar subscriber. They are all saturated, and from this saturation, like the crops that feed the world from the great bottom lands that are saturated by the Father of Waters that flows by our homes, will grow an exposition, with buildings, with gardens, with expressions of art, with terraces and cascades, with the products of both man and of nature from the four corners of the



H. M. DUNLAP,
Chairman Illinois Commission.

world, that has never been surpassed, and one, we hope, that has never been equaled.

To show that we desire the good feeling that is so happily expressed this evening, I must state that an appreciation of your great city and its deeds in the past was expressed by the members of our Committee on Grounds and Buildings when, wishing to form a Commission of Architects that would do honor to the occasion and the event, they offered to one of your architectural firms a place on the Commission of Architects appointed to design the main and signal structures for the Exposition. This was the firm of D. H. Burnham & Co. The members of this firm severed their connection with your glorious Exposition of 1893 with the closing of the books, and to their faithful service, their untiring energy and unceasing work, much of the glory was due. But from an overwhelming accumulation of work they were compelled to decline the honor offered, and though declining, I feel that any aid or information they can give will be given cheerfully and freely to aid any worker on the staff of our World's Fair Company. At the time of making an offer to one of your architectural firms, our Committee on Grounds and Buildings was quickly assembling a staff of architects to design the buildings that we hope will excite the admiration of the world, and while, from the necessity of time, if for no other reason, many of the buildings may be designed in staff and plaster, I can assure you that judging from the drawings which I now have in my office, the chosen architects have put their brains and hearts into the work, and the structures they have designed will be as beautiful and lift as proudly from the plain and grow on the hill-

tops as though built of Egyptian granite or Parian marble. No difference has been shown by these architects; no jealousies have crept in among them, and the spirit that has manifested itself most is a friendly rivalry and an endeavor, among companions in a good cause, to excel each other by designing the crowning glory in the main picture of the Exposition. These architects will design structures that will awe by their size and charm by their grace and beauty. Some of the very best talent in America will work for the sculptural adornment of these buildings and of the grounds around them. In this art of sculpture, which appeals to all mankind, it is the desire of the people of St. Louis to make a presentation such as has never before been made to the people of these United States, and I can assure you that this desire will be carried out if there is talent in this country to do it.

Besides the representation of human and animal forms, the grand entrances and loggias of the structures have been so designed as to afford to the great mural painters every opportunity to depict the history and progress of our country, with the charms of allegory and the poetry of the brush.

We have no great lake at our doors from which to draw to form a tracery of waters, but we do have the grand hills of Missouri, crowned with those forest trees which appeal to everyone, and



E. R. GRAHAM,
Assistant Director of Works, Chicago
World's Fair.

on one of these hills which forms the end of the center axis of the main group of buildings, will be placed our Art Hall, shaded by those trees and built, not with staff and plaster, but with steel and marble, and to be left by the people of St. Louis to the people to come. From the crown of this hill the palaces of the Exposition, the lakes and canals, are spread out at one's feet in a vast and well-arranged panorama. From the base of this Art Hall the hills sweep around in a half circle with a diameter of one-quarter of a mile, and from the top to the bottom of the slopes the Landscape Architect has designed his terraces and hanging gardens. In the center of this half circle and on either side rock-fringed cascades are formed as though by nature's hand; and from near the brow of the hills the rushing waters will tumble off the rocks in a fall of nearly one hundred feet to the great basin in the plain below. We have no lake, but we have the hills, and we will have the hanging gardens and the falling waters.

It has been said that "comparisons are odious," but our interests are your interests in many ways. In 1893 there were 5,110,000 square feet of ground covered by the main structures for exposition purposes. In 1903 there will be 5,258,000 square feet so covered. Of these 5,258,000 square feet, there are now, or are about to be, 160,000 square feet in the College buildings on the Washington University site. These buildings and their site form a part of our Exposition, and also form the nucleus of a vast educational institution. All of these structures are built of granite and are thoroughly fireproof.

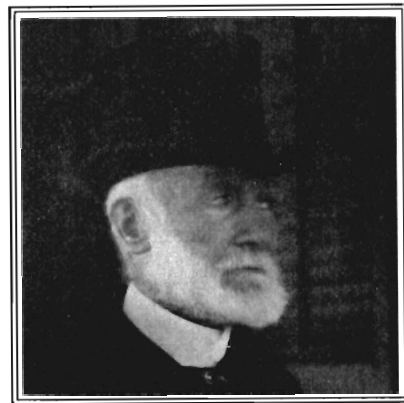
In 1893 some 650 acres were devoted to exposition purposes; in 1903 nearly 1,000 acres will be so devoted.

In 1893 your vast undertaking had at its command about \$13,200,000. This is without the mortgage. St. Louis now has \$16,000,000 at command, and this is also without the mortgage. It remains to be seen whether the glories of 1903 will surpass the glories of 1893 or not, but why should they not? Ten years have passed; the rush of civilization has gone on; the genius of invention has been untiring and the experience of the past is pointing to the right way.

We want your good fellowship; we will do the rest. What is to the glory of St. Louis is to the glory of all who live in or on the borders of the great valley of the Mississippi. You have broken the barrier of the hills south of you and the waters of Lake Michigan now flow into the great river. We want to show the world what the people of the valley have done and what they can do.

We want and will have an exposition the equal of which has never been seen, and is it not glory enough for the two cities to show the civilized world that the only two truly great expositions have been given by the two cities of the United States lying in nearly the same degree of longitude, a few miles apart in the heart of this, our beloved country?

Some of the most gratifying hours of my life were spent on the grounds of your great Fair



THOMAS B. BRYAN,
"Father of the White City."

during its existence, and we hope there will be thousands from your vast city who will say the same for St. Louis after the closing of the gates of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

I appreciate the honor you have bestowed upon me by asking me to be with you on this most happy occasion.

The address of Walter B. Stevens, Secretary of the St. Louis World's Fair Association, was a humorous talk on the famous Skinker Road, a public highway running across the western portion of the World's Fair site. Geo. S. Johns, editor of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, represented the St. Louis press most creditably, as was attested by the applause he received. The speeches that followed were shortened considerably on account of the lateness of the hour. City Comptroller McGann, of Chicago, represented Mayor Harrison, who was ill. Willard A. Smith, of Chicago, spoke as a representative of both Chicago's World's Fair and the St. Louis World's Fair. The address of Lieutenant-Governor Northcott, who represented the State of Illinois, was received with much enthusiasm, as were also the addresses of State Senator Henry M. Dunlap, President of the Illinois Commission for the St. Louis World's Fair, E. R. Graham, Assistant Director of Works of the Chicago World's Fair, and the other speakers.

PRINCE HENRY IN ST. LOUIS.

Emperor William's Brother Visits the World's Fair City.

The arrival of Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the Emperor of Germany, at Union Station, St. Louis, on the morning of March 3, was greeted with strains of "America," rendered by a brass band, and the cheers of several thousand people at the station. The Mayor of the city and a committee of one hundred prominent citizens, headed by ex-Governor D. R. Francis, President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, welcomed the distinguished visitor and his suite at the train steps. Reception ceremonies in due form followed in the great upper hall of the Station, in which Mayor Wells, Mr. Francis and representatives of some of the German societies of St. Louis took part. The guests of the city then entered carriages with the Mayor and committee for a drive through some of the business and residence streets to the breakfast awaiting them at the St. Louis Club, escorted by mounted police and the Fourth United States Cavalry. From the club house the drive was continued through the western part of the city and Forest Park to Union Boulevard, where the Prince obtained a fine view of the World's Fair site. He expressed much interest in the Exposition, asking many questions about the plans and the progress of preparation.

At the St. Louis Club the "freedom of the city" was granted his Highness by Mayor Wells in a brief address of welcome, which had been engrossed on parchment, a specially designed and manufactured silver case, for the document being presented with it.

The address was as follows:

"In behalf of the people of St. Louis I bid you a hearty welcome to their city.

"It is our desire that your brief visit with us be as agreeable to you as it will be to those who have the honor of entertaining you, and that you will carry back to the great country you represent pleasant recollections of this city by the 'Father of Waters.'

"St. Louis has had changes of fortune and history unusual to cities in this country. During the last hundred years it has been under the dominion of three flags, and has passed in peaceful transition from Spanish to French, and from French to American sovereignty. Situated upon the borderland between the North and South, and the East and the West, its people are drawn from and are representative of every section of the United States. Indeed, from every quarter of the globe they have come, and especially may you meet here in large numbers people from your own land and speaking your own tongue.

"From whatever section of this land they may have come, from whatever land beyond our borders, they come to-day with one accord to join in this welcome, for in your visit to this country they see a manifestation and expression of the sincere friendship which from the beginning has existed between Germany and the United States.

"The freedom of the city is yours, its hospitality is at your command, and the sole

regret of the occasion is that 'Hail' must soon be followed by 'Farewell.'"

Prince Henry's response, which was delivered with much feeling, concluded with these words: "During my stay in the United States I have been much impressed with the vastness of the country and the largeness of its industries and commerce. Germany desires to be a friend of the United States, and my visit here has caused my former impression to grow that certainly the United States is worth having as a friend. And now permit me to again thank you all for your kindness to me, and drink with me a toast to St. Louis and her future prosperity."

Assistant Secretary of State David J. Hill, one of the national officials accompanying Prince Henry of Prussia on his tour, wired back to Mayor Wells, from Springfield, Ill., the following message of thanks for the reception in St. Louis: "On behalf of the Presi-



PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

dent's delegates, I desire to express our thanks and appreciation for the admirable manner in which the arrangements were made and carried out at St. Louis for the reception of Prince Henry. We regret that a longer time could not have been spent in the midst of such delightful hospitality, but bear away most pleasant memories of the visit, which was most agreeable and pleasant to His Royal Highness."

DISCUSSED BEFORE PRINCE HENRY.

International Amity and St. Louis World's Fair.

One of the five speakers at the banquet tendered by the New York *Staats-Zeitung* to Prince Henry, Emperor William's brother, in New York City, on the evening of February 26th, was Mr. Chas. W. Knapp, Editor of the St. Louis *Republic*, and member of the Executive Committee of the World's Fair

Association, the other speakers being Prince Henry himself, Whitelaw Reid, Charles Emory Smith and Herman Ridder, proprietor of the New York *Staats-Zeitung*. Mr. Knapp was selected to respond to the toast "International Amity." After being introduced by Toastmaster Ridder to the guests, numbering over 1,000 journalists, representing every section of the country, Mr. Knapp began his address, as follows:

Your Royal Highness, Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen: In the presence of the distinguished guests we honor to-night the sentiment you have voiced, Mr. Chairman, is singularly and exceptionally opportune. It rings in our ears with peculiar significance this evening, stirring the deepest emotions of our hearts, for we know that never before, through all the centuries of their steadily advancing power, have the great Germanic people stood more unmistakably for peace in the affairs of the world than they do to-day under the wise guidance of the illustrious Kaiser whose kinsman we are here to greet.

It is gratifying, and I am sure it is most appropriate, that you couple this sentiment of international amity with the International Exposition to be held in St. Louis next year. What better exponent of the comity of nations can there be than a World's Fair? You are familiar with that last speech of President McKinley's at Buffalo. It comes to us with a touch of sanctity. As if inspired for the final word, he pleaded for international amity and for that friendly struggle in the fields of commerce and art which so makes for the betterment of all mankind. He called the World's Fair a "time-keeper of progress." He might have added, it is a conservator of amity and a guardian of peace. And so in 1903 it will be the pleasure and the pride of St. Louis to join hands anew with the great Empires to greet the coming century.

That amity among the nations, widespread and enduring, will ultimately prevail in a deep-seated and ineradicable conviction of our intellectual, just as it is a most cherished emotion of our spiritual nature. When the soul entreats the mind is not slow to promise, and so an abiding instinct of humanity teaches all the people of the world that there will surely come a day, in the fullness of time, when the awful waste and carnage of war must cease for good and all; when its fountains of woe will forever stop their flow; when we shall find the blood stains of battle in the pages of history only.

Mr. Knapp continued for some time, taking a strong stand for international amity, and concluding his address with these words:

We can not overestimate the influence of Germany in holding the concert of Europe. In the wise dispensation of God this one nation has been all powerful in the establishment of harmony among the nations. The daily prayer of humanity appeals for the preservation of the amity that now blesses the world. Yet we do not let our hearts forecast a complete millennium, we do not look forward to the day when all men will stand beside Ben Adhem in the front line, or expect ever to read upon every tombstone that wondrous epitaph, "I loved my fellow-man." We do count, however, on the ultimate establishment of a broad and universal commercial reciprocity. We do forecast the day when the open door shall hospitably invite in all lands; when the gates of trade shall everywhere swing inward as well as outward. So also we cherish firm hope that time will bring universal recognition that territorial aggrandizement is in no degree a necessary accompaniment of national development. When these vital truths are brought to the heart of all the nations, then will amity spread its blessed wings over all the earth, good-will inspire the acts of every Government and the Angel of Peace abide among the peoples of the whole world.

The sentiments expressed had the hearty endorsement of all present, as evidenced by the applause with which they were received.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company was further represented at the banquet by ex-Congressman Nathan Frank, also a member of the company's Executive Committee, and Mr. John Schroers, Chairman of its Committee on Education. Both of these gentlemen and Mr. Knapp are members of the World's Fair Committee on Press and Publicity.

The clean streets of St. Louis during Prince Henry's recent visit, were due to the fact that the streets were cleaned by the machines made by the Sanitary Street Cleansing & Sprinkling Machine Co. of St. Louis, whose offices are at Second and Bremen Avenue.

NEW ENGLAND INTERESTED.

World's Fair Officials Entertained by Boston Commercial Club.

At the banquet given by the Commercial Club, of Boston, to the Louisiana Purchase delegation, February 27th, Governor Stickney, of Vermont, and Governor Kimball, of Rhode Island, were present in person, and the Governors of New Hampshire, Connecticut and Maine, were represented by S. E. Oatman, Fredk. A. Betts, and F. H. Briggs, respectively. Speeches on the St. Louis World's Fair were made by Ex-Governor Francis, of Missouri, President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company; Ex-Mayor Walbridge, of St. Louis, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Company; Rev. Dr. Daniel Dorchester, of St. Louis; and Prof. Henry S. Pritchett, formerly of St. Louis, but now at the head of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The delegation also called on Patrick Collins, Mayor of Boston; the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Governor Crane, of Massachusetts. Governor Crane said that he would present the matter to the Legislature in a special message.

The St. Louis delegation included C. H. Spencer, First Vice-President of the World's Fair Association; ex-Lieut.-Governor Norman J. Colman, Secretary of Agriculture under President Cleveland; ex-Congressman Nathan Frank, of the Association's Executive Committee; C. W. Knapp, member of the Executive Committee; Geo. W. Parker, Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures and Liberal Arts; J. J. Wertheimer, Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Concessions; Geo. J. Tansey and Geo. H. Morgan, respectively President and Secretary of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange; Geo. M. Wright, Chairman of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company's New York Committee; Chas. S. Brown, Chairman of the New Jersey Committee; C. W. S. Cobb, Chairman of the Maine Committee; O. L. Whitelaw, Chairman of the Vermont Committee, and Messrs. Hobart Brinsmade, C. L. Hilleary and W. B. Houser.

The principal address at the banquet of the Boston Club was delivered by President Francis, of the St. Louis World's Fair Association, who spoke as follows:

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company tenders its acknowledgments for this complimentary courtesy extended to it by the Commercial Club of Boston.

It is claimed by some that the people are tired of expositions, but certainly there is none in New England who will contend that important events in the upbuilding of the republic should not be fittingly commemorated. The landing of the Mayflower is celebrated in hundreds of communities throughout the West and South, and such occasions are participated in not only by the sons and daughters of New England and their descendants, but by the offspring of the cavaliers as well. The hardships and heroisms of the Pilgrim Fathers, the courage and the conflicts of the settlers at Jamestown, are a common heritage to the people of the Louisiana Territory. The same instinct that moved our ancestors to leave the Fatherland and come to these shores and dispossess the aborigines, impelled their children to cross the mountains and to follow the courses of our rivers until they were led to the Gulf. You may call it love of freedom, spirit of adventure, or desire for conquest, but it was hereditary and should be condoned rather than condemned.

The treaty of 1783, at the end of the war of the Revolution, gave us an area which seemed to furnish an ample theater for our restless energies for many generations, but before two decades had passed the sturdy yeomen of Kentucky and Tennessee were chafing under the restraints put upon their commerce by their natural waterways being under foreign ownership. If the free navigation of the Mississippi and the possession of that territory beyond had not come to us by masterful diplomacy, they would have been ours by force,

essential as they were to our inevitable expansion and to the preservation of our institutions.

It is the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory that St. Louis is preparing to celebrate. Napoleon said: "They ask me for a city; I give them an Empire."

James G. Blaine, one of your own brilliant and beloved sons, said: "Never was a conquest so great, so extensive, acquired by peaceful methods. Never was so great a conquest made by war that a conquering power was able to hold."

The development of the Louisiana Territory is unparalleled in the history of the United States or of the world. Its resources are unapproachable in richness or in diversity. The opposition to its acquisition made by some of the patriotic statesmen of that day may not have been unreasonable at the time presented, but seems ludicrous and absurd in the light of subsequent events. It virtually extended our dominion from ocean to ocean, and gave us a jurisdiction so extensive and such diversity of soil, of products and of climate, that a conflict of interests would undoubtedly have caused an antagonism of sections if the locomotive and the electric telegraph had not opportunely come upon the field of action. St. Louis to-day is nearer Boston than New York was when Jefferson made the Louisiana Purchase.

The progress of which we are so proud, is due in great measure to the industry of the sons of New England who left the homes of their youth to settle in the West. Their hearts have often turned toward their native hills with sentiments of longing, but seldom have they deserted the homes of their adoption, towards whose upbuilding they have contributed so much, nor do we forget how you, who have remained at home, have aided our Western progress and development. Not only have the cultured minds and skilled hands sent us from your universities and the work shops trained our youths and built up our industries, but the capital which you have furnished has enabled us to bridge rivers, tunnel mountains, build cities, open mines, enrich lands, establish manufactures and extend commerce, until what some of Jefferson's critics call a "boundless waste" has become the seat of productive power of the nation.

We trust we have given you ample returns and shown due appreciation for what you have advanced us. We feel duly grateful for the timely assistance you have rendered, and shall always bear it in appreciative remembrance.

You do not need to be reminded of the material interests New England still has in the West, nor would we be understood as boasting of our prowess, or as claiming an unbecoming independence. Rather would we advocate that all sections of this country closely allied as they are by ties of consanguinity and common interests, should cherish a mutual dependence, and should embrace every opportunity to cement even more closely the bonds that should bind citizens of a common country.

We are not envious of the glorious record you have made. We patronize your institutions of learning, and recall with the pride of mutual ownership your long roll of statesmen and authors and scientists and soldiers. We think we place a proper estimate on the value of higher education, and are establishing in our own city, through the liberality of Western men, colleges and universities and museums and monuments for the benefit of the youth who are to conduct our commerce, make and administer our laws, and safeguard the welfare of coming generations. We yield place to no section in patriotism or civic pride. We will not do Boston, or Massachusetts, or New England the injustice to think that the reflection on our motives, as expressed by one or two of your public prints, is a true index of the feelings of this city, of that State, of this section. The genuine hospitality with which you receive us this evening is convincing evidence of your sympathy and support. If any proof were required that our objects are worthy, our undertaking commendable, it should be sufficient for you to know that the City of St. Louis has provided \$10,000,000 for an International Exposition in commemoration of a great event in the history of our country, and will not be disappointed if not one dollar of that sum is ever returned. Her foremost citizens are giving their best thought and highest effort, and are making great personal sacrifices for the successful consummation of this splendid enterprise, and will feel abundantly rewarded if they accomplish nothing more than bringing closer together the different sections of our country, and in promoting a closer acquaintance which can not but result in stronger ties of fellowship and a higher mutual esteem. We shall embrace with alacrity the opportunity offered to demonstrate to the world what a century of Western development has done for the United States and for the human race, but we shall not fail to assemble in St. Louis the best in art that the world has produced. We shall bring together the best minds of our age. Our international congresses will be attended by the highest thought of every clime. By the judicious expenditure of the \$15,000,000 at our command, and the united counsels of the best and most experienced talent in exposition lines in the United States, we hope to make the occasion worthy of the great event it is designed to commemorate. Of this \$15,000,000, \$5,000,000 are to come from the Federal Government, but none of that \$5,000,000 will be available until the City of St. Louis shall first have expended to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the sum of \$10,000,000.

The State of Missouri, by the adoption of a constitutional amendment which received the support of seven-eighths of the people voting on the subject, and by the practically unanimous action of its Legislature, has appropriated \$1,000,000 in addition, for an exhibit of the matchless resources of the commonwealth, and for the entertainment of its guests.

Our sister States of Illinois has appropriated \$250,000.

The State of Kansas has already appropriated \$75,000, and promises to double that amount at the next session of its Legislature.

The State of Arkansas has appropriated \$30,000, and its Governor has appointed Commissioners from every county in the State, and has repeatedly expressed his opinion that Arkansas will provide at least \$150,000 for an exhibit of her resources at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Kentucky has given an assurance of an appropriation of \$100,000.

Iowa, cherishing a deep proprietary interest in the Exposition, will appropriate at least \$250,000. Minnesota, Nebraska and all the States and Territories in the Louisiana Territory, are taking active steps and will make liberal provision for an exhibit of their resources.

New England can not afford to be left out of an International Exposition where not only every other State and Territory is represented, but where foreign nations will erect characteristic structures for the display of their relics, and where manufacturers of every civilized country will enter into competition with each other. That Exposition will be an exhibit of processes rather than of products. The marvelous progress made by the manufacturing interests of this country during the past decade is attributable in no small degree to the Columbian Exposition of 1892. The radical change in our international ledger during the past five years has been not only a gratification to ourselves, but a surprise and a chagrin to our brothers across the water. That fact and the new departure upon which our country has entered in acquiring outlying possessions will attract in large numbers other people who would learn our methods and observe the habits and customs of a marvelous nation.

Porto Rico has already made an appropriation of \$30,000 for an island exhibit. The Administration, through the Secretary of War, has announced that the Philippine Government will devote \$250,000 to an exhibit from those islands, and Governor Taft, since his return to this country, has expressed his determination to have that sum increased to \$500,000. In order that the Filipinos may become better acquainted with the people of the United States at their homes, and be elevated and broadened thereby.

The Philippine exhibit will cover an area of thirty (30) acres, comprising ample water surface. In order that we may become familiar with the life and manners of the millions who have recently come under the protection of our flag, the Legislature of the Hawaiian Islands has under consideration an appropriation for an exhibit from that locality.

We have assurances from the Dominion of Canada that the local government has provided in its budget a liberal sum for an exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. France has with warmest expressions of friendship, accepted the invitation to participate in that Exposition. The Republic of Mexico has done likewise, and is already making extensive preparations for the finest exhibit ever made by that country. We have private assurances from England and from Germany that favorable replies to the invitation of President McKinley will be forthcoming in due time. China and Japan have formally announced their acceptance. China is preparing to devote to an exhibit at that Exposition a large portion, or all, of the liberal sum of money returned to her by the United States from the late indemnity awarded our Government. Japan is planning a large exposition within her own borders and has advised us that the best exhibits thereat will be removed to St. Louis.

Thirteen foreign countries have up to this time accepted and are preparing to participate. Can New England afford to be left out? We think not. Nor will she. A prompt and favorable response at this juncture from these six States, that have so long been leaders in the industry and thrift of the country, will give to our patriotic undertaking an impetus of incalculable value.

We appeal to you, representative men of New England, in the name of your brethren, our colleagues and co-workers, whose interest in this enterprise is earnest and enthusiastic. We appeal to you on behalf of the great West, every State and every section of which cherishes proprietary interest in this celebration. We appeal to you on behalf of Missouri, the fifth State in the sisterhood and first in greatness of wealth and population of the fifteen carved out of the Louisiana Purchase. We appeal to you on behalf of the City of St. Louis, whose broad-minded and patriotic people have, through a high sense of duty, provided \$10,000,000 for this celebration. We appeal to you on behalf of the Federal Congress, both Houses of which by practically unanimous vote, appropriated \$5,000,000 out of the National Treasury in aid of this Exposition. We appeal to you in the name of our lamented and beloved President, William McKinley, whose personal interest in this Exposition was open and sincere, and whose last official proclamation was an invitation to the nations of the world to participate therein. We appeal to you in the name of his worthy successor, whose encouraging words leave no doubt as to his hearty and helpful goodwill toward this Exposition. We appeal to you in the name of all the States and Territories that will be represented there, to join with us and to lend us your very potential co-operation in making this International Exposition worthy of the incomparable country in which it is held: in making it characteristic of the highest civilization the world has ever seen, and in adding us to bring together and to make better acquainted the remote peoples of the globe, to the end that the brotherhood of man may be promoted and universal peace established all over the earth.

JOHN RICE CHANDLER.

World's Fair Commissioner to Central America.

John Rice Chandler, World's Fair Commissioner to Central America, arrived in the city last month from California, and had a conference with President Francis, Mr. Skiff, Director of Exhibits, and the Committee on Foreign Relations, in regard to his World's Fair work. He expects to leave for Central America in a few days.

John Rice Chandler was born in Philadelphia in 1859. His early education was received in that city and New York. Later he went to Europe, where he devoted several years to the study of French, Italian and Spanish. He became a newspaper correspondent and represented at different times the Associated Press, New York *Herald*, New York *Independent* and other papers and press associations. He held a commission for the New York press during the



JOHN RICE CHANDLER,

World's Fair Commissioner to Central America.

British-Venezuelan controversy. He spent many years in Central America. He was professor of Latin languages for the government military and polytechnic colleges of Guatemala, and later held the chair of history at the same institutions.

He was Vice-Consul-General and Acting Consul-General for the United States in Guatemala. The government of Guatemala created the office of national archaeologist especially for him. Mr. Chandler was the author of the mineralogical report sent by that government to the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and was superintendent of the Foreign Department of Publicity at the Central American Exposition. He wrote "El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos" in the Spanish language to better acquaint the Latin-American nations with the fundamental institutions of our native land. This work was published by the government of Guatemala, and adopted as a text-book in a number of colleges of Central and South America. A second edition has been published by the Appletons, New York City.

His latest work, "Central America and the Nicaragua Canal," is now in press. Mr. Chandler was special commissioner for the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo to the Central American republics.

GOING TO THE ORIENT.

Mr. J. E. Smith, Chairman of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition's Committee on Electricity and Electrical Appliances, started last month on a visit to Japan and the Philippine Islands. As Vice-President of the Simmons Hardware Company, of St. Louis, the greatest hardware house in the world, he finds himself in need of rest, and thinks a thorough tour of Japan and of the garri-soned places in the Philippines is the recreation he needs. But, incidentally, he will act in those countries as an accredited representative of the St. Louis World's Fair. Commissioner John Barrett, whose field of World's Fair work includes these countries, has been unavoidably detained by other



J. E. SMITH.

Who visits the Orient as special Honorary Commissioner representing Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

work for the Exposition, and it is thought that such a member of the Exposition Directory as Chairman Smith, personally present in the Orient, will put the interests of the World's Fair on a better footing, both before and after Commissioner Barrett arrives.

The World's Fair managers are looking about for a man familiar with athletic clubs to serve as director of the Physical Culture Department of the World's Fair and to arrange the athletic contests, for which ample provision is to be made. A great gymnasium is to be erected on the Washington University part of the site, and, in addition to this, a spacious amphitheater, with a race-track and grounds prepared for all sorts of games, cricket, tennis, football, baseball, golf, polo, etc. There will be athletic tournaments of various kinds, interurban, intercollegiate, interstate and international contests, and prizes for running, leaping, putting the shot and other athletic feats.

F. E. MARSHALL.

Elected President of the Continental National Bank to Succeed the Late Geo. A. Baker.

F. E. Marshall for several years cashier of the Continental National Bank, one of St. Louis' strongest financial institutions was recently chosen President by the Board of Directors to succeed the late Geo. A. Baker, who was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Mr. Marshall's promotion is well deserved, as he has forged his way to the top in the financial world by his own energy and ability. He was born in Unionville, Mo., July 15, 1860, and was reared on a farm. His education was completed at the Missouri State University. At the age of eighteen



F. E. MARSHALL,

President Continental National Bank, and Director of Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

he was made Cashier of his father's banking institution, now known as the Marshall National Bank of Unionville, Mo. In 1887 he was appointed Chief of the Division of Examiner's reports of the National Banks in the office of the Comptroller of Currency at Washington, D. C., under W. L. Trenholm. This position he ably filled, and at the end of a year later was appointed National Bank Examiner of Missouri and Kansas, later again promoted as Special Examiner for large cities. In 1892 he resigned and accepted the Vice-Presidency of the National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City, and on September 1st became Cashier of the Continental National Bank, which position he filled with great credit, until his ascendancy to the presidency.

Mr. J. A. Lewis, formerly Assistant Cashier, succeeds Mr. Marshall, as Cashier.

Mr. Marshall has also been elected a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

COL. EDWARD A. GODWIN.

Commandant of Jefferson Guard, the World's Fair Police.

Col. Edwin A. Godwin, detailed by the Secretary of War to serve as Commandant of the Jefferson Guard on the World's Fair Grounds, reported for duty February 26, and outlined his plan of organization. This includes a police court on the grounds to take cognizance of arrests, a force of 2,500 guards uniformed and armed with short swords, except a small reserve to be armed with rifles, and a small mounted force to patrol the outer grounds, the whole divided into companies officered by detailed army captains and lieutenants, and sergeants selected among the men. "The duties of the guardsman," said Col. Godwin, "will be similar to those of the regular police officer of the best municipalities. He will have complete knowledge



COL. EDWARD A. GODWIN,
Commandant of Jefferson Guard.

of the grounds and all points of interest, and the most expeditious way of reaching these places when the information is requested by visitors. He will know where all the fire hydrants are located. For the present, and for some time to come, only a few watchmen will be required on the grounds.

Col. Godwin was born at Kingswood, West Virginia, on May 18, 1850. In the spring of 1865, when only fifteen years old, he enlisted in the Union army. At the close of the Civil War he entered West Point, from which he graduated in the class of 1870. He was assigned to the Eighth Cavalry, and at the breaking out of the Spanish-American war was a captain in that regiment. Later, on July 1, 1899, he was promoted to the rank of major in the same regiment. In the meantime he had served as colonel of the Seventh U. S. V. Infantry (Immunes), a regiment organized at Jefferson Barracks. In August, 1899, Col. Godwin organized the Fortieth Volunteer Infantry, and took the regiment to the Philippines, where he served with distinction until the regiment left Manila last summer for home, to be mustered out. Since then, Col. Godwin has acted at Washington,

D. C., as President of the Board of Review, which passes on the application of officers in the Volunteer Army for commissions in the Regular Army.

ARNOLD SHANKLIN.

Chief Clerk of the Department of Manufactures.

Arnold Shanklin, chief clerk of the Department of Manufactures, was born in Carrollton, Mo., about thirty-five years ago. After completing the full course of the public schools of that city, he spent five years in a general store with his father. He next studied law at Washington University, St. Louis, and in due time was graduated from the law department of that institution. Then he practiced law in Kansas City, Mo., for eight years, being associated with attorneys for the Missouri Pacific and Rock Island railroads. Later he was counsel for the Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company.



ARNOLD SHANKLIN,
Chief Clerk of the Department of Manufactures.

Mr. Shanklin has visited most of Canada and Mexico, and has traveled all over the United States. He was in business in Mexico for two years, one year being spent in the City of Mexico and on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and one year on the west coast of the State of Sonora, just above Topolobampo, now Port Stilwell. Upon his return from Mexico he accepted a position with the National Cash Register Company, and he continued with it for several years, acting successively as Territory salesman, manager of its St. Louis office, head of the Advance Department and head of the Department of Social Betterment. Last winter he gave stereopticon lectures on the treatment of the company's employees. He lectured before boards of trade, chambers of commerce, schools, colleges, clubs organized for the study of sociological problems, etc., covering the field from Boston to San Antonio and from Toronto to New Orleans. He had charge of the company's display at the Pan-American, and remained at Buffalo to the close of the Exposition.

Mr. Shanklin is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner. He speaks Spanish fluently and reads French, Italian and Portuguese.

WILLARD ADELBERT SMITH.

Chief of the Department of Transportation Exhibits.

Willard Adelbert Smith, of Chicago, recently appointed Chief of the Department of Transportation Exhibits for the St. Louis World's Fair, was born in Kenosha, Wis., in 1849. When a young man he removed to Rockford, Ill. He attended the High School at Rockford and Shurtleff College, at Alton, Ill., graduating from the latter with the degree of M. A. Then he attended the Law Department of Washington University, St. Louis, from which he graduated in 1871. Before this, in 1870, he had embarked in railway journalism as publisher of the St. Louis Railway Register. In 1873 he removed to Chicago and became publisher and editor of the Railway Review, of which he is still proprietor.



W. A. SMITH,
Chief of the Department of Transportation Exhibits.

In 1891 Mr. Smith was appointed Chief of the Department of Transportation Exhibits for the Columbian Exposition of 1893. Since 1894 he has been engaged in manufacturing, as well as the publishing business. In 1898 he accepted the position of Director of Transportation and Engineering and Director of the Army and Navy exhibits under the American Commission to the Paris Exposition of 1900. At Paris he was a delegate to the International Congress on Tests of Materials and on Tramways, and delegate of the State Department of the United States to the International Railway Congress. He was decorated as Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French Government.

Mr. Smith is a trustee of the University of Chicago and a member of many engineering and technical associations. A "Transportation Vase" was presented to him by the railways and manufacturers at the World's Columbian Exposition, and he has also received a number of medals from foreign governments.

AUXILIARY BOARD

Lady Managers World's Fair Fraternal Building Association.

On Feb. 5th, at the Planters' Hotel, the Auxiliary Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair Fraternal Building Association held an all-day session, and completed organization as follows: President, Mrs. Ginevra L. Miller; first vice-president, Miss Bina M. West; second vice-president, Mrs. Lorraine J. Pitkin; third vice-president, Mrs. Myra B. Enright; corresponding and financial secretary, Mrs. Geo. J. Frankel.

These ladies are all prominent workers in the fraternal world. Mrs. Ginevra L. Mil-



MRS. GINEVRA L. MILLER,
President.

ler, of St. Louis, is past superior chief of honor of the Degree of Honor; Miss Bina M. West, of Port Huron, Mich., is supreme record keeper of the Ladies of the Maccabees, and past president of the National Fraternal Congress Press Association; Mrs. Lorraine J. Pitkin, of Chicago, is grand secretary of the General Grand Chapter, Order Eastern Star; Mrs. Myra B. Enright, of Kansas City, Kan., is supreme receiver of the Royal Neighbors of America; Mrs. George J. Frankel, of St. Louis, has been identified more particularly with the work of the W. C. T. U., and other lady organizations not strictly fraternal, but her appointment was made in recognition of her superior ability and qualifications for the position of corresponding and financial secretary.

At the meeting at the Planters' Hotel the following appointments were made on the



MISS BINA M. WEST,
First Vice-President.

Ways and Means Committee: Chairman for the Order Eastern Star, Mrs. Salhe E. Dillon, of St. Louis; chairman for Royal Neighbors of America, Mrs. E. D. Watt, of Omaha, Neb.; chairman for Ladies of the Maccabees, Mrs. Lillian M. Hollister, of Detroit, Mich.; chairman for Degree of Honor, Mrs. Ella H. Mantor, of Wilmar, Minn. Other appointments will be made later.

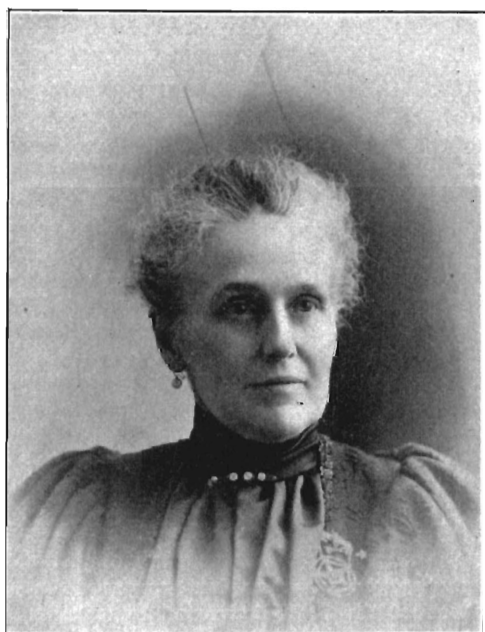
The Lady Board expect to raise not less than \$50,000 from the organizations which are composed of and managed exclusively by ladies. This will embrace not only the great auxiliaries of the beneficiary orders, like the Ladies of the Maccabees, Degree of Honor, Royal Neighbors of America, Woodmen Circle, etc., but will also include the great organization of the Eastern Star, with its over 230,000 members, and the Daughters of Rebekah, with nearly as large a mem-



MRS. GEORGE J. FRANKEL,
Corresponding and Financial Secretary.

bership; the Rathbone Sisters, Woman's Relief Corps, Daughters of the Confederacy, and Daughters of the American Revolution. Representatives from each one of these organizations will be appointed upon the general Ways and Means Committee as soon as recommendations can be secured and acted upon.

Special attention will be given the exhibition of automobiles at the St. Louis World's Fair. An international exhibition of automobiles at Brussels in March, 1902, it is said will demonstrate the particularly rapid improvement in such machines during recent months. Motor cars of that type are now in use on both steam and electric railways for the transportation of mails and for urban and suburban passenger traffic in France, Belgium, Italy and Russia.



MRS. LORRAINE J. PITKIN,
Second Vice-President.



MRS. MYRA B. ENRIGHT,
Third Vice-President.

THE GREAT STATE OF TEXAS

PREPARING FOR THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.

Strong Men Compose the Commission who will Make a Great Exhibit of the State's Resources and Products.

Texas is in the vast enterprise of having that mammoth State adequately represented



Thos. D. Miller.

at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, with a vigorous organization. Sixty-eight World's Fair Commissioners, representing the best public spirit and most enlightened progress of the State, have been created by executive appointment. These are accredited to the several sections of the State, and have in hand the determination of the general plan and scope of its exposition work. They have chartered under the name of the Texas World's Fair Commission, the active labors and responsibility of which are lodged in a board of thirteen directors, an executive committee, a president, vice-presidents,

merce of the State. John H. Kirby, president of the commission, and a member of the board, is a young and vigorous Texan, whose tremendous transactions in lumber and oil have made him a millionaire, and won for him the title of king of modern industrialism in Texas. Judge E. B. Perkins, member of the board, and also of the executive committee, is general solicitor of the Cotton Belt Railroad, and one of the strongest and best known lawyers of the State. Judge A. W. Houston, of the board of directors, is an able lawyer, enthusiastic, but practical, with reference to everything that pertains to the advancement of Texas, and is general solicitor for the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway Co., one of the Hariman lines. Barnett Gibbs, member of the board and chairman of the Executive Committee, is ex-Lieutenant Governor, and an



Sam Sanger.

untiring promoter of whatever stands for the good and prosperity of his State. Paul Waples and Jesse Shain, also members of the Executive Committee, and W. W. Seley and Walter Tips, who besides being members of the board, are vice-presidents of the commission, and John N. Gilbert and B. F. Hammett, are men of affairs and represent as fine a type of the bold and progressive twentieth century business man as can be found anywhere. Colonel L. J. Polk, vice-president of the commission, is one of the best known railroad men in the West. He presides over the vast affairs of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe lines in Texas, with an ability that has distinguished him in railroad circles throughout the country as one of the great men of the times. Mr. E. H. R. Green, member of the board and Executive Committeeman, has tried his hand as boss of Republican politics in the State, and is experienced and clever in the mysteries of that intricate science. But Mr. Green plays

at politics for diversion. His real business is that of president of the Texas Midland Railroad, and his constant work for Texas could receive no higher compliment than that paid him by the Governor of Democratic Texas in appointing him a Texas World's Fair commissioner, as well as that conferred by the commission in imposing upon his stalwart and unresisting shoulders the labor and responsibility which necessarily devolves upon the Executive Committee. Monta J. Moore, of the board and with whose name we complete the list, is a distinguished lawyer, ardent in his labors for



C. A. Davies.

Texas, and nearly importunate in his promotion of factory and industrial enterprise in his section. Royal A. Ferris is at the head of one of the biggest banks in Texas, and is treasurer of the commission.

Last, but not by any means least, in this aggregation of earnest Texans, is General Manager Louis J. Wortham, who was selected for the position he occupies without application and without his knowledge up to the time of the mention of his name. Mr. Wortham is a native Texan. He picked up his education from a type case between his thumb and index finger, and is acquainted



M. A. Spooner.

treasurer and general manager. A few words about the personnel of this organization may not be out of place.

The board of directors is comprised of men absolutely foremost in the professions, the industries, the finances and the com-



Robt. Kleburg.

with newspaper work from the ground up. In newspaper work he has traversed and written of the State from end to end, and center to circumference. He has seen, too, the roughest side of life in the splendid State whose glories his pen and tongue so

fervidly portray. For five years, back in the early eighties, he rode the Rio Grande from Brownsville to El Paso as a river scout in the government service, and if there is a man in the State who knows its people, its resources, its possibilities or more thoroughly appreciates the incalculable benefits to accrue to Texas from a systematic, intelligent and comprehensive exhibit of Texas' claims upon the homeseeker, the factory and capital, he must be shown to a Missourian.

With the active aid of his Executive Committee, independently of which he declines to act, Mr. Wortham has gone about the work of the commission with that indefatigable energy and thoroughness which is his best characteristic. To a representative of the *WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN*, Manager Wortham declared a few days ago, with an emphasis that carried conviction, "that Texas would make the most marvelous and effective exhibit at the Exposition of any State

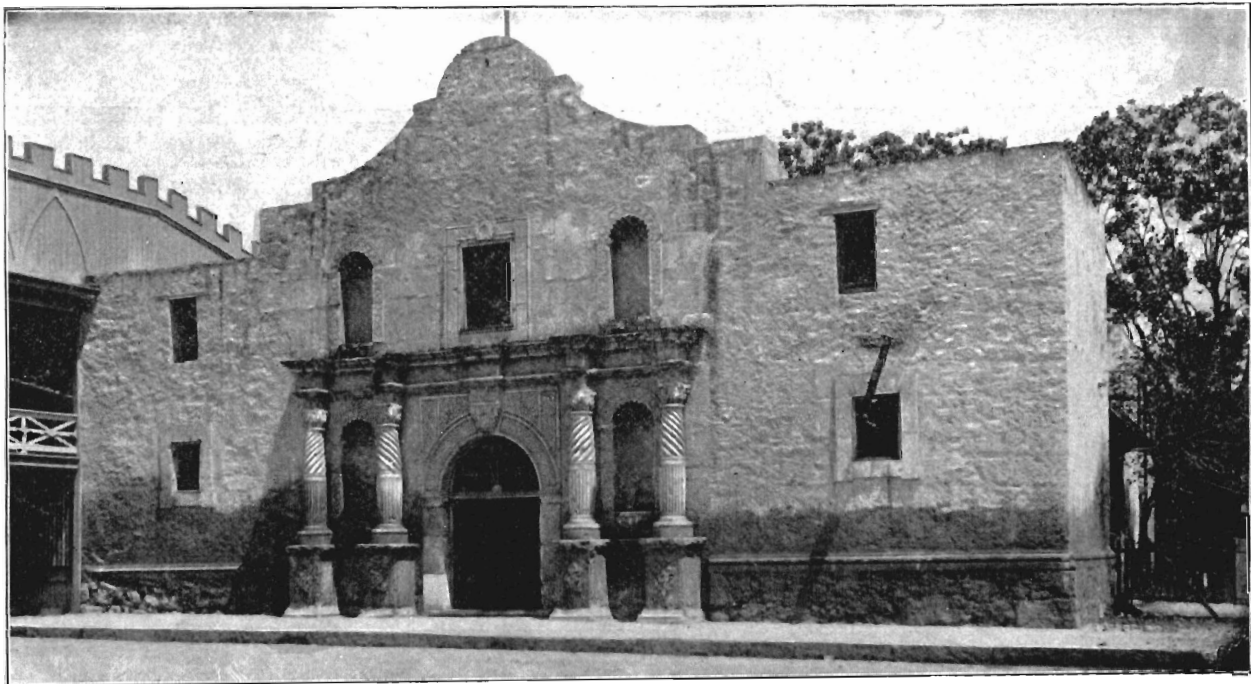


Harry Landa.

record the fact in the *WORLD'S FAIR BULLETIN* that Texas at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will astound the world in the variety of its resources, their value to commerce and the manufactures, and their capacity to demonstrate that imperial Texas must speedily become the master State of the American Union."

The members of the Texas World's Fair Commission are:

John H. Kirby, President, Houston.
L. J. Polk, Galveston.
A. W. Houston, San Antonio.
B. F. Hammett, El Paso.
Barnett Gibbs, Dallas.
James S. Hogg, Austin.
W. W. Seeley, Waco.
Paul Waples, Fort Worth.
J. P. Harrison, Sherman.
H. B. McDonald, Paris.
E. B. Perkins, Dallas.
E. S. Lovett, Houston.
C. H. Allya, Corsicana.
Geo. E. Webb, San Angelo.



THE ALAMO, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

From which the State Building at the St. Louis World's Fair will be Modeled.

or Territory in the United States, or the world." "Why not?" interrogated Mr. Wortham. "We Texans have boasted of the immensity of our area so much that half the country, including many Texans, believe we have not much else with which to astonish the world. Let me give you some facts. In 30 years we have gone from the nineteenth to the sixth rank in population; from the twenty-third to the seventh place in taxable wealth; from twenty-ninth to first place in agricultural products; from eighth to first rank in horses and mules; from ninth to second rank in the production of rice. In addition to these facts, we have, since the census for 1900 was compiled, chartered 49 new cotton seed oil mills, all now in operation, and 13 cotton factories, with a combined capital of \$1,479,000, put \$770,000 worth of machinery into our quicksilver mines, and in 1901 chartered about \$230,000,000 of corporations for manufacturing, mining and commercial purposes. Yes, you may



Jack Gordon.

C. A. Keating, Dallas.
Sam Sanger, Waco.
N. H. Lassiter, Fort Worth.
A. P. Bush, Colorado City.
Jack Gordon, Paris.
Clint Giddings, Jr., Brenham.
Thos. D. Miller, Dallas.
Vorles P. Brown, San Antonio.
H. F. MacGregor, Houston.
E. L. Huffman, Fort Worth.
L. L. Jester, Tyler.
Thos. B. Love, Dallas.
Walter Tips, Austin.
Winfield Scott, Fort Worth.
Robert Kleburg, Corpus Christi.
E. H. Jenkins, San Antonio.
M. A. Spooner, Fort Worth.
H. W. Cortes, Houston.
J. A. Kemp, Wichita Falls.
Thomas A. Pope, Cameron.
A. H. Belo, Dallas.
R. M. Johnston, Houston.
L. J. Hart, San Antonio.
Jesse Shain, McKinney.
Harry Landa, New Braunfels.
Frank P. Holland, Dallas.
E. H. R. Green, Terrell.



Otto Koehler.



J. P. Harrison.



E. H. R. Green.



Louis J. Wortham.



H. A. Macgregor.



Newton Hance Lassiter.



A. W. Houston.



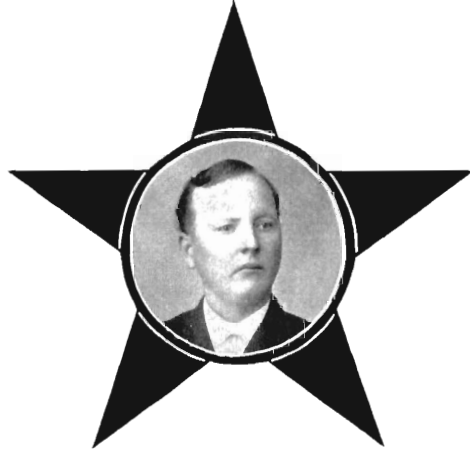
John H. Kirby.



Frank Arnold.



L. J. Hart.



R. M. Johnston.



C. A. Keating.



J. A. Kemp.



Monta J. Moore.

Committee
Representatives
Te...



General Manager.



B. F. Hammett.



H. B. Henderson.



E. H. Jenkins.



Paul Waples.



Thomas A. Pope.



H. D. McDonald.



Chairman.



E. B. Perkins.



Jesse Shain.



L. L. Jester.

Commissioners
Representing
States.



L. J. Folke.



Barnett Gibbs.



A. P. Bush, Jr.

Frank Arnold, San Antonio.
 W. B. Slosson, Houston.
 H. E. Henderson, Sulphur Springs.
 T. J. Freeman, Dallas.
 C. A. Davies, Pearsall.
 William Brooks, Forney.
 W. W. Dies, Kountze.
 A. H. Morse, Santa Anna.

General Manager Louis J. Wortham has issued the following address, calling upon the Texas people to do their duty at the World's Fair:

At the great world's fairs heretofore held, the State of Texas has not been fittingly represented; therefore, the Honorable Joseph D. Sayers, Governor of the State of Texas, at the earnest solicitation of the people, appointed a number of representative citizens as commissioners, and instructed them to meet and adopt plans for the raising of the necessary funds to prepare and make an exhibit that would reflect credit upon the State of Texas at the Louisiana Exposition to be held in the city of St. Louis in 1903.

The exposition at St. Louis will be the greatest in the world's history. It will especially attract the people of the South and West, and the reaching of these people alone with an exhibit from our State should induce us to make the greatest effort.

But, in addition to this, there will be the most enterprising people of the known world assembled at St. Louis. It is needless to discuss the benefits that will accrue to the State of Texas, and to each individual citizen of the State, from a proper exhibit of our natural and material wealth and resources at this exposition. There is absolutely no one in all Texas who will not be benefited.

It is useless to hope for success without the hearty co-operation of the great mass of the people. We cannot resort to the ordinary means of raising money, but must depend of necessity upon each local community taking the matter in hand and themselves raising the necessary funds. It is a work in which every citizen should cheerfully and actively participate. It is a duty which he owes to himself and to his country, for it is a work to be done for the common good. It must be voluntary.

It is necessary to have a central office to which correspondence may be directed, and that office has been established in the city of Dallas. Plans for organization will be matured and sent out for the consideration of the different communities.

We ask every man and woman in the State of Texas to stop and consider the necessity of this exhibit. If you will do this for but a moment, success will be assured, and Texas will have at St. Louis an exhibit equal to that of any other State in the Union. If every one will seriously consider the subject, there will be absolutely no doubt about the fact that funds and exhibits will be obtained such as will attract the attention of every visitor to the exposition.

We, therefore, ask of every citizen the careful consideration of this question, and after such consideration we ask for such contribution in the way of subscriptions as you may consider that you should make to this, the greatest enterprise in which the people of Texas have ever entered.

Mr. W. J. Abbott, of St. Louis, who has traveled a great deal in Texas last month, reports that every section of the State is interested in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He made World's Fair speeches in seventeen cities and towns, and in every case had a large and enthusiastic audience.



W. B. Slosson.



F. P. Holland.



H. A. Morse.



H. W. Cortes.



Robt. R. Lockett.



T. J. Freeman.



THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

By E. L. MASQUERAY
Designer in Chief for the
World's Fair.

ILLUSTRATED WITH
SKETCHES DONE BY
THE AUTHOR AS AN
EXPRESSION OF HIS
IDEAS OF MUNICI-
PAL ART.

(By permission of St. Louis Republic.)

SKETCH OF E. L. MASQUERAY.

E. L. Masqueray, Designer in Chief for the World's Fair was the single selection of the Commission of Architects of the Exposition. He was born 40 years ago, at Dieppe, in the Province of Normandy, France. While yet a minor, he won distinction in the Ecole des Beaux Arts at Paris, entitling him to be sent by the French Academy to take a two-years' course in architecture in Italy.

After his return, the Paris Salon awarded a gold medal to his drawings, for the restoration of the ducal palace at Urbino, Italy. His designs for the restoration of the Cathedral of Amiens and the Castle of Pierrefonds, gave him such renown that he was attached to the Commission des Monuments Historique. In accepting the engagement offered by Director of Works Taylor, he relinquished his place as conductor of an atelier in New York City, for the introduction of French architecture in America.

"New" St. Louis will not be new. It will be, if anything, Old St. Louis made over with the materials we have at hand. How shall these materials be treated, that we may beautify the World's Fair City?

Laymen think of the artist as one who dreams. But art has its practical side. Art may not be applied to beautify the commonplace, except it be given a cold bath in mathematics. The artist of the modern day must be one who sees visions through the spectacles of the architect and the engineer.

Thus, in considering what may be done to this time-worn city, to make its recollections pleasant to the sight-seer from Paris and Berlin and Budapest, rather than a mediocre advertisement of its shortcomings, everything impossible of accomplishment in one or two or three years must be put aside.

It is all very well to hold up photographs of fine streets in some of the beautiful cities of the Old World, and point to them as examples of what the World's Fair City might become. Even an approximate realization of these types of high municipal art would require the tearing down of St. Louis and its upbuilding, like the fabled fabric of Aladdin.

The street plan of St. Louis forbids such treatment in so short a time as remains to get ready for the World's Fair. Her gridiron street scheme happens to be a direct antagonism of the circles and radiating boulevards of Paris and broken and irregular thoroughfares of older European cities, which afford relief from monotony. This plain, practical, gridironed city is susceptible of such reliefs. There are successive steps to final beautification.

A beautiful city is, first, a clean city. Before the artist can begin his task, he must have cleanliness, and this means a spotless town. It means that the streets must not only be cleaned every day, but they must be kept clean. Machines which run over the surface, leaving a coating of liquid mud, are not cleaning the thoroughfares; they are only cleansing. The mud-venering is still there to dry and cake into dust, to be whirled into the faces of the World's Fair visitor, an affront to the enthusiasm which has sustained him thousands of miles, on a journey of keen expectation.

New street machines are needed to help make the "New" St. Louis clean. But the machines must not obstruct the streets all the time, in this fight to keep it clean. A paper cast into the street, a fruit rind flung to the gutter, the refuse which litters a municipal public way, accumulate with the moment. Unformed scavengers must keep a vigilant eye for the offending scrap and seize on it, the instant it becomes the property of the street. He must away with it to the oblivion of the ornamental refuse kiosk on the corner or in the center of the block.

Macadamized streets present the only surfaces that can be kept clean. They present no crevices in which the refuse of the city can lurk after the

sweepers have gone about their task. When the brushing has taken away the most noisome refuse, streams of water from a hose can banish the finer particles to the gutters, where the alluvial mud may be removed with ease by hand cleaning. There is no hope of a clean St. Louis until a



E. L. MASQUERAY,
Designer in Chief.

macadam surface has been laid all the way to the Exposition grounds. Then the system of vigilant cleaning must never be allowed to lag. It demands a larger street department and a greater outlay of municipal revenue, but the work of the department might be lessened if a severe penalty was attached to the offense of littering. The police should be given instructions to enforce these regulations rigidly.

There cannot be a clean city under a mantle of smoke. People from other clean municipalities will not overlook a rain of soot which soils linen and smuts the skin. They will not have been drawn here, to be impressed by the magnitude of manufacturing in St. Louis by having its importance rubbed into their clothing and over their faces. They have come to St. Louis to be amused first and educated afterwards. It is the show they have spent their time and money to see, not St. Louis particularly.

The idea of the Fair being to advertise St. Louis, the people of the World's Fair City must bear out the greatness of the Exposition, by impressing upon the minds of the visitor the greatness of the city. Such a fog of smoke as recently enveloped St. Louis might destroy the very impression which we most desire the visitor to take away with him.

This determined system of street cleaning, having been firmly established in the business districts, supervised by what in Paris is called "voirie," a sort of Board of Streets, St. Louis would have made the first proud step on the road to a "New" City Beautiful. Then the alleys. Speaking from the experience of a foreigner who looks for the first time on that modern American nuisance, the pest-breeding and inconsiderate rear-door travesty upon an effort to keep clean in the home, the alley is the awful sight St. Louis should hide from the stranger guest.

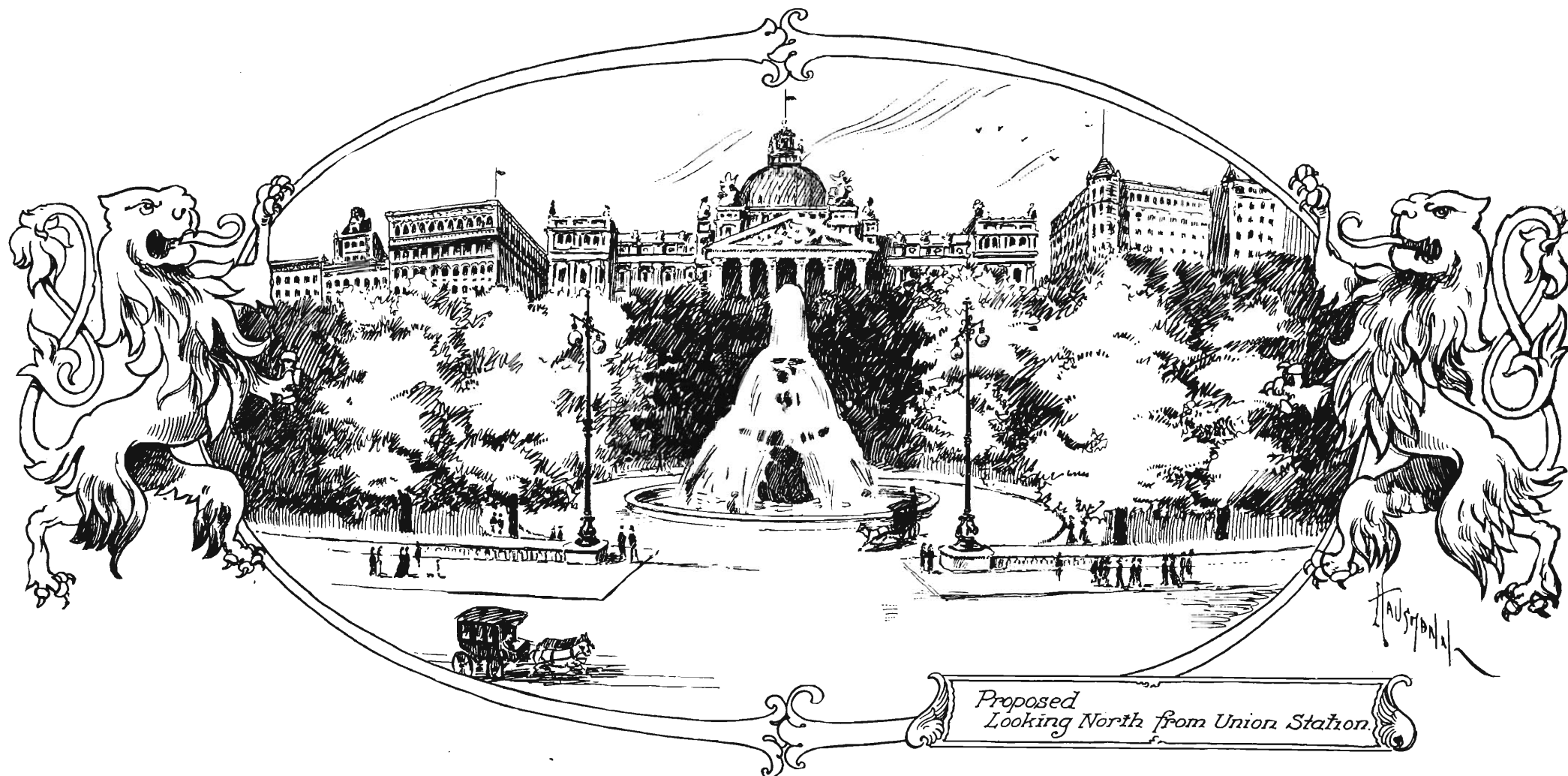
But it is there. It is a part of the integral scheme of the city's ground plan. It may not be obliterated. What shall be done with it? Iron gateways of cheap material might be erected at the mouths of each alley in the business districts. Let them be surmounted by an arched design, with a lantern at the apex, a lantern which may be lighted. The gates can be kept closed at all times, except when it is necessary to open them for the passage of the scavenger wagon or the grocer's delivery. The civic authorities should encourage the residents to train green vines over the iron lattice work. At dusk the gates should be locked by the patrolman on the beat. Then the thug who lurks in the black shadow of this byway of the city would find himself undone.

Having cleaned St. Louis, we may turn about for other avenues of artistic treatment. Our eyes bear into our brains the tiresome tangle of overhead wires, the ugly lamp post, the mawkish sign and the insistent trolley pole with its clumsy, wooden neighbors, the telegraph and telephone poles. Every telegraph and telephone pole in the city should come down. The overhead wires should all go underground. Nothing would be left but the trolley pole. Until science has perfected the transmittal of electric currents to street cars, by cables, in conduits beneath the streets, the trolley pole must stand, but it could be made more slightly with very little expense. Even a lighter color than a somber black would brighten the street.

Most of the signs used for commercial purposes in St. Louis will certainly not advertise us in the right way in 1903. I notice that the Mayor of one American city was considerate enough of good taste to order the signs down in his municipality. St. Louis is great because of her business. Perhaps this would be too drastic a step. A censorship of signs, however, would not be amiss in the brave effort to make St. Louis beautiful. There are signs and signs. After all, the rather elegant and modest sign appeals to those who are discriminating. Purveyors to certain classes of persons might object to such a philosophy of signs, on the plea that glaring announcements attract the flies to the molasses. Yet, we are going to impress the world favorably; we are going to lay the foundation for future trade, foreign and domestic. Will the brazen, offending sign contribute to a high-toned notion of St. Louis' business interests?

There is room for civic ornamentation in the mean, forgotten lamp post. The disappointed scanner of a facade will turn, instinctively, to the objects within his more immediate vision. If the gaze falls for only one instant on a pretty lamp post there is a little thrill of pleasurable surprise. More ornamental iron lamp posts should be erected wherever these utilities are needed. Use a little more of the massive in their construction. The lantern lights on the tops might be more elaborately wrought.

The names of the streets could be lettered on them in transparent colors, so that the stranger in the World's Fair City might read the intersec-



Designer Masqueray's conception of the treatment which should be accorded the block facing Union Station was partially suggested through a movement inaugurated by the Real Estate Exchange and the Civic Improvement League, looking to a more dignified and fitting approach to the triumphant type of architecture expressed in the massive facade of the station. That the Masqueray idea is not an idle dream is apparent from the negotiations already started, by which the city is likely to soon become possessed of the ground lying, for a block, along the front of the depot. The landscape effects typified in the Masqueray drawing are not impossible of attainment by 1903, since the World's Fair management will long before that year have shown what can be accomplished in the transplanting of living trees.

tion of the thoroughfares, without having to make a discovery that the names were on tin tags, under the light. For the convenience of our millions of guests the numbers of the streets, beginning east and west, or north and south, from the intersection, might be lettered on the lamp in the same way. Lamp posts are highly ornamental and useful in most of the great cities of the Old World, and in New York and other Eastern cities.

COLORED LIGHTS WOULD GIVE WARMTH AND GLOW.

This question of lighting the city is even fraught with art. A various arrangement of colored lights on the street cars, every one of which is painted yellow and most bewilderingly tagged for the World's Fair visitor, would give warmth and glow to the night. A car for a certain section of St. Louis should have a red light; another a blue light; another a green light. "Take the car with the red light" would be the simplest guide to the stranger. It is an expression so familiar in all of the great cities of the world that it would immediately cause the visitor to feel at home in his unfamiliar surroundings. Is there anything more dismal and bewildering in a strange city than a procession of yellow cars, with glaring headlights, all coming one way in the rush of a crowded street? The colored lights are essentially an artistic phase of the up-to-date city.

While on the commonplace subject of street cars, it is opportune to mention the decided impression little waiting booths, for street cars and automobile services, will leave in the mind of the World's Fair sightseer. Stationed at convenient intervals along the street curbs, they could be treated in a most attractive manner. They would break the monotony of the street. Painted in a modest color and surmounted by a small spire or cupola, the contrast between them and the tall buildings frowning above them would create a diversion. A resting place for the foot-worn and nerve-racked spectator of hurrying throngs; a momentary salvation for the half-fainting mother and her tired child, far from their temporary stopping place in some remote part of the city; a shelter from the pelting rain of a summer shower.

When the business section is left behind in the forward press toward the beauties of the Exposition grounds and the eager sensation-seeker glides on his automobile into the residence districts, his critical senses will quicken, for whatever the impressions left by a "New" St. Louis, among its haunts of commerce, usually fraught with no little new interest to the cosmopolite, he will now form his lasting picture of the World's Fair City, the one he is going to carry away with him, to tell to his friends. Here the work of making St. Louis beautiful out of its present material ought to become, in a great measure, a labor of individual pride. The responsibilities of the civic government are, however, as great in this direction as they were in downtown sections.

LONG BOULEVARDS MAY BE FLANKED BY ATTRACTIVE FACADES.

There is an objection, from an art standpoint, to the monotony of the long boulevards, leading to the Exposition site. They may be flanked by attractive residence facades, but there remains the infinitely wearisome stretch of street, running on and on into the distance, without a single object to relieve the eye. This mistake is easily remedied. Students of municipal art have solved the

problem in much smaller cities than St. Louis. They have discovered that a long street, without one interruption to break its prairie-like vista, is tiresome—the most tiresome thing in all the world, on a long walk. If one is striding over a country road in summer time, he is delighted by the surprises which every turn in the way brings to him. No matter how great the distance he may have traversed, he is refreshed by a sudden mass of foliage, different from others left behind. A purring brook may gleam across his onward march.

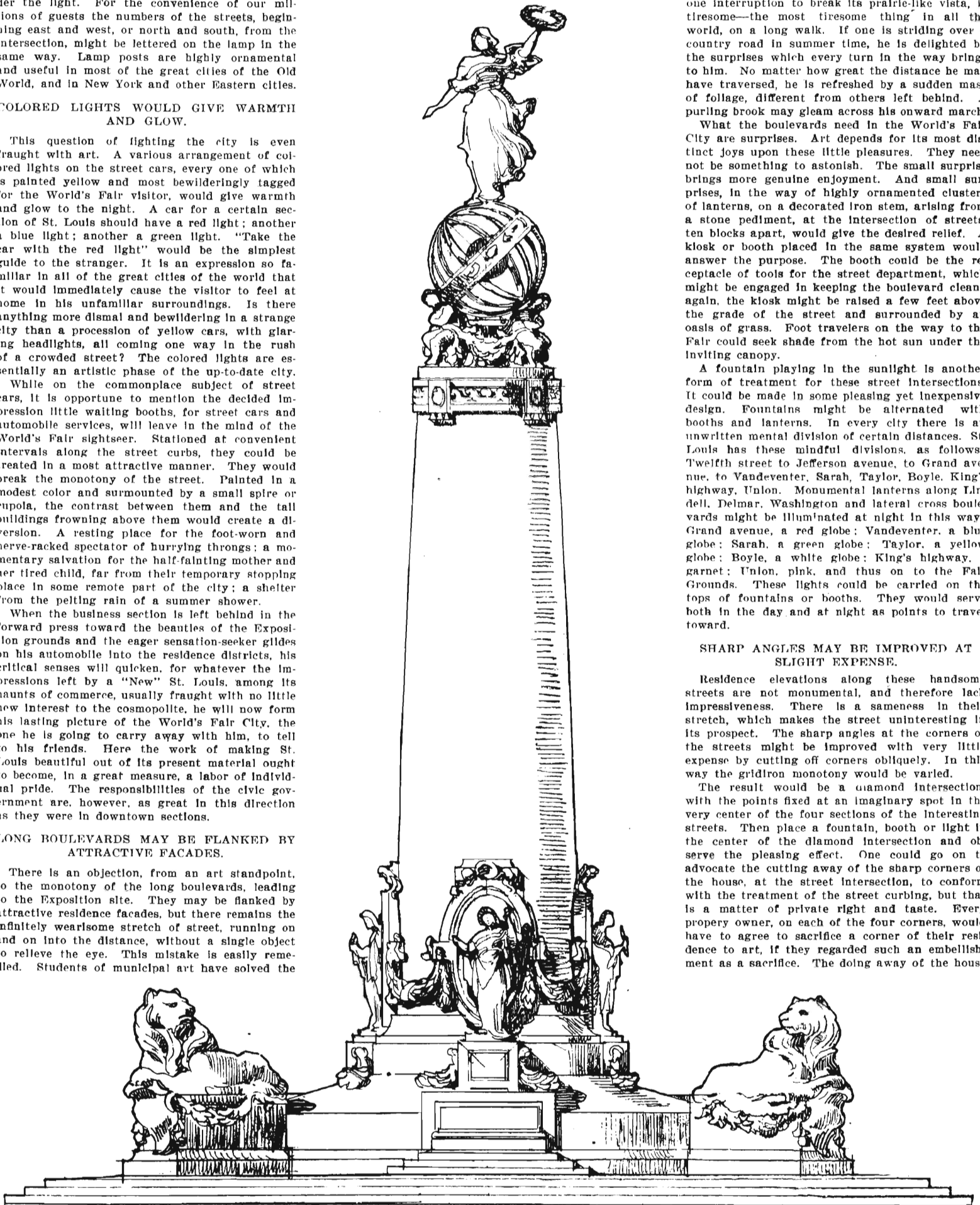
What the boulevards need in the World's Fair City are surprises. Art depends for its most distinct joys upon these little pleasures. They need not be something to astonish. The small surprise brings more genuine enjoyment. And small surprises, in the way of highly ornamented clusters of lanterns, on a decorated iron stem, arising from a stone pediment, at the intersection of streets, ten blocks apart, would give the desired relief. A kiosk or booth placed in the same system would answer the purpose. The booth could be the receptacle of tools for the street department, which might be engaged in keeping the boulevard clean; again, the kiosk might be raised a few feet above the grade of the street and surrounded by an oasis of grass. Foot travelers on the way to the Fair could seek shade from the hot sun under the inviting canopy.

A fountain playing in the sunlight is another form of treatment for these street intersections. It could be made in some pleasing yet inexpensive design. Fountains might be alternated with booths and lanterns. In every city there is an unwritten mental division of certain distances. St. Louis has these mindful divisions, as follows: Twelfth street to Jefferson avenue, to Grand avenue, to Vandeventer, Sarah, Taylor, Boyle, King's highway, Union. Monumental lanterns along Lindell, Delmar, Washington and lateral cross boulevards might be illuminated at night in this way: Grand avenue, a red globe; Vandeventer, a blue globe; Sarah, a green globe; Taylor, a yellow globe; Boyle, a white globe; King's highway, a garnet; Union, pink, and thus on to the Fair Grounds. These lights could be carried on the tops of fountains or booths. They would serve both in the day and at night as points to travel toward.

SHARP ANGLES MAY BE IMPROVED AT SLIGHT EXPENSE.

Residence elevations along these handsome streets are not monumental, and therefore lack impressiveness. There is a sameness in their stretch, which makes the street uninteresting in its prospect. The sharp angles at the corners of the streets might be improved with very little expense by cutting off corners obliquely. In this way the gridiron monotony would be varied.

The result would be a diamond intersection, with the points fixed at an imaginary spot in the very center of the four sections of the interesting streets. Then place a fountain, booth or light in the center of the diamond intersection and observe the pleasing effect. One could go on to advocate the cutting away of the sharp corners of the house, at the street intersection, to conform with the treatment of the street curbing, but that is a matter of private right and taste. Every property owner, on each of the four corners, would have to agree to sacrifice a corner of their residence to art, if they regarded such an embellishment as a sacrifice. The doing away of the house



THE LOUISIANA TERRITORY MONUMENT.

By E. L. MASQUERAY, Designer in Chief Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

corners would present a slight facade on the street intersection, instead of front elevations.

Treat the space between the sidewalks and the street curb, in the residence districts, with grass plots. Place along the blocks, between the lantern or booth decoration, pretty, tented booths, brilliantly colored, and provided with easy seats for the pedestrian. Such a treatment would give a parked effect to the boulevards and leave on the visiting mind the sensation of cosmopolitan air which would become a feature of his recital of what he had seen in the World's Fair City. The civic government might accomplish such a diversion without great trouble or cost. Additional police could observe that the accommodations were not abused by improper persons. Hundreds of these booths should be scattered throughout the length of every important boulevard leading westward and even along such interesting drives as Grand avenue, King's highway and Union boulevard. The beautiful places in the far West End might be similarly treated.

course, in this instance? A cheering sight, immediately after emerging from the darkness and smoke of the tunnel. There is encouragement for the wearied traveler when he steps from his train into the great Union Station, but is the sight on leaving the depot reassuring?

The bad comparison between the fine facade of the depot and the block of low buildings across the street answers that interrogation. The whole block opposite Union Station should be forgotten in an attractive park, dressed in green sward, well kept, with handsome balustrades, separating it from the sidewalks. The promenades might be made to wind about the square. A sunken garden would make a picturesque feature in its central portion. A playing fountain would help the picture.

Even a band would be a grateful surprise if stationed in the park, when the arrivals of trains were heaviest. The idea, of course, in overcoming the water front, is to make the city grow on the visitor as he recedes from the river—a succession

cries and cheap persuasion, would turn the Exposition into a circus. About the environs of the Fair should be order— in keeping with the majesty of the main spectacle.

The mistake made by practical minds is, that art is impracticable. Art is not a thing imprisoned in the museum nor set on the serenely distant height of a pedestal. It is as free as air and water in its application to municipal adornment. It is within easy reach of those who care to reach for it. The designers of the Exposition will loyally strive to please the inspecting eye of the stranger. Will the World's Fair City do her part?

E. L. MASQUERAY.

The St. Louis League of Civic Improvement was recently organized. Its aim and purposes are set forth in a pamphlet issued under the direction of the General Committee having the work in charge.

They are to create a public sentiment in favor of better administration of municipal affairs, without invading the domain of partisan politics. The league will work for a



LAST STAGES OF VISITORS' JOURNEY SHOULD BE ATTRACTIVE.

The water front of St. Louis is not an inviting prospect if the main approach to the World's Fair City is made over the Eads Bridge. Neither are the tiresome, last stages of the journey along the water front from the Merchants' Bridge a picturesque sight.

But from the point of art this way of entering St. Louis can be forgiven, while the perspective form from the Eads Bridge remains a reproach. The great majority of World's Fair visitors who have already made themselves acquainted with St. Louis as a mammoth beehive of industry will expect the slow, almost interminable winding through miles of factories and warehouses as their train penetrates the city by the shore route. There will be impressiveness in the presence of this tremendous thrift. It will add to their ideas of the city's wealth and importance.

But the same mental attitude cannot be sustained in a direct run at the city across the Eads Bridge. There is the whole of the vast extent of St. Louis, the destination which holds in the imaginations of the coming thousands the vision of a magnificent spectacle. Is the view of the water front, taken in at one sweeping glance, inspiring? St. Louisans who have an independent idea of art can answer the question for themselves. The river front cannot be changed until long after the World's Fair is a recollection. What is the re-

of continual surprises and advancement in art, all the way to the Exposition.

This carries us to the treatment of the immediate approaches to the Exposition. All boulevards within eight or ten blocks of the World's Fair should present as much of the parked effect as is consistent with civic regulations. Trees and shrubbery are important in this section. Macadamized street surfaces are indispensable. There must not be any wading through muddy country roads or the whole scheme of the treatment of avenues in the city will be lost. The increasing beauty of the city in its westward march will have been thrown away. Plenty of illumination ought to be diffused within this section. After leaving Union boulevard, the light should be increased fourfold, so as to make the Exposition stand out through the dim distance of the night. A zone of darkness or uncertain gloom is not consistent with the scheme of approach.

Fakers and their ilk ought not to be permitted to litter and obstruct this neighborhood. Their



Gateway Entrance to an Alley.

strict enforcement of all ordinances designed to make the city clean, healthful and attractive, and for the enactment of such other ordinances as may be necessary to improve the city's appearance.

The league's purposes are not chiefly aesthetic, though they all lie in the direction of cultivating a taste for municipal beauty. The league intends to carry on a continuous campaign among the people, by lectures to the school children, and before social and fraternal organizations of all sorts, in which the advantages of a finer city will be brought home to all. These lectures will not set up impossible ideals of city beautifying, but will be addressed to the practical reforms that suggest themselves to even the most un-

observant persons in their daily walk in the city.

The league does not hope to transform St. Louis into another Paris at once. The organization will disseminate literature on the general subject of city improvement, showing what has been, or is being, done elsewhere. The league will co-operate earnestly with every other organization that has similar objects, and will interest itself in the efforts for betterment made by residents in all sections of the city. The league, in brief, aims to work up steadily a sentiment among the people in favor of a new, bright and better improved city.

The officers of the league are: President, George B. Leighton; Vice-Presidents, O. L. Whitelaw, Julius Pitzman, A. A. B. Woerheide, Pierre Chouteau, Mrs. George O. Carpenter, and Mrs. L. M. McCall; Treasurer, Richard Singer; Secretary, Earle Layman; Counsel, Finkelnburg, Nagel & Kirby; Seddon & Blair; Henry T. Kent.

The General Committee of the above league is composed of the following: E. L. Adreon, James H. Bright, G. F. A. Brueggeman, Robert F. Bringham, George O. Carpenter, Miss Ella Cochran, Pierre Chouteau, Reverend James T. Coffey, C. C. Crone, Fred. M. Crunden, Mrs. W. E. Fishel, Miss Florence Hayward, W. B. Ittner, Henry T. Kent, George B. Leighton, J. L. Mauran, Mrs. Louis McCall, Isaac M. Morton, Dan C. Nugent, Mrs. E. M. Pattison, Julius Pitzman, William Marion Reedy, J. H. Roth, Dr. Edward C. Runge, Richard Singer, Prof. F. Louis Soldan, E. J. Spencer, George Q. Thornton, Prof. William Trelease, Mrs. W. E. Ware, Oscar L. Whitelaw, A. A. B. Woerheide, J. Charles Cabanne, Walter J. Wright, Harold G. Gilmore, W. E. Guy, Max Kotany, George W. Lubke, Elias Mitchell, and Frank P. Crunden.

Robert J. Thompson, who was Secretary of the United States Lafayette Memorial Commission, and was decorated by President Loubet on account of his official connection with the Paris Exposition, is an enthusiastic promoter of the Jefferson Memorial movement. While visiting St. Louis in the interest of the Memorial, Mr. Thompson said that all the world abroad was talking about aerial navigation as a certainty of the near future, and speculating on the social and commercial changes it would produce. "Commercial revolution will follow aerial navigation," he says; "customs duties will be wiped out; commerce will awake to infinite possibilities, and social merging of the races will come with the fading away of frontiers, and obliteration of boundaries between nations."

Chief Designer Masqueray says that, not knowing the character of the buildings by which the Louisiana Purchase Exposition's Pavilion at Dusseldorf will be surrounded, he has made the design simple and quiet enough to hold a dignified place anywhere in any exposition. It is expected that the building will be dedicated at the opening in May by the World's Fair Ambassadors who are to be sent abroad by President Roosevelt.

LEGISLATION AND EXPLOITATION

Performed in States and Territories by the World's Fair.

The exploitation performed by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., through its Committee on States and Territories, of which C. H. Huttig is chairman, and the Committee on Legislation, of which D. M. Houser is chairman, is reported by Chas. M. Reeves, who is secretary of both committees, as follows:

ALABAMA—Legislature meets January, 1903; assurance given Associated Commercial Clubs that from \$75,000 to \$100,000 will be appropriated.

ALASKA—Governor Brady is urging an appropriation by Congress of \$100,000 for an exhibit, pointing out that the Alaskan revenues far exceed Alaskan expenditures.

ARIZONA—Appropriation of \$30,000 made and a commission appointed to handle it; Legislature meets again January, 1903.

ARKANSAS—Appropriation of \$30,000 and a commission to handle it; Legislature meets January, 1903. The appropriation bill commits the next Legislature to double the present appropriation. Governor Jeff Davis anticipates that Arkansas' exhibit will cost \$200,000.

CALIFORNIA—Legislature meets in January, 1903; counties have a right to appropriate \$10,000 annually; total cost of exhibit estimated at \$1,000,000. Los Angeles County has appropriated \$10,000.

COLORADO—Appropriation of \$50,000 and a commission to handle it; Legislature meets January, 1903; appropriation bill commits Legislature to double present appropriation.

CONNECTICUT—Legislature meets in January, 1903; preliminary commission appointed.

DELAWARE—Legislature meets January, 1903.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Federal appropriation covers this District.

FLORIDA—Legislature meets April, 1903; commission at work; Governor Jennings thinks if \$50,000 is raised by private subscription the Legislature will reimburse subscribers.

GEORGIA—Commission authorized to use the exhibits of the State Museum at Atlanta for Louisiana Purchase Exposition; constitutional inhibition prevents an appropriation; cost of exhibit is estimated at from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

HAWAII—Bill appropriating \$15,000 was found to be illegal through error of engrossing clerks; Legislature meets again February, 1903.

IDAHO—Legislature meets January, 1903; commission appointed.

ILLINOIS—Appropriation of \$250,000 and commission to handle it. Legislature meets again in January, 1903; the commission is working to have the present appropriation doubled.

INDIAN TERRITORY—Commission appointed to raise at least \$100,000 by private subscription.

INDIANA—Legislature meets January, 1903.

IOWA—Commission appointed and bill appropriating \$250,000 now pending in Legislature.

KANSAS—Appropriation of \$75,000 and commission to handle it; Legislature meets again January, 1903; appropriation bill commits the Legislature to double the present appropriation.

KENTUCKY—Bill appropriating \$100,000 pending in Legislature; passed Senate February 26.

LOUISIANA—Legislature meets in May, 1902; appropriation of from \$100,000 to \$300,000 expected.

MAINE—Legislature meets January, 1903; commission appointed.

MARYLAND—Legislature in session; bill pending in Senate for appropriation of \$100,000.

MASSACHUSETTS—Legislature in annual session; appropriation of \$200,000 expected.

MICHIGAN—Legislature meets in January, 1903.

MINNESOTA—Special session of Legislature in progress; delegation from St. Louis given a

hearing; the Minnesota commission, which officiated at the Pan-American Exposition, recommended an appropriation of \$150,000; the regular session opens in January, 1903.

MISSISSIPPI—Appropriation of \$50,000 made and commission authorized.

MISSOURI—Appropriation of \$1,000,000, with commission to handle it; permanent building of all Missouri materials to show the building resources of this State, and to cost \$300,000, has been designed, and the working drawings for it are now being made; Legislature meets January, 1903; Kansas City has appointed a commission of twenty-one members to raise a fund of \$1,000,000 for a Kansas City exhibit.

MONTANA—Legislature meets January, 1903; commission appointed.

NEBRASKA—Legislature meets January, 1903; commission appointed.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Legislature meets January 1903; commission appointed.

NEW JERSEY—Bill now pending in Legislature for appropriation of \$100,000.

NEW MEXICO—Appropriation of \$20,000 and commission to handle it; Legislature meets January, 1903.

NEW YORK—Bill pending in Legislature for \$50,000.

NORTH CAROLINA—Legislature meets January, 1903; appropriation of \$50,000 looked for.

NORTH DAKOTA—Legislature meets January, 1903.

OHIO—Bill appropriating \$75,000 passed by Senate; another bill appropriating \$100,000 is pending in the House.

OKLAHOMA—Appropriation of \$20,000; commission to handle it; Legislature meets January, 1903; committed to double present appropriation.

OREGON—Legislature meets January, 1903.

PENNSYLVANIA—Appropriation of \$35,000 and commission to handle it; Legislature meets January, 1903. This appropriation is looked on as preliminary to defray the expenses of the commission; a total appropriation of \$500,000 is looked for.

PHILIPPINES—Appropriation of \$250,000, approved by the War Department, to come out of the Insular treasury at Manila.

PORTO RICO—Appropriation of \$30,000.

RHODE ISLAND—Legislature now in session; appropriation of \$100,000 looked for.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Legislature in session; appropriation bill carrying \$5,000 just passed, which, with the Charleston exhibit, will give the State an exhibit worth \$50,000 to \$75,000.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Legislature meets January, 1903.

TENNESSEE—Legislature meets January, 1903; appropriation of from \$40,000 to \$60,000 looked for.

TEXAS—Legislature meets January, 1903; constitutional inhibition prevents a State appropriation. A commission appointed by Governor Sayers is raising \$250,000 by private subscription; stock is being sold in \$10 shares.

UTAH—Legislature meets January, 1903.

VERMONT—Legislature meets October, 1902.

VIRGINIA—Bill pending in Legislature appropriating \$35,000. This amount may be increased to \$50,000 after a delegation of St. Louisans is heard, February 26, at a joint session of the Legislature.

WASHINGTON—Legislature meets January, 1903; commission appointed.

WEST VIRGINIA—Legislature meets January, 1903; commission appointed.

WISCONSIN—Appropriation of \$25,000 and commission to handle it; Legislature meets January, 1903. The appropriation is considered preliminary, and at least \$150,000 is expected.

WYOMING—Legislature meets January, 1903; commission appointed.

The Merchant Tailors' National Exchange, in annual session at Norfolk, Va., February 5th, adopted a resolution to exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair.

AN EPOCH-MARKING INVENTION.

The Process of Street Cleansing and Sprinkling Revolutionized, and the Model City Made a Certainty—The Greatest Factor in the Making of the New St. Louis.

The motto, "Nothing Impossible," on the coat of arms of St. Louis, is something more than an empty boast. One of the best illustrations of the truth of this statement is to be found in a recent invention which has been patented by the Sanitary Street Cleansing and Sprinkling Machine Co. In old

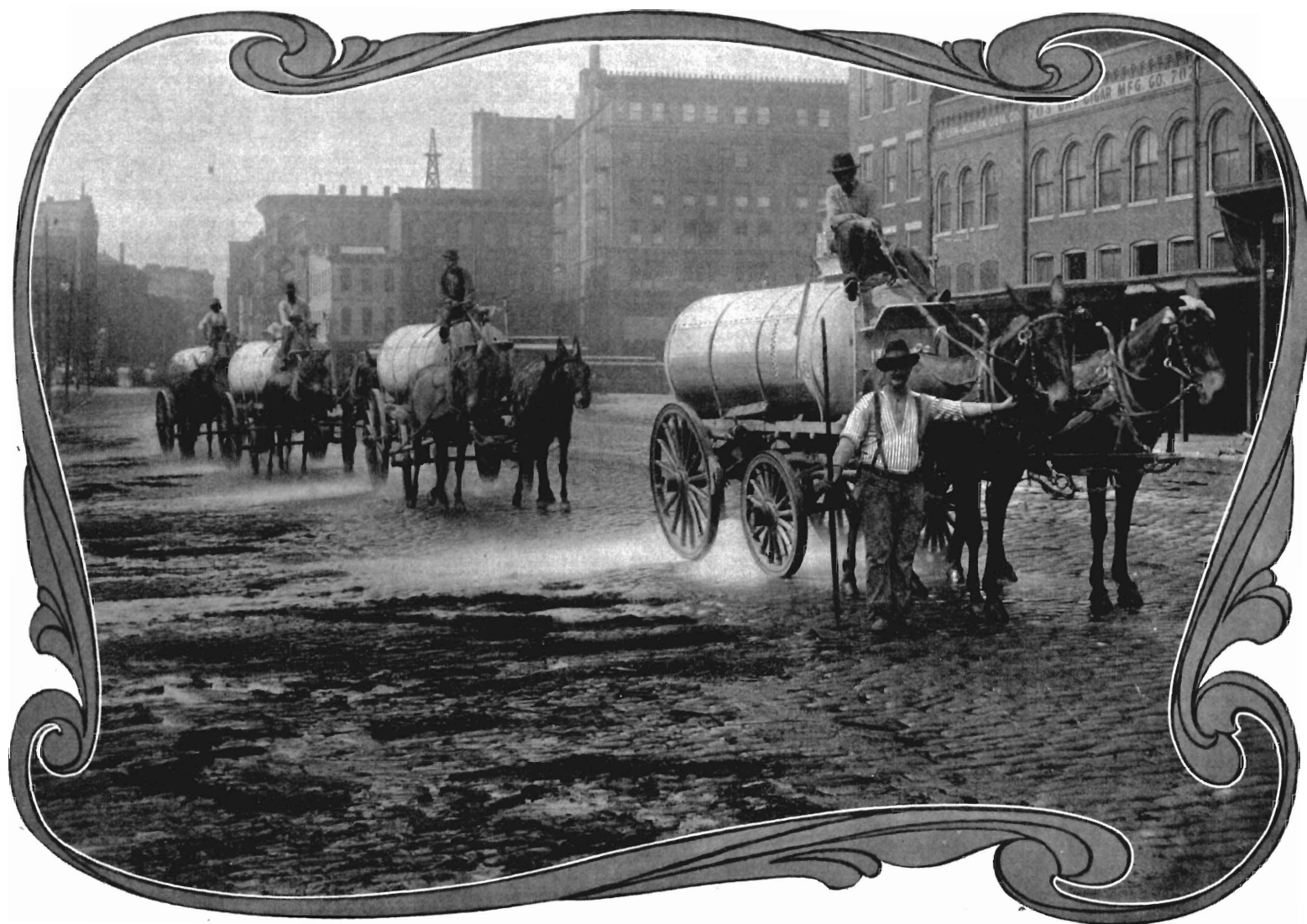
tary means of maintaining absolutely clean pavements and streets.

The Sanitary Street Cleansing and Sprinkling Machine is extremely simple, both in principle and operation. Air and water chambers are so arranged that the mere process of filling the tank at a hydrant compresses the air so as to secure a pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch. The driver has merely to open the proper valves and a stream of water is forced against the pavement with sufficient force to scour it as clean as if each separate stone or block had been polished by hand. The interstices of the paving blocks, which evade the most strenuous efforts of broom, pick

tainly be one of the fundamental features of the Model City. Recommended by both the Health and Street Departments, the invention has attained unparalleled success in St. Louis; such success, in fact, that the process has been adopted and machines already put into operation in London, England, while orders have been received and machines are now being manufactured for Paris, Vienna and Berlin.

The especial economy of this system is evinced by the fact that it combines two branches of the city's sanitary service, viz.: the street cleaning and the street sprinkling departments.

It is a matter of no small pride to St.



THE WAY THE SANITARY STREET CLEANSING AND SPRINKLING MACHINE CLEANS THE STREETS IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis the streets were not pointed out to visitors as a matter for civic pride. They were dirty, unsightly and unsanitary, and the World's Fair was at hand. The prime necessity of the New St. Louis was, beyond a doubt, a clean, beautiful and healthy street system. The antique and costly method of pick, shovel and germ-spreading, bacteria-fostering broom, proved totally inadequate to the task of cleansing our Augean thoroughfares. At this juncture a St. Louis firm comes forward with an invention which will not only cleanse and purify the entire system of communication long before the advent of the World's Fair, but also supply to the world a cheap, effective and sani-

and shovel, cannot escape the force of this searching cleanser. This method provides the most effective purification at about 50 per cent of the cost of other methods, and at the same time is not attended by any of the inconveniences, nuisances and menaces to health so characteristic of older processes. Complete effectiveness is combined with unusual economy and thorough sanitation, an array of advantages which assures to the World's Fair City an incomparable system of thoroughfares and ways for the inspection of the visitors in 1903.

This revolution in the manner of street cleaning will undoubtedly cause much comment at the great Exposition. It will cer-

Louisians that both this invention and the company are the products of local genius and industry. For once the prophet has not been without honor in his own country. The General Offices of the Sanitary Street Cleansing and Sprinkling Machine Co. are located at Second and Bremen Avenue. The factory occupies the entire block on Bremen avenue from Main to Second streets. The officers and directors of the Company are Charles Sutter, President; Zach W. Tinker Vice-President; Henry Wood, Treasurer; Howard W. Anders, Secretary; Thos. M. Murphy, Superintendent; Col. S. W. Fordyce, David R. Calhoun, and Taylor R. Young.

THE T. P. A. PLANS

For a Magnificent Building at the World's Fair Are Completed.

The Travelers' Protective Association will pay the compliment to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of erecting the first building ever constructed for the use of a traveling men's organization at a World's Fair.

When the traveling men were called upon by the Finance Committee representing the World's Fair authorities, and asked to contribute \$50,000 to the general fund, their reply was that they would make it \$100,000, which they raised to \$107,000, and

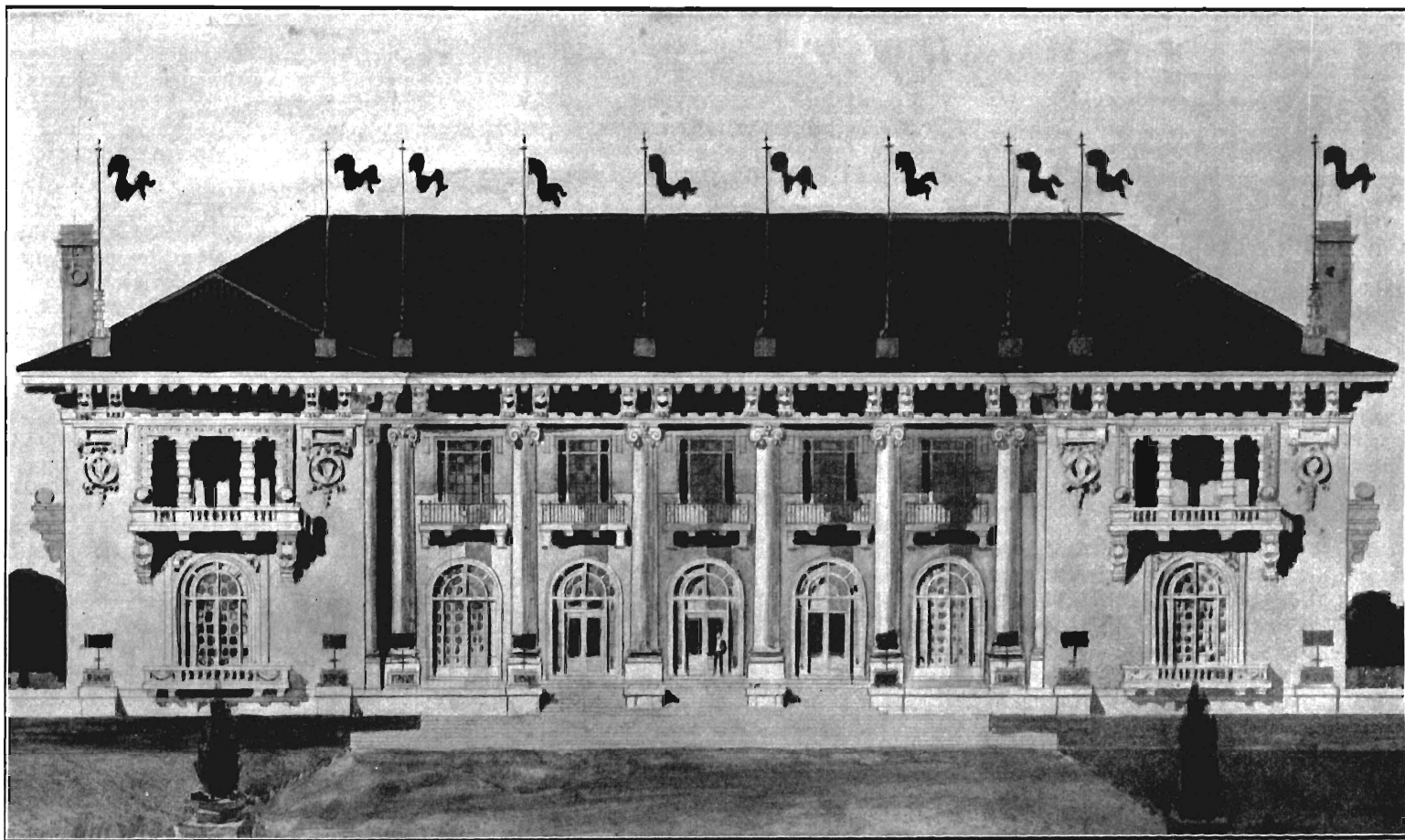
This will be known as the T. P. A. building, and is intended to be the special headquarters of all commercial travelers of the United States and the world, their customers and lady and gentlemen friends during the World's Fair, and will be so constructed and arranged as to provide for every convenience and comfort of members and their guests. The design was selected after much thought and consideration from a large number of plans submitted to the committee. It is estimated that the cost and maintenance of the building will be about \$100,000. St. Louis has always been the national headquarters of the T. P. A., and the city having been selected for the holding of the great Exposition in commemoration of the Louisiana Purchase, they resolved

gia. In the opposite end of the building is the assembly hall, with a broad stage in one end, where various entertainments and meetings will be held. This also has a loggia opening from the end opposite the stage. The basement plan shows a large hall and lavatory.

The dimensions of the building are as follows: Length, 176 feet; each of the wings are 80 feet in length. The lounging room, billiard room, dining room and assembly hall are each 32x72 feet.

The design and plans call for a very elaborate and beautiful structure, which the traveling men will be proud to acknowledge as their headquarters during the Exposition.

Mr. C. H. Huttig, chairman of the States and Territorial Committee of the World's



PROPOSED BUILDING TO BE ERECTED BY THE TRAVELERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.
St. Louis World's Fair, 1903.

this was done before any other line of business had turned in its subscription.

Subsequent to this, at their last annual meeting, held at Old Point Comfort, Va., in June, 1901, the idea of erecting at the World's Fair a commodious and handsome T. P. A. building, which was originated and suggested by the St. Louis Post of the T. P. A., was discussed and approved by the national organization. This suggestion has now been put into practical shape by the organization of the T. P. A. World's Fair Building Committee, among whose prominent workers are: Messrs. C. H. Wickard, W. A. Kirchhoff, George W. Smith, Louis Rosen, and L. T. La Beaume, with Mr. Murray Carleton, of the Carleton Dry Goods Company, and president of the St. Louis Transit Company, as treasurer.

to do all in their power to contribute to its full success.

Entering the building from the broad veranda or terrace, between the tall columns of the colonnade, the visitor will enter the main hall. On the left is the smoking room, on the right a reception room; in the far corner at the right an information bureau and office, and at the left is the service room. Passing down through the main hall to the right, one may enter the large lounging room occupying one entire wing.

The stairways are on the opposite side from the main entrance and lead up to the second floor, where a number of offices are to be established, and where will also be found a ladies' parlor. Over the lounging room, on the second floor, is the large billiard hall with alcoves and an open log-

Fair Co., has assigned this organization one of the choicest locations on the grounds.

TECHNICAL CONSTRUCTION.

The Construction News of Chicago Issues a Creditable Number.

The *Construction News* of Chicago, a well-known technical architectural and trades journal, publishes in its March issue a thorough exposition of the technical construction of St. Louis's great World's Fair. Certainly every architect and every engineer in the world should have a copy, as this edition of the *Construction News* outclasses every journal of like character.

FEBRUARY RECORD.

WORLD'S FAIR WORK MAKING RAPID PROGRESS.

The Ohio Senate, February 19, passed the Archer bill appropriating \$75,000 for an Ohio exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair.

The contract for the transplanting of trees on the World's Fair site was signed February 26th, and the work was begun the same day.

Senor Jose de Olivares, World's Fair Commissioner to Argentine, Chili, Uruguay, Paraguay and Bolivia, arrived at Buenos Ayres, February 23.

The bill appropriating \$100,000 for a Kentucky exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition passed the Kentucky Senate, February 26th, by a vote of 22 to 13.

The Alabama Commercial and Industrial Association, in session at Birmingham, February 21, decided to ask the Governor of the State to appoint a World's Fair Commissioner.

Treasurer Thompson's monthly report on February 11th showed that the stockholders had paid on the first call \$483,672.83 and on the second \$752,996.90, a total of \$1,236,669.73.

The latest advices from the American Embassy at Berlin indicate that Germany is preparing to formally accept the invitation to participate in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs decided February 13th to report in favor of an appropriation of \$40,000 for a special Indian exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

In the New Jersey Legislature, February 18, Representative Williams withdrew his bill appropriating \$25,000 for World's Fair purposes in favor of a substitute bill appropriating \$100,000.

The Rountree Construction Company began work on the site of the Varied Industries Building, February 21, having closed contracts for all the lumber, nails, machinery, etc., required.

In a circular calling a meeting of the directors of the Texas World's Fair Commission at Dallas, February 12th, General Manager Wortham states that the work is progressing very satisfactorily.

World's Fair correspondence indicates that many airships are being built in the United States on new lines, and that the builders

are all confident that they have solved the problem of aerial navigation.

The Missouri Historical Society is taking steps for a celebration of the 10th of March as the day on which possession of Upper Louisiana was actually transferred from France to the United States.

Chairman Clarke, of the Iowa House Judiciary Committee, has introduced into the Legislature of that State a bill providing for an Iowa building and exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The Parkview Company, owning 365 acres on the north side of the World's Fair site, will soon let a \$300,000 grading contract, and intends to expend \$1,000,000 in preparing the tract for residence lots.

The Arkansas State Building at the World's Fair is to have a sideboard, designed by an architect and made of Polk County slate, which is obtainable in all colors and inexhaustible quantities.

G. S. Phillips, of Chicago, has been appointed Superintendent of Construction for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He has had much and varied experience in the construction of buildings, bridges, etc.

Director F. W. Lehmann has been notified that the Joint Committee on Ways and Means of the two houses of the Iowa Legislature will give the World's Fair delegation to that State a hearing on March 6.

Plans for a Louisiana Purchase Exposition pavillon, to be erected at the Duesseldorf Exposition, in Germany, have been prepared by Chief Designer Masqueray and approved by the Executive Committee.

Senator Vest's bill confirming the act of the Arizona Territorial Legislature, appropriating \$30,000 for an exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair, was passed by the United States Senate, February 12th.

The St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, February 10th, unanimously named the late General Henry H. Sibley and Henry M. Rice as Minnesota's representatives in the Hall of Fame at the St. Louis World's Fair.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Missouri College Union, in St. Louis, last month, President R. H. Jesse, of the Missouri State University, delivered an address on "Educational Exhibits at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition."

A meeting of prominent business men in Richmond, February 25th, from the cities and towns of Virginia, resolved to unite in a personal petition to the Legislature for a World's Fair appropriation of \$100,000.

Prof. Howard J. Rogers, Chief of the Exposition's Department of Education, received February 10th a special silver medal from the French Government for his services in the educational department of the Paris Exposition.

The biograph pictures of the ground-breaking ceremonies of December 20th were exhibited on the evening of February 7th at the St. Louis Club to the officers and directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company.

Chief Designer Masqueray has added to his staff, E. Frere Champney, of Carrere & Hastings, New York City; Francis S. Swales, of J. W. Wood & Co., Detroit, and George A. Nagle, of New York, all men of high rank in the profession.

Senator Nelson F. Whitaker has been elected chairman of West Virginia's World's Fair Commission, which has decided to hold its next meeting in St. Louis, March 4, for the purpose of conferring with the Exposition authorities.

The Oklahoma and Indian Territory Horticultural Society met at Guthrie, recently, and offered liberal prizes for collections to be exhibited at the World's Fair. The members expect to win the World's Fair fruit premiums over all comers.

Governor Leal, of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, has issued a public address, asking the people of that State and the citizens of Monterey, the capital of the State, to assist in making an extensive and attractive exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair.

All of Minnesota's exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition that can be preserved for the St. Louis World's Fair has been shipped to this city for storage by the F. W. Goeke Warehouse Company till the exposition buildings are ready for use.

The airship prize is flooding World's Fair headquarters with letters from men who propose to compete for it with flying machines or dirigible balloons. Among these is C. D. Mosher, the designer and builder of the fastest yachts and lightest motors known.

U. S. Senator Hanna, of Ohio, has written a letter to Gov. Nash, protesting against any World's Fair appropriation of less than \$100,000 for Ohio, and favoring a larger rather than a smaller amount. Some of the large manufacturing concerns favor \$300,000 or \$400,000.

At the monthly meeting of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Directors, February

11th, President Francis announced that the annual election of one-third of the membership of the board would be held on March 4th at the offices of the company in the Laclede Building.

At the February meeting of General Passenger Agents in St. Louis, it was resolved to appoint a committee representing five roads, to serve during 1902, for the purpose of consulting the World's Fair management on matters of mutual interest, and reporting to the association.

The press of Germany is all aglow with pleasure at the welcome accorded to Prince Henry in America. The unanimous participation of the American people in these festivities, is characterized by the *Cologne Gazette* as "one of the most beautiful pages in our international relations."

Of the Illinois appropriation for exhibits at the Pan-American Exposition, only \$56,867.33 was expended, and the balance of \$18,132.67 reverts to the State Treasury. In addition to this, the Commissioners turned over \$1,116.75 derived from the sale of the Illinois Building and furniture.

The seventeenth annual convention of the Merchant Tailors' National Exchange appointed H. A. Schmidt and W. F. Hammer of St. Louis, R. B. Merwin of New York, B. D. Summers of Boston, and Alex. Dunlop of Chicago, a committee to have charge of its exhibit at the World's Fair.

Ernest H. Wands, one of the World's Fair Commissioners to South America, writes from Caracas that the President of Venezuela and his cabinet will have the support of the Chamber of Commerce of Caracas in the work of collecting an interesting Venezuelan exhibit for the St. Louis World's Fair.

After an informal meeting, February 5th, at which plans for the reproduction of Robert Burns' cottage at the World's Fair were discussed by members of the Caledonian Society, President Dick said that he and the society now saw their way clear, and would soon hold other meetings and start the work.

A stock company is building at Pittsburg, Texas, the Ezekiel airship, so-called because its inventor found the suggestions for his plans in chapters 1 and 10 of the Book of Ezekiel. He is Rev. M. B. Cannon, a preacher, and, at the same time, an ingenious, practical mechanic of many years' experience.

Vassili Verestchagin, the famous Russian painter, who was with the American army in the Philippine Islands, painting battle scenes, typical American soldier scenes, etc., recently visited St. Louis to exhibit a collection of such pictures, and, incidentally, to see about exhibiting a collection of his greatest paintings in the Art Building at the World's Fair.

The Government Board, after considering the suggested distribution of a part of the Government exhibits among the classified exhibits, insists that all Government exhibits shall be retained in the Government Building, and Chairman Carter, of the National Commission, also objects to the proposed distribution.

Mississippi's World's Fair bill to appropriate \$50,000, which was passed by the House some time ago, was passed almost unanimously by the Mississippi Senate, February 13th. It creates a World's Fair bureau of five, including the Governor, and these are to select a Commissioner, who is to have a salary of \$2,000 a year.

A contract for the transplanting of 700 trees on the World's Fair site was let February 11th to the Detroit Shade Tree Company. The trees marked for removal are to be uprooted and replanted in designated positions, and when this supply is exhausted the contractor is to provide the required number of additional trees.

Charles E. Turner, U. S. Consul General at Ottawa, has informed the State Department that the Dominion of Canada has not only accepted the invitation to participate in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, but has, through its Privy Council, approved estimates for a larger exhibit than was installed at the Chicago World's Fair.

The World's Fair Directory of Arkansas, at Little Rock, February 15th, awarded the contract for the Arkansas State Building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to F. W. J. Hart, of Hot Springs. The plans call for a building 150x150 feet, with two wings 75 feet each, to cost \$100,000, including materials, which will be donated.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Texas World's Fair Commission, in Dallas, February 26th, General Manager Wortham announced that thirty-four counties of the State had completed World's Fair organizations that were hard at work, while similar organizations were being formed rapidly in other counties.

Roanoke County, Virginia, has held a World's Fair mass-meeting and appointed a committee of half a dozen prominent citizens to go to Richmond and co-operate with other committees in obtaining from the Legislature such legislation as will secure the Old Dominion a creditable exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The Sunday School of the Pilgrim Congregational Church presents its meritorious pupils with certificates signed by the Superintendent, entitling them to tickets of admission to the World's Fair. The certificate is handsomely printed with a picture of Thomas Jefferson, and is to be redeemed as soon as World's Fair tickets are printed and placed on sale.

At a meeting of the Lumbermen's Association of the South in New Orleans, February 11th, it was definitely determined to erect a clubhouse on the grounds of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to serve the double purpose of a meeting place for Southern lumbermen and of advertising the merits and beauty of yellow pine, cypress, etc.

The matter of an appropriation by the Exposition Company for a religious building has been referred by the Executive Committee to a sub-committee, composed of President Francis, Murray Carleton and F. J. V. Skiff, who will ascertain what the various denominations desire and report to the Executive Committee with recommendations.

The Rountree Construction Company gave a satisfactory bond of \$200,000, February 14th, and the contract for completing the Varied Industries Building for the World's Fair by October 1, 1902, was signed by M. E. Rountree, as president of the construction company, and by President D. R. Francis and Secretary W. B. Stevens, for the Exposition Company.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition building at the Charleston Exposition will probably be reproduced on the Louisiana Purchase Exposition grounds to serve as a building for the use of the press. Much of the material can be shipped to St. Louis, and the builder has been asked to submit estimates for the reproduction of the building in St. Louis.

The National Educational Association asks Congress for an appropriation of \$25,000 for a National educational exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair, and will appear before the House Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions to press the matter. It is no more than was appropriated to enable the Association to prepare a government educational exhibit at the Columbian Exposition.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs at Bangkok has asked the American Minister to Siam for all the literature issued by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition authorities. In forwarding the request to President Francis, Minister King expresses the opinion that Siam can be relied on to make as novel and interesting an exhibit at the World's Fair as that country did at Paris or Chicago.

The Missouri Press Association, in session in St. Louis, February 6th and 7th, appointed E. W. Stephens of Columbia, W. R. Painter of Carrollton, H. E. Robinson of Maryville, and W. D. Thomas of Fulton, a committee to confer with the Exposition authorities and inaugurate the work of bringing the National Editorial Association and a World's Congress of Editors to St. Louis in 1903.

Williams C. Fox, of Washington City, a member of the Government Board for the United States exhibits at the St. Louis World's Fair, arrived in St. Louis on February 14th from the City of Mexico, where

he represented this country at the recent Pan-American Conference. He expects that the United States Government will make a better display at St. Louis than it did at Chicago.

The formal order detailing Major Edwin A. Godwin, of the Seventh Cavalry, U. S. A., for duty as Commandant of the Jefferson Guard at the St. Louis World's Fair, was issued by the War Department, February 15th. It orders him to report by letter to the Commanding General, Department of the Missouri, and place himself in communication with the President of the Exposition Company.

The Bar Association of Kansas has adopted resolutions indorsing the proposed International Congress of Lawyers, to be held in connection with the St. Louis World's Fair, and has appointed a committee to "assist in promoting and carrying out the holding of such congress, as also the holding of the American Bar Association's annual meeting in St. Louis during the Exposition."

Chevalier Victor Zeggio, World's Fair Commissioner to Italy, left for that country on Saturday, February 8th. He spent the week in Washington, D. C., completing his diplomatic equipment, and sailed for Italy, February 18th, on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. He expects to take up his World's Fair work as soon as he reaches Italy, and is confident that she will send a great exhibit to St. Louis.

The official announcement of the intention of France to participate in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is generally regarded as settling all questions in regard to foreign exhibits. Palmer L. Bowen, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition representative in Paris, reports that France will install a great display in 1903 without asking for further time. This sets the pace for all the commercial nations of Europe.

The Union Pacific system of railroads is to be represented in lavish style at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, as announced officially from the Omaha headquarters. W. H. Hills will have charge of the exhibits, with an office in St. Louis, and particular attention will be given to stock-raising, mining, forestry, horticulture and the products of the irrigated sections of the Union Pacific territory.

The bill to appropriate \$100,000 for World's Fair purposes has to compete in the Kentucky Legislature with a pending bill to appropriate \$1,000,000 for a new State House, and with large appropriations demanded for half a dozen State institutions located in as many sections of the State, each of which is insistent. The feeling in favor of the World's Fair appropriation, however, is very strong.

The representatives of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and the Missouri Commis-

sioners to the Charleston Exposition were guests at a complimentary banquet at the Argyle Hotel, in Charleston, S. C., February 6th. The banquet was tendered to them by the directors and officers of the Charleston Exposition, and was attended by the Mayor, the officers of the Merchants' Exchange and many prominent citizens.

The Maryland Legislature met in joint session, February 18, and gave audience to the St. Louis World's Fair delegation. Gen. Lloyd L. Jackson, of Baltimore, introduced the St. Louisans with a strong World's Fair speech. He was followed by Murray Carleton, chairman of the delegation, and Congressman Joy. They suggested an appropriation of \$100,000. Governor Smith entertained the party at luncheon.

William I. Buchanan, former Director-General of the Pan-American Exposition, and recently a delegate to the International Congress of American States, reached St. Louis from the City of Mexico, February 5th, on his way East to embark for South America. While attending to his own business interests there, he will be in communication with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company and its South American agents.

Charles M. Pepper, one of this country's representatives at the International Congress of American States, held in the City of Mexico, visited World's Fair headquarters February 14th. Mr. Pepper, who was recently appointed World's Fair Commissioner to Cuba, conferred with President Francis about his work there, and it is expected that he will start for the island after a few days spent in Washington, D. C.

Architect Hart, who has the contract for the erection of the \$100,000 State Building for Arkansas, and has visited St. Louis to look after the selection of a site for it, says it will be built for permanence, as it is in contemplation to donate it after World's Fair to the City of St. Louis, for use as a museum or library because, it would serve at the same time as a standing advertisement of the resources of Arkansas.

Mrs. Catherine Long, nee Broussard, cousin of Congressman Broussard, of Louisiana, and cousin also of Alexander Morton, who was a Governor of Louisiana, died a few days ago in New Orleans, one of the oldest persons in the Mississippi Valley. Her mother was one of the Acadian refugees of 1770. Mrs. Long was born in Louisiana, March 23, 1797, six years before Louisiana was sold to the United States.

The contract for 3,000 feet of sluice-box sewerage and 400 feet of brick sewer, to carry tributaries of the River des Peres into the main channel, was let February 11th to McIntyre & Teese, of St. Louis, for \$18,500. The contractor gives bond in fifty (50) per cent of the amount to finish the work in forty-five (45) days, forfeiting \$30 for each day of delay. There were ten com-

peting bids, the next lowest being for \$21,300.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition delegation to the Eastern States met with a hearty reception from the two houses of the Rhode Island Legislature, February 26th. Later they spent a couple of hours at a joint meeting of the Finance Committees of the two houses. Governor Kimball presided, and there was a full discussion of the World's Fair proposition, George W. Parker and George J. Tansey speaking for the delegation.

At a meeting of the World's Fair Auxiliary Committee of the Indiana Society of St. Louis, February 22, it was announced that both James Whitcomb Riley, the famous Hoosier poet, and Gov. T. B. Durbin were earnest advocates of a great Indiana exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. M. M. Medsker, T. B. Glazebrook, S. J. Fisher, and Charles M. Reeves, were appointed to draw up an address to the people and Legislature of Indiana.

The South Carolina Legislature held a joint session of its two houses, February 5th, to receive the World's Fair delegation from St. Louis. S. W. Ravenel, a former South Carolinian, made the first speech for the delegation, and was followed by Chas. M. Reeves and E. S. Garner. They were accompanied by Director-General Averill, of the Charleston Exposition, who also made a strong speech in favor of a creditable South Carolina exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair.

A bill to appropriate \$100,000 for Exposition purposes was introduced in both houses of the Minnesota Legislature, February 13th, and referred to the Appropriation Committees, with instructions to confer with the Minnesota Commission to the Pan-American Exposition, and to enlarge the appropriation, if necessary. It is said that the Commission will urge a larger appropriation for the construction of several buildings to display the diversified resources and industries of Minnesota.

Aerial navigation has made such progress as to become "a dangerous medium of international espionage," by means of long-distance cameras, and the United States is to be asked to co-operate with European governments in determining the scope of state sovereignty of the air. At the Paris Institute of International Law it has been proposed that each State shall have the right to prohibit balloon voyaging without an official permit, and to forbid balloons to sail over fortresses.

President Francis has asked the Director of Works to have prepared designs for a handsome Louisiana Purchase Exposition Pavilion, to be erected at the Dusseldorf Exhibition, which is to open May 1. Joseph Brucker, the World's Fair representative at Berlin, will communicate with the Dusseldorf managers with reference to the requi-

site space. The erection of a Louisiana Purchase Exposition building at the Exposition to be held next year in Cork, Ireland, is also under consideration.

Chief Hulbert, of the Department of Manufactures, returned February 20 from the East, where he spent a couple of weeks in World's Fair work. Many of the people he met expressed a desire to exhibit, and all manifested much interest in the coming World's Fair. Quite a number wanted to be counted among the exhibitors of not only manufactured products, but the process of manufacturing them. Mr. Hulbert reports that every day's mail brings applications for entries in his department.

Judge Upton Young, returning from Colorado, says he was in half a dozen States in the last few months, and found great interest in the World's Fair wherever he went, the interest amounting to enthusiasm in the Rocky Mountain country. Out there, he says, they talk about the World's Fair as if it were their duty to make it a success. The Mayor of Pueblo expressed to him the opinion that the mining corporations of Colorado would spend \$150,000 on their exhibits, in addition to the State appropriation.

The form of a memorial monument to Thomas Jefferson at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was referred to a special committee, which has reported to the Executive Committee in favor of the formation of a special commission composed of some of the most illustrious men in the world, who shall determine how \$250,000 or \$300,000 shall be expended in the erection of a permanent memorial to Jefferson and the Louisiana Purchase on the World's Fair site. It is believed that the report will be approved and that the commission will soon be appointed.

A letter from Chairman Brigham, of the Government Board, to the Chairman of the House Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions states that the estimated expense of such an exhibit as the Board will be expected to install at the St. Louis World's Fair, is between \$800,000 and \$900,000. The Board, he says, will make as creditable an exhibit as can be made with the amount appropriated by Congress for this purpose, and good business methods will be observed in the disbursement of the funds.

The contract for the Textiles Building was awarded, February 18, by the Grounds and Buildings Committee of the Exposition to Dunnivant & Estel, of Omaha, for \$319,399, the work to be finished by October 15, 1902, under a penalty of \$500 for each day of delay. The building is to be 600x525 feet, and the area covered by the roof will be 246,000 square feet. Fifteen firms competed. The architect's estimate of cost was \$375,000, and the bids averaged \$379,558, seven of them being under the estimate, and the highest \$456,000.

Governor Herreld favors action by the County Boards in South Dakota to raise

funds for a World's Fair exhibit. He suggests that the South Dakota building should be a reproduction of the famous Mitchell Corn Palace. The prosperous gold-mining establishments in the Black Hills will make a fine display at their own expense, and, with the aid of the remarkable fossil deposits of the Bad Lands, and the rich products of her good lands, South Dakota expects to have the most striking exhibit at the World's Fair.

A note from the Portuguese capital informs the Louisiana Purchase Exposition officials that Albert Girard, a far-famed naturalist, now occupying high places at the court of the King of Portugal, is the descendant and representative of Stephen Girard, the millionaire banker, philanthropist and patriot who negotiated the \$15,000,000 loan for the Louisiana Purchase. The note says that Albert Girard's residence is "47 Rua de S. Bento, Lisbon." The writer says that "a prominent part is naturally due him at the St. Louis World's Fair."

United States Minister Beck, at Tokio, has informed the State Department by cable that the Japanese Government has reconsidered its action on the World's Fair invitation, and has assured him that it will be represented at St. Louis by a World's Fair Commission. Commissioner Barrett holds that this insures a full representation from all Asiatic governments, each of the others having either begun preparations or intimated its intention of so doing, except India, where the boards of trade are petitioning the Government for favorable action.

Col. John A. Ockerson, Chief of the Department of Liberal Arts, who was in charge of the Mississippi River Commission's exhibit at the Paris Exposition of 1900, has received the bronze medal commemorative of the grand prize awarded to the Commission for its exhibit. On both sides of the medal are beautiful symbolic figures and groups in alto relievo, with glimpses of Paris and the palaces of the Exposition in the background. The medal came in an elegant silk-lined, red morocco case. Mr. Ockerson is a member of the Mississippi River Commission.

Ferdinand W. Peck, who was Vice-President of the Columbian Exposition, and U. S. Commissioner-General at the Paris Exposition, said recently in an interview, published in a Los Angeles paper: "I believe the coming show will be grander than any which has yet been held. There have been nine years of progress since the World's Fair at Chicago, and the St. Louis Fair should be better by that much. It promises to be a success in every respect. I am very much interested in this project, both as a citizen, and because I have had considerable experience in international expositions."

At the meeting of the Missouri Press Association, in St. Louis on February 7th, W. B. Stevens, Secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, read a paper on

"Missouri and the World's Fair." Messrs. R. M. White, E. W. Stephens, W. D. Thomas and Wm. Southern, Jr., were appointed a committee to confer with the officers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company relative to the company's building at the Charleston Exposition. It has been suggested that the building be removed to St. Louis and used by the Missouri Press Association during the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The exposition authorities are giving appreciative consideration to the suggestions they are receiving from the aero clubs and aeronautic experts in regard to the aeronautic contests at the World's Fair. One of the recent communications received was from Major F. C. Trollope, of the London Aero Club. He thinks there will be "an enormous amount of entries of air-vehicles of all sizes, shapes, weights, carrying capacity and lifting powers," and that great care should be taken "to so arrange your trials that a small machine carrying only one man will have an equal chance of winning as one carrying two or more men."

John Mellowes, of Porto Rico's Board of Education, writes from Mayaguez, one of the principal cities of that interesting island: "I can assure you that Mayaguez will be the foremost to contribute of her best, to guarantee the successful carrying on of the Exposition. The Insular Legislature has appropriated \$30,000 for the purpose of displaying the products of this island at this, the greatest exposition on record. The island of Porto Rico intends to take a prominent part in it. We are fully alive to the importance of the event, and commissions are being formed all over the island to send a creditable exhibit."

Governor Taft has informed Chairman Carter, of the National Commission for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, that the Philippines' exhibit will be second only to that of the United States government itself; that the appropriation of \$250,000, already made for the purpose, will be increased if necessary; that an exclusive building will be erected for the exhibit, and that as soon as his other duties at Washington will permit, he will take up the matter with the Government Board and the National Commission, and probably visit St. Louis to confer with the Exposition authorities and secure the requisite space.

Members of the St. Louis delegation were much impressed by their reception in South Carolina. At Columbia, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, according to an old South Carolina custom, wore long purple robes, while the clerks of both houses were gowned in black. As the delegation, escorted by a committee, entered the chamber, the joint session arose and received the visitors with cheers. A reception at the Elks' Club followed that evening, and the following day the Governor and Legislature escorted the delegation from Columbia to the Charleston Exposition, where other banquets and receptions were given.

Mississippi Valley Trust Company,

SAINT LOUIS, U. S. A.

Capital, Surplus and Profits, \$7,300,000.00.

The business of this Company is conducted in five departments, as follows:

FINANCIAL.

Receives deposits of money and pays interest thereon.
Loans money on real estate and collateral security.
Buys and sells domestic and foreign exchange.
Issues Letters of Credit available everywhere.

TRUST.

Executes all manner of Trusts.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian,
Receiver and Financial Agent for non-residents
and others.

BOND.

Buys and sells Investment Securities.
Bond List mailed on application.

REAL ESTATE.

Manages, Sells, Rents and Appraises city property.
Pays Taxes, Places Insurance.

SAFE DEPOSIT.

Rents Safe Deposit Boxes in Fire, Burglar and Mob-
Proof Vault at \$5.00 per annum and upward.



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ELECTRICAL-SCENIC ATTRACTIONS

New and Magnificent Designs Now Being
Prepared by Edward M. Bayliss, the
Noted Concessionaire.

The Pan-American Midway was a record-
breaking Midway, and the showmen who



EDWARD M. BAYLISS,

Owner and Manager "Land of the Midnight Sun."

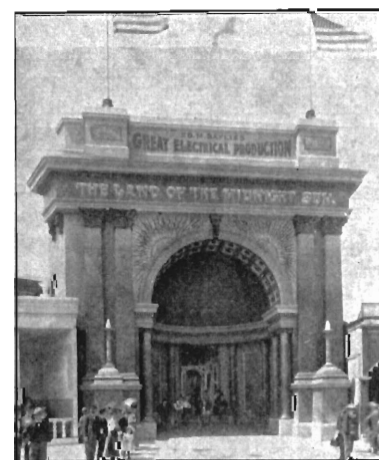
carried on successful attractions there es-
tablished reputations worthy of the craft.

There were many concessionaires on the
Midway who were already skilled and ex-
perienced in Exposition attractions, and
who, by their success at the Pan-American,
but added laurels to the wreath of success
already won, and foreshadowed, to a great
degree, what they were capable of carrying
into effect at other expositions of the future.

For example, the successful career of Ed-
ward M. Bayliss, the concessionaire of the
electrical scenic production, "The Land of
the Midnight Sun," but goes to show how
much experience adds to natural aptitude
and innate talent in this fascinating but
rather precarious line of business. Mr. Bay-
liss was a business man, a manufacturer in
St. Louis for many years. The bent of nat-
ural inclination finally led him into the show
business. He is a man who makes friends
among substantial men of affairs, is open
and sincere in his relations with men, and
has a peculiarly good understanding of hu-
man nature. He is a showman by profes-
sion, but there has been nothing of the fake
in any of his enterprises. He has a keen
appreciation of what pleases the public, and
is shrewd enough not to fall short of public
expectation in the presentation of his shows.
His effort at the Pan-American was in line
and in keeping with his most successful
presentation of "The Battle of Manila" at
the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha,
for it was there that his reputation was
finally established, and his high position as-
sumed in the world of public amusement
promoters. Mr. Bayliss has traveled the

length and breadth of this country, and
much into foreign parts.

It was on one of his trips to Alaska and
the Northwestern British Territories that he
conceived the idea of his production, "The
Land of the Midnight Sun; or, The Burning
of Dawson City." Mr. Bayliss has made a
number of trips to the frozen north, and al-



ways by that magnificent scenic route, the
Union Pacific, among the officials of which
he has many friends. It was from the study
of the beautiful scenery, gemmed with
strange and natural phenomena, which lies
along this railroad, that the possibilities of
its reproduction by means of electricity were
first suggested to his mind, and that idea
has found successful consummation in the
most beautiful electrical scenic production

which has been seen in the country to-day, or, possibly, ever achieved anywhere. There was time, talent, money and scrupulous care put into every detail of this production. "The Trip to Dawson City" presents all the natural phases of an actual experience. In this concession the audience in a great auditorium, seated in comfortable, cushioned opera chairs, experiences the delightful and fascinating sensations of a voyage through interminable fields of eternal snow and ice, through the silence and stillness of this land of mystery, illumined by prismatic halos of gorgeous light and color.

As the boat glides down the great Yukon, a snow-storm is encountered. This never fails to elicit generous applause from the audience, as the wonderful reality in this beautiful scene is a marvel of electrical achievements. The Burning of Dawson City is the last of the remarkable scenes of this eventful trip, and marks the final act in this really great scenic drama. In the presentation of this conflagration Dawson City is laid low just as it actually was on January 10, 1900.

Beauty and realism, life and action, are the prominent features of this consummate achievement, and a patronage commensurate with Mr. Bayliss' efforts, testified to the sterling merits of "The Land of the Midnight Sun," at Buffalo.

In the meanwhile, however, Mr. Bayliss is devoting his energy to the development and construction of what is to be the greatest of original conceptions in the line of electrical and mechanical stage productions that the public has ever witnessed. It will be, when completed, the result of all that originality and ingenuity and close application can bring to bear upon the subject which Mr. Bayliss has selected as that most fitted for exhibition at so great a Midway as is sure to be congregated in one grand chain of interesting events at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Necessarily, the details of this classic entertainment cannot be laid bare to the anxious public eye, for, as all are aware, there is so much competition in this line that original ideas must be closely guarded, but Mr. Bayliss has participated in so many of the great expositions of the world—notably Paris, Omaha and Buffalo—that interest is rife about all that he undertakes, and he is willing to state that there will be in the coming production all those grand scenic effects of his former offerings to the public—the prismatic colors, the sparkling scintillations, the moving clouds, etc.—which elicited so much applause wherever displayed.

Mr. S. S. Judd, who has long been associated in business with Mr. Bayliss, is a graduate of electrical engineering at Washington University, and in his chosen profession is one of the most proficient young men now engaged in any kindred enterprise. He co-operates smoothly with Mr. Bayliss in all the practical points of their various enterprises, and has proved himself invaluable in their successful development.

France is asking for and receiving more World's Fair literature than any other foreign country, and the interest of the French people in the Exposition is growing rapidly and steadily.

Newcomb Bros. Wall Paper Co.



ESTABLISHED 1852

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

Paper Hangings

PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING & PARQUETRY and HARDWOOD FLOORS



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ST. LOUIS.



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412 and 414 ELM STREET,
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Oysters, Fish, Game

and

Imported and Domestic Delicacies.

RESTAURANT AND CAFE, BROADWAY AND ELM,
Most Famous in Louisiana Purchase Territory.

The exposition authorities have been informed that King Menelik, of Abyssinia, if properly invited, will probably visit the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. It is expected that Walter Williams, of the Columbia (Mo.) Herald, will be commissioned to carry the invitation.

LATE OF EXAMINING CORPS, U. S. PATENT OFFICE.

EMIL STAREK,
Counselor at Law.

PATENT CAUSES A SPECIALTY.
Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents.

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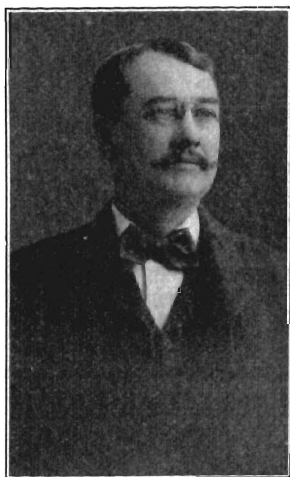
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HERBERT C. CHIVERS ARCHITECT

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SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS *** BUILDINGS OF A MONUMENTAL AND ORNAMENTAL CHARACTER FINELY EXECUTED IN DESIGN AND DETAIL ***

320-321-322 WAINWRIGHT BUILDING ST. LOUIS



H. V. KENT,
President Kent & Purdy Paint Co.

A Leading Industry of St. Louis

Is the Manufacturing and Jobbing of

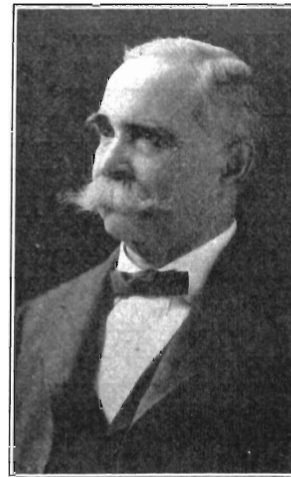
PAINTS

which has attained large proportions, much of which is due to the

Kent & Purdy Paint Co.

One of the Oldest and Leading Firms in the Line whose high standard of goods, large capacity and sterling reputation is a credit to themselves and St. Louis.

Send for their handsomely illustrated catalogue.



G. W. PURDY,
Sec'y & Treas. Kent & Purdy Paint Co.

"MAGGIE MURPHY."

A Well-Known Freak at the Pan-American.

No one who visited the Pan-American last summer can ever forget "Maggie Mur-

phy," Quite ten feet in height, with her fair hair modishly arranged, and topped by the Frenchiest of hats, and with a dainty gown of stylish cut, Maggie looked like a society belle several times magnified. Of course, Maggie was built upon a wire foundation,

as to the possibility of her being a real, live girl or not. But Maggie was not, she was merely the execution of one of the ideas of Mr. Edward M. Bayliss, who solely originated the figure and its performances, and it certainly proved one of the most novel and effective advertisements of any past exposition.



MAGGIE MURPHY.

"Freak at Pan American Exposition."

phy," of Dawson City, one of the very strongest advertisements of any that exploited the wonders of "Laughter Lane."

and beneath her ample skirts a man of agility and quick wit masqueraded with skill enough to cause untold wonder and surmise

The Stanley airship now being constructed by a joint stock company at San Francisco is an aluminum cylinder, pointed at both ends, 116 feet long and horizontally partitioned, so that the upper half is devoted to gas-tight compartments, while the lower half carries the engine and cargo. A light engine of fifty (50) horse-power operates a propeller at each end of the cylinder, 800 revolutions per minute. The blades of the propeller are adjustable and may be extended to a diameter of ten (10) feet. A rudder under each cone is the guiding power, and runners along the sides are relied on to carry the ship upward. The lifting power of the gas is 21,000 pounds, and the weight of ship and machinery 13,000 pounds. The inventions used are all covered by patents, and engineers who have seen it say it will have perfect stability and a very high speed, with power to rise or descend at the will of the navigator. It will soon be tested and the proprietor-company has announced that it will enter the airship contest at the World's Fair.

All American Commerce

A MONTHLY JOURNAL
Advocating Closer Trade Relations between
the Countries of

North, Central and South America.

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ATLANTA, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.,

AND

ALL POINTS SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST,

VIA

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

A handsome new daily train carrying through sleeping cars.

C. C. McCARTY, D. P. A., St. Louis.

A. H. HANSON, G. P. A., Chicago.



CAIRO, EGYPT.
ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
ST. LOUIS.
NEW YORK.

Tobys
CORK TIPS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

W. H. H. H.
Maker.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

SOME MEN PAY

\$10,000 for an expert to manage their advertising. There are others who pay **\$5.00** for an annual subscription to **Printers' Ink** and learn what all the advertisers are thinking about. But even these are not the extremes reached. There are men who lose over **\$100,000** a year by doing neither one

For sample copy send 10 cents to **PRINTERS' INK**, No. 10 Spruce St., New York City.

THE GENERAL DETECTIVE SERVICE CO. (INCORPORATED.)

T. V. FARRELL, PRES.
HOLLAND BLDG., - ST. LOUIS.
New York, Indianapolis, Columbus.



ENJOY A CLEAN PIPE

Enjoy a good smoke—we have something new—it's good too—no more stuffed up pipes. It has been often tried to invent an easy cleaning pipe but without success. Why? Because the only way to clean a pipe out is to take a straw or wire and poke it out, but you have not always got the straw with you, but with our pipe you have, as the pipe contains a cleaner which always remains in the pipe. When it becomes clogged up, simply pull out the cleaner or draw it back and forth until pipe is cleaned, thus using the old and only reliable method at your convenience, as no matter where you may be you can always relieve a clogged pipe.

Price, 50 cents for Pipe complete in genuine Briar. We have made arrangements with the manufacturers of these pipes to send them to any address in the United States, all charges prepaid, upon receipt of price.

ORDER ONE TO-DAY!

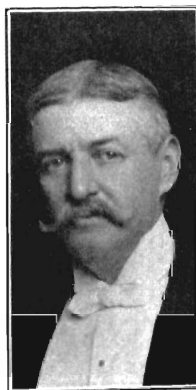
ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO

World's Fair Bulletin
317 North 3rd St., ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

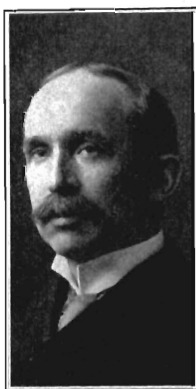
MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST CO.,

Holds Its Annual Election—This Trust Company Finances a \$10,000,000 Loan for the Mexican Central Railway.

The annual election of officers of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company was held February 11th. The directors re-elected most of the officers, the principal change being in the election of Jas. E. Brock as secretary, to succeed DeLacy Chandler, who retired some months ago on account of ill health. Mr. Brock has been acting secretary during Mr. Chandler's absence, and at annual stockholders' meeting, February 3d, was elected a member of the board of directors to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Thomas O'Reilly. Hugh R. Lyle, who was second assistant secretary, was advanced to first assistant, and Henry C. Ibbotson was elected second assistant secretary. Julius S. Walsh was re-elected president; Breckinridge Jones, first vice-president and counsel; S. E. Hoffman, second vice-president; Frederick Vierling, trust officer; Henry Semple Ames and Wm. G. Lackey, assistant trust officers. The executive committee was re-elected entire. David R. Francis, Harrison I. Drummond, William F. Nolker and Charles Clark, with the president and vice-presidents, constitute the full committee.



JULIUS S. WALSH,
President.



BRECKINRIDGE JONES,
First Vice-President
and Counsel.

Bond officer, real estate officer and safe deposit officer are appointive positions. Frank P. Hays is bond officer, Eugene H. Benoist, real estate officer, and Wilbur B. Price, safe deposit officer. This company has taken the lead of trust companies in St. Louis, and, according to a comparative compilation in the Commercial and Financial Chronicle of February 15th, ranks fifth as regards aggregate resources, seventh as to capital and surplus, and sixteenth in deposits among the thirty-four leading trust companies, in New York and other cities, having not less than two millions capital and surplus and ten millions of deposits. Its earning power has also kept pace with the increased business. According to comparative statement,



JAMES E. BROCK,
Secretary.

published December 31st, during the year 1901 dividends amounting to \$315,000 were paid shareholders, while \$380,000 was added to undivided profits, or a total net earnings of over 10 per cent on the entire capital, surplus and profits. The last dividend declared increased the rate from 10 per cent to 12 per cent per annum, payable quarterly.

It has financed a number of important deals, among the most noticeable recently being the \$10,000,000 loan for the Mexican Central Railway, which road is held in special favor by the Mexican government. Under this loan the management of the road will unify its system, carry out its plan to purchase the Monterey & Mexican Gulf line from Tampico to Trevino, and make many extensions into parts of Mexico that do not now enjoy the luxuries of a railroad. This system threads the most fertile section of Mexico, and has two seaports, which are becoming the greatest ports of export and import in the Mexican republic. Its seaport terminal in Manzanillo has one of the finest harbors in the world.

RAILROAD NEWS.

President Ramsey, of the Wabash. Orders \$3,000,000 Worth of Steel Rails—Will Be Laid for the World's Fair.

The Wabash has just placed orders for more than \$3,000,000 worth of eighty-pound steel rails.

This summer \$1,000,000 in steel rails will be laid on the Wabash lines to Kansas City, to Omaha, and to Des Moines.

Sixty thousand tons of steel rails will be laid on the Wheeling and Lake Erie and on the Pittsburg division.

It is the intention to have the rails for the Western lines down in time for the World's Fair in St. Louis. Contracts for the work will soon be let, and the construction will then immediately begin.

Orders for these rails have just been placed by President Joseph Ramsey, Jr. He said yesterday:

"The finest roadbed in the world is not too good for us. The World's Fair is going to bring hundreds of thousands of people into St. Louis. We intend to make our record for carrying visitors to the Fair eclipse that made by us during the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo."

The road is already figuring on an enlargement of service, and an addition to equipment to handle a tremendously heavy business. Increase in the company's gross earnings for the fiscal year, July 1, 1901, to January 31, 1902, have reached almost \$1,000,000, and the passenger department has made the remarkable record several times of almost equaling the earnings of the freight department.

The company's Pittsburg improvements are well under way. Everything in that direction will be completed in time for the Fair, which is the objective time of all the road's improvements.

The Rules and Regulations for the Board of Lady Managers have been adopted by the National Commission.

WHITE ROCK WATER



ALL FIRST CLASS PLACES SERVE IT.



Typewriters.

Second-hand Typewriters
of all makes
Rented, Sold, Exchanged.
We cannot be equalled in quality
and will not be equalled in price.
Write or call.

The Typewriter Exchange,
208 North Ninth Street, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

THIRD CALL ON STOCKHOLDERS.

The following resolution was adopted by the Board of Directors on February 17:

Resolved, That a call of twenty (20) per cent of the subscriptions to the capital stock of the Company be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 12th day of March, 1902, and the Treasurer of the Company is hereby directed to send notice forthwith to each subscriber of the making of such call, and the date when the same is payable.

This is the third call upon the subscribers to the capital stock of the company. When Treasurer Thompson submitted his last monthly report to the Board of Directors, the first call (for 10 per cent) had yielded \$483,672.83, and the second call (for 20 per cent), \$752,996.90.

Prof. F. H. H. Roberts, of the University of Wyoming, who is in charge of the preparation of Wyoming's educational exhibits at the World's Fair, says they will be the most complete educational display ever undertaken by a Western State.

The geologist of Oklahoma University is getting up for the World's Fair a special exhibit of building stone, salt, cement and other valuable Oklahoma minerals.

IF
YOU WANT
SOMETHING NEW,
ORIGINAL & ATTRACTIVE

IN A
CALENDAR
SHOW CARD
OR
SPECIAL
PROCESS
INDOOR SIGN

Drop Us A Line and We'll
Do The Rest.

WOODWARD and TIERNAN
PRINTING COMPANY,
ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.
ORIGINATORS OF THE ART BAS-RELIEF
IN ADVERTISING.

THE AMERICAN BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION,

UNION TRUST BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Largest and Strongest Sick, Accident and Death Benefit Association in America.

... NO DIE TO WIN ...

Policies issued, over \$0,000; claims paid, \$100,000; assets and surplus, over \$60,000; pays benefits from \$20 to \$100 per month according to occupation on account of accident, and from \$80 to \$60 per month on account of sickness; besides a death benefit from \$25 to \$800; no restriction as to travel.

Cost only \$1 per Month—A trifle over three cents per day. Good Agents wanted.
Call or write for plans, terms, etc.

ALBERT H. MARSHALL, Manager.

L. A. CUNNINGHAM, President.

COLUMBIA

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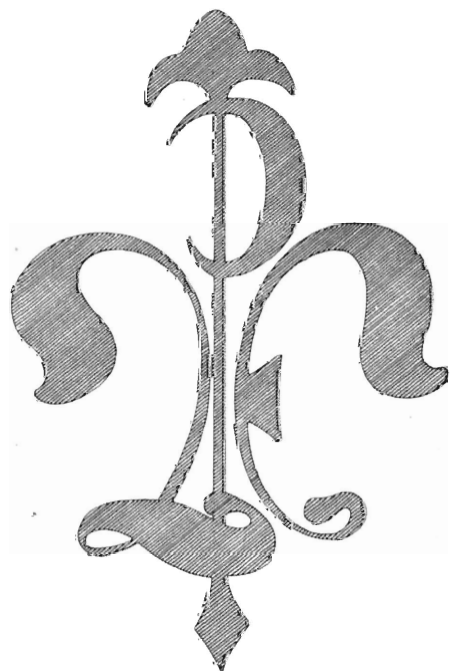


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adopted as a World's Fair emblem for buttons, badges, etc., a question that has been agitated for some time, seems to have met with a happy solution at the hands of E. T. Harkrader, a local newspaper writer. The fleur-de-lis and "L. P. E." have been combined by Mr. Harkrader in a monogram with a very pretty, artistic effect, as shown by the accompanying design.

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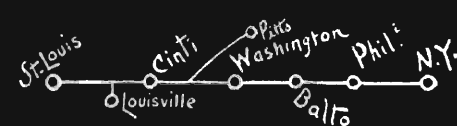
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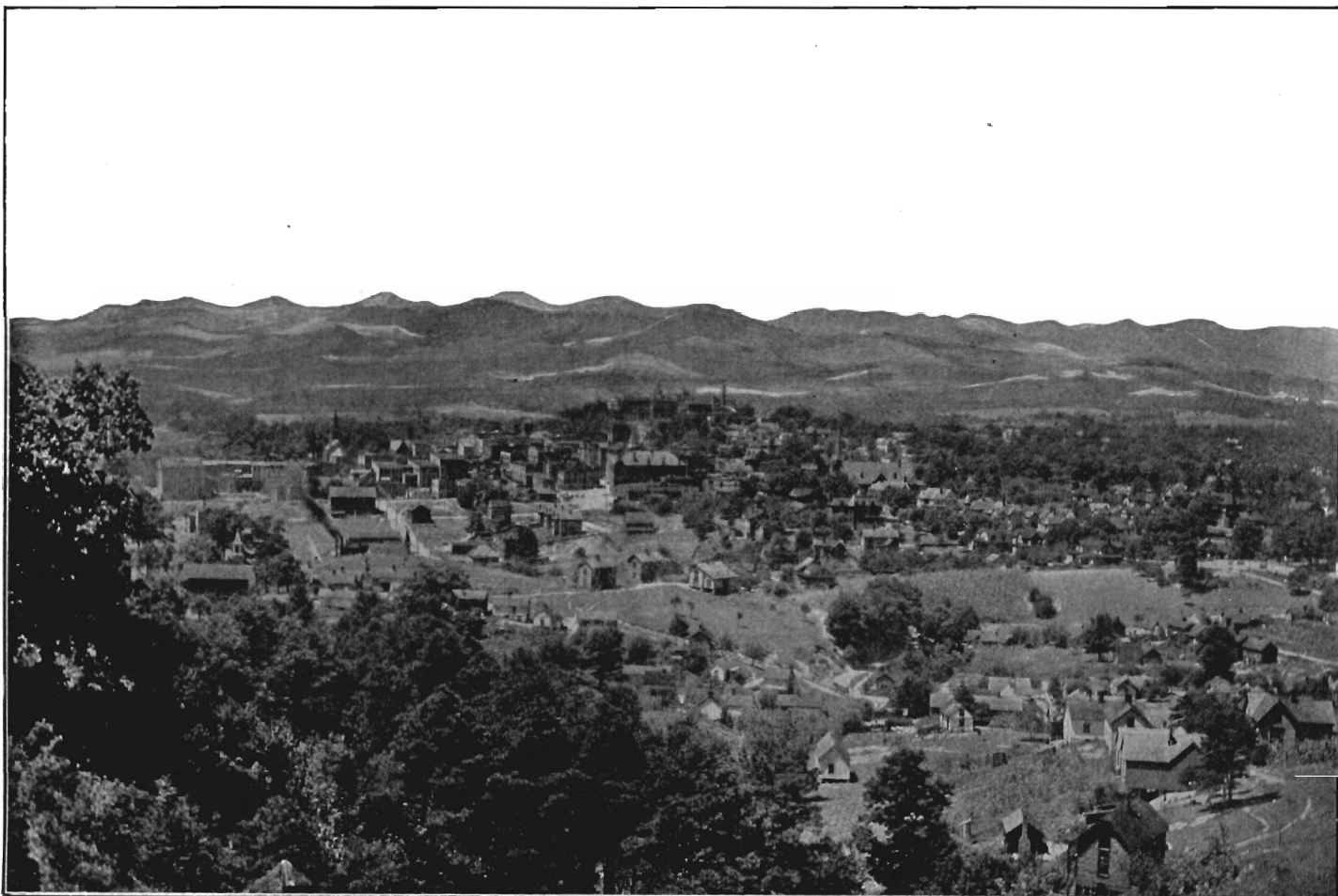
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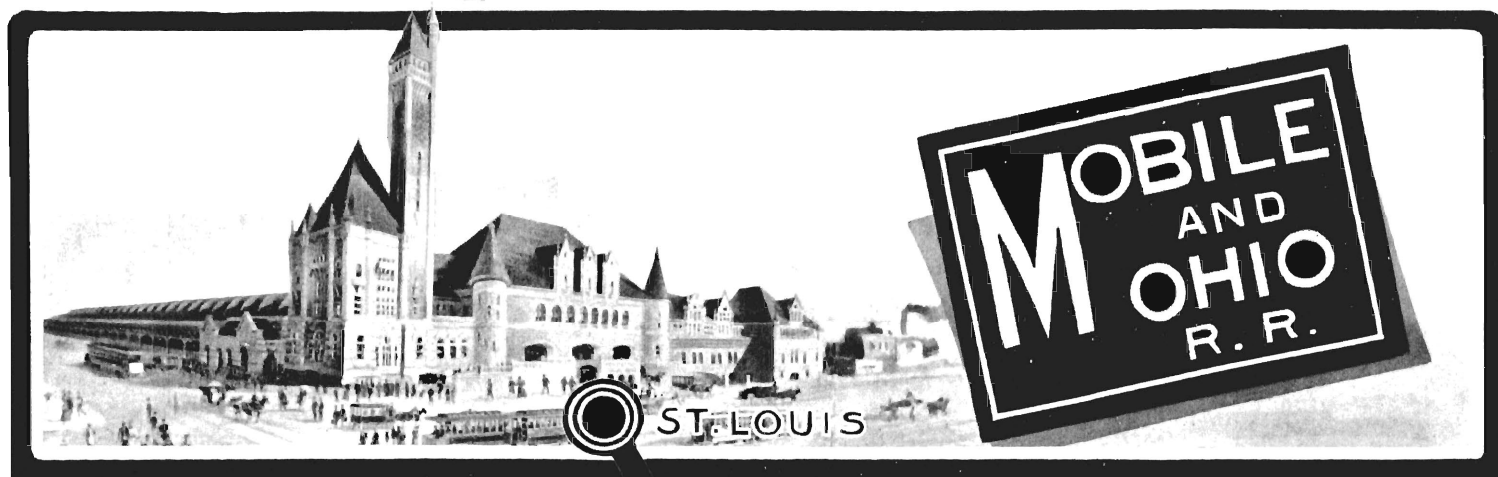
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