OFFICIAL GUIDE
PANAMA - PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION
SAN FRANCISCO 1915

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July 10 1914.

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[Signature]
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Secretary.
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Official Guide

of the

Panama-Pacific International Exposition—1915

San Francisco, California, U. S. A.

Opening Day, February 20, 1915
Closing Day, December 4, 1915

Containing an Outline of all
Features of the Exposition

Including
Classification of Departments, Arrangement of Grounds,
Descriptions of the Palaces and Exhibits, the State, Territorial,
Insular and Foreign Buildings and Pavilions.

From data furnished by the Division of Exhibits, Division
of Exploitation, Division of Concessions and
Admissions and Division of Works.

Profusely Illustrated with Original Half-Tones,
Plan of Grounds and Map of City

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Issued by Authority of the
Panama-Pacific International Exposition

The Wahlgreen Company
Official Publishers
San Francisco
PERSPECTIVE OF MAIN EXHIBIT PALACES
EXECUTIVE OFFICIALS
OF THE

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION
13
Scope of the Exposition

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco is the world's celebration of the opening of the Panama Canal. It is the third exposition of its class held in the United States, and the twelfth in the history of expositions. It is essentially contemporaneous, no exhibit being eligible for award unless produced since the St. Louis Exposition ten years ago. The Panama-Pacific International Exposition, represents a decade in the material progress of civilization. In order to receive the rating as a universal Exposition, it must make a comprehensive showing of the achievements of all civilized nations in all lines of human endeavor. The Exposition does this. It is an epitome of civilization. The long step forward taken by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition over all expositions that have preceded it is merely a reflection of the advance made by the world in the arts, sciences and industries since the last Exposition was held.

LOCATION

The Exposition covers 635 acres of ground on the southern shore of San Francisco Bay, just inside the famous Golden Gate. The area is two and one-half miles in length by an average of one-half mile in width. On each flank are lofty eminences crowned with the Government fortifications of Fort Mason to the east and the Presidio battlements to the west. Across the bay are the hills of Marin and majestic Mt. Tamalpais. In back of the Exposition and framing it in a natural amphitheater are the heights of San Francisco. The Exposition is within a twenty-minute ride from the heart of the downtown district and transportation facilities are ample for any pressure of attendance by many routes of superior accessibility.

LAYOUT OF GROUNDS

The general architectural scheme of the Exposition is marked by three groupings: the central group, comprising the eleven main exhibit palaces and Festival Hall; the western group, comprising the pavilions of the foreign nations, the buildings of the States and the Live Stock section, and the eastern group, comprising the structures of the amusement zone, on each side of a 3,000 foot boulevard. The units of representation include nations of the world, States of the United States, municipalities, the fifty-eight counties of California, and individual exhibitors. Displays are placed in many of the national pavilions and state buildings in addition to the exhibit palaces.
EXPOSITION IS $50,000,000 INVESTMENT

Beginning with a nucleus of $4,000,000, subscribed by citizens of San Francisco in two hours at a mass meeting at the Merchants Exchange, the Exposition rapidly grew until it stands today as a $50,000,000 enterprise. To this initial subscription the citizens of San Francisco at a later meeting contributed $3,500,000 additional, making a total by popular subscription of $7,500,000. Other sums, making up the grand total of $50,000,000, are: State of California, $5,000,000 by bond issue City of San Francisco, by bond issue, $5,000,000; expended by states and territories in buildings and displays, exclusive of California, $8,000,000; counties of California, $3,000,000; invested in concessions, $10,000,000; expenditures by foreign governments, $5,000,000, and expenditure by individual exhibitors, $6,500,000.

Origin and History of the Exposition

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition originated in a suggestion by R. B. Hale, now Vice-President of the Exposition Company, as far back as January 12, 1904, in a letter from Mr. Hale to his fellow members of the directorate of the Merchants' Association. The first Exposition Bill in San Francisco's behalf was introduced at Washington early in 1906 and was notice that San Francisco claimed the next international exposition. In November, 1909, 2,500 representatives of the membership of the commercial organizations of the city were interrogated by mail as to whether they wanted an exposition, and as the return vote was almost unanimously in favor, a mass meeting was called for on the floor of the Merchants Exchange on December 7, 1909. This was one of several meetings that resulted in the formation, on March 22, 1910, of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company. A mass meeting, at which $4,098,000 was subscribed by popular subscription, was held on the floor of the Merchants Exchange April 28, 1910. On February 15, 1911, President William H. Taft signed the bill, recognizing San Francisco as the city to hold the official exposition in celebration of the building and completion of the Panama Canal, San Francisco having won the endorsement of Congress after a spirited contest for that honor with New Orleans. The exposition site was selected in July, 1911. President Taft broke ground for the Exposition, October 14, 1911. The first contract let for an exhibit palace was for the Palace of Machinery, January 7, 1913, and the building was completed March 10, 1914. The Exposition established a record in the history of world expositions by being structurally complete three months before the day of opening, and completely ready on the opening day.
ATLANTIC OCEAN

LIMON COLON HARBOR

COLON

GATUN LOCKS

GATUN DAM

GATUN LAKE

SAN PABLO

GORDON

THE GREAT CULEBRA CUT

CULEBRA

PEDRO NICOLAS LOCKS

MIRAFLORES LOCKS

PROPOSED FORTIFICATION

PACIFIC OCEAN

PANAMA CANAL
from an Acroplane
The completion of the Panama Canal, the event celebrated by the Exposition, uniting the nations of the east and the nations of the west, realizes a dream of four centuries. It represents merely eleven years of actual work by the United States, the first earth having been excavated for the canal on May 4, 1904. Prior to this the French de Lesseps Company had made an unsuccessful attempt at cutting the canal across the Isthmus. The canal channel is almost exactly fifty miles in length from deep water in the Caribbean sea on the east to the Pacific Ocean on the west. The highest point in the canal bed is the bottom of Culebra cut, forty feet above sea level. As there are forty-five feet of water above the bottom of the cut it is necessary to elevate vessels about eighty-five feet from sea level in passing through the various ascending and descending locks.

Comparative Distances (in Nautical Miles) in the World’s Sea Traffic and Difference in Distances Via Panama Canal and Other Principal Routes.

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(This table, taken from John Barrett’s book, “The Panama Canal — What It Is,” by kind permission of the author.)

17
The Exhibit Palaces

The eleven exhibit palaces in the central architectural grouping—exclusive of Festival Hall, which is not, strictly speaking, an exhibit palace—are the following: Fine Arts, Education and Social Economy, Liberal Arts, Manufactures, Varied Industries, Mines and Metallurgy, Transportation, Machinery, Agriculture, Food Products and Horticulture. They cover a total floor area of approximately 110 acres and were built at a cost of $5,000,000. Eight of the eleven exhibit palaces are assembled in one unit, the "walled city." These are—from east to west—the Palaces of Varied Industries, Manufactures, Liberal Arts and Education, which face south, across the South Gardens, and—from east to west—Mines and Metallurgy, Transportation, Agriculture and Food Products, which face north, overlooking San Francisco Bay. This group of eight palaces is connected by colonnades and courts so that the visitor may traverse all of the eight palaces, visit all five courts in this group and never set foot on a main boulevard. East of this group is the Palace of Machinery and west of the group, across the Fine Arts Lagoon, is the Palace of Fine Arts. Festival Hall is south of the main group and at the east end of the South Gardens, while the Palace of Horticulture occupies a similar position at the west end of the South Gardens.

Architects.

Architects who contributed to the general Exposition scheme include some of the best known in the United States.

The block plan for laying out the exposition was adopted by an Architectural Commission of eight members, each of whom was made responsible for the design of some one architectural feature required in the scheme.

Following is a list of these architects, and the special work each has contributed:

Mr. W. B. Faville, San Francisco—The Exterior Wall of the Main Group of Palaces.

Mr. Clarence R. Ward, San Francisco—Machinery Palace.

Mr. George W. Kelham, San Francisco—Court of Palms, and Court of Flowers.


McKim, Mead & White, New York—The Court of the Universe.

Mr. Henry Bacon, Boston—The Court of the Four Seasons.

Mr. Louis Christian Mullgardt, San Francisco—The Court of Abundance.
These being the members of the Commission: and:
Mr. Robert D. Farquhar, Los Angeles—Festival Hall.
Bakewell & Brown, San Francisco—The Palace of Horticulture
The following is a brief description of the main exhibit palaces:

THE PALACE OF FINE ARTS.

The Palace of Fine Arts, directly west of the main group of exhibit palaces, and separated from it by Fine Arts Lagoon and by the Avenue of Administration, is curved in shape, the parallel arcs of its walls being 1,100 feet in length, with a great domed rotunda fronting the encircling colonnades. Close to the water's edge, in front of the rotunda, is an altar with an attendant goddess guarding the flame of inspiration.

This palace is entirely of steel and concrete, for safe keeping of the art treasures that will be on exhibition here. The architect, Bernard H. Maybeck, has so designed the palace that from every viewpoint it appears embowered. Wide terraces at the entrance level have tall trees on them, planted close to the building, and tasteful arrangements of shrubbery surround these. From here broad, low flowered terraces lead down to the water, and mossy walls of mesembryanthemum vine encircle the stairways. Myrtles and pillar roses are trained against the colonnades, and a few cypresses are placed so they contribute to the effect of repose sought for here. Concealed lights shine through ground-glass shades, in simulation of silver moonlight.

Beneath the dome eight mural panels painted by Robert Reid are placed. These are twelve by twenty-six feet in size. Four of them tell legends of the birth and influence of art. Alternating with these are "The Four Golds of California," in each a single exquisite figure typifies one of the golds—wheat, metal, citrus fruit, and poppies.

The sculptural enrichment is by three well-known men, Bruno Louis Zimm, whose panels above the entablature tell how man is lured through love of art to strive for greater achievement; Herbert Adams, whose gracious, beautiful "Priestess of Culture" is placed on top of columns, and Ulric H. Ellerhusen, who has created the figures for niches and on flower boxes.

In the forecourt, beneath the colonnades which here are uncovered, the loan exhibit of sculpture is placed, the first time in the history of expositions when outdoor setting has been considered feasible.

In the main structure a novelty in arrangement is that by which a room is reserved for exhibition of the work of one artist, in many cases the painter himself attending to details of hanging.
PALACE OF FINE ARTS, WITH ITS PLACID LAGOON.
and arrangement. Full information is to be found in the catalogue of the Fine Arts department, which contains also the numbers and description of all items in the loan collections, among which will be found the entire contribution of forty-seven modern painters, which they had submitted, and which had been accepted for the Vienna biennial exhibition—one of the most important art events—that had to be postponed on account of the war. Many masterpieces will be found on exhibition here which could have been secured under no other circumstances, most alluring offers having been made to the head of the department because these treasures are in jeopardy in the countries at war. Not only paintings, but tapestries, jewelry and mosaics, inlays, carvings, and fabrics, such as laces and rugs. Cost $580,000.

THE PALACE OF HORTICULTURE.

The Palace of Horticulture, at the west end of the South Gardens, is the most ornate of the palaces, the whole structure being wreathed in garlands, with flower urns, stands and vases of floral design placed wherever space permits, the whole being stenciled with a lattice of cool green. Architecturally the palace resembles the Mosque of Ahmed I in Constantinople. Its great central dome of glass is 186 feet in height and 152 feet in diameter. Eight smaller domes and half-domes surround it, and at a lower level innumerable little latticed domes. At the ground level beneath the dome an enormous circular space holds a display of tropical fruits, flowers and palms, in exquisite arrangement, the choicest offerings from many participating nations having been assembled for this display, notable among them being the Cuban palms and fruit trees. The triangulars created at the four corners by this circular arrangement are equipped with pools in which displays of aquatic plants, the useful as well as the beautiful, will be found, rice, tule and reeds, as well as lilies.

As is most appropriate in the state where "Plant Wizardry" first gained recognition from the work of the original wizard, Luther Burbank, there are displays of many new varieties.

The out-door display of the Horticultural Department occupies nine acres lying south of the palace. The plot about which interest will center contains a competitive display of new, unnamed roses. For the one of these adjudged most worthy a prize of $1,000 will be awarded by the exposition, which then will name the rose. Cost $341,000.
THE PALACE OF EDUCATION.

The Palace of Education, the southwest unit of the main group, has decorative relief panels by Mahonori Young on its south façade. Its main entrance is from the west, through the great Half Dome of Philosophy, which is 113 feet in height. Sculptured figures on columns within the half dome are the work of Ralph Stackpole, a California sculptor, the motif for wall niches being by Charles R. Harley, sculptor. Radial ceiling coffers show to advantage the color scheme of the exposition. The Avenue of Administration borders this palace on the west, and west of this flower bordered driveway is the Fine Arts Lagoon.

The floor space, 394 feet by 526 feet in dimension, is occupied by displays of the Department of Education, and the Department of Social Economy, both of which will be found unusually well planned and arranged and applicable to the daily needs of most visitors. In education exhibits, duplications have been avoided, and each state has specialized on that feature in which it excels. New York's display demonstrates the worth of centralized control. Wisconsin, the first state to incorporate motion pictures in its course of study will show how films are used in teaching civil engineering, and perhaps other branches. California features its University Extension work. Oregon makes her rural schools the center of interest. And so on, through the list. One of the exhibits here is a film course of study, with text book and graphophone, operated in connection with it, arranged by associated firms doing business in the three industries. Films play an important part throughout the exposition, and their possibilities for usefulness in the cause of education is fully shown in the education displays.

In this building also are the child welfare, and child labor displays, made by the United States government.

The social economy offerings were so many and so worthy that space had to be found for some of them in the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy, where the human welfare features that have been worked out by different industrial organizations are shown in operation.

The displays of Argentina, France, China, Japan and Cuba, in the Palace of Education, are complete and comprehensive, and for purposes of comparison will afford the student unusual opportunity. Cost $304,263.

THE PALACE OF FOOD PRODUCTS.

The intimate relation between the displays in this palace and the lives of all of us make it a center of interest, where the high cost of living may be hunted to his lair. One display shows a ninety-barrel mill in operation, the production of the finest white flour, and the other products in which the grain of wheat is util-
ized. Laboratories here show the character of wheat, of different sorts and produced in different localities, and the best use that can be made of it is determined much as assays of ores are made before smelting. In the space reserved for China several ornamental booths contain Oriental delicacies of infinite variety, the tea shown being but a small part of the comprehensive display. The growing and curing of tea will be shown in the Chinese pavilion, but the many different sorts assembled are in the Palace of Food Products. Australia, and Argentina, and in fact all foreign exhibits in this palace merit careful attention. The California Viticultural Association has a beautiful booth here, showing every step in this great California industry. Chocolate and cheese baking and brewing, product and process, are shown in displays here which fill every inch of the space, which was in demand by more than double the number of exhibitors that could be accommodated. Cost $342,555.

PALACE OF FOOD PRODUCTS.

THE PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

The Palace of Liberal Arts is west of the Palace of Manufacture—being separated from it by the Tower of Jewels. Its floor space measures 475 feet by 585 feet, with the usual streets and avenue subdividing it. Roughly speaking, the space is filled one-half with displays of American exhibitors, and one-half to exhibits of foreign producers. These displays have a more direct bearing on the daily lives of all of us than those contained in any other palace, wit
the exception, perhaps, of Food Products. The visitor will find here typography, and various printing processes; including engraving, photo-mechanical printing, typewriting machines, devices for duplication of copy. He will find books and everything relating to their issue. Maps, the Manufacture of Paper, including raw materials, equipment, processes and the finished product. Photography, a marvelous display of musical instruments of every sort; instruments of precision; medical and surgical appliances and equipment, theatrical appliances and equipment, electrical methods of communication, models, plans and designs for public works, and architectural drawings, models, and photographs. The space used for the Chinese exhibit in this building totals thousands of square feet, where telescopes and also astronomical instruments can be seen. Among the costumes and vestments in the theatrical section are priceless creations, some of great age and most honorable association with stars of a bygone day, which will fascinate alike the seeker for styles and the student of the stage. The great organ in Festival Hall belongs to the displays of Musical Instruments of the Varied Industries department, being a working model, which, after the exposition, is to be moved to the Exposition Auditorium in the Civic Center, becoming then, and thus, a part of the equipment of the Municipal Auditorium. Cost, $344,188.

THE PALACE OF TRANSPORTATION.

The Palace of Transportation has every method of locomotion on display. The palace space, according to the original plans, were to be divided, roughly estimating it, into four great divisions, to show navigation, auto transportation, air-craft, and railway equipment, from its earliest stages to its very latest development. This has been adhered to insofar as the requirements of the case permitted, but the demand in each one of the four divisions would more than have filled the floor space of the palace (which measures 579 feet by 614 feet), so various devices have been resorted to, notably that of the automobile section. Here all exhibitors have associated themselves and placed the matter of space and arrangement of displays in the hands of a committee. The result is that every machine is shown to best advantage, with accessories appropriately disposed around them, in a little city the streets of which are carpeted and railed alike, ornamental vases at corners of streets and avenues having the name of the street or avenue stencilled on the base, with the name of exhibitor on the body of the vase. The background of this display is an enormous relief map of the Lincoln Highway from ocean to ocean.
Steel equipment for steam and electric railroads is shown. Locomotives for every purpose, from those designed for lifting enormous loads over heavy grades to the little logging engine capable of making the quick turns required in that industry. All told there are twenty of these engines in this palace. Aerial craft are placed in the rotunda. Cost $481,610.

THE PALACE OF MANUFACTURES.

The Palace of Manufactures is located west of the Palace of Varied Industries and is separated from it on this southern side by the Court of Flowers. The floor space measures 475 feet by 552 feet, and is subdivided by avenues which run east and west, and streets which run north and south. The names of streets and avenues will be indicated by street signs on the platform of the exhibit, the like rule being followed in all palaces of this central group. Exhibit space has been allotted in the Palace of Manufactures to four thousand exhibitors, the character of their displays being indicated in the list heretofore given in connection with Varied Industries. Cost $341,069.

THE PALACE OF AGRICULTURE.

The Palace of Agriculture, one of the four in the central group that face the Marina and the esplanade, contains, among other things, a display by each state of that on which it chiefly relies in luring and leading back-to-the-land investigators. The products, and appropriate implements and machinery for their culture, are shown, with relief maps in many cases, which help to a comprehension of commercial possibilities in different localities. Model
farms are shown in several of the real estate displays, and vineyards, grain fields, and gardens which may be regarded and studied as working exhibits, are included in the displays. Argentina's back-to-the-land movement includes what to us is a very decided innovation, namely, the practice of giving entertainment at government expense to intending settlers, who are aided by government experts in selection of land, and in desirable cases are given government aid. Argentina claims as one result of this that there are few misfits and general prosperity among the people engaged in farming in all its branches. That country is second of the wheat countries of the world, and the exhibit of this product and its distribution, and its wealth-producing possibilities is very complete. In contrast to this, the Chinese procedure, where the seed is hand-drilled in rows spaced far apart to permit frequent cultivation, in soil so constantly fortified with such enrichment as the crop calls for that after hundreds of years it is more fertile than when first brought under cultivation, is on exhibition. The yield, it is claimed, is three, four, and sometimes more than four times that obtained in other lands and under other methods. Cost $425,610.

THE PALACE OF VARIED INDUSTRIES.

The Palace of Varied Industries, at the southeast corner of the Main Group, faces the Avenue of Palms on the south, and the Avenue of Progress on the east. It covers a space 414 feet by 541 feet, and in height is identical with other palaces of the group, being seventy feet to cornices, 113 feet to gables, and 160 feet to the top of central domes. The main entrance to this palace, south façade, is one of the most beautiful units of the exposition, being a modern adaptation of the great portal of the hospice of Santa Cruz, at Toledo, Spain. The sculptures that decorate this doorway are the work of Ralph Stackpole, a California sculptor, himself, at one time a miner, and inspired by actual knowledge and experience in his creation of “The Man With the Pick,” and other types of workers used here. The exposition color scheme of pastel shades of reds, blues, and russets, lends additional charm to this portal, which reaches almost to the gable, on which the figure “Victory” is set. In niches of the east and north façade of this palace, “The Miner,” by Albert Weinert, is placed, and spaced at intervals around the building are consoles, on the lower volute of which is the Grizzly Bear, chosen symbol of the Native Sons, embracing the great Seal of the State of California.

Within are found displays of the metal-workers' art—cutlery, jewelry, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' ware, clocks and watches, pottery, porcelain, glass, wood, leather, paper, marble, bronze, cast and wrought iron, and rubber. Toys, furniture, furnishings, fittings,
carpets, heating, ventilating and sanitary apparatus and devices, hardware, woodenware, fabrics of silk, wool, cotton, and paper, and wearing apparel for men, women, and children; garments made of furs, skins and leather; hats of felt, wool, straw or silk; embroideries, tapestries, laces, braids, threads and yarns, all will be found in the Varied Industries and Manufactures displays, the classification list including exhibits in both palaces, which are closely related. Cost $312,691.

EAST FACADE, PALACE OF VARIED INDUSTRIES.

MINES AND METALLURGY.

This palace will be a center of interest on account of the U. S. Government exhibits, which occupy much space here. These are described at length under "Government Participation," also the exhibit of the U. S. Steel Corporation, outlined in the Palace of Education section, of this guide. The steel corporation's exhibit covers nearly an acre of floor space and shows coal and iron mining, and the manufacture of products of these two substances, and their distribution. A fire-proof "movie" theater, safety devices, and social centers of various sorts in use by this company for its workmen. A pipe organ is shown here, with cut-away section, which permits study of its interior workings. The display of the W. P. Fuller Company is housed in a booth which is a replica of the Taj Mahal, said to be the most beautiful architectural unit in the whole world. Cost $359,445.
THE PALACE OF MACHINERY.

The Palace of Machinery, one of the largest structures ever erected under one roof, lies east of the main group of exhibit palaces and fronts on the Avenue of Progress. It has three main naves 972 feet in length and 110 feet in height running north and south, and three transverse naves 372 feet in length. Six million feet of lumber was required for sheathing it and a measure of its cornices runs into miles.

The sculptural enrichment here is all the work of Haig Patigian, a California sculptor, who has created four figures for spandrels, four for the top of surrounding columns, and two sets of friezes, in every case using some type of "Power." The figures on the columns symbolize "Steam Power," "Electric Power," "Invention," and "Power of Imagination." The eagles that decorate entrances are the work of C. H. Humphries.

This palace is arranged, as are those of the central group, in such way that the space is occupied about half and half by foreign, and domestic exhibitors. Of the latter, nearly three hundred have working exhibits, among the most fascinating of these being the various devices for development of mechanical power, and its application. Gas is shown in use in many new and novel ways. Water power, which had threatened to become obsolete, is shown again at work. No process but may be observed here in its very latest phases—and here, as elsewhere, duplication is avoided. Cost $659,665.
THE EXPOSITION AUDITORIUM.

The Exposition Auditorium, although not included in the list of exposition structures, because it is not on the grounds of the exposition, is nevertheless one of the most important of the buildings, for it has been built, at a cost of $1,200,000, on a site provided by the municipality, to house the many congresses and conventions scheduled to hold their 1915 meetings in the exposition city, there being nearly five hundred of these conventions. The building is entirely of steel and concrete. The great audience hall beneath the octagonal dome has seating capacity for 11,000 people on the floor and surrounding galleries. In addition to this there are many smaller audience halls provided with sliding partitions so that at need they may be converted into twenty-six halls and committee rooms. The site which the building occupies is bounded by Hayes Street, Grove Street, and Larkin Street, at the Market Street gore.

FESTIVAL HALL.

Festival Hall, at the east end of the South Gardens, at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, resembles architecturally the Theater Beaux Arts in Paris. It has an auditorium, which will seat three thousand people, and musical events and assemblages will be cared for here. These are related at length under the topic of "Music." Cost $270,000.
Classification of Exhibit Departments

There are eleven departments in the classification of exhibits at the Exposition, corresponding in a general way to the names of the palaces. These classifications are as follows:

A. Fine Arts: Paintings and drawings, sculpture; loan collection.

B. Education: Elementary education, secondary education, higher education, special education in agriculture, special education in commerce and industry, education of the subnormal, physical training of the child and adult.

C. Social Economy: Agencies for the study and betterment and investigation of social and economic conditions, economic resources and organizations, demography, eugenics, hygiene, alcohol, drugs and tobacco, labor, co-operative institutions, banks, charities and corrections, legislation, nomination and election systems, public utilities and their regulation, municipal advancement, recreation.

D. Liberal Arts: Typography, books and publications, maps, manufacture of paper, photography, instruments of precision, philosophical apparatus, medicine and surgery, chemical and pharmaceutical arts, musical instruments, theatrical appliances and equipment, electrical methods of communication, civil and military engineering, architecture, architectural engineering, models, plans and designs for public works.

E. Manufactures and Varied Industries: Stationery, desk accessories, artists' materials, cutlery, silversmiths’ and goldsmiths' ware, jewelry, clock and watch-making, ornamental productions in marble, bronze, cast- and wrought-iron, leather, stained and mosaic glass, brushes, fine leather articles, fancy articles and basket work, articles for traveling and camping, india rubber and gutta percha industries, hunting equipment and products of hunting, fishing equipment and products of fishing, toys, permanent decorations and fixed furniture and utilities for buildings and dwellings, office and household furniture and utilities, mortuary monuments and undertakers' furnishings, hardware and woodenware, electro-thermal apparatus, insulating materials for electricity, paper hanging, carpets, tapestries and fabrics for upholstery, upholsterers' decorations, ceramics, plumbing and sanitary materials, glass and crystal, apparatus for heating and ventilation, manufacture, distribution and uses of gas for light and fuel, apparatus and methods for lighting not otherwise classified, textile materials, spinning and rope making, equipment and process used in the manufacture of textile fabrics, equipment and process used in bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing textiles in the various stages, equipment and process
used in sewing and making wearing apparel, thread and fabrics of cotton, threads and fabrics of flax, hemp, etc., cordage, yarns and fabrics of animal fibres, silk and fabrics of silk, laces, embroidery and trimmings, industries producing wearing apparel for men, women and children, furs, skins, fur clothing, leather boots and shoes, various industries connected with clothing, safety appliances.

F. Machinery: Steam generators and motors utilizing steam, accessory appliances, internal combustion motors, hydraulic motors, miscellaneous motors, general machinery and accessories, tools for shaping wood and metals, commutating apparatus, synchronous apparatus, stationary and induction apparatus, rotary induction apparatus, unipolar apparatus, rectifying apparatus, luminous apparatus, measuring, indicating and recording apparatus, apparatus for protection of electric apparatus and for control and distribution of electric energy, other than railway material, electrochemical apparatus.

G. Transportation: Carriages and wheelwrights' work, automobiles and cycles, saddlery and harness, railways, material and equipment used in mercantile marine, material and equipment of naval services, naval and military ordnance, aerial navigation, dirigibles, spherical balloons, military ballooning, aeroplanes, gases, motors, literature.

K. Horticulture: Appliances and methods of pomology, floriculture and arboriculture, appliances and methods of viticulture, pomology, preserved, dried and pickled fruits, fruit culture, trees, shrubs, ornamental plants and flowers, seeds, bulbs, cuttings and plants for propagating, theory of horticulture and horticultural statistics.

H. Agriculture: Farm equipment and methods of improving lands, agricultural implements and farm machinery, fertilizers, tobacco, appliances and methods used in agricultural industries, theory of agriculture and agricultural statistics, vegetable food products and agricultural seeds, appliances for gathering wild crops and products obtained; animal food products, equipment and methods employed in the preparation of food and beverages; farinaceous products and their derivatives, bread and pastry, preserved meat, fish and vegetables, sugar and confectionery, condiments and relishes, nut and fruit foods, waters and unfermented fruit juices, wines and brandies, syrups and liquors, distilled spirits and commercial alcohol, fermented beverages, inedible agricultural products, useful insects and their products, injurious insects and plant disease, forestry, forest products.

I. Live Stock: Horses and mules, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, dogs, cats, pet stock, poultry and birds.
L. Mines and Metallurgy: Working of mines, ore beds and stone quarries, minerals and stones and their utilization, mine models, maps, photographs, metallurgy, literature of mining and metallurgy.

Live Stock

Sixty-five acres at the west end of the Exposition area are occupied by the Live Stock Exhibit. The Chief of the Department, and his assistant, occupy executive offices in Congress Hall, an attractive bungalow structure in the live stock section, devised for convenience of congresses and conventions related to the Live Stock Industry. The audience hall here will seat five hundred persons. A stadium near the center of the tract, oval in form and of ample capacity, is surrounded by the barns and so arranged that animals to be shown in the ring pass to it directly from their stable quarters. Seven enormous silos are a part of the provision made for caring for stock. Model drinking troughs are installed. Dipping tanks will be shown. Cleanliness and sanitation are given due consideration. In fact, the barns may be regarded as a working exhibit of this industry.

Arrangements for convenience of owners of animals entered in this live stock show, which continues to the end of the Exposition, permit the sale of animals under certain reasonable restrictions; and where animals are not sold they are returned free of charge to point of origin over the same route which brought them to the Exposition. Exhibitors may bring foodstuffs for stock, or purchase it on the grounds at cost. Many contests have been arranged. An international egg-laying contest, which began November 1, 1914, continues to November 1, 1915. The Polo Tournament, of six weeks’ duration; cavalry events; field trials for dogs; two weeks of harness racing, and a sheep-shearing contest; these indicate the scope of the features programmed by this department. The Exposition’s appropriation of $175,000 for live stock premiums has been augmented by prize money offered by different breeding associations, totaling $251,950. Prize money, exclusive of the $227,000 in purses for the two harness meets, amounts to $426,950.

The first harness meet starts June 5th and closes June 19th. The fall meet is from October 30th to November 13th. There will be four $20,000 stakes, the first on Saturday, June 12th, for 2:10 class trotters, and the second June 19th, for 2:06 class pacers. The dates for the other two $20,000 purse events are: October 30th, 2:10 class trotters, with the 2:06 trot on Saturday, November 13th, the closing day of the meet. All events will be decided in three heats except the $20,000 stakes, which are three in five and are limited to five heats.
THE illumination of the Exposition marks an epoch in the science of lighting and the art of illumination. Previous exposition buildings have been used as backgrounds upon which to display lamps. This method of illumination has been extended to amusement parks throughout the world and is now commonplace. Its great disadvantage is the glare on the eye from so many exposed sources, and the fact that it is practically impossible to obtain a variety of effects. At the Exposition all effects are radical, daring and in every sense new, the fundamental features consisting primarily of massed lights thrown upon softly illuminated façades, towers, domes and minarets in beautiful color tones. The direct source of all lights in the main exhibit palaces is concealed. Artificial illumination at the Exposition is brought into competition with daylight and moonlight. Used in conjunction with the color scheme devised by Jules Guerin, the lighting effects present a spectacle by night that recalls nothing save forgotten visions of Arabian Nights scenes or wonderland fables. Among the many effects achieved is the Aurora Borealis spreading mile upon mile to envelop the Exposition and the surrounding territory. There is the Beam Dance, Spook’s Parade, Plumes of Paradise, Cloud Salvo, Devil’s Dance, Chromatic Wheels, Fairy Feathers, and the Sunburst, in addition to numerous other spectacular night features—fireless fire works, shooting bombs into the air to explode and unfurl the flags of all nations. These are followed as they float with the winds by powerful searchlights. There are over 300 effects worked out by the 3,600,000,000 candle power scintillator located at the miniature Morro Castle on the yacht harbor. Among many other novelties the Tower of Jewels will remain as a flaming gorgeous memory. On the tower are 135,000 specially cut prisms in the colors of the ruby, emerald, sapphire, topaz, diamond and other precious stones. Glaring as these are by day the effect is increased by night when 200 concealed searchlights focus their rays upon the tower. The tower is 435 feet in height, with seven levels of diminishing area, each relieved by sculptured embellishments.

Each court and plaisance has its own lighting scheme, accurately worked out with reference to its particular location or requirements. Among the features to be noted are the night illuminations as seen from without in the great glass dome of the Palace of Horticulture. A battery of concealed searchlights plays slowly through revolving color screens, producing against the mighty dome, kaleidoscopic color changes and combinations. Here will be seen the Processions of the Constellation of the Universe, the Evolution of
the Nebula Hypothesis, while the grand effects will be varied by processions of grotesque, amusing and instructive figures around the dome. Nowhere, either by day or by night, is there any of the painful glare familiar to visitors at previous expositions. The soft and beautiful tones of color used in the buildings themselves make them restful and pleasant to the eye by daylight, while at night the concealed flood light makes of the Exposition a dream city in truth.

The Architecture

CONSIDERED by the standards established in the building of previous expositions, the general architectural scheme of the structures at San Francisco, is revolutionary. Here there is harmony of effect attained without the monotony that comes with rigorous uniformity. The idea of a complete, definite plan to which each building is contributory as a unit has, at this Exposition, supplanted the more familiar method of grouping together a great number of individual structures possessing more or less sameness, and the dominant influence in determining this architectural treatment was the unique and magnificent site on which the completed structures now stand. Bordering the broad expanse of San Francisco Bay, the site and atmospheric color both strongly suggest the Latin countries—France, Spain, Italy—and, in this setting, the scheme that seemed most appropriate and capable of a high expression of beauty was that of a city of the Far East, its great groups of buildings "walled in" and sheltering its many courts. Aside from the possibility of great architectural beauty that such a scheme presents, its adoption was further recommended by its value as a practical working plan—minimizing the difficulties of handling crowds, as well as enabling the visitor to get over the grounds with the least effort, demonstrating that the practical may be also beautiful, and that neither quality need be weakened by the presence of the other. Centuries ago, before the age of advanced specialization, had an architect been asked to create an Exposition, he would have been not only an architect, but almost as much painter, sculptor and landscape engineer as well. He would have thought, planned and executed from this four-fold angle. So, too, in visualizing, planning and executing the architecture of the Exposition, the builders have wrought in a complete harmony, trying insofar as it might be possible to make of painting, sculpture, landscape and architecture, a composite mind, which should always feel the absolute need of each of its parts, and realize that no one of them could stand alone.

As is fitting in an Exposition which is to be a meeting place of the nations, expression has been given to many of the great types
of architecture, both of the old world and the new. Thus the Court of the Universe, the Palace of Fine Arts, Machinery Hall, the Court of Four Seasons, all may be said to spring from the same Roman or Greek models, yet nothing could be more distinct in detail, character and effect than are these different spots. So, too, both the Festival Hall and the Palace of Horticulture, are designed in the feeling of the French Renaissance and are at the same time as unlike as one can imagine. The Court of Abundance, which has the spirit of the Spanish Gothic and a period of great enrichment, has been given by its designer an atmosphere quite its own, while the Courts of Palms and Flowers as well as many of the magnificent doorways and entrances of the outer walls show strongly the influence of different periods of the Italian Renaissance, although an effort has been made to let it be merely an influence and not a complete dominance. In the Tower of Jewels, the most commanding feature of the entire plan, an almost entirely new note has been struck. While all the detail may be quite familiar to us, its massing and composition are such that we feel at once a real freedom of thought. Lastly, the California Building, perhaps the most interesting from this standpoint, is a collection of motives taken literally from the different Missions of California, yet so combined and developed as to form a structure which would certainly seem unfamiliar to the old Mission builders.

THE COLOR SCHEME.

This is the first Exposition in which a unified color plan has been employed. Jules Guerin, the famous colorist, devised and supervised these colors to harmonize with the Exposition setting.

The entire Exposition is tinted in eight colors: French green for garden lattices, etc.; deep cerulean blue for recessed panels and vaulted ceilings; an orange-pink for flag-poles; a pinkish-red with a dash of brown for the background of colonnades; golden burnt-orange for small domes and mouldings; terra cotta for domes; gold for statuary, and verde-antique for urns and vases.

The buildings proper are of an old ivory tint, colored after the famous Travetine stone. The exquisite harmony of the color blending of the domes, towers, minarets, etc., make the exposition at a glance a spectacle of wondrous yet simple splendor.
The Exposition Sculpture

The Exposition sculpture is the real key to this great celebration. It symbolizes the achievement and tells the story of this great triumph of these United States, and the devotion of those who toil, which has made possible the completion of the Panama Canal after more than fifty years of unavailing effort.

Sculpture is the most important of arts to an Exposition because it is the most intellectual. Architecture, without it, would be cold and without appeal; color have no lovely shapes on which to rest. It is the essence of form, the crown to architecture, the song to the eye.

The work represents the last word in Exposition sculpture. It is remarkable for the evidence it gives of increasing development in the art as contrasted with the looser work of former expositions. Never before have sculptors anywhere, so completely played their most important roles in the ensemble setting that constitutes our Exposition visually. On arches and columns, in niches, fountains and free standing groups, they sing of many themes, always in harmony, but with no loss of character or individuality. Consider, for example, the contrast in conception and modeling in the work of such masters as Isidore Konti, who designed the high relief friezes encircling the pedestal of the "Column of Progress"—a very serious work; Mrs. Burroughs, with her naive conception of the "Fountain of Youth;" the charming formalization of Manship's groups in the Court of Honor; the swinging bravura of Aitken's elements in the same location, the classic treatment of Zimm's and Ellerhusen's work on the Fine Arts Palace; the poetic naturalism of Fraser's "End of the Trail," and Borglum's "Pioneer," and the statuesque vigor and well observed horsemanship of Rumsey's "Pizarro," and Niehaus's "Cortez;" the gracious supple loveliness of Fry's girls on Festival Hall; Lentelli's facile rendering of architectural themes; Weinert's charmingly quaint finials, Mahonori Young's and Stackpole's sturdy naturalism, and Harley's richly designed archeological groups, teeming with Piranesi reminiscence; MacNeil's fine group of the "Adventurous Archer," capping the "Column of Progress;" Beach's colorful compositions for the Tower of the Court of Abundance; Jaeger's dignified groups in the Court of Four Seasons; Piccirilli's thoughtful niche fountains in the same Court, and Miss Longman's classic fountain of Ceres.

The heart of the symbolic significance of the sculpture is centered in the motifs that have been treated in the central axis of the plan of the Exposition from south to north, from the main Scott Street entrance, to the bay. The "Fountain of Energy"—
a joyous aquatic triumph, celebrating the completion of the Pan-

ama Canal—first greets the visitor in the center of the South

Gardens. Passing this, on each side of the great archway of the

Tower of Jewels, are stationed the equestrian statues of "Pizarro"

and "Cortez." Within the colonnades at each end are the mural

fountains "Youth," by Edith Woodman Burroughs in the east, and

"El Dorado," by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, on the west.

Arriving within the Court of the Universe, which is of any one

place the best to obtain a general conception of the scope of the

sculpture, we realize that here enclosed by the sweeping star-
capped colonnade is the arena of universal themes: the titanic

Elements slumber on the terrace wall; the lighter themes of Music

and Dance decorate positions in front of the Triumphal arches

of the Rising and Setting Sun, themselves richly loaded with deli-
cate relief sculpture of great beauty, they form magnificent piles
crowned by the distinguished groups of the "Nations of the

East" and "Nations of the West" here brought face to face. Be-
fore them in the Sunken Garden the handsome architectural foun-
tains of the two suns play. At the north entrance, a colossal

sentinel, stands the "Column of Progress," symbolizing progres-

sive human effort, balanced at the end of the south vista by the

"Fountain of Energy" joyously proclaiming the triumph of the

monument—the Achievement of the Canal.

Sculpture, like music, embodies a mood. Our fountains, of which

we have nine, may be described in a word as follows:

1. Fountain of Energy: Joyous.
2. Fountain of Life: Dramatic.
3 and 4. Fountains of Rising and Setting Sun: Architectonic.
5. Fountain of Youth: Naive.
7. Fountain of Ceres: Classic.

Forty-two men, in all, have contributed, and the cost is $375,000.
Following is a brief history of the work: Soon after the appoint-
ment of Mr. Karl Bitter, as Chief, and Mr. A. Stirling Calder, Act-
ing Chief, of the Department of Sculpture, they were summoned
to attend the first conference of the Architectural Commission, held
in San Francisco in August, 1912. The tentative general plan of
the Exposition was then discussed and studied at length and the
site inspected. Motifs for the sculpture were suggested and
adopted.

On January 16, 1913, a meeting of the following sculptors was
held in Mr. Bitter's studio, 44 W. Seventy-seventh Street: Messrs.
D. C. French, Herbert Adams, Robert Aitken, James Earl Fraser, Herman A. MacNeil, Adolph A. Weinman, Mahonori Young, Isidore Konti, Mrs. Burroughs, and A. Stirling Calder. Our plans were explained by Mr. Bitter, and, as Mr. Henry Bacon's plans for the Court of Four Seasons were finished, we immediately assigned the different subjects agreed on with him, for that work, to Mr. Albert Jaegers, Furio Piccirilli, Miss Evelyn Beatrice Longman, and Mr. August Jaegers, with whom contracts were drawn up, naming the subjects, scale, and dates of delivery of such models. These were afterwards inspected and criticised by Mr. Bitter with the architects concerned, and in San Francisco since 1913 by the local architects and Mr. Calder, Acting Chief.

The successful enlargement of models depends in great degree upon the conscience and vigilance of the operators of the pointing machines, by which enlargements are made. Mr. Robert Paine, who devised this machine at the time of his connection with the Department of Sculpture for the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, was engaged as foreman of pointing. His assistants, to the number of ninety, have modeled and made enlargements so that the number of pieces is over 500.

The following list of sculptures shows where each piece is placed:

**South Gardens:**
- Fountain of Energy (center) .................................................. A. Stirling Calder
- "The Mermaid" (fountains in long pools) ............................... Arthur Putnam
- Equestrian Statue "Cortez" ................................................... Charles Niehaus
- Equestrian Statue of "Pizzaro" ............................................. Charles Cary Rumsey

**Horticultural Building:**
- Frieze at Base of Spires .................................................... Eurene Louis Boutier
- Pairs of Caryatides ............................................................. John Bateman

**Tower of Jewels:**
- Statues of "Priest," "Soldier," "Philosopher" and "Adventurer" .... John Flanagan
- The Armored Horseman (Terrace of Tower) ............................. F. M. L. Tonetti

**Tower Colonnades:**
- Fountain of Youth (east end) .............................................. Edith Woodman Burroughs
- Fountain of El Dorado (west end) ........................................ Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney

**Festival Hall:**
- Figure crowning minor domes ............................................. Sherry E. Fry
- Two groups in front of Pylons ............................................. Sherry E. Fry
- Cartouche over entrance (figures only) ............................... Sherry E. Fry
- Reclining figures on pylons ............................................... Sherry E. Fry

**Court of Palms:**
- Equestrian statue, "The End of the Trail," at entrance .......... James Earl Fraser
- The Fairy (Italian Towers—Palms and Flowers) ....................... Carl Gruppe
- Caryatides ............................................................................ John Bateman and Mr. Calder
- Spandrels ............................................................................. Albert Weinert

**Court of Flowers:**
- Equestrian statue, "The Pioneer" .......................................... Solon Borglum
- Lions (at entrances) ............................................................... Albert Laesslie
- The Fairy (above Italian Towers) .......................................... Carl Gruppe
- Central Fountain, "Beauty and the Beast" .............................. Edgar Walter
- Flower Girls (in niches) ....................................................... A. Stirling Calder

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Court of Abundance:

- Group on altar in main tower: Chester Beach
- Group at base of altar: Chester Beach
- Group on top of cascade: Chester Beach
- Group at column base and finials (foot of cascades): Leo Lentelli
- Fountain of the Earth (central pool): Robert I. Aitken
- Figures on top of Arcade: Albert Weinert
- Aquatic Life (north extension): Sherry E. Fry

Court of the Universe:

- Nations of the East; Nations of the West: A. Stirling Calder, Leo Lentelli and Frederick G. R. Roth, collaborators
- Statues on columns (eastern and western arches): Leo Lentelli
- Spandrels, Pegasus: Frederick G. R. Roth
- Medallion: B. Bufano
- Medallion: A. Stirling Calder
- The Stars (colonnades): A. Stirling Calder
- Friese on corner pavilions, "Signs of the Zodiac": Herman A. MacNeil
- Two fountains, "Rising Sun" and "Setting Sun": Adolph A. Weinman
- Four reclining figures, "The Elements": Robert I. Aitken
- Four groups: Paul Manship
- Monument, "Genius of Creation": Daniel Chester French

Western Plaza Front of Machinery Palace:

- Monument, "Genius of Creation": Daniel Chester French

Court of Four Seasons:

- Four groups representing "The Seasons": Furio Pecceirilli
- "The Harvest" (above the half dome): Albert Jaegers
- "Rain" and "Sunshine" (figures on columns): Albert Jaegers
- Groups, "Feast of Sacrifice," on pylons in forecourt: Albert Jaegers
- Fountain, "Ceres": Evelyn Beatrice Longman
- Spandrels (arcade): August Jaegers
- Attic figures: August Jaegers

Varied Industries Palace:

- Tympanum group: Ralph Stackpole
- Secondary group, doorway: Ralph Stackpole
- Figure for niches, doorway (man with the pick): Ralph Stackpole
- Figure for keystone: Ralph Stackpole
- Figure for niches, east facade, this palace: Albert Weinert

West Wall of Palaces (Facing Fine Arts):

- Motifs for wall niches ("Triumph of the Field and Abundance"): Charles R. Harley
- Figures on columns (flanking half dome) of "Philosophy" and "Physical Vigor": Ralph Stackpole

Palace of Fine Arts:

- Figures in attic, rotunda: Ulric H. Ellerhusen
- Frieze on altar: Bruno Louis Zimm
- Relief panels for rotunda: Bruno Louis Zimm
- Friezes around base on ground: Ulric H. Ellerhusen
- Figures on flower boxes: Ulric H. Ellerhusen
- Kneeling figure on altar: Ralph Stackpole

North Facade, Main Group of Exhibit Palaces:

- Figure for central niches, "Conquistador": Allen Newman
- Figure for side niches, "The Pirate": Allen Newman

Column of Progress:

- Bas relief (four sides of pedestal): Isidore Konti
- Finial group, "Adventurous Archer," frieze and decoration: Herman A. MacNeil

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Palace of Machinery:

Figures on columns (Four “Powers”). ........................................ C. H. Humphries
Eagles. .................................................................................. C. H. Humphries
Friezes for columns, vestibule. ............................................. Haig Patigian
Spandrels (two pair). ............................................................. Haig Patigian
Repeated figure within Half Dome of Philosophy. .................. Albert Weinert
Repeated figure within Half Dome of Physical Vigor. ............. Earl Cummings
Friezes and figures in niches, main south entrance (portals, Manufac-
tures and Liberal Arts Palaces). ........................................ Mahonori Young
Tympanum panels (west and south entrances Palace of Education). ........................................................... Gustave Garlach

Panels inlaid in walls over minor entrances.......................... Gustave Garlach

Pupils of School of Sculpture of Society Beaux Arts, Architects
and National Sculpture Society.

Figure “Victory,” on gables of palaces .................................. Louis Ulrick

MURALS

THE EXPOSITION marks a triumph in exterior decorative
effects, particularly in the mural paintings which adorn the
courts of the “walled city,” and the rotunda of the Palace of
Fine Arts. Probably in no place in the world could canvases be
placed on exterior walls except San Francisco, climatic condi-
tions here making possible this radical innovation in art. These
murals are by world famous artists, among others being eight
by Frank Brangwyn of London, who has been pronounced the
world’s greatest genius in color. Others are by Frank du Mond,
William de Leftwich Dodge, H. Milton Bancroft, Childe Hassam,
Charles Holloway, Edward Simmons and Robert Reid.

The murals, their artists and locations are:

Court of Abundance:

Earth, air, fire and water, two treatments of each............. Frank Brangwyn

Court of the Four Seasons:

Spring .............................................................. H. Milton Bancroft
Weaving, glasswork, jewelry, pottery, smithing, printing.. H. Milton Bancroft
Winter .............................................................. H. Milton Bancroft
Festivity ................................................................ H. Milton Bancroft
Harvest, autumn, summer, seed time............................. H. Milton Bancroft
Man receiving instruction in Nature’s laws......................... H. Milton Bancroft

Arch, Court of the Universe:

Hope and attendants, war and conquest............................. Edward Simmons
Commerce and imagination, religion and art, wealth, the family........ Edward Simmons

Tower of Jewels:

Atlantic and Pacific ......................................................... William de Leftwich Dodge
Gateway of all nations .................................................... William de Leftwich Dodge

Arch, Court of the Universe (Western):

Arrival on Pacific Coast (Atlantis, Greece, Egypt, North and South Europe,
Arts, Sciences, Religions) ............................................... Frank Du Mond

Arch, Court of the Universe (Eastern):

Modern Immigration ......................................................... Edward Simmons

Court of Palms:

Fruits and Flowers .......................................................... Childe Hassam
The Pursuit of Pleasure ..................................................... Charles Holloway
Rotunda, Palace of Fine Arts:
The Four Golds of California (Golden Metal, Wheat, Citrus Fruits, Poppies) ................................................. Robert Reid
Art, born of flame, expresses its ideals to the world through music, poetry, architecture, painting and sculpture .......................................................... Robert Reid
Birth of European Art .................................................. Robert Reid
Birth of Oriental Art .................................................. Robert Reid

Courts and Gardens

There are five main courts in the “walled city.” These are:
The Court of the Universe, the grand radiating center for the Exposition, approach to which is through the arch of the Tower of Jewels; second, the Court of Abundance, east of the Court of the Universe; third, the Court of the Four Seasons, west of the Court of the Universe—all three courts being entirely within the main unit of eight buildings; fourth, the Court of Flowers, between the front elevations of the Palaces of Varied Industries and Manufactures, and fifth, the Court of Palms, occupying a similar position between the Palaces of Liberal Arts and of Education. The South Gardens give the main distributing area for visitors who enter by the main gates at Scott Street. They are approximately 900 feet in length by 500 in width. The North Gardens occupy a relatively similar position between the north elevations of the exhibit palaces and San Francisco Bay. There are twenty-four gardens in all. Nine acres are devoted to the outdoor display of the Horticultural department. There is the Netherlands garden, the Massachusetts garden, the California garden, the rose garden, Japanese, Chinese, Philippine, Cuban and Hawaiian gardens and many plots in the courts and along the promenades. There are 200,000 pansy plants in the South Gardens, all of yellow. Each six weeks the plantings change and a different hued flower greets the visitor. The greenhouses of the Exposition rear these plants by the hundreds of thousands. The South Garden, the most pretentious of all the gardens, is laid out in the pattern of a formal French garden, surrounded by a low balustrade, with pools, fountains and vases of various designs to lend accent. Compact borders of veronica, box and the like form a velvet frame for the various sections of the pattern. Besides the formal and natural gardens, each exhibit palace has its own garden where the flowers and trees have been selected to accord with the purpose of the palace. Five hundred forest trees were transplanted to the Exposition grounds from the Presidio national reservation, and palms were assembled from all over California and from tropical countries.

MAIN BOULEVARDS.

Before the “walled city” on the south is the Avenue of Palms, its eastern extension being the Zone and its western the Avenue of Nations. The Avenue of Progress is east of the main exhibit
palaces, the Avenue of Administration is west and the Esplanade is north, the western extension of the Esplanade meeting the Avenue of Nations in the latter's northwesterly course. The Avenue of States gives access to the area devoted to the State buildings, as does the Avenue of Nations to the pavilions of the foreign nations.

State and Foreign Participation

GENERAL.

TWENTY-EIGHT foreign nations and thirty-two states and territories of the United States are represented at the Exposition. There are twenty-eight buildings of the states and territories, while New York City is also represented by a building. There are twenty-two pavilions of foreign nations. Great Britain and Germany, while not officially represented, are represented through their industries with magnificent displays. Counting the United States this makes a total of thirty-one nations in all that are represented. The area devoted to the States and nations is west of the Palace of Fine Arts and east of the aviation field and drill grounds. The driveways on which the structures face are the Avenue of Nations, running northwesterly from the Avenue of Palms, and the Avenue of States, the latter paralleling the shore line of the bay.

NATIONS REPRESENTED.

The following nations are represented: Argentina, Austria, Australia, Bolivia, Belgium, Canada, Cuba, China, Denmark, France, Greece, Guatemala, Great Britain, Germany, Honduras, Holland, Italy, India, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Persia, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Siam, Turkey, Uruguay.

Pavilions and representative exhibits by participating nations include:

ARGENTINE.

The Argentine Republic appropriated $1,700,000 for its participation at the Exposition, and a large part of it has been expended upon the pavilion which is one of the handsomest on the grounds.

The style of the architecture of the pavilion is French Renaissance and the plans were made in Buenos Aires. It has within its walls, besides reception rooms, a small theater, where lectures with film pictures relating to the various sections of the Argentine Republic and their resources are given daily, by competent representatives of that great country.
Surrounding the theater various dioramas (revolving optical machine), are on exhibition showing the natural beauties of the rich surrounding country and the social and commercial importance of Buenos Aires.

The earnestness with which the great South American republic entered into the spirit of the Exposition can be realized when it is recited that there are over 5,000 exhibits installed.

Argentina exports more chilled meat and more corn than any other nation, in wheat is second only to Russia and in wool second only to Australia. Therefore particular attention has been given to cattle and sheep, which will be a feature of Argentina’s livestock exhibit. The tremendous diversity of agricultural life will be displayed by Argentina’s farmers in 9,000 feet of space in the Palace of Agriculture, the larger part of which will be devoted to wheat and corn.

Another field in which Argentina has shown marked activity is social economy, and a large space has been utilized in the Palace of Education to show her system of compulsory voting, of management of government-owned railways, tram systems, parcel post and other public utilities. In addition will be shown model schools for which the government appropriated $60,000,000 last year. Immigration and the paternal treatment of immigrants will be the subject of a special exhibit. Under this system immigrants are
treated on arrival as government guests and lodged at the govern-
ment hotel until they can be placed in the trade or at the labor for
which each is suited. After being properly classified they are
placed in positions, being transported free to their destination and
in many instances are provided with land, stock and equipment, for
which payment is made in small yearly installments.

The Palace of Mines will find Argentina represented with 6,000
feet of floor space, where will be exhibited the many minerals in
which the soil of the country is rich. In the Palace of Varied In-
dustries will also be a space of 6,000 square feet in which are dis-
played products of the different manufacturing industries in which
the country specializes.

In the Palace of Fine Arts will be shown a fortune in paintings,
sculpture, bronzes and art work of the highest order.

The Exposition Commission of Argentine was selected from
representative and progressive citizens. For over a year or more
this commission has held weekly sessions at which the subject-
matter of exhibits was thoroughly canvassed. The result of so
much concentrated activity by men trained in selecting materials
best calculated to present Argentina adequately to the visitors from
the world at the Exposition has been a comprehensive range of
displays excelled by no other nation.

AUSTRALIA.

Australia’s Pavilion is especially notable for its architectural
beauty. It is devoted to a comprehensive exemplification of meth-
ods of irrigation, stock-raising, farming, and of the system of
encouraging settlers which is in practice by the government. Among
its displays is a collection of the hardwoods of the country and
the many ways in which they are utilized, which will be a revela-
tion to the expert and of interest to every visitor, many being
unusual and of rare beauty.

AUSTRIA.

The war has not deterred Austria from a general representation
of manufactures and varied industries. Glass ware, arts and crafts
and the finer manufactured articles will be found among the
Austrian exhibits.

BELGIUM.

Displays by Belgium will be found in the Palace of the Legion of
Honor, France having offered to the war-invested nation the use
of space in the French national pavilion. Famous canvases from
Belgium will be found in the Palace of Fine Arts.

BOLIVIA.

The Bolivian Pavilion presents the appearance of a typical South
American structure, and surrounded as it is by palms and tropical
plants, creates the impression of a corner of Bolivia having been transplanted onto California soil. The marvelous resources and wealth of this little-known country are so assembled and placed that visitors will be amply repaid for careful study.

CANADA.

Canada appropriated $300,000 for its pavilion, which is one of the most impressive on the grounds, and $300,000 for its other participation. Its exhibits were among the first to reach the Exposition, and these were installed and ready for inspection of visitors weeks before the opening. They include every known—and unknown—product and resource of the country. William Hutchinson, Commissioner-General, has been resident in San Francisco since the early part of 1914.

CHINA.

Chinese workmen, admitted to the United States by special act of Congress, have built a reproduction of the "Forbidden City," upon which a large part of China's $750,000 appropriation for participation was expended. All material, even to the garden decorations, which include some ornamental dwarf trees said to be many hundred years old, were brought from China, the buildings in "knock down" condition, which permitted their erection in record time. This little village is more a place of welcome than of display, for the products and resources of this great republic are shown in the exhibit palaces, in every one of which China reserved large space, aggregating 68,700 square feet.
CUBA.

Cuba's pavilion is of the Spanish-American type of architecture, two stories in height, with a tower at one corner. Displays of the products of the country will be found here, although the greater part of these will be placed in the space reserved for this country in various palaces, notably the Palace of Horticulture, where Cuba's display has been given a place of honor beneath the great dome. Fourteen freight cars were required to transport from New Orleans this marvelous collection, which includes Princess palms seventy feet in height, tropical fruit trees of many varieties, ornamental shrubbery with foliage of rainbow splendor, tree ferns, aquatic plants, sugar, tobacco, and other commercially useful species.

DENMARK.

Denmark has reproduced Kronborg Castle at Elsinore, the home of Hamlet, now a fortress. On either side of the main entrance are reproductions of old tombstones, one that of King Gorm the Old, and the other of Queen Thyre, Denmark's "Mender." Consul O. Wadsted is the Danish Commissioner-General, and he has had the enthusiastic support and co-operation of the Danish Society of San Francisco, as well as Danish American societies and newspapers throughout the country.

FRANCE.

France has selected for her national pavilion a replica of the noble Palace of the Legion of Honor, which, since Napoleon established it as the home of the order in 1813, has been one of the famous objects of interest to visitors to Paris. While France will have exhibits in many of the palaces, objects of historic interest
will be displayed in the Palace of the Legion of Honor, which occupies a commanding position on the Avenue of Nations. France is notably represented in the arts and crafts, in silk, women's ware, jewelry and fine arts.

GERMANY.

Germany will be found particularly well represented in the Liberal Arts Palace with the finer products of manufactures and in chemicals, dye stuffs and photographic improvements. Germany is also well represented in the Palaces of Manufactures and Varied Industries, while German art will be splendidly revealed in the work of forty modern German artists in the Palace of Fine Arts.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Great Britain has taken a large floor area through her manufacturers in different of the exhibit palaces, notably in the Palace of Transportation and in the Palace of Manufactures. The maritime industry is made an especial feature. Sheffield ware, textiles and various products of industrial processes, including foodstuffs, divide interest with an extensive showing of fine arts, including forty Whistler paintings.

GREECE.

Greece's participation takes the form of fine arts, statuary, food products, manufactured articles and commodities and at the time of going to press with this edition of the Guide, preparations were being rushed for the erection of the national pavilion of Greece.

GUATEMALA.

The Guatemalan pavilion, adjoining the pavilion of Honduras, is a splendid structure which houses a particularly magnificent array of displays. Guatemala is represented among the exhibit palaces by extensive exhibits in which agricultural products rank high. A feature is also made of Guatemalan educational methods.

HOLLAND.

Holland's appropriation for participation amounts to $400,000. The Netherlands pavilion, an old Dutch residence modeled after one of the historic manor-houses of Holland, occupies one of the choicest locations on the Avenue, immediately west of the Palace of Fine Arts. A government horticultural expert, Airie van Vliet, in charge of the gardens, came to San Francisco months before the opening of the Exposition, and has achieved results that go far to prove Holland's claim that in production of bulbs she leads the world. The commissioner is H. C. Van Torchiana.

HONDURAS.

Honduras has the distinction of being the first nation to complete its pavilion at the Exposition, a low structure of exceptional
beauty, on the southern flank of the foreign area, close to the Presidio entrance. This pavilion is mainly dedicated to administration and hospitality purposes, but the country's resources are also shown.

INDIA.

India's participation, while not official, is typical of the life and manners of this great British dependency; antiques, jewels, silks and tapestries being found on exhibition.

NETHERLANDS PAVILION.

ITALY.

Italy has a splendid group of buildings in Italian architecture, situated on the Avenue of Nations directly west of the Palace of Fine Arts. Italy is well represented in the various exhibit palaces with articles both of manufactured commodities and of fine arts. An elaborate exhibit is made of the Italian silk industry, pottery, ceramics, straw plaiting, etc., while there are models of great works of public improvement.

JAPAN.

Japan's site is one of the largest in the foreign area, comprising nearly four acres. This is occupied, almost to the last inch of space, by a wonderful little transplanted section of the Temple Garden of Kin Kaiju—trees, sods, and even the stones having been brought over and re-arranged in exact semblance of the original, under direction and personal supervision of Hannosuke Izawa, forestry expert of Japan. Commissioner General Haruki Yamawaki has fully realized his ambition to make this the most fascinating of the many beautiful foreign sites.
NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand, with the able aid of its commissioner, Edmund Clifton, is demonstrating its enormous wealth and the undeveloped resources of the country, especially in grazing and agriculture. Also it has on display panoramas and cycloramas which will be a revelation to tourists and sportsmen, for New Zealand’s climatic and scenic marvels are unrivaled, and hunting and fishing there are probably more alluring and satisfactory than any place else on the known earth, for big and little game may be obtained with so little hardship, and all conditions are so favorable and delightful.

NORWAY.

Norway’s pavilion is suggestive of an old castle and is typically Norwegian in design and appointment. It is just south of the French pavilion and occupies a commanding eminence with a fine view of the Exposition grounds. Norway has a very general representation of industrial and maritime activities.

PERSIA.

Persia has official representation which expresses itself in elaborate and costly exhibits of the tapestries, rugs, carpetings and rare fabricated articles for which this nation is famous.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese pavilion is one of the most distinctive of the edifices of the section devoted to the foreign buildings and in it are many objects of historical interest. Portugal has assembled a very large and representative collection of exhibits in the different palaces.

SIAM.

Siam’s pavilion has the distinction of having been entirely constructed in Siam. It was originally set up there and was then taken apart and transported to the Exposition, where native workingmen put it together again.

SWITZERLAND.

The Palace of Varied Industries will find an interesting exhibit by Swiss manufacturers of articles for which this nation is particularly noted, including Swiss watches. The Swiss-American Auxiliary of San Francisco has been co-operating actively with the Swiss government and the result has been a comprehensive selection of displays and exhibits.
SWEDEN.

The Swedish building, both for its distinctive architecture and for the wealth of exhibits it contains, constitutes one of the most striking and interesting features of the Exposition. The structure covers an area of approximately thirty thousand square feet on the south side of the Avenue of Nations. It was designed by Ferdinand Boberg and is thoroughly characteristic of Swedish architecture. Its principal distinguishing features are the great square tower and its parti-colored roof which furnishes a pleasing note of variety in the architectural mosaic of buildings that compose the foreign section of the Exposition.

The Swedish display was assembled by the Royal Swedish Exposition Commission. Its general purpose is to show the economic and social institutions of the country, the activities of the Royal Government in such directions as the management of the state railroads, and the administration of water power stations, as well as to exhibit the commercial activities and resources of Sweden. The principal exhibits are accompanied by profuse illustrations in the shape of models, maps, photographs and statistics. One of the most comprehensive exhibits is devoted to the steel industry of the country, and is accompanied by a quantity of industrial machinery and various steel products.

The Nobel Foundation, which is one of the strongest single influences in the world for mankind's progress, is given representa-
tion in the Central Hall of the building. Five Nobel prizes, each amounting to round 36,000 dollars, are awarded annually to the individuals having made the most distinguished contributions to physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, and toward the furtherance of peace.

A great portion of the Swedish exhibit is made up of articles of "sloyd," or domestic art, the display including specimens of embroidery, lace-making, tapestry weaving, wood carving, and ceramics, all created in the homes of the people. Samples of porcelain and glassware from Gustafsberg, Rorstrand and Kosta, as well as paper, matches, cutlery, jewelry, are among the articles shown.

The remarkable pilotage and marine signal system which makes safe the navigation of Sweden's very irregular coast is another of the exhibits of special interest.

The Swedish exhibit is a thorough and comprehensive display of the country's interesting features. Its value as an exposition spectacle is further enhanced by the fact that it is all contained beneath the roof of one spacious building. The one exception to this plan was made in the case of the art exhibit, which is to be found in the foreign section of the Palace of Fine Arts. Here is to be seen a splendid collection of the works of Swedish artists.

Particular attention is paid by the Swedish commission to the free distribution of trade information. A bureau is maintained for the purpose where any inquiry regarding the commercial relations between Sweden and other countries, with particular reference to the United States and the Pacific Coast, will find ready answers.

For the convenience and entertainment of visitors a large drawing room, lady's writing and resting rooms and a smoking room for men have been provided in the building. Moving pictures will be shown in the lecture hall of the Swedish building during the Exposition period.

TURKEY.

The Ottoman Empire has erected a typical Turkish pavilion, surmounted by domes, minarets and spires. Its cost was $300,000, and the Imperial Commissioner-General, Vahan Cardashian, has so arranged that just the cream of the collection of Oriental manufactures, such as silks, rugs, carvings and inlay, jeweled ornaments and fabrics assembled throughout the Empire for this Exposition, shall be on view in the pavilion, which otherwise is dedicated to administration purposes, and entertainment.

URUGUAY.

A very extensive representation has been made by Uruguay, with especial attention devoted to agriculture, live stock and manufactures. The exhibits of Uruguay are found in a half-dozen of the exhibit palaces and are thoroughly comprehensive.
STATES AND TERRITORIES REPRESENTED.

The following states and territories are officially represented: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Philippines, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Washington.

Representative displays by States and Territories, include:

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The Philippines Exposition Board had in mind two prime objects when it commenced the work of assembling exhibits for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. One of these was to show the progress, development, and culture of the Filipino people and the other was to awaken the world, and particularly the United States, to the all but untouched resources and opportunities of the Philippines.

Both purposes are expressed in a most interesting manner in the Philippine Building with its contents and by the extensive displays in the Palace of Agriculture and the Palace of Education and Social Economy. In the Palace of Fine Arts, there is also a small but unique showing of the works of Filipino artists.

The Philippine Building itself constitutes a remarkable exhibit of the use of island materials, as well as being one of the most attractive structures in the state and foreign nations group. The building forms a quadrangle surrounding an open court, where concerts by the Constabulary Band will be held daily. It has an entrance of beautiful hardwood paneling with a portico of natural unshaped Palma Brava trunks, while the rotunda, though it adorns a temporary structure, is one of the most elegant hardwood interiors.
to be found. The use of the native translucent tupis shells, instead of window panes, and of the split bamboo matting for wall surfaces—both unique features of the building—are suggestive of future possibilities as building materials in the warm climate of California and other equable regions.

Structurally and for exhibit purposes the building has two main divisions. In the left wing, as one enters, are shown the products of native manufacture with Filipino workmen engaged at their various handicrafts. Here are to be seen the cunningly wrought brasses with their embellishment of inlaid silver, the embroideries of the skillful Filipino women, the hand made mats of various fibers, and the different varieties of Philippine hats, which excel the well known Panama hats. The shell fisheries, which supply the material for a large portion of the button manufacture of the world are also shown.

The right wing of the building is devoted to the scientific exhibit with its demonstration of the chemical and mineral resources of the Islands. There is also an excellent display of printing and binding of the government printing plant and at the far end of the wing is the public works display with maps, showing the geographical distribution of the public institutions, schools, railroads, roadways, and the like. In the orchid conservatory to the rear of the building proper is one of the most interesting displays of these exotic flowers ever assembled in the country. All of the varieties, many of which are exceedingly rare and valuable, are to be seen in full bloom.

The most elaborate single Philippine exhibit is that occupying blocks 19 and 20 in the Palace of Agriculture, where practically all of the agricultural products of the islands may be seen, studied and appreciated. The four principal export products—abaca (Manila hemp), sugar, copra, and tobacco—are extensively featured. Various other products, such as rice, coffee, cocoa, maguey, kapok (tree cotton), pina, cotton and rubber, and many other of the most valuable resources of the islands are also shown. The production and manufacture of the various commodities are displayed in detail.

The forestry exhibit in the Agricultural Palace is a magnificent display of samples of the numerous varieties of hardwoods in which the island forests abound, as well as a showing of the conservative methods of logging-off under the supervision of the government. In section 21 of this palace 300 of the more important commercial woods are shown.
In the Palace of Education and Social Economy the methods of education and, in the health exhibit division, the great work of education and sanitation that has been carried on under American administration throughout the Islands is most interestingly shown. Here, in the educational exhibit, one may see, almost at a glance, the system whereby each pupil is given a practical and technical training designed to fit him with a means of livelihood after only a few years of schooling. Actual classes of Filipino children have been brought from the Islands and may be seen at their school work.

The Philippine section in the two palaces may be easily distinguished upon entrance by the characteristic façade of palm tree trunks, with shell frieze and sawale panels, which surrounds the space.

The Philippine Exposition Board is composed of the following Commissioners: Dr. Leon Ma. Guerrero, President; Mr. W. W. Barclay, Director-General, and Dr. Francisco Liongson, Member.

The Hawaiian Pavilion is located at the edge of the lagoon of the Palace of Fine Arts, at the north end of Administration Avenue, and close to the California building. The structure is in the form of a cross, and at the intersection of the two arms is a rotunda that will be used as a resting—and meeting—place, and at times for entertainments. One-half of the building contains a most marvelous reproduction of the volcanoes. The other half contains displays, principally of the wonderful fish which abound in the vicinity of the Islands, which have been brought in tanks of their native waters to insure their continued well-being.
ARKANSAS.

The Arkansas building is a great big bungalow, most attractive without and comfortable within, where visitors of the state will meet, and where members of the Arkansas Society of California will avail themselves of opportunities to renew old friendships and form new ones.

CALIFORNIA.

The California Host building, representing, with the displays it contains, an expenditure of more than two million dollars, is by far the largest state building ever erected at any exposition in history. It is built after the old Spanish Mission style, with many bell turrets, and covers five acres of ground space. In the patios about which the building is constructed, fountains play and flowers bloom. A statue of Junipero Serra, father of the missions, stands in the center of the north facade of the forecourt, extending silent welcome.

The building is erected close to the water's edge on the shore of the Bay of San Francisco, just within the Golden Gate; and here California, hostess to the world, is receiving her guests and with them enjoying the display that the fifty-eight counties have prepared. The plans for hospitality, in the hands of the Woman's Board; and the executive arrangements, in the hands of President Charles C. Moore and his associates, will be found fully outlined in their proper place in this guide, but both divisions have their headquarters in the California building.

IDAHO.

Idaho was the first of the states to complete and dedicate its building. This handsome structure stands on the shore of the Bay. It contains motion picture theater for display of a truly wonderful assortment of reels prepared by direction of the Idaho Commission for proper presentation of the industries and resources of that great state. Rooms for reception of visitors from Idaho, their friends, and those who may be interested in the state, are maintained here, as well as the executive offices established when the building was dedicated, to facilitate the work of the Commission.

ILLINOIS.

The Illinois building is a reproduction of her capitol building. The state's resources are shown within, and executive and entertainment quarters are spacious and commodious. The state's appropriation for participation was one of the largest, the amount being $300,000.
INDIANA.

Indiana has a home-like “Hoosier” residence, with a library of more than 15,000 volumes, all written by Indiana authors. The claim is made that this is the only state building that will not be equipped with a motion picture theater for presentation of the state’s resources. They have preferred the “real thing,” construction materials, furnishings and fittings all having been forwarded from the home state. The site is three-cornered, admirably adapted to the altogether charming decorative scheme skilfully devised and carried out.

IOWA.

Iowa’s building, long and low, has executive offices at each end fronting the avenue, and between, a deep portico back of great columns. Here, and in reception rooms back of the portico, guests of the state will find her resources indicated, rather than displayed, for her products occupy much space in exhibit palaces. Here, also, are rest and entertainment rooms and facilities for comfort and convenience.

KANSAS.

The Kansas building is planned on the old colonial lines, and was constructed at a cost of $25,000.

LOUISIANA.

The sugar industry of Louisiana will be a principal feature of the exhibits by this State, all stages in the industry being represented. Particular attention is given to the treatment of sugar-cane to prevent disease, the work of experimental stations being shown.

MARYLAND.

Maryland’s building is of brick, a reproduction of the home of one of her most famous citizens, Charles Carroll, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The structure has been so treated that the semblance of age is created.
MASSACHUSETTS.

The Massachusetts building, located at the west end of the Avenue of States, is a reproduction of the famous Old Boston State House.

MINNESOTA.

Industrial exhibits from Minnesota are placed in various of the exhibit palaces. A particular feature of this State's participation will be the agricultural experiment station work in botany, bacteriology, vegetable pathology, forestry and rural engineering. Moving pictures will be utilized to show scenery, manufactures, land suitable for settlers, mining and shipping industries.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi's building, of classic Greek style, is two stories in height, with a large semi-circular front portico, 57 feet in length, with twelve Ionic columns and a semi-lunar pergola at either end of the building. On the first floor the central apartment will be a moving picture theater with large lobby and two reception rooms. Above is a ladies' parlor, general offices and men's lounging room. Mississippi's representation by way of exhibits is extensive.
found on the second floor, and ten sleeping rooms, which will be occupied by officers of the building and by the commission's members when they are in San Francisco. It is of permanent construction, and will be turned over to the government after the Exposition as a clubhouse for men of the army. At the end of the reception hall is a motion picture theater, and Missouri industries, scenery, and life have been filmed for display here.

**MONTANA.**

The Montana building is of the Graeco-Roman type of architecture. Here the wealth of the state will be shown, and its right to be regarded as one of the most hospitable of states will be demonstrated, for its reception and administration rooms are most attractive.

**NEVADA.**

The Nevada building is of the French Renaissance type of architecture. It was designed by F. J. De Longchamps of Carson City.

![New Jersey Building](image)

**NEW JERSEY BUILDING.**

**NEW YORK.**

The New York State building is beautiful and impressive. Classic in design, it is four stories in height and is noted for its interior decorations. Living rooms for members of the State Commission occupy one entire floor, for accommodation of a large staff of able executives charged with the duty of insuring proper representation of that great commonwealth at this world celebration.

Besides the New York State building there is a beautiful and commodious New York City building, dedicated principally to hospitality purposes, but here will be shown the advance made there in city planning and other problems relating to the general welfare.

**NEW JERSEY.**

The New Jersey building, close to the bay shore, is a careful reproduction of Washington's famous headquarters—the Trenton Barracks.
NORTH DAKOTA.

North Dakota's building, two stories in height, is sixty-five feet long by eighty-five feet wide. Like the site it stands on, it is triangular in shape and this permits an unusually attractive setting, graceful Italian cypress being planted close to the building, which is surrounded by velvet lawns.

OHIO.

Ohio has reproduced her State Capitol building at Columbus in the plan of her pavilion.

OKLAHOMA.

The Oklahoma Society of California has been active in cooperating with the Oklahoma officials and commissioners and at this time preparations are under way looking to an appropriation for a State building. Meantime the industries of Oklahoma are being adequately represented by exhibits in different of the palaces, live stock being a particular feature of the interests of this State.

OREGON.

Oregon has reproduced the Parthenon of Athens, using giant Oregon fir logs, some of them more than four feet in diameter, as pillars instead of marble columns. There is one of these for each state in the Union, and at the dedication of the structure at a Hallowe'en party in 1914, committees from all state societies took formal possession of them.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania has one of the strikingly distinctive buildings in the section devoted to the States on the Esplanade. The New York State building is on the east, the New York City building on the west and to the north is the New Jersey building. The building is in colonial style, suggested by the famous Independence Hall. Pennsylvania's representation among the exhibit palaces is extensive, particularly in the manufacturing industries.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Agriculture, mining, live stock and farming will form chief elements in South Dakota's representation. The moving picture will be used to portray the attractive features of the State for prospective settlers.
TEXAS.

Texas has designed her building to recall the Alamo. Within, besides executive offices and reception rooms, and every convenience for guests, there is a display of the state’s resources and development.

UTAH.

Utah has also one of the triangular sites, with outlook across the bay. Its building is intended principally for entertainment of guests from the state, and their friends.

VIRGINIA.

The “Mother State of Presidents” has recalled United States history by reproducing Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington. In its furnishings many heirlooms will be found that belonged to him or have been dignified by his use, which have been loaned for this occasion and purpose by Nannie Randolph Heath of Virginia.

WASHINGTON BUILDING

WASHINGTON.

The Washington building is of the French Renaissance period of architecture, designed by A. F. Heide, architect, of San Francisco. It has a motion picture theater, administration offices, and broad stairways lead up from the entrance foyer to a surrounding gallery. Its provision for the comfort of its visitors includes tea-rooms, rest-rooms, lounge and smoking rooms. It was completed months before the opening of the Exposition and is one of the handsomest structures on the grounds.
WEST VIRGINIA.

West Virginia's building recalls the famous old colonial mansions. A nine-foot open fireplace in the reception room is a striking feature of its interior decoration.

WISCONSIN.

A large structure, two stories in height, in the Colonial style, with porticos, and balconies, facing on the Avenue of States, and adjoining the "Trenton Barracks" of New Jersey, has been built by the Wisconsin Commission, which maintains administration offices here.

Congresses and Conventions

Represented in the list of 400 conventions to meet during the period of the Exposition are practically all of the national and international organizations of the world and organizations of the State of California and many other states. The following brief summary will give an idea of the character of the congresses, conferences and conventions, who have selected the Exposition city as their meeting place for 1915:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
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<tr>
<td>Business</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social and Charitable</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At this time dates are being arranged for the later period of the Exposition, the following being the schedule of meetings and dates for February, March and April:


19-20. Paleontological Society of America, Pacific Coast Section, at University of California and Stanford University.
21-22. Retail Clerks’ International Protective Association, District No. 3, of California.
22. Conference on Formation of Statewide Association in Behalf of Agriculture.
22. Western Fruit Jobbers’ Association of America.
22-25. District Attorneys’ Association of California.
Specialty Contractors’ Protective Assn. of California.
Mar. 4-6. Master Painters’ and Decorators’ Assn. of California.
13. Non-Retailing Wholesale Jewelers’ and Silversmiths’ Association of the Pacific Coast.
25-27. Inland Waterways Association of California.
25-27. Festivals Association of the Pacific Coast.
Great Western Accident Association.
California Beer Bottlers’ State Board of Trade.
5-10. California Teachers’ Association.
Special Events

THE program of special events for the Exposition is grouped by months in this particular edition of the "Guide," owing to the fact that at the time of going to press the details had not been completed. Full particulars of days, listed here by months, will be furnished with the opening of the Exposition by daily programs.

Band concerts by day and illumination displays by night will be regular features.

County days, State days, and National days are in process of final allotment and likewise will be found listed in the daily program.

The general grouping of military, athletic, and special events is as follows:

FEBRUARY.

20 Saturday ... Grand Opening of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.
22 Monday .... Vanderbilt Cup Race.
   Western Fruit Jobbers' Association of America Day.
   Amateur Athletic Union Basketball.
   Basketball (National and International).
23 Tuesday .... Stockholders' Day.
24 Wednesday. Dedication of Japanese Building.
27 Saturday ... Longfellow Day.
   Grand Prix Automobile Race.

MARCH.

Dedication of Missouri Building.
Master Painters and Decorators of California day.
Washington Salmon Day.
Polo Meet.
St. Patrick’s Day.
Washington Salmon Day.
Orange Day.
Dedication of Indiana State Pavilion.
Battleship Fleet in Harbor.
Pacific Association Wrestling Championships.

APRIL.

Polo Meet.
Battleship Fleet in Harbor.
World’s Social Progress Congress Day.
Pacific Coast Interscholastic Track and Field Athletics.
Bay Section, California Teachers’ Association Day.
Far Western Wrestling Championship.
Knights and Ladies of Honor Day.
Far Western Boxing Championships.
Daughters of California Pioneers Day.
Amateur Athletic Union Wrestling Championships.
San Francisco (California) Day.
Insurance Day.
San Francisco Commercial Club Day.
Orange Day.
Golf Championships.
Accident Prevention Day.
Fraternal Insurance Day.
Pacific Association Boxing Championships.
Fire Prevention Day.
Pacific Association Wrestling Championships.
The Day of the Business Men’s League of St. Louis.

MAY

Battleship Fleet in Harbor.
May Day Celebration.
San Francisco Press Club Day.
Philippine Islands Day.
Golf Championships.
San Francisco Public Schools Athletic League Day.
B’nai B’rith Day.
John Cary Descendants Day (S. D.).
Panama-Pacific International Exposition Boxing Championships.
Grand Court, Foresters of America Day.
Panama-Pacific International Exposition Boxing Championships.
United Commercial Travelers Day.
California Grays Day.
Pacific Coast College Track and Field Day.
Departure of Battleship Fleet.
San Francisco Parochial Schools Day
Grocers' Day.
San Francisco High Schools Track and Field Meet.
Pythian Day.
Supreme Grand Circle, Champions of the Forest, A. O. F.
National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers Association Day.
California Federation of Women's Clubs Day.
Empire Day.
Prudential Day.
Panama-Pacific International Exposition Fencing Championships.
Decoration Day.

JUNE.
American Sweet Pea Society Day.
International Conference of Women Workers to Promote Peace Day.
Denmark Day.
Harness Racing from 5th to 19th inc.
World's Light Harness Race.
Denmark Week.
Benicia (California) Day.
American Library Association Day.
Kamehameha (Hawaiian) Day.
Flag Day.
All Oregon Day.
Magna Charter Day.
Portland Rose Day.
Boston Day.
Bunker Hill Day.
Massachusetts Day.
National Conference on Weights and Measures.
Friends of the Pacific Day.
United Swedish Singers of the Pacific Coast Day.
Pacific Coast Tennis Championships.
Druids' Golden Jubilee Day.
United Ancient Order of Druids of California Day.
Swedish Day.
Special Day for the Blind.

JULY.
Pacific Association Swimming Championships.
Phi Sigma Fraternity Day.
Commercial Travelers Day.
Gamma Eta Kappa Fraternity Day.
Independence Day
Recreation Week.
Grand Interfraternity Council Day (San Francisco Chamber of Commerce).
Baptist Young Peoples' Union Day.
International Recreation Day.
Panama-Pacific International Exposition Tennis Championships.
Army and Navy (Pacific Coast) Meet.
Theta Delta Chi Day.
Navy (Pacific Coast) Meet.
Far Western Swimming Championships.
Public Schools Athletic League and Interscholastic Championships.
Christian Endeavor Day.
Public Schools Athletic League and Interscholastic Championships.
Theatrical Mechanical Association Day.
Universalists Day.
Matinee Horse Races.
Optometry Day.
Swimming and Water Polo Championships, Amateur Athletic Union.
Epworth League Day.
Elks Day.
Amateur Athletic Union Swimming and Water Polo Championships.
International Rotary Day.
American Forestry Association Day.
American Historical Association Day.
Water Polo (Soccer).
Amateur Athletic Union Swimming and Water Polo Championships.
Public Schools Athletic League and Interscholastic Championships.
National Association of the Deaf Day.
National Association of Comptrollers and Accounting Officers Day.
Clan Irving Day (Special Day).
National Electrical Contractors Day.
Society of Colonial Daughters of America Day.
Jewett Family of America Day (Special Day).
National Association of Piano Merchants Day (S. F.).
Far Western Championships, Track and Field and Marathon.
Swiss Day.
Manufacturers Day.

AUGUST.

Swiss Day.
Tri-State Good Roads Association Day.
Panama-Pacific International Exposition Cycling.

66
German Week.
Shoe and Leather Day.
All-Around Championships, First Day Dumb-bell and Weight Lifting.
Protected Home Circle Day.
Junior Amateur Athletic Union Track and Field Day.
Dumb-bell and Weight Lifting, Second Day.
Daughters of Liberty Day.
Senior Amateur Athletic Union Track and Field Championships.
Knights of Columbus Day.
National Relay Championships.
National Association of Life Underwriters Day.
Butchers Day.
National Association of Life Underwriters Day.
Ten-Mile Run, Seven-Mile Walk, Tug-of-War.
Osteopathy Day.
Public Schools Athletic League and Interscholastic Championships (National).
Intercollegiate Championships—Panama-Pacific International Exposition.
American Pharmaceutical Association Day.
Columbian Knights Day.
Pineapple Day.
Nurserymen's Day.
International Yachting Regatta.
Wrestling (International).
Scottish Day.
Sons of St. George Day.
Decathlon (Ten Events).
Congress of Reforms Day.
American Association of Railroad Superintendents.
National Education Association Day.
Collegiate Alumnus Day.
Modern Pentathlon.
Supreme Court Foresters of America Day.
New Thought Day.
Society of Applied Psychology Day.

SEPTEMBER.

International Yachting Regatta.
Phi Gamma Delta Day.
Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity Day.
State of California Tennis Championships.
Pentathlon (Five Events).
State of California Tennis Championships.
Pentathlon (Five Events).
California Home Coming Week.
Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity Day.
California Home Coming Week.
National Federation of Post Office Clerks.
California Day.
Pacific Association Track and Field Athletics.
State of California Tennis Championships, to September 15, inclusive.
United States Soccer Football Championships.
Farmers' Day.
Theta Xi Fraternity Day.
Gymnastic Exhibition (Slavonic Turners).
Irish Sports and Pastimes.
Mine Rescue and First Aid Demonstration.
American Society of Refrigerating Engineers.
National Protective League Day.
Marathon Race (International).
Band, Panama-Pacific International Exposition.
Lacrosse Championship, to October 2nd, inclusive.
Order of the Golden Seal Day.

OCTOBER.

Horse Show Pageant.
International Cavalry Events.
Indoor Yacht Club Day.
Panama-Pacific International Exposition Lacrosse Championships.
Chicago (Illinois) Day.
International Cavalry Events.
Pacific Coast Soccer Football Championships.
Knights of Columbus Day.
World's International Federation.
Ancient Order of Foresters Day.
National Postmasters Day.
Motor Boat Races.
State of California Championships—Basketball, Boxing, Track and Field, Wrestling and Swimming.
Fall Harness Meet, October 30th to November 14th.
World's Light Harness Races.
Motor Boat Races.

NOVEMBER.

Fall Harness Meet, October 30th to November 14th.
International Sheep Dog Trial.
International Wool Sorting and Grading Contest.
International Sheep Shearing Contest.
International Wool Sorting and Grading Contest.
Angora Goat and Mohair Day.
Joaquin Miller Day.
Special exhibit of carlots of fat cattle, swine and sheep.
Regular Dog Show.
Poultry and Pigeon Show.
Cat Show.
Pet Stock Show.

DECEMBER.

Pet Stock Show.
Show of Children’s Pets.
Closing Day of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

The Zone

SIXTY-FIVE acres in the eastern part of the Exposition have been reserved for the Zone—the amusement or concessions district. More than $12,000,000 have been expended upon the construction of the most elaborate amusement features ever conceived. One hundred of the principal concessions alone cost more than $8,000,000. Specifically the word “Zone” is used to designate only the 3,000-foot long main avenue.

Among a few of the important concessions are: “Japan Beautiful,” “The Grand Canyon,” a splendid spectacle presented by the Santa Fe Railways; “The Panama Canal,” a working model of the great canal at Panama; a reproduction of naval submarines under water; Frederick Thompson’s “Toyland” (grown-up); the Evolution of the Dreadnaught, showing the development of fighting craft from the early galleys to the modern dreadnaught; “Creation,” based on the first chapter of Genesis; a reproduction of the world-famous city of Nurnberg; “Oriental Village”; “Forty-Nine Camp,” depicting the early life of California; “Cyclorama Battle of Gettysburg”; “London to the South Pole”; the “Aeroscope”; a great “Chinese City”; a reproduction of the famous “Yellowstone Park,” by the Union Pacific Railway System; “Infant Incubators,” demonstrating the preservation of the lives of premature and weakly born infants; “The Dayton Flood,” showing the city before, during and after the disaster, etc.

TRANSPORTATION INSIDE GROUNDS.

Visitors may be readily transported from place to place within the grounds by automobile electric chairs, hand-roller chairs, and the intramural railway, which runs along the bay shore. The automobile and hand-roller chairs may be secured for any length of time at reasonable rates.
TRANSPORTATION TO THE GROUNDS.

Transportation facilities to the Exposition grounds are ample to take care of fifty thousand persons per hour, a capacity that probably will never be taxed. Trolley cars with extensive transfer systems deliver the visitor from any part of San Francisco direct to the Exposition gates. The street car service is supplemented by automobile carryalls and jitney busses. A direct ferry service delivers visitors from Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley direct to the grounds. The Exposition is reached from any part of San Francisco for a five-cent fare. It is only a twenty-minute ride from the heart of the downtown and hotel section of San Francisco. No previous Exposition has enjoyed such transportation facilities combined with accessibility.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.

San Francisco provides ample hotel accommodations in 1915 and at reasonable rates. A census recently completed by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce shows 1,196 hotels and apartment and rooming houses in the city. Besides the hotel dining rooms and grills, the census shows 767 restaurants and cafes. Of the hotels more than 90 per cent are new, with such modern conveniences in every room as the telephone, hot and cold water, steam heat and electric lights. New York is the only American city with greater accommodations for conventions and visitors. Within a half hour from San Francisco by ferry and electric cars are the cities of Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley, where accommodations can be provided for fully 50,000 additional people. On the grounds of the Exposition a huge hotel—The Inside Inn—which provides accommodations for more than 2,000 people. See extended notice of this hotel on other pages.

In order to safeguard visitors to the Exposition from unreasonable rates and the enormous petty abuses that have existed in previous Exposition cities, a majority of the best hotels of San Francisco have joined with the Exposition management in the organization of the Official Exposition Hotel Bureau.

To secure registration in this Bureau, it is necessary that the hotels file their rates with the Bureau, and submit those rates for the inspection and approval of the Committee composed of impartial hotel men and Exposition officials. It is further necessary that the hotels shall covenant with the Exposition, that the rates so quoted shall not be increased during the Exposition period.

The hotels that have joined this movement, and covenanted with their rates in full, are published in the Official Exposition
Hotel List, copy of which can be secured by mail on request, or from any of the Exposition Information Bureaus.

Information Bureaus are maintained in the Press Building, on the Exposition grounds, at the Ferry Building and at the Terminal Station at Third and Townsend Streets. Reservations in these approved hotels can be made in advance of arrival by communicating directly with the hotels—preferably by addressing the Bureau.

Visitors that have not made reservations in advance, by calling at the Information Bureau at any terminal station on arrival, can be informed at once of the hotels having rooms available and can thereby be saved the annoyance of traveling from crowded hotel to crowded hotel, in search of accommodations.

No charge is made for the service of the Bureau, and the public is urged to avail itself of the services which it is organized to give. The Exposition or the city cannot be held responsible for the treatment accorded visitors by hotels which have not entered into this covenant.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIA BANK.

A branch of the Anglo-California Banking and Trust Company of San Francisco, has constructed a most attractive structure just east of the Fillmore Street entrance on the south side of the Zone's main thoroughfare. Here a general banking business will be carried on, for the convenience of the Exposition and of its guests.

THE YOUNG WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING.

The Young Woman's Christian Association Building, just west of the main entrance at Scott Street, Miss Julia Motgan, architect, will have rest and recreation rooms, lunch stand, large dining rooms and fully equipped kitchen, and on the third floor a small banquet room. Films in preparation for nearly three years last past, showing the work throughout the world (it having been thoroughly organized in eighteen countries, and partially completed in others), will be shown, and an almost continuous program, by field workers, and men and women prominently identified with the cause, will make this one of the most interesting as well as attractive of exposition opportunities; added popularity being provided for in the "home cooking," to be furnished here under direction of Mrs. Frances Holroyd, expert.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

An emergency hospital is maintained in the Service Building under the jurisdiction of the United States Health Service. It is equipped in a thoroughly up-to-date manner, the fittings rep-
resenting the last word in hospital service. All details of the equipment are classed as working exhibits and are subject to award. There are two motor ambulances of most approved type, a corps of doctors and nurses constantly in attendance and facilities for handling emergency cases of whatever character. Visiting doctors will find the medical library installed at the hospital probably one of the most complete in the world today.

FIRE STATIONS.

Adequate fire protection is insured by three fire houses, each with a full crew of San Francisco firemen. The equipment is up-to-the-minute motor driven vehicles. One station is close to the Fillmore Street entrance, facing north on the Avenue of Palms; one near the center of the Zone, not far from the Van Ness Avenue entrance, and one close to the Palace of Fine Arts and directly opposite the California Host Building.

THE PRESS BUILDING.

The Press Building, just east of the main entrance at Scott Street, is occupied by the eleven bureaus of the Exploitation Division of the Exposition, and by correspondents of the city, the state, and the United States, many journals having sent their representatives for the entire Exposition period. Telephone, telegraph, and messenger service is provided for.

INFORMATION.

There will be a thoroughly equipped Bureau of Information maintained in the Press Building which is located just to the right of the main or Scott Street entrance gates.

TELEGRAPH STATIONS.

The Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies have fully equipped stations located on the grounds.

SMOKING.

Smoking is prohibited in the buildings.

TICKET OFFICES.

The principal railroads and steamship lines have working offices on the grounds, where tickets may be validated, reservations made, etc.

GUIDES.

Competent guides are provided and their services may be obtained at a stipulated sum per hour.
PARCELS AND PACKAGES.

Parcels and packages may, if the visitor so desires, be checked at any of the stations located at the gates and entrances to buildings. A small charge is made for this service.

POST OFFICE.

A model post office is operated on the grounds by the United States Government. Branches also are maintained at various points on the grounds.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

The United States Life-Saving Service holds regular drills from the permanent station at the western end of the Exposition grounds.

LOST CHILDREN.

By means of a carefully worked-out system the Exposition guards are able to locate and bring together separated parents and children rapidly and without confusion. More than 800 efficient guards will be on duty.

LOST PROPERTY.

A "Lost and Found Bureau" will be established and through this medium permanent losses will be reduced to a minimum.

ROADS AT THE FAIR.

A total area of 4,000,000 square feet of roads has been constructed and every effort has been made to provide a pavement substance which would be least tiring to pedestrians. In color the roads conform with the general color scheme.

TELEPHONES.

Telephones are located at convenient points on the grounds and in all the exhibit palaces.

BAZAAR CHARGES.

All bazaars and concessions within the gates of the Exposition are under the direct control of the Exposition and visitors will be fully protected against extortion.

BOARD AND LODGING INFORMATION.

The Exposition has organized an efficient "Bureau of Information and Public Service," which all visitors are invited to use freely. No charge is made for any service rendered.
LAVATORIES.

Lavatories are provided in all of the buildings and at convenient points on the grounds. A large number of these are free of charge to the visitor.

MILITARY.

The famous forts which guard the Bay of San Francisco are thrown open to the public during the period of the Exposition, and daily target practice is held with the big coast defense guns. Three regiments of United States troops are stationed at the Presidio, which adjoins the Exposition. Military tournaments will be held on the grounds in which troops of the National Guard of the various States, military organizations and cadets will participate.

CAMERAS AND KODAKS.

A charge of twenty-five cents is made for taking a camera or kodak into the grounds.

CLOTHING—IMPORTANT.

Visitors to San Francisco from Eastern, Middle Western and Southern States should note that the temperature of San Francisco practically the year around is about that of middle April or early May in New York, London or Chicago. Do not come clad for a hot Eastern summer. Light overcoats and wraps are always in demand in the evening. From April to November umbrellas may safely be left at home.

Exposition Routes and Rates

The visitor to San Francisco in 1915 has a choice of routes that give an opportunity for sight-seeing and study never before equaled in the history of expositions. Any one of the many trans-continental lines leading westward may be used. There is also a route by steamship from Atlantic Coast and Gulf ports direct to San Francisco through the Panama Canal.

The following rates have been announced by the railroads:

Denver to San Francisco and return....................$ 45.00

Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka,
Wichita, Kansas City ........................................ 50.
Oklahoma City ............................................. 51.60
Houston, Texas ............................................. 52.50
Des Moines, Ia. ............................................ 55.68
St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans, Little Rock ... 57.50
Chicago ...................................................... 62.50
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Fare</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minneapolis and St. Paul, via Omaha</td>
<td>$63.85</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minneapolis and St. Paul, via Portland</td>
<td>74.45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cincinnati</td>
<td>70.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>73.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atlanta, Ga.</td>
<td>71.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>Columbia, S. C.</td>
<td>82.45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cleveland</td>
<td>74.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pittsburg</td>
<td>79.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jacksonville, Fla.</td>
<td>80.50</td>
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<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>81.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charleston, S. C.</td>
<td>85.15</td>
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<td>Raleigh, N. C.</td>
<td>87.95</td>
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<td>Wilmington, N. C.</td>
<td>90.29</td>
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<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>92.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>94.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>98.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portland, Me.</td>
<td>103.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington, D. C.</td>
<td>92.95</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

All tickets good via any direct line, returning via the same or any other direct line. Ninety-day round-trip issued from March 1st to December 1st with regular stop-over privileges. Good for final return trip limit December 15th. All rates apply via Los Angeles. Round-trip tickets going or returning via Canadian or Northern lines through Prince Rupert, Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, or Portland, Shasta Route (rail) or steamship between these points and San Francisco, $17.50 higher, except the tickets via Prince Rupert are $27.50 higher, including berth and meals on steamship from Prince Rupert to Seattle.

Special low excursion rates by both rail and water will be in effect during the whole of the exposition period from San Francisco to points of interest throughout the Pacific Coast country.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Trans-Pacific line between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Manila and Hongkong. Weekly sailings by the steamers “Mongolia,” “Manchuria,” “Korea,” “Siberia,” “China,” “Persia,” and “Nile.”

Panama line, sailing every ten days, calling at the principal west coast ports of Mexico, Central America, and Balboa, Isthmus of Panama.

Panama Canal Route From the Atlantic.

There are regular passenger steamers operating between New York and San Francisco via the Panama Canal, the cost for first-class passenger accommodations one way, including berth and meals, from $125.00 up.
Woman at the Exposition

WHILE there is, strictly speaking, no woman's building at the Exposition, there is, on the contrary, no exhibit palace and practically no structure where woman is not represented. The Woman's Board of the Exposition co-operates with the directors and chiefs of almost every department of the work, and performs besides some important services of its own. The California building, which is the official host building of the Exposition, is furnished and maintained in its entertainment features by the Woman's Board of the Exposition. The headquarters of the Woman's Board are located in the central section of the California building, and are found on the second floor. On the floor above is the Woman's Board room, with turret rooms for telephone, and cloak rooms. In sculpture and decorative detail the work of distinguished women will be found throughout the Exposition. The great foyer of the California building—sixty foot square—was decorated by Miss Florence Lundborg. In the eastern niche of the Tower of Jewels is the "Fountain of Youth," by Mrs. Edith Woodman Burroughs, the western niche of this tower being occupied by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's "Fountain of El Dorado." In the forecourt leading into the Court of the Four Seasons is Evelyn Longman's "Fountain of Ceres." The Pioneer Mother Monument, by Charles Grafly, sculptor, in the loan collection of statuary in the forecourt of the Palace of Fine Arts, was a project devised and carried to a successful conclusion by the Women of California, most of whom are members of the Woman's Board and its auxiliaries. The Young Women's Christian Association building, just west of the main entrance to the Exposition at Scott Street, was designed by Miss Julia Morgan. The association has extended invitation to its 628,000 members throughout the world to visit the fair.

In the work of the Travelers' Aid the activity of the Woman's Board has been prosecuted with the greatest devotion and enthusiasm. As a result of the work of the Board women visitors to the city, young or old, with or without escort, are assured of safe protection. Attendants meet incoming boats and trains and are available at all times for information, assistance and attention.
PARTICULAR attention has been given to the musical features of the Exposition. The principal musical events will center in Festival Hall at the east extremity of the South Gardens. The main auditorium of the building has a seating capacity of 3,500 people. The acoustics are pronounced perfect, this feature having been given particular attention. Famous artists will be heard here in recital, both vocal and instrumental. The pipe organ, installed by the Austin Organ Company of Hartford, is one of the largest in the world and the second largest in America. There are in the organ about 7,000 pipes and 113 speaking stops. It contains four manuels, the swell, solo, choir and great organs. This noble instrument is a working exhibit of the Department of Liberal Arts. Edwin H. Lemare of London, who has been pronounced "the most illustrious living manipulator of the King of instruments," will give 100 recitals on the organ.

Another feature in the general appeal in the musical life of the Exposition will be the competitions of the Eisteddfod, July 26-31. This festival will bring together not less than eight choirs with a minimum of 125 voices each in the $10,000 prize contest.

At the marine camp, to be on duty throughout the Exposition period, a band of sixty pieces has been detailed for duty, and daily concerts will be given.

On "Danish Day," June 5th, a fanfare played on old Danish "Lurs" will open the exercises. These are duplicates of instruments supposed to be more than 2,500 years old. The originals are in the museum at Copenhagen.

Music will be furnished by bands which accompany participants in the international contests and sport events arranged by the Athletic Department.

Following is the program of principal events, subject, however, to additions from time to time:

**The Exposition Chorus of 250 voices.** Wallace A. Sabin, Conductor, Robert Husband, Concert Meister, on opening day will sing "The Heavens Are Telling," from "Creation," and the Official Hymn, by Mrs. Beach, in the Court of Four Seasons.

**The Exposition Orchestra**—eighty performers—entire season of Exposition. Auguste Bose, the great French conductor, of Paris; Max Bendix, late conductor Metropolitan Opera Co., New York, Conductors. Concerts 6 to 8:30 and 9 to 11 p. m. daily at Old Faithful Inn, the Union Pacific Railway's concession in the Zone.

**Camille Saint-Saëns**, the illustrious composer, comes from Paris for four concerts: Saturday, June 12th, 8:15 p. m.; Wednesday, June 16th, 8:15 p. m.; Sunday, June 20th, 3:15 p. m. Farewell Saturday, June 26th, 8:15 p. m.
Edwin H. Lemare, the greatest living organist, will give one
hundred recitals in Festival Hall, at 12 o'clock noon, beginning
June 1, and ending in September.

One hundred and eighty-seven other organ recitals by various
organists will be given at noon on days when Lemare does not
appear, so there will be an organ concert each day of the Ex¬
position period. The list includes Wallace A. Sabin, official or¬
ganist; Dr. H. J. Stewart, Louis Eaton, Chas. Heinrich, Frank
W. Chace, Richard K. Briggs, Karl O. Stapps, John J. Bishop,
Harry L. Vibbard, Will C. Macfarlane, J. Warren Andrews, Wal¬
lace Goodrich, Otto Fleissner, Ray Hastings, Clarence Eddy, War¬
ren D. Allen, Albert D. Jordan, Fred Goodrich, Emil Kroeger,
James D. D. Comey, T. Tertius Noble, Daniel Philippi, Charles
Galloway, Uda Waldrop, Roland Diggle, John Doane, George H.
Fairclough, Frederick Chubb, R. B. Jepson, Samuel Baldwin, Clare¬
ce Dickinson, William C. Hammond, William J. Gomph, H. D.
Sleeper, Benjamin Moore, Bruce Gordon Kingsley, J. Percival
Davis, John J. McClellan, Sidney Durst, James T. Quarles, Ar¬
thur Hyde, Frank Adams, Hamlin H. Hunt, Geo. W. Andrews, and
other distinguished organists.

Thaviu's Band—Fifty performers (with six grand opera singers),
A. F. Thaviu, Conductor. Two weeks, beginning February 20th,
ending March 5th; and six weeks, beginning September 23rd and
ending December 4th.

The Official Band—Forty performers, Charles H. Cassasa, Con¬
ductor. Band Concourse, at the west end of Palm Avenue, daily
concerts at 2 and 8 p. m.

The French Band—Seventy performers, Gabriel Pares, Conductor.
(Ex Chef de Musique de la Garde Republicaine of Paris.)
Eleven weeks, beginning March 6th, ending May 14th. At differ¬
et band stands, and frequently in Festival Hall.

Creatore's Band—Fifty performers, Giuseppe Creatore, Conduc¬
tor. Eight weeks, beginning February 20th, ending April 16th.

The Philippine Constabulary Band—Ninety performers, Captain
Loving, Conductor.

Sousa and His Band—Sixty-five performers, John Philip Sousa,
Conductor. Nine weeks, beginning Saturday, May 22nd, and end¬
ing July 24th.

Conway's Band—Fifty performers, Patrick Conway, Conductor.
Eight weeks, beginning May 18th, and ending July 12th.

Boston Band—Sixty-five performers, Emil Nollenhauer, Conduc¬
tor. Nine weeks, beginning July 17th, and ending September
17th.
Pele and His Band—Fifty performers, Philip Pele, Russian Imperial Court Conductor.

Three Massed Band Concerts, with 165 performers, will be given. The first, May 22nd, in Festival Hall; second, June 17th, Band Concourse; third, July 24th, Festival Hall.

Of choral events programmed, the following are important:

The Apollo Musical Club, of Chicago, 250 voices, Harrison Wild, Conductor. Festival Hall, July 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th.

Ogden Tabernacle Choir, 300 voices, Joseph Ballentyne, Conductor. Festival Hall, July 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th.

United Swedish Singers of the Pacific Coast—Festival Hall, matinee and evening performance, June 18th.

California School for the Blind—Festival Hall, afternoon June 30th.

Pacific Choral Society of the College of the Pacific, 160 voices, Festival Hall, 2:30 p.m. Handel’s “Creation,” April 10th.

Chorus of 200 Voices—Paul Steindorff, Conductor. Festival Hall, Easter Monday, April 4th, Rossini’s “Stabat Mater.”

Alameda County 1915 Chorus—250 voices, Alexander Stewart, Conductor. Some time in March.

Exposition Orchestra—Twenty symphony concerts in Festival Hall.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra—100 performers, Dr. Karl Muck, Conductor. Two weeks, beginning May 15th and ending May 25th, daily, in Festival Hall.

Loie Fuller—Twice each month in Festival Hall and one matinee each month at the Stadium, accompanied by the Exposition Orchestra, or Military Band.

United States Government Participation

The Government exhibits cover its work in every department—and working models demonstrate how its latest methods may be of benefit to every citizen. Its exhibits will be found in the Palaces of Liberal Arts, Food Products, Mines and Metallurgy, and Machinery, as listed below. The Children’s Bureau, and the Department of Labor, are found in the southeast corner of the Palace of Education, and in the same building, near the center, the United States Bureau of Education.

Model Mine.

In the Palace of Mines is found a model mine constructed below the floor of the building. Entrance to it is made down a shaft, visitors being carried to lower levels in a regulation mine.
cage, which by means of specially arranged scenery creates the illusion of a two thousand foot drop. Tunnels and drifts extend over an area 200 x 300 feet. Models, showing methods employed in different localities and for different minerals are in operation. An adjunct to this exhibition are the demonstration of mine rescue work carried on by the Bureau of Mines, and safety devices will be shown.

Government Fisheries.

The Fisheries exhibit in the Palace of Food Products shows the number and variety of species under the protection or observation of the department. The aquariums are well worth careful study, and the work of the hatcheries, every step of which is shown, will be a revelation to many who have not realized the value to the country of conserving this food supply. The salmon pack in California, according to report of the Development Board for the past year, was $7,000,000. Oregon, Washington and Alaska each probably equals this amount, if they do not exceed it, and the industry affords employment to thousands during a three months' season. So long as the idea was entertained that "the ways of sea fish are past finding out," there was danger that the supply would shortly become exhausted, but this department of the government located the difficulty and set about remedying it, so the annual catch now may be depended on not to vary greatly, and to continue indefinitely.

Naval Display.

In the Naval display the evolution and use of the battleship as well as of every type of vessel belonging to the service is shown in models, and uniforms of all ranks are included in the exhibit. Also, a marine camp will be maintained throughout the Exposition period, three hundred marines and a band of sixty pieces having been detailed for this duty, and encamped on grounds reserved for them, west of the states and foreign area and east of the Live Stock Exhibit section, since February 1st. Models of old historic ships of the navy, samples of all kinds of ammunition in use by the navy at the present time, and various kinds of cordage and ground tackle will be included in the naval display. The old battleship "Olympic" will be anchored off the Exposition grounds throughout the Exposition period, as will the "Oregon" after making the trip through the Panama Canal at the head of the fleet of battleships commanded by President Wilson.

Children’s Bureau.

In the Palace of Education the Federal Children's Bureau exhibit shows the welfare, health, mortality and labor conditions affect-
ing the nation's children. Here, too, is the government's children's medical department, in which advice is given to the parents who desire it.

Public Health.

In the Public Health display will be found a gigantic eye, which may be explored within and without, to study the effect of proper, and improper lighting; of proper, and improper, nourishment, and all related facts. Here, too, will be exhibited the results of the Federal investigations in public health and hygiene.

U. S. Government Exhibits.

In the Palace of Liberal Arts, one-fourth of the space, more than 66,000 square feet, is occupied by Government exhibits, as follows:

Lecture Bureau
Parks and Reservations
Public Health Treasury
Government Printing Office
Reclamation
State
Fine Arts
Supervising Architect
Indian Office
Library of Congress
Navy, education and medicine
Smithsonian Institute

In the Palace of Food Products, in the extreme southwest corner of the building, about 9,800 square feet is occupied by the Fisheries Display.

In Machinery Palace Government exhibits have been placed as follows:

Commerce and L. H. Service
Agriculture
Office of Public Roads
Navy Department

In the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy will be found:

Lectures
Post Office Department
Interior Department
Geological Survey

Treasury Department
Revenue Cutter Service
War Office

Bureau of Mines
Alaska
Treasury Department, including the Mint display
Organization of the Exposition

The organization of the exposition was made up in the manner following:

At a mass meeting of the citizens of San Francisco a committee of five was chosen, which committee in turn selected from the citizens at large a committee of two hundred called a Ways and Means Committee. This committee was carefully chosen to represent all interests, creeds and classes.

The Ways and Means Committee appointed a committee of three which chose, from the Committee of two hundred, thirty directors. The present Board of Directors is as follows:

EXPOSITION SERVICE BUILDING.


The Board of Directors completed the work of organization by choosing a President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer and Secretary. The President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer and Secretary and the Board of Directors serve without compensation.
EXPOSITION OFFICIALS.

President .................................................... Charles C. Moore
Vice-Presidents—
William H. Crocker, R. B. Hale, I. W. Hellman, Jr.,
M. H. de Young, Leon Sloss, James Rolph, Jr.
Secretary .................................................... Rudolph J. Taussig
Treasurer ..................................................... A. W. Foster
Solicitor General ........................................ Curtis H. Lindley
General Attorney .......................................... Frank S. Brittain
Executive Secretary ................................. Joseph M. Cumming
Comptroller ............................................... Rodney S. Durkee

EXECUTIVE STAFF.

The entire executive work of the exposition is entrusted to the President, the Director in Chief and the Directors of the four executive divisions.

Director-in-Chief, Dr. Frederick J. V. Skiff.
Director, Division of Exhibits . . . . Capt. Asher Carter Baker
Director, Division of Works . . . . . Harris D. H. Connick
Director, Division of Exploitation . . George Hough Perry
Director, Division of Concessions and Admissions . .
................................................................. Frank Burt

Each division director subdivides the work of his division among various departments and these in turn are subdivided into bureaus and sections.

DIVISION OF EXHIBITS.

Director, Capt. Asher Carter Baker.

Fine Arts ...................................................... J. E. D. Trask
Education and Social Economy .......................... Alvin E. Pope
Liberal Arts ................................................... Theodore Hardee
Manufactures and Varied Industries .................. Chas H. Green
Machinery ..................................................... Lieut. G. W. Danforth
Transportation .............................................. Blythe H. Henderson
Agriculture .................................................... T. G. Stallsmith
Live Stock ..................................................... D. O. Lively
Horticulture .................................................. G. A. Dennison
Mines and Metallurgy ................................. Chas. E. van Barneveld

DIVISION OF WORKS.

Director, Harris D. H. Connick.
A. H. Markwart ......................... Assistant Director of Works
Guy L. Bayley, Chief, Department of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.
E. E. Carpenter......Chief, Department of Civil Engineering
Karl Bitter ..........Chief, Department of Sculpture
A. Stirling Calder...Acting Chief, Department of Sculpture
Jules Guerin........Chief, Department of Color and Decoration
John McLaren.....Chief, Department of Landscape Gardening
George W. Kelham........Chief of Architecture
H. D. Dewell..........Chief Structural Engineer
William Waters Superintendent of Building Construction
Shirley Baker........Engineer of Construction
Wm. M. Johnson........Engineer of Water Supply and Fire Protection
Donald McLaren
........................Assistant Chief of Department of Landscape Gardening
W. D'A. Ryan.........Chief Illuminating Engineer
Paul E. Denneville
........................Supervisor of Architectural Modeling and Texture
Dr. J. D. Long.......Chief of Hygiene and Sanitation
Dr. R. M. Woodward...Chief of Medical Bureau
L. F. Leurey
........................Assistant Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer
Captain Edwin Carpenter.Commandant Exposition Guards

DIVISION OF EXPLOITATION.
Director, George Hough Perry.

Editor ..................Hamilton M. Wright
Superintendent of Writers' Section...Arthur H. Dutton
Manager Bureau of Tours .............Clyde L. Peck
Manager Bureau of Publication .........Nolan Davis
Manager Bureau of Records ...........Franklyn Pierce
Manager Bureau of Information .........F. G. B. Mills

DIVISION OF CONCESSIONS AND ADMISSIONS.
Director, Frank Burt.

Ass't Director, Concessions and Admissions...J. J. Bryan
Chief, Department of Admissions......Edmund C. Conroy
Chief, Dept. of Concessions............Jas. D. O'Neil

CONGRESSES AND CONVENTIONS.
Director .................James A. Barr

W. L. Hathaway
........................Commissioner World's Insurance Congress

EXECUTIVE CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES.
Wm. T. Sesnon.........Chairman Reception Committee
Thornwell Mullally
........................Chairman Committee of Athletics and Military Affairs
CHIEFS OF DEPARTMENTS.

W. D. Egilbert.............Commissioner California Building
Hollis E. Cooley...........Chief, Department Special Events
A. M. Mortensen................Traffic Manager
Dr. George W. Stewart...........Musical Director
Thomas M. Moore...........................

General Commissioner, Eastern Headquarters, New York
O. H. Fernbach............Secretary of Foreign Participation
Chas. A. Vogelsang...........Commissioner of the Exposition
J. J. McGovern...............Assistant Athletic Director
Louis Levy...............Ass't Chief, Department Special Events

STATE COMMISSION.

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition Commission of the State of California was appointed on February 19, 1911, to have charge and control of the five-million-dollar fund raised in accordance with the constitutional amendment. The members of the commission are as follows: Governor Hiram W. Johnson; Matt I. Sullivan, President, San Francisco; Arthur Arlett, Berkeley; Chester H. Rowell, Fresno, and Marshall Stimson, Los Angeles; Secretary, Florence J. O'Brien; Controller of Commission, Leo S. Robinson.

WOMAN'S BOARD.

The work of the women of the State in connection with the exposition has crystallized in the Woman's Board, which is a sub-committee of the exposition. Officials of the Woman's Board: Honorary President, Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst; President, Mrs. Frederick G. Sanborn; Honorary Vice-Presidents—Mrs. John C. Bidwell, Mrs. Caroline Severance, Mrs. Irving M. Scott, Mrs. William H. Crocker, Mrs. John F. Swift, Mrs. Louis Sloss, Mrs. Emma Shafter Howard, Mrs. Bertha d'A. Welch, Mrs. L. B. Moore; Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Lovell White, Mrs. I. Lowenberg, Mrs. William Hinckley Taylor, Mrs. John F. Merrill, Mrs. Frank L. Brown; Secretary, Mrs. Gaillard Stoney; Treasurer, Mrs. Philip E. Bowles; Assistant Treasurer, Mrs. Edwin R. Dimond; Auditor, Mrs. Charles W. Slack; Assistant in Department of Fine Arts, Mrs. Francis Carolan; Assistant in Department of Manufactures, Mrs. Philip E. Bowles; Assistant in Division of Exploitation, Mrs. Ernest S. Simpson; Assistant in Department of Live Stock, Mrs. William Grant.

WOMAN'S STATE ORGANIZATION.

The Woman's Board has formed auxiliaries in every county in the State, giving the women of the State an active association with the Exposition.
Representatives of Foreign Countries

All of the foreign nations participating at the Exposition are represented by committees and delegates of distinguished citizens and public officials. The various pavilions of the nations are the scenes of fetes of brilliance, and will center much of the social life of the Exposition. Many pavilions are used for entertainment exclusively, while others are used both for entertainment and exhibits, and a few for exhibit purposes alone. Following is a list of the committees and representatives of foreign countries:

**ARGENTINE**
Dr. Angel Gallardo, President of the Commission; Honorable Horacio Anagnosti, M. E., Commissioner General; Mr. Luis Vernet Basualdo, Secretary-General and Commissioner of Live Stock; Mr. Salvador Positano de V., Commissioner of Public Works and of Liberal Arts; Dr. A. Windhausen, Commissioner of Mines; Guillermo F. Koch, Commissioner in charge of Information Bureau.

**AUSTRALIA**
The Honorable Alfred Deakin, Representing the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia; Niel Nielsen, Esq., Acting Resident Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Australia; the Honorable F. W. Hagelthorn, M. L. C., Minister for Public Works and Immigration, representing the Government of the State of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia; F. T. A. Fricke, Esq., Resident Commissioner of the State of Victoria; Niel Nielsen, Esq., Resident Representative of the Government of the State of New South Wales; J. A. Robertson, Esq., representing the Government of the State of Queensland; the Honorable Thomas Pascoe, M. L. C., Minister for Agriculture, representing the Government of the State of South Australia; the Honorable Thomas Bath, M. L. C., Minister for Lands, representing the Government of the State of Western Australia; Mr. G. I. Oakeshott, Architect.

**BOLIVIA**
Senor don Manuel Vicente Ballivián, Commissioner General; Senor Carlos Sanjines, Dr. Otto Buchtien, Sr. Luis Abelli, Sr. J. Rosendo Pinilla, Commissioners.

**CANADA**
Colonel William Hutchison, Canadian Exhibition Commissioner; H. Girardot, Chief of Information Bureau; Mr. Henri Hains, Secretary; Mr. Tolmie, Treasurer; Mr. Ethelbert Wright, Architect.

**CHILE**
Senor don Joaquin Fernandez B., President of the Commission; Mr. Juan Mackenna E., Commissioner General; Renato Valdes, Secretary; Belisario Bustos, Tadeo Laso, Fernando Claro, Delegates; Senor don Eduardo Suarez M., Consul Arturo Lorca, Vice Consul Charles H. Wessel, Commission in charge of arrangements prior to the arrival of Commission.

**CHINA**
Honorable Ch'en Ch'i, Director and Commissioner General.

**Commissioners**
- Mr. Allan S. Chow, Secretary
- Mr. Chen Cheun, Treasurer
- Mr. Yih-shien C. Kwei, Accountant
- Mr. C. S. Chen, Mr. C. Y. Chow, Mr. T. Y. Shen
- Mr. T. Z. Chang, Mr. H. C. Li, Mr. K. Owyang

**Chinese Secretaries**
- Mr. Hsia Kwei-chu, Miss F. M. Walter, Assistant
- Chiu Yoh-lin, Mr. Chu Yi, Artist
- Mr. Ho Sih-teseng, Mr. Yu Hou-chi, Recorder

**Provincial Delegates**
- Mr. C. Y. Keh, Mr. Chow Tai-yin, Mr. Chui Liang, Mr. Wu Ching, Mr. Wang Shu-chen, Mr. Feng Yao-ching, Mr. Wang Kwoh-foo, Mr. Cho-mao Yang, Mr. Chu Tse-shang

**Commission on Construction**
- Mr. David D. Young, Secretary
- Mr. Hsi-Chen Hwang, Mr. Yuch-Lu Shu

**Delegates From Chihli Province**
- Mr. Chi Yi Yen, Director
- Mr. Luching Y. T. Lou, Delegate
- Mr. Tu Kuen-hua, Secretary
- Mr. Chu Yen-ping, Investigator
- Mr. Hwu Tai-nien, Mr. Lu Wen-jiu
- Mr. Chen Chi-tai, Attaches
- Chao Hung-nien, Chang Wen-han, Attendants
- Mr. Chou-Mao Kung, Delegate from Chekiang
- Mr. Chang-Chu, Delegate from Shantung Province.
CUBA
General Enrique Loynas Del Castillo, Commissioner General; Dr. Armando Montero, Secretary; Sr. Francisco Centurion, Architect.

DENMARK
H. Vedel, Chief of Department of the Interior; G. Buseck-Nielsen, Chief of Department of Commerce and Navigation; F. Dahl, Chief of Bureau of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction; Viggo Johansen, Professor; S. Dessau, Director; Otto Wadsted, Esq., Resident Commissioner.

FRANCE
Honorable Albert Tirman, Commissioner General.

Committee on Organization of the French Section—
Emile Dupont, Honorary President; Jean Amic, President; A. Pinard, Gabriel Hanotaux, A. Ballif, Leon Barbier, Leon Bonnet, Gustav Dron, Jules Hetzel, Victor Lourties, A. Mascrauda, Daniel Merillon, Jules Niclausse, M. Saint Germain, Albert Vicer, Vice- Presidents; G. Roger Sandoz, Reporter General; A. Savy, General Secretary; Auguste Guyot, Treasurer; Baron L. Thenard, Assistant Secretary General; Georges Vinant, Assistant Treasurer; G. L. Jaray, Jean Guiffrey, Henri Halphen, Etienne Mascre, Stany Oppenheim, Secretaries; Emile Ceré, Delegate of the Committee; Joseph de Montarnal, Chief Architect; M. Henri Guillaume, Architect.

GUATEMALA
Senor don Ygnacio G. Saravia, President of the Organization Committee; Sr. Ing. don Fernando Cruz, Secretary.

HONDURAS
Senor don Antonio A. Ramirez F. Fontecha, Commissioner General; Consul-General Fernando Somoza Vivas, Resident Representative.

INDIA
F. J. Bhumgara (not appointed by Government).

ITALY
Honorable Ernesto Nathan, Royal Commissioner General; Giacomo Giobbe, Architect; Carlo Formilli, Engineer; General F. Daneo, Royal Consul.

JAPAN
Viscount Kanotake Oura, Minister of State for Commerce and Agriculture, President of Special Bureau; Admiral Baron Sotokichi Uriu, Vice-President.

Resident Commission—
Honorable Haruki Yamawaki, Commissioner General.

Commissioners—
Baron Bunkichi Ito, Mr. Mikita Sakata, Mr. Hideo Suzuki, Baron Taka-fusa Shijo, Mr. Sadao Yeghi, Mr. Sokichi Ishii, Mr. Jiro Harada, Mr. Ujiro Oyama.

Division of Works—
Prof. Goichi Takeda, Architect; Mr. Hannosuke Izawa, Landscape Gardener; Mr. Sotaro Yeuomoto.

Assistants Commissioners—
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Assistants, Division of Works—
Mr. Ryutaro Furuhashi, Mr. Harukiichi Kitamura, Mr. Shosaku Monna, Mr. Bunshiro Ito.

MEXICO
Senor don Albino R. Nuncio, Chief of Commission.

NETHERLANDS
Honorable C. J. K. van Aalst, Commissioner General: H. A. van Coenen Torchiana, Esq., Resident Commissioner; J. C. van Panthaleon van Eck, Deputy Commissioner.

Advisory Committee to the Resident Commissioner—
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NEW ZEALAND
Edmund Clifton, Esq., Resident Representative.
NORWAY
Consul F. Herman Gade, Commissioner.

PERSIA
Honorable Mirza Ali-Kuli Khan, Commissioner General; Mr. Harry Thompson, Consul of Persia.

PERU
Senior don Federico Elguera, Executive Commissioner; Honorable Alcibiades Guedes, Sub-Commissioner.

PORTUGAL
Honorable Manuel Roldan, Commissioner General.

SIAM
Prince Bidyalonharana, President; Phya Phipat Kosa, Phya Rajanakul, Phya Prajajib, Phya Dharmasakti, Members; Mr. A. H. Duke, Secretary-General; Professor James H. Gore, Commissioner-General.

SWEDEN
Honorable Richard Bernstrom, Commissioner General; Captain William Matson, Resident Commissioner.

TURKEY
Honorable Vahan Cardashian, Imperial Ottoman Adj. High Commissioner; Honorable Maurice A. Hall, Resident Vice-Commissioner.

URUGUAY
Sr. don Eduardo Perotti, Commissioner-General.

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Central Committee—

General Committee—

Executive Committee—

Commissioners at Large—

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CALIFORNIA

COLORADO

DELAWARE

FLORIDA

GEORGIA

IDAHO
J. Czizek, Executive Commissioner. T. Regan, Harry Day.

ILLINOIS

INDIANA

IOWA

KANSAS

KENTUCKY

LOUISIANA
Justin F. Deneschaud, Vice-President. J. B. Pike, Treasurer. Glen Fleming, Secretary.

MAINE

MARYLAND
MASSACHUSETTS

MICHIGAN

MINNESOTA

MISSISSIPPI

MISSOURI

MONTANA

NEBRASKA

NEVADA
Hon, George T. Mills, Exposition Commissioner.

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NORTH CAROLINA

NORTH DAKOTA

OHIO
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## OREGON


## PENNSYLVANIA


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## SOUTH CAROLINA


**Executive Committee**


**Commissioners at Large**


**Executive Officers**

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## SOUTH DAKOTA


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## VERMONT


## VIRGINIA


## WASHINGTON


## WEST VIRGINIA


Special Structures

THE HOUSE OF HOO-HOO.

The House of Hoo-Hoo, directly south from the southeast corner of the Palace of Horticulture, has been erected by the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, an association of wholesale lumbermen. Within is a large reception hall and smaller rooms for convenience of guests and friends of the order, and above this a convention hall, which will seat about 400, where meetings of conventions will be held, the first of twelve already scheduled being that of the Pacific Coast Lumbermen’s Association on February 16th.

THE REDWOOD BUNGALOW.

The Redwood Bungalow stands just west of the House of Hoo-Hoo. Both buildings are surrounded by the California Garden, which as part of its decoration has a number of redwood trees. This structure represents three of the northern counties—Humboldt, Sonoma and Mendocino. Here will be found a number of “hand-made” trees, fifteen feet, or more, in diameter and about forty feet high, each big enough to house in comfort a good-sized family.

CALIFORNIA WHITE AND SUGAR PINE BUILDING.

California white and sugar pine building, just west of the Redwood Bungalow, represents three companies, but only one county—Siskiyou. They are the Weed Lumber Company, the McCloud Redwood Lumber Company, and the Red River Lumber Company. Among the displays here will be found a recently perfected process whereby rotary cut veneer from white pine logs is sawed. In all of these buildings various commercial woods of the coast, including pines of various sorts, spruces, and redwoods, are used in the finishings, fittings, and furnishings.
The Inside Inn

This modern, up-to-date hotel is centered in the most beautiful landscape park in the grounds, isolated from all buildings, yet surrounded by such artistic neighbors as the Horticultural Palace with its huge iridescent dome and sunken gardens and pools—the beautiful fire-proof Fine Arts Palace, its crescent shape partly surrounding its placid lagoon and shrubbery from all nations—from its terrace overlooking at its feet the Grand Band Concourse, seating ten thousand people, and in the perspective, the Foreign Government and State buildings.

European plan, individual, without bath, $2, $2.50, $3.

European plan, without bath, $3, $3.50, $4, double.

European plan, with bath, $3, $4, 5, single.

European plan, with bath, $4, $5, $7, double.

European plan, with parlor, bedroom and bath, $10, $12 and $15 per day.

Hot and cold water in every room. Vacuum cleaning.

Admission fee of 50 cents per day is added to your rate, and if you desire to leave the exposition grounds during your stay, your hotel card entitles you to re-admission as many times a day as you wish.

The Inside Inn offers absolute fire protection—the guest rooms generously furnished with or without private baths—steam-heated throughout—telephones in each room, convention and banquet halls, and conducted on the European and American plans.
San Francisco, The Exposition City

“And in that black, deserted zone
They built a city, stone on stone;
A city that, on history’s page,
Is crowned the marvel of its age.”

SAN FRANCISCO—“The City Loved Around the World”—is at once representatively Western and the most cosmopolitan city in the world. The forty-niner crossing the plains by ox team walked its unpaved streets and the Spanish padres, conquering the burning deserts to the south, established a mission and dreamed their dreams of conquest, campaigning from this point. Here, in an early day, from around the Horn and across an unknown ocean, with snow-white sales all set, swung through the Golden Gate the peoples and products of other lands to anchor in the spacious bay. These early settlers brought with them energy, courage and devotion that, as the years rolled by, has become imbedded in the character of a city that was in its very origin cosmopolitan.

Looking North on the Avenue of Progress.

On a parallel of latitude about fifty miles south of St. Louis and ten miles north of Richmond, Virginia, sheltered by mountains on the north and east, with the brilliant California sunshine tempered by cooling winds, San Francisco rightly boasts of her invigorating climate.

Beginning in April and continuing until October the gentle trade winds blow over San Francisco. Coming directly from the ocean, these breezes carry with them the salt tang of the sea and are healthful and exhilarating.
The annual mean temperature of San Francisco is 56 degrees Fahrenheit. September is the warmest and January the coldest month. The mean temperature of September is 59.1 degrees and of January 49.2. In the last twenty years there have been only twenty-seven days during which the temperature exceeded 90 degrees, and in the same period it has not fallen below 32 degrees, the freezing point. The differences between day and night temperatures are small. The warmest hour, 2 p. m., has a mean temperature of 59.2, and the coolest hour, 6 a. m., has a mean temperature of 50.9 degrees. Such a climate admits of comfort to all who attend the exposition.

To walk the long esplanade on the bay shore, the blood quickened by strengthening ocean airs, to rest in the balmy sunshine of the sheltered courts, to traverse the miles upon miles of enchanting aisles in the exhibit palaces in perfect physical comfort, will be one of the cherished experiences of a visit to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Those who come from tropic climes and from the heated sections of our own country should bring with them warm wraps.

Located in the center of the long coast strip, with an adequate rainfall and a large area of tributary territory, San Francisco maintains a confident and conservative attitude toward future growth
and commercial importance. This feeling is reflected in the marvelous production of the exposition at an initial cost to city and State of seventeen and a half millions of dollars, and that within half a decade after the recuperation from the great fire. It is most remarkable that a city that has spent in eight short years $375,000,000 in its renaissance—a sum equal to the cost of the Panama Canal—should also build the largest, most beautiful, and, what promises to be the most successful, of world expositions.

San Francisco is a wealthy city. Her bank clearings for 1912 were $2,677,561,952, an amount almost equaling the combined clearings of the five next larger cities of the Coast, which were $2,690,516,590 for the same period. The assessed valuation for 1912 was $605,141,664. The assessed valuation per capita was $1,308.21, making this the wealthiest city on the Pacific Coast and the fifth wealthiest in the country.

In beauty of location and natural attractions San Francisco stands supreme among American cities. Situated upon the point of a peninsula, surrounded on three sides by ocean and bay, built upon irregularly rising hills, with magnificent mountain and marine views on every hand, set in an infinity of earth, sea and sky, San Francisco charms the imagination and appeals to the soul.

Momentarily leaving the exposition itself out of the question, the visitor in 1915 will find a world of interest and information in San Francisco that can not be duplicated elsewhere: the sylvan charm of Golden Gate Park with its Japanese tea gardens, buffalo and elk paddocks, museum, wonderful walks and drives, and beautiful gardens containing the products of two zones; a visit to the Cliff House and Seal Rocks; Sutro Heights; an automobile drive around the famous Ocean Boulevard or to one of the many beauty spots down the peninsula; a study of reconstructed San Francisco, with its Golden Gate, its splendid harbor, ocean frontage, wharves and shipping, parks, markets, military reservations, old Mission, public buildings, historic points and near-by resorts—the trip most interesting to the tourist is that through Chinatown, visiting the joss houses, the Chinese theaters, bazaars, curio stores, restaurants, markets, etc.—a visit to the Presidio, a sunny afternoon on Fisherman’s Wharf or a lounge in one of the many beautiful parked squares that are found at convenient intervals and serve as breathing places in the midst of the city’s business and bustle: in the constant stir of cafe and hotel forming the city’s night life—anywhere, everywhere, he will be impressed and thrilled with a feeling that here on the farthest shores of earth’s greatest ocean the world is taking a holiday and he is part of it.

With San Francisco as the center a week or more can be well spent and at small cost in visiting the cities of Oakland, Alameda
and Berkeley, a twenty-minute ride across the bay, and such nearby points of interest as Stanford University, the University of California at Berkeley, the Mare Island Navy Yard, Mill Valley, Mt. Tamalpais, the Muir Redwoods, Piedmont Springs, etc.

POINTS OF INTEREST.

Sutro Baths and Museum on ocean next to Cliff House. Largest swimming baths in the world. Fine zoological collections and curios. Sutter Street cars direct.

STREET SCENE IN OAKLAND.


Golden Gate Park—One of the most beautiful parks in the world transformed from the most unsightly sand dunes. Extends from Stanyan Street to the ocean and has an area of 1013 acres. It offers many wonderful attractions to the visitor and can be reached by several street-car lines.

Presidio—U. S. Army headquarters, Department of California. Comprises an area of 1,540 acres and is the largest army post in
the United States. Beautifully situated, commanding the entrance to San Francisco Harbor. Union Street cars direct.

**Mission Dolores**—Properly called San Francisco de Assisi. Founded by the Franciscan Fathers October, 1776, for the conversion of the Indians. This mission is in a fine state of preservation. Oldest building in San Francisco. Open to visitors from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. Sixteenth and Dolores Streets.

**Post Office**—A handsome stone building at Seventh and Mission Streets. In addition to the main Post Office, the Federal Courts are located in this building.

**Mint**—One of the three in the United States. Opened November 12, 1874. Visitors every day, 9 a.m. to 12 m. and 1 p.m. to 3 p.m., except Sundays and holidays.

**Custom House**—A modern building at Battery and Washington Streets. Said to be one of the handsomest Custom Houses in the United States. Besides all branches of the custom service, all branches of the Internal Revenue are located here.

**Ferry Building**—Is a stately structure 859 feet long by 156 feet wide, and besides forming the principal gateway to this city for travelers, contains beautiful displays of the California Development Board and the State Mining Bureau.

**Chinatown**—An oriental city covering ten blocks in the heart of San Francisco.
California the Hostess

TAKE the sunniest parts of sunny Italy and Spain and the south of France with their wealth of vineyards and orchards; take the rugged mountain scenery of Switzerland and blend with it the verdure-clad hills of bonnie Scotland and the meadows and moors of rural England; place here and there the more beautiful bits of the French and Italian Rivieras with their wooded slopes and silvery beaches, joyous crowds, and gay life; bound this collection on one side by the earth's longest mountain range and on the other by the largest ocean, and cover with a canopy of turquoise blue sky and brilliant sunshine and you have a picture that yet falls short of—California the Golden.

FERRY BUILDING, ENTRANCE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The name "California" is surrounded by the glamor and poetry of adventurous and romantic times—the advent of the Spanish don and conquistador, and their far from gentle acts, followed by the meek and loving mission of the good Father Serra, who, between the years 1769 and 1776, traveled over the hot sands, back and forth, for thousands of miles, and founded upwards of fifteen missions, establishing a practical Christianity which taught "Peace on earth, good will to all men."

The periods of the Spanish conquerors and the Christian conquest were followed, in 1848, by the wild stampede of the immigrants on
ARCHITECT'S SKETCH OF CALIFORNIA BUILDING AT PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.
the discovery of gold. This era has been made famous by the pens of Bret Harte, Mark Twain and Joaquin Miller.

But the romantic of yesterday has given place to the practical of to-day. As the tourist rolls along over the beautifully smooth State highways in his high-powered car, he will only be reminded of past glories by an occasional glimpse of one of Father Serra's missions, which to-day, perchance, boasts a caretaker in place of a picturesque prior.

From majestic Mount Shasta in the north to her sister, the picturesque Mount San Bernardino in the south—from the High Sierras to the shining sea—California abounds in scenery and opportunities wonderfully attractive to the tourist, the home-seeker, and the investor.

The climate of California is only one of her assets, but a very important one. To the salubrity of the climate can be attributed the virility and versatility of her native and adopted sons and daughters—writers, artists, sculptors, engineers, architects, scholars—who have brought fame to themselves and their beloved State in all parts of the earth, by reason of the out-of-doors-all-the-year-round climate that at all times enables one to sleep and eat with perfect enjoyment and work with rare diligence and a healthy ambition.

California has a land area of 155,980 square miles and a population of only about 2,500,000. With a temperate climate in the northern counties and almost tropical conditions in the south, she can boast of a diversity of products not equaled in any other part of the earth. She excels in dairying, cattle, and wheat growing, agriculture, horticulture, and viticulture. One county produces more raisins than the whole of Spain; one more artichokes than the south of France; while yet another county produces more French prunes than the mother country, and the orange and lemon crop of California is greater than that of Europe. Everything produced in the torrid or temperate zones is grown—and grown to perfection—in California. The products of all the other States in the Union are duplicated here, together with many others, not grown elsewhere, but peculiar to the rich soil and kindly climate of California.

The mineral output of the State is another big asset. In fifty-five out of a total of fifty-eight counties minerals are found in paying quantities. Over one billion and a half in gold has been mined since 1848. The estimated mineral production for 1913 is one hundred million dollars. Roughly speaking, California produces one-fourth of the world's output of oil, based on a total production of, approximately, 350,000,000 barrels.

The visitor to the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915, however, will be interested in California's beautiful scenery, natural attrac-
tions, and places of renown, as well as in her commercial activity. Hence a short description of the principal places of interest.

THE MISSIONS.

The missions of California are well worth a visit. They are scattered at intervals along the "Camino Real," or "Royal Highway," from San Diego to San Francisco. They are easy of access from the main thoroughfare and, by their peaceful setting and interesting inscriptions, invite the traveler to spend an hour or two "far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife." For the most part, they are in a good state of preservation and vividly recall "the days before the Gringo came," when the Spaniards ruled the land and the Indians were their servants.

It is very hard to determine which is the most interesting of the missions. Dolores, in San Francisco, is the most important to the San Franciscan, as it gave the name to his city. The Mission Dolores was founded in 1776 and dedicated to San Francisco d'Assisi. It is very well preserved. A string of bells still hangs suspended by the original rawhide ropes. These are the bells that inspired Bret Harte to say:

\[
\text{Bells of the past, whose long-forgotten music,} \\
\text{Still fills the wide expanse,} \\
\text{Tingeing the sober twilight of the present} \\
\text{With color of romance.}
\]

\[
\text{I hear you call, and see the sun descending} \\
\text{On rock, and wave and sand,} \\
\text{As down the Coast the mission voices blending} \\
\text{Girdle the heathen land.}
\]

\[
\text{Borne on the swell of your long waves receding,} \\
\text{I touch the farther Past,—} \\
\text{I see the dying glow of Spanish glory,} \\
\text{The sunset dream and last!}
\]

\[
\text{Before me rise the dome-shaped mission towers,} \\
\text{The white Presidio;} \\
\text{The swart commander in his leathern jerkin,} \\
\text{The priest in stole of snow.}
\]

\[
\text{Once more I see Portola's cross uplifting} \\
\text{Above the setting sun;} \\
\text{And past the headland, northward, slowly drifting,} \\
\text{The freighted galleon.}
\]

Another very interesting mission is that of San Juan Bautista in the San Juan Valley of San Benito County. San Juan is eight miles west of Hollister, and about sixteen miles inland from the Bay of Monterey. It was founded in 1797 and has maintained its beauty of surroundings and sylvan seclusion through all the years. Of this mission the author of "Ramona" says:

"At San Juan Bautista there lingers more of the atmosphere of the olden time than is to be found in any other place in California. "The mission church is well preserved; its grounds are enclosed and cared for; in its gardens are still blooming roses and vines, in
the shelter of palms, and with the old stone sun dial to tell time.

"In the sacristy are oak chests, full of gorgeous vestments of brocades, with silver and gold laces. The church fronts south, on a little, green, locust-walled plaza—the sleepiest, sunniest, dreamiest place in the world."

Following is a list of the other important missions of California, together with their location: San Francisco Solano Mission at Sonoma, San Rafael Archangel Mission at San Rafael, Santa Clara Mission at Santa Clara, Sant Cruz Mission at Santa Cruz, San Carlos de Borromeo Mission at Monterey, San Carlos de Rio Carmelo Mission at Monterey, Nuestra Senora de la Soledad Mission at Soledad, San Antonio de Padua Mission at King City, San Miguel Mission at San Miguel, San Luis Obispo de Tolosa Mission at San Luis Obispo, Santa Ynez Mission at Santa Ynez, La Purisima Concepcion Mission at Lompoc, Santa Barbara Mission at Santa Barbara, San Buenaventura Mission at Ventura, San Fernando Rey de Espana Mission at Fernando, San Gabriel Archangel Mission at Los Angeles, San Antonio de Pala Mission at Fallbrook, San Juan Capistrano Mission at Capistrano, San Luis Rey de Francia Mission at Oceanside, San Diego de Alcala Mission at San Diego, Santa Ysabel Mission at Foster.

**THE GREAT CENTRAL VALLEY.**

Between the two great mountain ranges of California, the Sierra Nevada on the east and the Coast Range on the west, lies the Great Central Valley, drained by the San Joaquin and the Sacramento rivers. This valley extends from the Tehachapi Mountains on the south to Mt. Shasta on the north, a distance of about 550 miles. With nearly 20,000 square miles of comparatively level land, this is
both the granary of California and one of the great fruit and stock producing regions of the world. The southern portion of the valley is known as the San Joaquin Valley, while the northern part is called the Sacramento Valley. Visitors to the state wishing to study agricultural California should by all means visit points in the "great valley." Here is the home not only of grains, alfalfa, celery and asparagus, but of the fig, the almond, the grape, the orange, the apricot, the olive, and other tropical and subtropical fruits.

CALAVERAS BIG TREES.

A most interesting trip is that to the Calaveras Big Trees, reached by rail from San Francisco via Stockton to Angels, thence by stage twenty-two miles to the grove. This is the land of Bret Harte and Mark Twain and of the placer mining of the days of '49. The Sierra Road cuts through Table Mountain, recalling "Truthful James" and the "Society upon the Stanislaus." The route follows the famous Mother Lode, giving an opportunity to see something of deep quartz mining. Among other trips that can be taken at small cost are those to Mercer's Cave and to the Natural Bridge. Other side trips from this region are those to Lake Eleanor and the Hetch Hetchy Valley. The round-trip fare from San Francisco to the Calaveras Big Trees is $14.60. Hotel accommodations from $12 per week up.

SHASTA RESORTS.

All reaching San Francisco or returning home by the Shasta Route will find it well worth their while to stop over for a week or more at any one of the resorts near Mt. Shasta. Excursions to Mt. Shasta and to the numerous mineral springs, trips among the pines, mountain climbing, hunting and fishing are among the attractions of the Shasta region. Hotel accommodations from $12 per week up.

LAKE TAHOE.

During the open season, from May 15th to October 15th, a week, or the entire vacation, for that matter, can be profitably spent at Lake Tahoe resorts (elevation 6,240 feet). Lake Tahoe is twenty-three miles long and thirteen miles wide. Those going to or returning from San Francisco may stop over at Truckee and visit the Tahoe resorts at but little extra expense for side-trip transportation. Stop-overs at Truckee will be allowed on all through railway and Pullman tickets. A round-trip ticket from Truckee to the lake, around the lake by "Steamer Tahoe," and return to Truckee will cost $6. On this ticket stop-overs will also be allowed. Among Tahoe amusements are trout-fishing in the lake and numerous streams found round about, bathing, boating, driving, and mountain-climbing. Accommodations may be secured at the Tahoe resorts at from $2 per day up.
YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

Those reaching San Francisco via the San Joaquin Valley or with return tickets via the San Joaquin Valley can arrange to reach the Yosemite National Park from Merced, all tickets permitting stop-over privileges at Merced. From Merced the round-trip rate to the park is $18.50. For those not routed via the San Joaquin Valley, the round-trip rate to the Yosemite National Park from San Francisco will be $22.35 for those traveling on day trains, with $2.00 each way added for Pullman for those taking the night train. Camp accommodations in the park can be secured at from $2.50 to $3 per day; hotel rates from $3.50 to $5 per day. Tents for private camping may be rented at reasonable rates. Trained saddle horses may be hired in the park at from $2.50 to $4 per day. Many tourists in the park take the trails on foot, thus eliminating the expense for saddle horses, as well as securing the enjoyment of mountain climbing. Twenty-six miles from the park is the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees. This grove can be reached by stage, the round-trip costing $15. From El Portal, the Merced Grove of Big Trees may be reached by stage at an expense of not to exceed $7.50.

THE FEATHER RIVER CANYON.

If you want to see California as she was in the days of Forty-nine, before civilization had vanished that Far Western spirit that led Bret Harte to fame, you must take a trip through the Feather River Canyon. Here Nature will be found in its primitive condition. From the milder beauties of Niles Canyon and the fruitful, sun-kissed valleys of Livermore, San Joaquin and Sacramento, up to the unrivaled splendor of the Feather River Canyon, every adjective, every exclamation of delight, are called into play at the superb panorama.

But a short while ago the Feather River Canyon was obscure and practically unheeded up in the recesses of a far-away world. Now it is within easy access by railroad. The world is beginning to recognize the phenomenal grandeur of the Canyon and it will not be long before its mention at dinner in New York, Paris, Berlin or Vienna will need no explanation as to where it is or what beauties render its fame world-wide.

There are numerous resorts throughout the Feather River country, where accommodations may be secured at from $2.00 to $2.50 per day.

COAST RESORTS.

A week and as much longer as one wishes to remain could be delightfully spent at Santa Cruz, Monterey, Del Monte, Pacific Grove, Paso Robles Hot Springs, or El Pizmo Beach, resorts between San Francisco and Los Angeles. Among the attractions at
either Santa Cruz or Pacific Grove are surf-bathing, boating, and fishing. Between Pacific Grove and Monterey, one may journey by street car, take the famous Seventeen-Mile Drive, visiting Carmel Mission, etc. On all railroad tickets stop-overs will be allowed at Palo Alto to visit Stanford University (one mile from Palo Alto), and at San Jose to inspect the orchards of the Santa Clara Valley or to visit the Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton, 4209 feet elevation (round trip by stage, $5). Accommodations may be secured at the Coast resorts at from $12 per week up.

**SANTA CRUZ BIG TREES.**

The Santa Cruz Grove of Big Trees is seventy miles south of San Francisco and six miles north of Santa Cruz. The trees in this

![Cascade on Feather River](image)

grove are known as sequoia sempervirens or redwood. The "Giant," the largest tree in the grove, is 64 feet in circumference and 306 feet high. The grove may be reached from Santa Cruz by automobile or tally-ho or via the railroad. Nineteen miles from Felton and twelve miles from Boulder Creek is California Redwood Park, a State park of 3,800 acres of natural forest.

**LOS ANGELES AND SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.**

From Los Angeles many delightful and inexpensive trips can be made to San Diego and other points of interest throughout South-
ern California. The cost for room and meals in Los Angeles, San Diego, Catalina, Santa Monica, Long Beach, Redondo, and other nearby resorts will be about the same as in San Francisco.

**HUNTING AND FISHING.**

California has long been known as a Paradise for the disciples of Nimrod and Izaak Walton. Its forested mountains are the haunts of deer, bear, California lion, grouse, quail, and other game, and its streams are full of fish. Lake and brook trout are abundant in the mountain streams, and bass, salmon, and shad are the favorites in the valley. Along the coast there is an infinite variety of sport, from casting with ordinary rod and line to heroic struggles with gigantic tuna. Millions of wild geese swarm the fields in the interior in fall and spring, and the marshes and sheltered streams of the Great Valley are hunting grounds for wild ducks. For those who prefer to hunt with the camera, a trip to the Yosemite National Park, where the use of firearms is forbidden, and where deer may often be surprised, affords rare sport. Good hunting or fishing grounds in the mountains may be reached by rail, from San Francisco, with short trips by stage or on foot into the wilds.

**Del Monte—The Dream Spot**

Ever since the year 1770, when Monterey was established as the civil, military and religious headquarters of the Spanish kingdom in California, the entrancing beauty of this spot nestled within the arms of the bay, with its forests of patriarchial oaks, giant pines and cypress, stretching from the ocean to the hills, has been an exhilarating inspiration to artists, poets, musicians and worshipers of beauty. Its endearing charms have held the fascination of the generations. In grandiose ecstacy, the haughty dons of old Spain wrote of this place, and today, the matter-of-fact traveler from many lands yields eagerly to the serene mood that hovers over this spot in California, making it one of the most far-famed of the many little Edens that are dotted so lavishly over the Pacific Coast.

Historically and geographically a part of Monterey, Del Monte is a little dream spot just outside of the old Mission town, right on the shimmering blue bay of Monterey, with a life all its own, yet very perceptibly under the tranquil spell of the reposeful early days. Del Monte is the jewel of Monterey, and a more beautiful place in which to pass a few days or a few months, could scarcely be imagined.

Since the automobile makes such friendly neighbors of places within motoring distance of each other, Del Monte has become the favorite rendezvous for people from northern, central and southern California. The superb roads here, over miles and miles
of wonderful boulevards, through forests on the edge of the ocean, make it one of the finest places in the world for automobile parties. Its accessibility from San Francisco, from which it is distant but a trifle over a hundred miles, makes Del Monte the favorite place for week-end outing parties, for the road from San Francisco is through one of the most beautiful and picturesque parts of the state.

Del Monte has often been called "the Newport of the Pacific," but the comparison is hardly adequate to give one even a glimpsing idea of the place, other than its fashionable aspect, which in truth is but one phase of life there. True, society from all parts of California has been in the habit of pilgrimaging there ever since Del Monte was built, but there is a genial spirit of democracy about the place that forbids any air of exclusiveness, making the natural beauty of the place its paramount attraction.

Because of the simplicity of life there, Del Monte is unique among the resorts of the world. There are no clap-trap, no noisy catch-penny business, no stores, no noise except the lullaby of the old Pacific, the sighing in the tree-tops and the gay twitter
of birds to disturb one's enjoyment. And color everywhere. Flowers never cease blooming. Whether it is January or June, there is a gay medley of bright colors everywhere to enchant one's eyes, and at some seasons, the wild flowers enamel the sand dunes, the slopes of the hills and the valleys with rainbow hues of incomparable brightness. To see Del Monte, say in April, May or June, is to be forever haunted with a vision of radiant beauty, and it is a legend that once at Del Monte, contentment is gone until you return.

If one goes there just for rest, it is enough just to steep one's self in the mood of the place, doing nothing but walking, riding or motoring about to see Del Monte. Its roads invite one, for they all lead to the fulfillment of one's enthusiasm about Del Monte. If your inclinations are for more active participation, there is the golf course, one of the most beautifully located in the world—an opinion which travelers from all parts of the world agree upon—and there is also surf bathing, numerous tennis courts and other conveniences for one's play mood.

The Hotel Del Monte, a nooky, cornery edifice of many wings, stands near the center of the wonderful park of Del Monte. Its doors have never closed since its gala opening one famous Fourth of July, over thirty years ago. No visit to California is quite complete without a trip to this hotel, and the railroads make provision for stopovers. Once there, only the urge of necessity compels the traveler to leave. Its mild climate, varying but a few degrees the year round, its picturesque scenic beauty, and its comfort and luxuriousness make an end of desire to travel elsewhere. Here is the place of enchantment, the fulfillment of one's dreams about the ideal beauty spot.

Santa Barbara County

In the northeast corner of the California Building, in what is known as the Central Coast Counties section, is located the exhibit of Santa Barbara County. This consists, in part, of moving pictures descriptive of the various industries and scenes in and around this county. These pictures have a wide range, showing industrial scenes of walnut and lemon growing in its various phases, beet sugar growing, and the manufacture of sugar, scenes in and around the extensive oil fields, cattle raising, and orchard scenes. One reel is devoted to the Santa Barbara Islands, showing its harbors, caves, etc., as well as some very interesting seal views, showing these animals in their native haunts. All these views are shown in a specially constructed booth, well seated for the comfort of those who wish to avail themselves of the same, and all are welcome to visit this exhibit as often as they may wish.
One special feature of Santa Barbara's exhibit is an exact reproduction, in miniature, of the Old Mission. This mission was founded in 1786, and is the best preserved of all the California missions, as well as being noted for being the only mission in which continuous services have been held, since its founding to the present day, by the same order, the Franciscan Monks. There is also a large and varied exhibit of the products of this county, preserved in glass, including almost every variety of citrus and deciduous fruits, beans, wines, olive oil, grains, lemons, walnuts, oils, honey, diatomaceous earths, as well as many novelties, such as avocados, philodendrons, cherimoyas, zapotes, morones, and the like. A visit to this complete exhibit would well repay a visitor. Attendants are always at hand to explain the exhibit or to furnish such information as may be desired about this favored locality. Well appointed rest rooms on the mezzanine floor, above the exhibit, are also available at any time.

Napa County

NAPA COUNTY, in planning her exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, is really fortunate in being practically a suburb of San Francisco, for she can supplement her exhibit of products by inviting the visitors to take a little journey through the Napa Valley, which is about forty miles away.

In sending out samples at the exposition of what the traveler through Napa Valley sees, Napa County will display walnuts, almonds, olives, wines, commercially packed fruits of various kinds, grape juice, olive oil, and different products of the soil produced in commercial quantities in the county, and through which the man who may choose to settle in Napa County may arrive at a comfortable income.

The facade of the Napa County exhibit will be of a splendid and massive character and will impress upon the mind of the visitor, the fact that Napa County has 208 stone bridges and culverts, which connect by a good road system extended throughout the county. The State Highway now in building, puts the heart of the Napa Valley within forty-one miles of San Francisco via Sausalito and enables the visitor to the exposition to get a thorough comprehensive view of one of the most productive counties in the State. It will enable the traveler over this road to view some of the most interesting features of Northern California, among which are the Petrified Forest near Calistoga; the place where Robert Louis Stevenson dwelt on Mt. St. Helena; the old Sonoma Mission; the Muir Woods and Mt. Tamalpais. While seeing these, the tourist travels over a splendidly kept highway.
Sonoma County

In the California Building at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition many unique and meritorious products will be exhibited. Among them Sonoma County will play an important part. Her exhibits will vary from the methods usually used for the display of products, keeping in mind, however, that she must appeal to the commercial man, the curious seeker, and the future citizens, the children, that will visit the Exposition. To conform with this idea there will be shown products of Sonoma County in the commercial packages. In every instance will be shown the distinction between the class A commercial article and the inferior classes. To the curious seeker or the one who looks at an exhibit for its beauty will be displayed products in an attractive manner by making up artistic feature exhibits, and for the future citizens, the children, will be made a display so attractive and out of the ordinary that there will be indelibly impressed on their minds the importance of the County of Sonoma, believing there can be created in these future citizens walking advertising mediums.

To the visitors in general there will be an abundance of information to impart that will enable them to ascertain without any inconvenience complete data on the various products grown in Sonoma County. This information will cover in detail from the cost of undeveloped land, covering all the expenditures and possible receipts to the full maturity of all crops produced in the county. Appreciating that in many instances the same information will apply to many of the counties, and having this in mind, it is believed that no matter what district may be helped, Sonoma County will ultimately derive a benefit, worthy and renumerative for her efforts.

Humboldt County

The main feature of the exhibit of Humboldt County at the exposition will be a log and stump house. The log and stump will be twenty feet in diameter taken from a section of a tree 2,000 years old. Inside of the stump will be an art exhibit representing oil paintings of the forests of Humboldt, also the dairying and agricultural lands, and fishing and hunting scenes. There will be exhibited one of Mr. C. T. Wilson's celebrated oil paintings of the Redwoods, painted specially for the exposition at a cost of $1,000. Inside of the log, which is twenty feet in diameter and twenty feet high, will be exhibited the lumber products of the county, both in finished and unfinished state.

Immediately on entering the Humboldt section will be seen a relief map of the county, seven and a half feet wide by fifteen feet long, to be set on a pedestal of native woods of the county.
very highly finished, hand carved. Back of this will be featured the dairy and agricultural exhibits, also a display of horticultural products and a very attractive mining display.

The county will also have a miniature lighthouse, representing Cape Mendocino light, with a revolving tower made exclusively of apple jelly in glasses.

**Sutter County**

The Sutter County exhibit will make a special showing of Thompson seedless grapes and raisins and Phillips cling peaches. Horticultural specialties famous the world over originating in Sutter County. A perfect seedless grape had been the dream of horticulturists for centuries. It was finally originated in Sutter County, California, in the Thompson seedless, which is perfect as a table grape and a marvel as a raisin. The Phillips cling peach, originated in Sutter, established a new type for peach canning purposes.

Also—Alfalfa hay and dairy products, honey, beans, deciduous fruits, vegetables, dried fruit, canned fruits, almonds, walnuts, citrus fruits, apples, cereals, sugar beets, tobacco and cotton, fish, household manufactures.

**Minerals**—Specimens of asbestos, isinglass and coal from the Sutter Buttes, a small range of mountains in the center of the County, will be shown.

**Yuba County**

The Yuba County exhibit will show a perfect model of one of the latest pattern $200,000 gold dredgers or gold mining boats such as is now used on the Yuba River.

Also, full exhibit of gold nuggets, gold-bearing quartz, gold-bearing sands and gravels, copper and iron ore, building stone, sand, marbles, and commercial varieties of pine lumber.

Also—dairy products, honey, beans, dried fruit, canned fruits, olives and olive oil, household manufactures, hops, nuts, fish, tobacco and cotton, citrus fruits, figs.

**Rice**—The exhibit of rice from Yuba will be most interesting. A production of two tons of rice to the acre is considered the minimum.

**San Mateo County**

San Mateo is planning to do herself proud at the San Francisco Exposition. An elaborate pavilion is planned, and it will contain perhaps no more notable achievement than the splendid relief map of the county which is now being constructed by experts. There will be an elaborate floral exhibit and an exhibit of products, while the county is also to have a beautiful floral group on the facade of the Central Counties group.
ALAMEDA COUNTY is the third county of the State of California in population and taxable property, being excelled in these respects only by the counties of Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Measured in square miles Alameda County is one of the small counties of California, but measured by the number of people within its borders, or measured by the quantity and value of the products of its farms, gardens, orchards, vineyards, and pasture lands; or by the output of factories and mills, or in the volume of commerce and financial operations, it is one of the most important of the fifty-eight counties that make up the Golden State.

The visitor to Alameda County is impressed by the evidence on every hand that here are to be found in more than usual plenitude those things that mark the successful endeavor of men and women to acquire and enjoy as many as possible of those comforts that make life pleasant.

Alameda County has attracted and held many new citizens in the past decade, and is drawing additional tens of thousands every year because of the location, the climatic conditions, and the facilities for business and home making.

The physical surroundings have much to do with the building of a community, but the spirit of the inhabitants, the ideals that are ever before the minds of the builders and which they are striving to attain are vastly more important. The physical things may be noted by the eye—they are plainly visible. The spirit which impels the community in its advancement can be divined by a study of the lines of development.

When the now magnificent cities of Oakland, Alameda, Berkeley, Piedmont and others of Alameda County were mere struggling villages along the shores and among the oak groves, the people laid the foundation for the present great University of California, now at Berkeley. The first college for women on the Pacific Coast (Mills College), still flourishes in Alameda County. The California School of Arts and Crafts at Berkeley is recognized by the leading art institutes of the country. In Alameda County are located numerous schools, seminaries and colleges that afford instruction in every branch of modern thought and education.

In Alameda County nature provides the perfect foundation for a community of homes, for business and for that full, all round development that gets the most out of life.

Located on the eastward (the mainland) side of San Francisco Bay, Alameda County has all the climatic and commercial advantages of nearness to the ocean. The most densely populated part
of the county comprises the portion included between the bay shore on the west and the crest of the hills that rise to an average height of 1,000 to 1,200 feet on the east. This range of hills extends from the northernmost line of the county to and beyond the southern border.

When nature encircled this spot on the east shore of San Francisco Bay with hills that protected from the rigors of both sea storms and inland disturbances, a cleft was made through the eastward range of mountains that provided an easy passageway from the interior valleys to the ocean. By reason of this cleft in the coast range, the waters of all the navigable rivers of California on their way to the sea wash the shores of Alameda County.

The advantages of Alameda County for commerce and manufactures were not for many years fully utilized. It remained for the later period of national development of land and water transportation resources to complete the plans for making this a great port of the western side of America. With every advantage for home-making, with fruitful lands, with twenty-seven miles of waterfront, with deep water available for all the shipping that may be offered, with great factories and marts, and with three transcontinental railways terminating on its western shore, Alameda County invites all home-seekers, captains of industry and builders of business to come here and enjoy the prosperity which crowns all effort in this most favored part of the most famous state of this splendid nation.

Ventura County

VENTURA COUNTY will have its exhibit with the combined Counties of Southern California.

The principal features in the exhibit will be lemons, lima beans, walnuts, sugar-beet and apricots. Lemons in large quantities will be shown in and out of season, and an attractive display will be made by the largest lemon orchard in the world, the Lemoneira Company. A special exhibit will be made on the great sugar industry by the American Beet-Sugar Company.

For those who are seeking full and accurate knowledge of the Ventura County exhibit, thousands of feet of moving pictures, showing the growing, harvesting and packing for shipping to the markets of these many products will be shown. In fact, everything that goes to make up life has been caught on the film and will be shown in a specially designed and comfortable auditorium immediately adjoining the exhibit space.

Here, too, will be delivered interesting and instructive lectures, illustrated by stereopticon color slides, so that you can learn fully the beautiful and industrial parts of Ventura County.
MAP SHOWING SIDE TRIPS
TAKING SAN FRANCISCO AS A CENTER
Automobile Trips Around San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO is the hub of a region affording opportunity for most fascinating and delightful automobile trips. The vicinity contains all the variety of mountains, plains, valleys, and great river courses. The basin of the bay itself, with the connecting bays and straits, presents scenes of ever changing interest. Every hill discloses a new and wonderful cyclorama. Old ocean lies to westward, and forms the distant blue perspective of every approach to the coast.

Nowhere can one find such limitless variety, such a succession of abrupt changes of grand and beautiful scenery. North, east and south the roads stretch away, to Marin County, to Sonoma County, to Mendocino County, to Lake and Napa counties, up to Shasta, to the Klamath region and beyond to Oregon; to Lake Tahoe, to the Yosemite, to the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, to Santa Cruz, Del Monte, Monterey, Pacific Grove, the Salinas valley and Paso Robles and down the coast to Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Diego and Mexico.

World travelers declare there are no scenes along the Riviera, nor yet on the famous Amalfi drive from Naples, to compare with the scenery of the Alpine Drive from Pescadero to La Honda, accessible from this city in less than two hours; or some of the country to the northward of San Francisco, including trips over to the coast from points in the interior of Marin County; while such views as one gets from the hill road from Martinez to Port Costa, overlooking Carquinez Straits, and from the top of Mt. Diablo, are no less than sublime.

California is becoming famous for good roads. The State has bonded itself to the extent of $18,000,000 for the construction of a north-and-south highway system, and the different counties are voting sums that will probably reach a like amount for lateral connections. We can do no more here than indicate a few of the most delightful rides in and around San Francisco, as an introduction to the country, which the automobilist is practically certain to follow with enthusiasm to a closer acquaintance.

DOWN THE PENINSULA TO HALF MOON BAY, PESCADERO AND LA HONDA.

This route will take you among some of the finest country estates in the world, where Italian gardeners and landscape artists have exercised their highest talents; to lakes as lovely as Como or Killarney; and over a mountain drive which, were it in Europe, would be favored beyond the most famous to be found there. Within one day's journey of ninety-eight miles you will see the fertility of smiling California valleys, the sublimity of the ocean, the grandeur of the mountains and the solemn depths of mighty forests.
Start at 9 o'clock, or earlier if you choose, and run through Golden Gate Park and southward over Nineteenth Avenue to Sloat Boulevard, whence you can turn southward again to School Street, and the Mission Road to San Mateo County. At Colma, just below the county line, are violet farms of 400 acres, where the world’s finest violets are grown. Violets from these beds are shipped from San Francisco up and down the Pacific Coast and as far east as Chicago.

At Burlingame are many of the country places of wealthy San Franciscans, beautified with artificial lakes, or open-air Greek theatres, or conservatories with unrivalled collections of orchids.

From Burlingame continue southward through San Mateo, noted for its beautiful country homes; thence through Redwood City, Menlo Park, and Palo Alto, the site of Leland Stanford Jr. University, and thence southward into the Santa Clara Valley, through Mayfield, Mountain View, and Santa Clara.

Three miles south is San Jose, where are several good hotels, among them the famous Lamolle House, corner of Santa Clara and San Pedro Streets, and is a rendezvous for automobilists.

Some excellent garages are found along this trip at which all the needs of the motorist receive prompt and efficient attention at reasonable rates. They are the County Road Garage at Burlingame; San Mateo Garage and Machine Works at San Mateo; Palo Alto Garage at Palo Alto; King Garage at Santa Clara, and Consolidated Garage Company at San Jose.

Interesting trips while at San Jose are the Lick Observatory trip, the Alum Rock trip, and the Congress Springs trip.

On the Congress Springs trip is situated the Nippon Mura, two miles from Los Gatos, the quaint resort in the Santa Cruz foothills, and also the Congress Springs Hotel, where motorists are made most welcome.

To return to San Francisco in a day, however, and see the east side of the bay, go
northward by the Gish road and the Milpitas road to Irvington, and here take the right-hand road for Mission San Jose, sixteen miles from the city of San Jose.

From the southerly point of Lake Chabot the road turns, where is located the largest single block nursery in the world. Here you take the boulevard for Hayward, passing the Masonic Home at Decoto. There is a delightful straight run to San Leandro and in to Oakland, by way of Elmhurst, Fitchburg, Melrose, with its ostrich farm; Fruitvale and across Lake Merritt dam to Broadway, at the foot of which you take the Oakland Harbor Ferry (Southern Pacific), for San Francisco.

MARIN COUNTY AND MT. TAMALPAIS COUNTRY.

Marin is one of the most attractive touring counties in the State, with a varied scenery of ever-changing charm. Here it is not a question which is the most beautiful route, but which of many beautiful ones to recommend for a day's tour. Probably the most serviceable to suggest is to San Anselmo, Lagunitas Creek, San Geronimo and Petaluma.

Take the Northwestern Pacific Ferry to Sausalito. The following towns are all nestled in the picturesque valleys that radiate from the base of Tamalpais. Proceed northwesterly to Corte Madera, Larkspur, Kentfield to San Anselmo, where the excellent garage of Deysher & Lafargue is located.

From San Anselmo go north to Pastori’s. Here is situated the famous Hotel Pastori’s. From Pastori’s you ascend the famous “White’s Hill.”

From Petaluma take the road back to San Rafael, a distance of twenty miles. From this point you can take the road over the hill to Greenbrae, whence if you are curious about such things you can visit the State Penitentiary at San Quentin, or come directly back to Sausalito and San Francisco.

Another fine trip in this region is to turn off from Fairfax to the southwest and go to Bolinas Bay. The ocean views are superb.
This journey is at your discretion. You can go as far and stay as long as you like, in a country that is always beautiful, and that changes with every mile you make.

North of Petaluma is a fairly level farming country, lying between bold hills, and affording smooth going, up to Santa Rosa. At Santa Rosa is what might be called the "home farm" of Luther Burbank, whose horticultural achievements have made his name famous all over the civilized world.

Healdsburg is northward, and here you begin to get into the enchanting valley of the Russian River, lined with fine vineyards and broad orchard lands, all the way to Cloverdale.

Just beyond Healdsburg a good road takes off for the Geysers, a natural wonderland where one sees an enormous jet of steam rising mountain high, and other interesting phenomena. The Geysers are eighteen miles from Healdsburg, and offer the traveler the refreshment of a steam bath, followed by a plunge into fresh or sulphur water. There is a good hotel.

One can spend the night here and then go on up the Russian River valley to Pieta, in Mendocino County, whence a fine highway leads over the mountains to Highland Springs and Lake County.

Lake County is the "Switzerland of California." Here, within a radius of twenty miles, are some of the most famous medicinal springs in the country, with mineral waters equal to those of some of the great European spas. Here also is Clear Lake, a fine sheet of water about ten miles in extreme width by twenty in length, on which there are launches and other small craft.

A traveler by automobile can leave San Francisco on a Saturday, tour the whole of Lake County and be back by the following Wednesday or Thursday. Or he can follow the Russian River to Ukiah, county seat of Mendocino County, by green hop fields and through thick woods of maple, madrone and redwood, overgrown with wild grapes and other climbing vines.

Closer to San Francisco one can turn off to the eastward, three or four miles north of Santa Rosa, to the Petrified Forest, where giant trees have been turned to stone, and then run over to Calistoga, at the foot of Mt. St. Helena and the head of the beautiful Napa Valley, one of the garden spots of California. This valley is about thirty-five miles in length, and can be followed down by smooth roads, over fine stone bridges, past ivy-clad wineries and through the beautiful town of St. Helena and the thriving manufacturing community of Napa, to Vallejo, whence a return to San Francisco can be made by boat.
OAKLAND, LAKE CHABOT, PLEASANTON, MISSION
SAN JOSE, HAYWARD.

This is an irregular circuit of about seventy-five miles, leading through a fascinating country to one of the loveliest of lakes, to the Sunol Water Temple, to the old Spanish town of Mission San Jose, and back by the Foothill Boulevard to Oakland and the ferry for San Francisco. It can be made in a day, leaving San Francisco by 9 a.m., and returning in time for dinner, with time for a picnic luncheon at Sunol, if you wish.

Take Oakland Harbor Ferry, at the slip south of the Ferry building, which runs half-hourly beginning at 6 a.m. This will land you at the foot of Broadway, Oakland. Run up Broadway to Twelfth Street, turn to the right on Twelfth, cross the Lake Merritt dam, and just beyond the dam turn to the left into the Lake Shore Boulevard. There this drive makes a bend to the left, following the margin of the lake, turn to the right instead, making a hairpin turn straight south one block to East Sixteenth Street. Follow East Sixteenth eastwardly to Fourteenth Avenue, where it turns to the left a short block; and proceed again eastwardly on East Sixteenth and cut the Foothill Boulevard.

This is good going along the foothills, very beautiful here, with views across Oakland's inner harbor, crowded with the masts of sailing vessels.

After crossing San Leandro creek on the concrete bridge, turn up hill to the left just before reaching old Hunter's Inn, now headquarters for an automobile club, and after a distance of about two blocks take the turn to the right, which will put you on the road to Lake Chabot.

From the southerly point to Lake Chabot the road turns southward (to the right), and after about five miles, with a left turn and a right turn, it will lead you into the Dublin Canyon road a short distance east of Hayward.

On reaching Dublin, continue eastward to the first or second right turnout, and thence drop southward to Pleasanton. You are now in the lovely Livermore valley, between the north end of the Mt. Hamilton range and the south slopes of the Mt. Diablo range, a farming country as rich as it is beautiful.

On a rise of ground near Pleasanton is the Hacienda of Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, where the grounds and gardens exhibit the full possibilities of a rich soil and the benign California climate.

Southward from Pleasanton is the old town of Sunol, and near it the classic, circular Water Temple of the Spring Valley Water Company, the corporation which supplies San Francisco with water.

A most enjoyable hour or two can be spent here. On leaving, go south over the hill to Mission San Jose, and back to San Francisco over the Foothill Boulevard by way of Hayward.
The great interior valley of California can be reached by automobile from San Francisco with ease and comfort, and few trips will give a better idea of the agricultural character and resources of the State. It is level going, and full of variety and the most intense interest.

Go to San Leandro by the Foothill Boulevard from Oakland, as on the previously described trip, and from San Leandro continue to Hayward. From Hayward take the Dublin Canyon road,—along which road, about three miles from Hayward, you will find the Canyon Inn, one of the best inns in California at which to dine—and follow it eastward to Livermore and Tracy. Between these points, beyond Altamont, a road takes off for Byron Hot Springs. From Tracy there is no danger of getting off the Stockton road, which is a macadamized boulevard. From San Francisco to Stockton is about eighty miles, and the run can be made easily in four hours.

If it is desired to make a longer trip out of San Francisco and see more of the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, go north from Stockton about forty-seven miles to Sacramento. The road is a model, smooth, asphalt-macadam boulevard, running near Lodi, center of a great Tokay grape district, a region that supplies fancy table grapes to Chicago and New York; through Galt, the center of a rich farming region, and on across the Cosumnes River to the capital of the State.

From Sacramento there is a fine road to Folsom, site of one of the State penitentiaries; a good road from Folsom to Placerville, and from Placerville another fine stretch of road up into the mountains to Tallac on Lake Tahoe.

From Sacramento north the visitor may ascend the great Sacramento Valley to its head in the famed Shasta region. Automobile roads lead north to Oregon. The United States Government plant introduction farm at Chico, the Agricultural College at Davis, the great gold dredgers at work, the citrus fruit orchards, are among the many sights of this vast valley.

From Stockton south the tourist may pass on through a marvelous agricultural region, marked by the orchards and dairy farms now rapidly taking the place of the great ranches that once entirely dominated this region. In Fresno, in the southern portion of the valley, will be seen the greatest raisin producing region in the United States; at Bakersfield and Coalinga and in the vicinity are the greatest oil fields in the world.
CLAREMONT, WALNUT CREEK, MARTINEZ, THE GRAND STRAITS VIEW.

This trip will show you wonderful scenery—the road from Martinez to Port Costa, narrow and crooked, but affording a panorama and water view nothing less than sublime. It is better not to attempt it in the rainy season.

Take the Oakland Harbor ferry to the foot of Broadway, Oakland. Run out Broadway as far as Telegraph Avenue, out Telegraph Avenue to Claremont Avenue, out Claremont Avenue to Claremont, with its fine hotel, and here take the "Tunnel Road" to Contra Costa County, Lafayette and Walnut Creek. From Walnut Creek, go northward through Pacheco to Martinez. Mt. Diablo will be on your right. Its forested slopes and long green canyons winding down to the plain on which you are riding make a grand landscape.

From Martinez take the Port Costa road. It mounts the hills above the railroad track, skirts the heights from two to three hundred feet above the water, and in places more; winds up to the heads of long gullies and runs out in startling hairpin bends around the contours of ridges where a timid traveler may have some breathless moments—and, to repeat, it should not be undertaken except when the roads are dry, and then only by experienced drivers. But here is one of the great views of the continent.

You look down on the Straits of Carquinez, one of the significant water passes of the Western world, for it carries the drainage and a large part of the commerce of the interior valleys of California down to the Bay and the city by the Golden Gate. It gleams and shines directly below you from a dozen different turns of this crooked road. It bears Italian salmon boats, barges, river craft with garden produce and with more substantial commodities from up the Sacramento or the San Joaquin—square-nozèd "hookers" with baled hay or huge deck-loads of raw wool, or sacked wheat and barley. On the opposite shore is Benicia, and, down stream, Vallejo, with Mare Island, where the United States Navy Yard is located. There is a long jetty running out to confine the current and keep sufficient depth in the channel. Beyond are rolling, tumbling hills, framing broad and fertile valleys.

From Port Costa one can run into Oakland by way of Crockett, Pinole and San Pablo, within sight of the bay almost all the distance, and down San Pablo Avenue through West Berkeley to Broadway, Oakland, at the foot of which thoroughfare is the Oakland Harbor Ferry for San Francisco.

MISSION SAN JUAN BAUTISTA, DEL MONTE, MONTEREY, PACIFIC GROVE.

It is 127 miles from San Francisco to the famous California travel resort of Del Monte, by way of San Jose and Gilroy; and three
miles and a half farther to Pacific Grove, through Monterey, the old Spanish capital of California. It is an easy and beautiful day's ride, one way. As you can get good accommodations at any of the points mentioned on Monterey Bay, it would be better to take two days at least for this tour, and add to it the seventeen-mile ocean shore drive out of Del Monte or Pacific Grove, with its recent extensions.

Run straight down to San Jose from this city, a distance of fifty-two miles by the road. From San Jose follow First Street southeast, down the center of Santa Clara Valley to Gilroy.

This is old, Spanish California, a chosen land of priest and hidalgo, of mission and cattle barony, and of an idyllic life in a land of sunshine and plenty.

From Gilroy go south by way of Sargent to old San Juan. Here a modern town has grown up, but it is behind the plaza and hidden from it. Once in the three-sided square of Spanish times, and the scene is the same as it was a hundred years ago.

A delightful side trip of eight miles up the little San Juan Valley will bring you to Hollister, one of the prettiest towns in California and the county seat of San Benito County. Or you can take the road direct from San Juan southerly, and then southwesterly over the hills to Salinas, being careful to take the left turn, due south, at Santa Rita. Three miles south of Salinas you come to the Spreckels beet sugar refinery, at Spreckels. The main building here is 103 feet wide, 500 feet long, and six stories high, and can dispose of 3,000 tons of beets in twenty-four hours. When in operation it employs from 800 to 1,000 men and can turn out half a million 100-pound bags of sugar in a season's run of seventy days. It is a jungle of pumps, presses, vacuum pans, and mazes of electrically operated tramways, well worth stopping a few minutes to see, if you can gain admittance.

On Monterey Bay one reaches the 125-acre park in which is situated the Hotel Del Monte. These grounds contain every form of plant life that can be made to grow in this genial climate, and in addition there are golf links and tennis courts where the finest outdoor sport can be enjoyed right through the winter.

SANTA CRUZ, BY WAY OF SAN JOSE AND LOS GATOS.

Santa Cruz is the popular seaside resort at the north end of Monterey Bay. Near it is a grove of gigantic Sequoia Sempervirens, individual specimens of which rank, for size, with some of the big trees in the Sierra. Two days at least should be given this expedition.

From Los Gatos take the canyon road through the Santa Cruz Mountains to Soquel, overlooking the Bay of Monterey. The run through the mountains will take you through thirteen miles of won-
derful scenery, the climax of which will be the grand views, from the down grade, into the amphitheater of Monterey Bay.

If you stop over at Santa Cruz, you will find it an easy and delightful ride up to the San Lorenzo River into the Santa Cruz Mountains to the Big Trees, Felton and Boulder Creek. From Boulder Creek it is about ten miles into the Big Basin, a State park consisting of 3,800 acres of magnificent virgin California forest, with a grove of monster Sequoia Sempervirens.

Returning to San Francisco, you have a choice between the route you took going down and the Bear Creek route, which will take you through forty miles of the most romantic scenery imaginable.

It would take a larger volume than this even to enumerate the interesting automobile trips one can make from San Francisco. The above, however, will furnish a suggestion of the varied topography of the neighborhood, and the beauties and sublimities of California scenes.

In connection with the above automobile trips the Pacific Automobile Club of San Francisco extends a cordial invitation to all visiting chauffeurs to make their headquarters in their club rooms, corner Sutter Street and Van Ness Avenue.

Automobile, Taxicab and Carriage Fares

Automobiles can be hired at any rates varying from $2.50 to $4.50 per hour, according to the capacity and quality of the vehicle.

At the time this book went to press, September, 1914, the following were the legal maximum rates:

It is probable that these rates will be diminished during exposition year. It is certain that they will not be increased.

AUTOMOBILES.

Four-Passenger Capacity, Exclusive of Driver.
First half hour or fraction thereof $2.00
Each subsequent hour $3.50

Six-Passenger Capacity, Exclusive of Driver.
First half hour or fraction thereof $2.50
Each subsequent hour $4.50

TAXICABS (Meter Rates)
Tariff No. 1 (1 or 2 Passengers)
First 3/4 mile or fraction thereof $0.60
Each 1/4 of a mile thereafter $0.10
Each three minutes of waiting $0.10

Tariff No. 2 (3 or 4 Passengers)
First 3/4 mile or fraction thereof $0.60
Each 1/4 of a mile thereafter $0.10
Each three minutes of waiting $0.10
For each additional passenger over four persons for the entire journey $0.50

125
TAXICABS (Hour Rates)

For a taxicab by the hour .................................................. $3.50
First half hour or fraction thereof ...................................... 2.00

The passenger when engaging a taxicab, must state whether he will employ it by meter or hour rates. Hourly rates are from time car leaves nearest stand until its return.

Two-Horse Coupe or Hack.
(Two Passengers or Less.)

First half hour or fraction thereof ...................................... $1.00
Each subsequent half hour .................................................. 1.00
Waiting time to be at above rates.

Two-Horse Carriage
(Four Passengers or Less.)

First half hour or fraction thereof ...................................... $0.75
Each subsequent half hour .................................................. .75

FLAT RATES TO DOWNTOWN HOTELS.

Taxicabs, automobiles and carriages are required by the city ordinances to carry passengers from the Ferry Depot, the Third and Townsend Street railroad depot or the steamboat landings and steamship docks to any of the downtown hotels located in the “Downtown Hotel District” for a flat rate of $1.00 for from one to four passengers; each additional passenger, 25 cents. 75 pounds of baggage are carried free. Trunks, 50 cents.

The above flat rate does not apply to limousines or seven-passenger touring cars furnished upon special call and not occupying public space for hire.

The “Hotel District” is as follows: Starting at the Embarcadero and Howard Street northerly along the Embarcadero to Broadway, thence westerly on Broadway to Grant Avenue, thence southerly on Grant Avenue to Bush Street, thence westerly on Bush Street to Taylor Street, thence southerly on Taylor Street to Market and Fifth Streets, thence southerly on Fifth Street to Howard Street, thence easterly on Howard Street to Fourth Street, thence southerly on Fourth Street to King Street, thence westerly on King Street to Second Street, thence northerly on Second Street to Howard Street, thence westerly on Howard Street to the Embarcadero and point of commencement.

San Francisco Street Railways

Line No. 1—Sutter and California.

From 48th Ave., via P. R. of W. (Lands End) to 33rd Ave., California, Presidio Ave., Sutter, Market to Ferry. Returning via same route to 48th Ave. (Cliff and Sutro Heights).

Line No. 2—Sutter and Clement.

From Sutro Depot (Sutro Baths) via P. R. of W. to 48th Ave., Pt. Lobos, 33rd Ave., Clement, 1st Ave., Euclid, Parker, California, Presidio Ave., Sutter, Market to Ferry. Returning via same route.

Line No. 3—Sutter and Jackson.

From Presidio Ave., and California via Presidio Ave., Jackson, Fillmore, Sutter, Market to Ferry. Returning via same route.
Line No. 4—Turk and Eddy.
From 8th Ave. and Fulton (Golden Gate Park) via Fulton, 6th Ave., Lake, 1st Ave., Sacramento, Divisadero, Turk, Mason, Eddy, Market to Ferry. Returning from Ferry via Market, Eddy, Divisadero, Sacramento, 1st Ave., Lake, 6th Ave., Clement, 8th Ave. to Fulton. Line terminates at Powell and Market, 4:33 p.m. to 6:39 p.m.

Line No. 5—McAllister.
From 49th Ave. and Fulton (Beach) via Fulton (Golden Gate Park), P.R. of W. to McAllister, Market to Ferry. Returning via same route.

Line No. 6—Hayes.
From 9th Ave. and P St. via 9th Ave., J St., Parnassus (Colleges), Stanyan, Carl, Clayton, Frederick, Masonic Ave., Page, Fillmore, Hayes, Market to the Ferry. Returning via same route, except via Oak instead of Page, from Fillmore to Masonic Ave.

Line No. 7—Haight.
From Stanyan and Haight (Golden Gate Park), via Haight, Market to Ferry. Returning via same route.

Line No. 8—Market.
From 18th and Castro via Castro, Market to the Ferry. Returning via same route.

Line No. 9—Valencia.
From 29th and Noe via 29th, Mission, Valencia, Market to the Ferry. Returning via same route.

Line No. 10—Sunnyside.
From Genesee and Sunnyside Ave. via Sunnyside Ave. to San Jose Ave., thence over same route as the Guerrero line to the Ferry. Returning via same route.

Line No. 11—24th and Mission.
From 24th and Hoffman, via 24th, Dolores, 22nd, Mission, Embarcadero to the Ferry. Returning via same route, except between 22nd and 24th on Chattanooga instead of Dolores.

Line No. 12—Ingleside.
From Beach via Sloat Boulevard, Ocean Ave., Onondaga Ave., Mission, Embarcadero to Ferry. Returning via same route.

Line No. 14—Cemeteries.
From Holy Cross via San Jose Road, Mission, Embarcadero to the Ferry. Returning via same route.

Line No. 15—3rd and Kearny.
From Jefferson and Powell, via Powell, Broadway, Kearny, 3rd to 3rd and Townsend Depot. Returning via 3rd, Kearny, Broadway, Stockton, Union, Columbus Ave., Powell to Jefferson. A short line is run from Broadway to 3rd and Townsend Depot, 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Line No. 16—Kentucky.
From Six-Mile House at Sunnydale Ave., via Milliken, R.R. Ave., Kentucky, 4th, Berry, 3rd, Kearny, Broadway, Embarcadero to the Ferry. Returning via same route.
Line No. 17—Ellis and Ingleside.
From Victoria and Ocean Ave., via Ocean Ave., Sloat Boulevard 19th Ave., W St., 20th Ave. to Lincoln Way, thence over same route as Ellis and Ocean Line No. 20 to the S. P. Depot at 3rd and Townsend. Returning via same route.

Line No. 18—Mission.
From Onondaga Ave. and Mission via Mission, 5th, to 5th and Market. Returning via same route. During the a. m. and p. m. rush hours this line runs to Daly City. Sundays the line is extended to Holy Cross via Mission and San Jose Roads.

Line No. 19—9th and Polk.
From 9th and Brannan via 9th, Larkin, Post, Polk to North Point. Returning via same route.

Line No. 20—Ellis and Ocean.
From 49th Ave. and B St. via 49th Ave., Lincoln Way (Golden Gate Park), 1st Ave., Frederick, Stanyan, Page, Divisadero, Ellis, 4th St., Townsend, to 3rd and Townsend Depot. Returning from Depot via Townsend, 4th, Ellis, Hyde, O'Farrell, Divisadero, Oak, Stanyan, Frederick, 1st Ave., Lincoln Way, 49th Ave. to B St. (Beach).

Line No. 21—Hayes and Ellis.
From Fulton and Stanyan (Golden Gate Park), via Stanyan Hayes, Divisadero, Ellis, to 4th and Market. Returning via Ellis, Hyde, O'Farrell, Divisadero, Hayes, Stanyan, to Fulton. Line runs only to Hayes and Shrader (St. Mary's Hospital), after 6:51 p. m.

Line No. 22—Fillmore and 16th Sts.
From 16th and Bryant via 16th, Church, Duboce, Fillmore to Broadway. During a. m. and p. m. rush hours line runs to 23rd and Kentucky, as follows: 23rd and Kentucky via Kentucky, 18th, Connecticut, 17th, Kansas, 16th and to Broadway over former route. Returning via same route.

Line No. 23—Fillmore and Valencia.

Line No. 24—Mission and Richmond.
From Banks St. and Courtland Ave., via Courtland Ave., Mission, 16th, Church, Duboce, Fillmore, Oak, Divisadero, Sacramento, 1st Ave., Lake, 6th Ave. to Golden Gate Park at 8th Ave. and Fulton. Returning via 8th Ave., Clement, 6th Ave., Lake, 1st Ave., Sacramento, Divisadero, Page, Fillmore, Duboce, Church, 16th, Mission, Courtland Ave. to Banks St.

Line No. 25—San Bruno.
From Six-Mile House on San Bruno Road, via San Bruno Road. Army, Bryant, 5th to Market. Returning via same route. Line terminates at 22nd and Mission after 8 p. m. Last car at 22nd and Mission at 1:41 a. m.
Line No. 26—Ocean View.
From Daly City via San Jose Ave., Diamond, Chenery, 30th, San Jose Ave., Guerrero, 14th, Mission, Embarcadero to Ferry. Returning via same route.

Line No. 27—Bryant.
From 26th and Mission via 26th, Bryant, 10th, Brannan, 2nd to Market. Returning via 2nd, Bryant, 26th. Line terminates at 5th and Market after 7:50 p. m. Last car at 5th and Market at 1:09 a. m.

Line No. 28—Harrison.
From 3rd and Townsend Depot via 3rd, Brannan, 2nd, Bryant, Stanley Place, Harrison, Steuart, Howard, Embarcadero to the Ferry. Returning via same route.

Line No. 29—Kearny and Broadway.
From Broadway and Kearny, 3rd, to 3rd and Townsend Depot. Returning via same route.

Line No. 30—8th and 18th Sts.
From 23rd and Kentucky, via Kentucky, 18th, Connecticut, 17th. Kansas, 16th, Bryant, 8th to Market. During the a. m. and p. m. rush hours this line runs to 18th and Railroad Aves. South.

UNNUMBERED LINES.
(Electric Cars)

Divisadero St. Extension.—From Sacramento and Divisadero to Jackson and Divisadero, connecting with lines numbered 3, 4 and 24.

18th and Park.—From Stanyan and Waller (Golden Gate Park), via Waller, Clayton, Frederick, Ashbury, Caselli Ave., Falcon Ave., 18th, Guerrero, 14th, Harrison, to 3rd. Returning via same route. Line runs only to 8th and Harrison after 7:04 p. m. Last car at 8th and Harrison, 12:46 a. m.

Parkside.—From 35th Ave. and Sloat Boulevard, via 35th Ave., V St., 33rd Ave., T St. to 20th Ave. Returning via same route.

San Mateo.—From R. R. Ave. and 3rd Ave. (San Mateo), via R. R. Ave., 2nd Ave., B St., Elsworth, Poplar, Griffith, San Mateo Drive, Burlingame, P. R. of W. to Holy Cross Cemetery, San Jose Road, Mission, 5th to 5th and Market. Returning via same route except in San Mateo from Poplar to Elsworth via Baldwin and B Sts.

Visitation.—From Six-Mile House at Sunnydale Ave. and Milliken, via County Line, McDonald, Schwerin, Walbridge Ave., via P. R. of W., Geneva Ave. to Mission. Returning same route.

South City.—From Paint Factory via P. R. of W. to South City (South San Francisco), to Holy Cross Cemetery. Returning via same route.

22nd and Howard.—From Army and Precita Ave. via Army, Folsom, 26th, Howard, 22nd, Chattanooga, 24th to Hoffman Ave. Returning via 24th, Dolores, 22nd, Howard, 26th, Folsom, Precita to Army.
Bosworth.—From Glen Park and Berkshire, via Berkshire, Bosworth to Mission. Returning via same route.

Folsom.—From Precita Ave. and Folsom via Folsom, Embarcadero to the Ferry. Returning via same route.

Howard.—From Rhode Island and 24th via 24th, Howard, Embarcadero to the Ferry. Returning via same route. Line runs to 22nd and Mission after 12:20 a. m.; last car at 22nd and Mission, 12:50 a. m.

Montgomery and 10th.—From 10th and Bryant, via 10th, Polk, Hayes, Larkin, McAllister, Leavenworth, Post, Montgomery, Washington to Kearny. Returning via the same route.

6th and Sansome.—From 6th and Brannan via 6th, Taylor, Post, Kearny, Bush, Sansome to Chestnut. Returning via same route.

Mission and Ocean (Sundays and Holidays only.—From Beach via Sloat Boulevard, Ocean Ave., Onondaga, Mission, 8th to Market. Returning via same route.

8th and 18th.—From 23rd and Kentucky, via Kentucky, 18th, Connecticut, 17th, Kansas, 16th, Bryant, 8th to Market. During the a. m. and p. m. rush hours this line runs to 18th and R. R. Aves. South.

Harrison.—From 3rd and Townsend via 3rd, Brannan, 2nd, Bryant, Stanley Place, Harrison, Steuart, Howard, Embarcadero to the Ferry. Returning via same route.

1st and 5th.—From 5th and Market via 5th, Brannan, 2nd, Folsom, 1st, to Bush and Sansome; alternating trip to Battery and California. Returning via 1st, Folsom, 2nd, Brannan, 3rd, Townsend, 4th, Brannan, 5th to Market. After 6 p. m. this line runs from 2nd and Market to Bryant and Alameda. Returning via Bryant, 10th, Brannan, 2nd to Market.

CABLE LINES.

Jackson Cable.—From Jackson and Steiner via Steiner, Washington, Powell to Market. Returning via same route, except from Powell to Steiner via Jackson, instead of Washington.

Powell Cable.—From Bay and Taylor via Taylor, Columbus Ave., Mason, Washington, Powell to Market. Returning via same route, except over Jackson between Powell and Mason, instead of Washington.

Sacramento Cable.—From Fillmore and Sacramento, via Sacramento, Larkin, Clay, Embarcadero to the Ferry. Returning via Embarcadero, Sacramento to Fillmore.

Pacific Ave. Cable.—From Divisadero and Pacific Ave. via Pacific Ave. to Polk. Returning via same route.

California St. Line.—From California and Market, via California to Presidio Ave.

Hyde and O’Farrell Line.—From Market and O’Farrell via O’Farrell to Jones to Pine to Hyde to North Point.

Jones St. Line.—Runs on Jones from O’Farrell to Market.
MUNICIPAL STREET LINES.

Line A.—From Ferry Depot, out Market, to Geary, to 10th Ave.,
to Golden Gate Park.

Line B.—From Ferry Depot, up Market, to Geary, to 33rd Ave.,
to Balboa, to 45th Ave., to Cabrillo, to the Great Highway.

Line D.—From the Ferry Depot, out Market, to Geary, to Van
Ness Ave., to Vallejo, thence on the Union St. Line to Steiner
and Union to P. P. I. E., to Greenwich, to Scott, to Chestnut.

Line H.—From 25th and Potrero Ave., via Potrero Ave. to Di-
vision, to 11th, to Market, on Van Ness Ave. to Bay St.

The Stockton St. Line will be in operation when exposition opens.
The route will be from Stockton and Market, via Stockton to Col-
umbus Ave., to North Point, to Van Ness Ave. and Bay St.

Steamship Lines — San Francisco

FOREIGN PORTS.

Honolulu.—*American-Hawaiian S. S. Co.; Matson S. S. Co.;
Oceanic S. S. Co.; Pacific Mail S. S. Co.; Toyo Kisen Kaisha (pas-
sengers to and from Orient only).

China, Manila and Japan.—Pacific Mail S. S. Co.; *Robert Dollar
Co.; Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Australian Ports.—Oceanic S. S. Co.; Union S. S. Co.

Chile.—W. R. Grace & Co.; Kosmos Line.

Panama.—Luckenbach S. S. Co.; American-Hawaiian S. S. Co.;
W. R. Grace & Co.; Pacific Mail S. S. Co.

European Ports.—*Harrison Line—Liverpool, London and Avon-
mouth; *Maple Leaf Line—Avonmouth, Dunkirk, Swansea, via
Santa Rosalia; *East Asiatic Co.—Copenhagen; *Kosmos Line—
South American and European ports.

Mexican Ports.—Jebseh S. S. Co.—Guaymas via Mexican ports;
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.

COASTWISE.

New York and Atlantic Ports.—*American-Hawaiian S. S. Co.;

SOUTHERN PORTS.

San Diego.—North Pacific S. S. Co.; Pacific Coast S. S. Co.;
Pacific Navigation Co.

San Pedro and Los Angeles.—E. J. Dodge Co., Pollard Steam-
Co.; North Pacific S. S. Co.; Pacific Coast S. S. Co.; Chas. R.
Co.; San Francisco & Portland S. S. Co.; Sudden & Christenson;
Olson & Mahoney; Hicks-Hauptman Co.

Santa Barbara.—North Pacific S. S. Co.; Pacific Coast S. S. Co.
NORTHERN PORTS.

Caspar, Cal.—*Caspar Lumber Co.

Fort Bragg, Cal.—Union Lumber Co.

Mendocino.—C. H. Higgins Co.


Bandon, Oregon.—Estabrook Co.; E. T. Kruse Co.

Coos Bay, Oregon.—North Pacific S. S. Co.; C. A. Smith Co.; Swayne & Hoyt.


Puget Sound.—Olson & Mahoney; Pacific Alaska Navigation Co.; Pacific Coast S. S. Co.; *E. K. Wood Lumber Co.

Alaska.—Pacific Alaska Navigation Co.; Pacific Coast S. S. Co

*Denoting freight only.
IMMEDIATELY adjacent to San Francisco, and extending southerly to Santa Clara Valley. Excellent steam and electric railway service. Perfect and complete system of asphaltic highways. On the bay side, the country residences of the wealthiest citizens of California. On the coast side, dairy and truck farms and lumber industries. Climate, mild and equable. Abundant yield of fruits, flowers, vegetables, grapes and olives. Large tracts yet open and available for residences, farming, fruit growing and other industries: Prices reasonable and attractive. Scenic features: Great Basin of giant redwoods; chain of lakes; ocean shore and forest drives. Persons residing in the county are within quick and easy reach of the city of San Francisco. In San Mateo Pavilion, State Building, Fair Grounds, see carefully prepared Relief Map, showing, among other things, San Mateo’s advantageous proximity to the Metropolis. A cordial invitation is extended to all to visit San Mateo County. Personally conducted auto tours through the county during the Fair. For particulars, inquire at the above mentioned Pavilion.
MONTREY COUNTY is an empire alone containing over two and a quarter million acres of valleys, hills and mountains. It invites the general farmer, the orchardist and the stock and dairymen to its domain. It excels any other county in the state in apple, potato and beet culture and has the largest sugar beet factory in the world, and a climate unexcelled. It has more Missions than any two counties and our good and wise mission fathers took the best when selecting their future homes. Salinas City is the county seat.

Monterey Peninsula, the resort section, contains Monterey City, Pacific Grove, Carmel-by-the-Sea, East Monterey and last but not least, Del Monte, the peer of America's all around Summer and Winter resorts. A quotation of Wm. Ritschel from Chas. Rollo Peters, both world-famed artists, to the effect that while other spots on earth contained some one thing of rival, Monterey Peninsula combined a synthesis of climate and sea and mountain and valley and river and forest beauty unequalled, if not superior in attraction to any place in the world.

The Harbor of Monterey on the Bay of Monterey is undeveloped, almost unknown and unused and yet it is one of, if not the best of the three great harbors on the California coast and less than 100 miles of railroad will reach the centre of 11,000,000 acres of the richest fruit, grain and mineral section of this great State and place it in touch with the ocean commerce of the Pacific. This magnificent harbor where the navies of the world can enter and ride safely at anchor but a few hundred feet from shore, offers and invites the Captains of Industry to investigate, and it can be safely stated that with the opening of the Panama Canal, this County offers through the Peninsula, the Harbor and the cross State Railroad present the greatest opportunity for investment and doing big things of any place on the entire Pacific Coast.

For further information literature, etc., call on or write
The Salinas Chamber of Commerce, Salinas, Cal.; The King City Chamber of Commerce, King City, Cal.; The Pajaro Board of Trade, Pajaro, Cal.; The Monterey Chamber of Commerce, Monterey, Cal.; Pacific Grove Board of Trade, Pacific Grove, Cal. or the Board of Supervisors, Salinas, Cal.
MAKE YOUR HOME AT

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THE PERFECT ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND RESORT
On Monterey Bay, 125 Miles South of San Francisco

VISIT the Exposition by motor from Del Monte via the New Asphalt State Highway thru the beautiful Salinas and Santa Clara Valleys—by the San Juan Mission—the Leland Stanford University and many wonderful resorts.

Thru parlor car daily from San Francisco. Motoring over 17-Mile Drive and Scenic Boulevard. Tennis, Archery, Sailing, Surf Bathing and Fishing.

The Riviera of America
The Golfers Paradise
Most Wonderful Park and Grounds

American Plan Only. $5.00 per day and up.

The Famous Del Monte Golf Course
Only five minutes walk from the hotel lobby. Professional Instructors

The Pacific Grove Hotel

Three Miles from Del Monte.
Under Same Management American Plan Only.
Rates from $3.00 up.

Address H. R. WARNER, Manager, DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA
VENTURA COUNTY

VENTURA COUNTY borders on the Pacific Ocean, four hundred miles south from San Francisco. The State Highway enters the county at Rincon Creek, running into San Buenaventura, the mission city, thru the rich Santa Clara Valley of the South to Los Angeles County. A part of the State Highway is the famous Rincon-Sea-Level road, one of the most beautiful boulevards in the world, which runs along the Pacific Coast for fifteen miles.

The lima bean crop of Ventura County alone foots up the splendid total value of close to five millions of dollars in a year. The sugar beet industry produces two and one half millions of dollars per year. Oranges, English walnuts add to the annual wealth production of the County. The dried apricot crop of Ventura County is 25,000 tons per year. The largest lemon orchard in the world, the Lemon-eira Company, is in Ventura County. The first attempt to mine petroleum in California was made in Ventura County.

San Buenaventura is a city of homes, but has a great future as one of the main resort cities of California. Its smooth sand beach runs for miles without an undertow or trip rip, which makes it the safest place for the bather in California. The climate of San Buenaventura is as near earthly perfection as possible.

Santa Paula, a town of 3500 people, is filled with bustling prosperity and is the center of the Oil Industry, and a rich orange, lemon and walnut belt.

Fillmore is a center of the citrus industry, apricots, walnuts and beans.

The State Highway runs past the Montalvo, El Rio and Camarillo settlement, to Los Angeles via the Conejo pass with a side road leading to the manufacturing city of Oxnard, the second town in the county and the site of the immense factory of the American Beet Sugar Company.

Nordhoff with its stately oaks, its cloud-reaching mountains and its wonderful climate is considered the most picturesque city in Ventura County.

There are fine schools in all the cities and in the county. Gas, water and electricity are practically in every house in the county.

Ventura is one of the richest and most progressive counties in the State.

No visitor to the Exposition will have seen California without seeing Ventura County.

Address:

Ventura County Board of Supervisors,
Ventura, California
Napa County

Napa County has everything to offer a man who desires an ideal country home.

Address

Napa County Board of Supervisors
Napa, California
Sonoma County
CALIFORNIA

With a million acres of the best land, and only fifty thousand people. This is the condition in which Sonoma County finds herself. This vast area of the richest land, with only a small part of it under cultivation, is capable of supporting thousands of home-seekers in luxury.

Sonoma County, with rail and water transportation, is only thirty-two miles from San Francisco, and all parts of the county have easy access to the San Francisco Bay markets.

Sonoma County's assessed valuation is $46,000,000. Sonoma County has six incorporated towns, all possessing modern improvements, and serving the rural districts in the capacity of furnishing material and consuming the products.

All church denominations, fraternal orders, community Chambers of Commerce, Women's Improvement Clubs, splendid social societies, and a flourishing Pomona Grange, with subordinate granges, are found in the county.

Sonoma County is famous for her wonderful scenery. The beautiful Russian River district is known by the tourists as the Switzerland of America. It is estimated that one hundred thousand pleasure seekers visit the resort districts during the summer. Fishing and hunting are abundant in season.

Luther Burbank, the greatest horticulturist ever known, selected Sonoma County in which to follow his life work, the propagation of plant life.

We will furnish, free upon request, a general booklet on Sonoma County and individual booklets on poultry, prunes, apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, hops; grain, hay, corn and alfalfa; citrus fruits, quinces and olives; cherries, walnuts, truck gardening, berries, summer resorts, dairying and hog raising and manufacturing.

Sonoma County
Panama-Pacific International Exposition
Santa Rosa, Calif.
Are You Going
to be one of the many fortunate settlers who will locate in Santa Barbara County this year and in 1915, and who will start new homes in this land of promise and plenty?
Santa Barbara County has an area of 2630 square miles, containing many fertile and thriving valleys. It is an attractive place for agriculturists, horticulturists, investors, home-seekers and those in search of rest and recreation. Protected by a chain of islands on the one side, and by lofty mountains on the other, the climate is unsurpassed anywhere in the world; the mean range, summer and winter, being only twelve degrees.

The only way to know Santa Barbara is not to depend upon type, but to see the county itself. The setting, the climate, the atmosphere, all of the factors that go to make up this favored locality—these are the things that can be set down meagerly but whose impression is difficult to convey.

What with the orchard, the vineyard, the stock and dairy farm, the bean, the grain, the sugar beet, the mustard, the olive oil, the walnut, the lemon, the petroleum, there are commercial possibilities, big business ventures, to be consummated in and around this beautiful county.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, ADDRESS:
Santa Barbara Chamber of Commerce
Santa Barbara, California
Humboldt County
CALIFORNIA

The Land of Opportunity
The Playground of the West

Its 2,325,760 acres offer greater
and more varied resources than any other county in the State.
Leads all the counties in lumber and dairy products.

No Irrigation

The cool and refreshing summer climate
and abundance of fish and game make it the unrivaled
Camping Ground of California

For information and descriptive literature, apply to the
Humboldt Booth in the California Building or
Humboldt Chamber of Commerce, Eureka, Calif.

The Hibernia Savings and Loan Society
Hibernia Bank
Incorporated 1864
Corner of Market, McAllister and Jones Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Assets - - - $59,021,156.61
Reserve Fund - 3,869,808.43
Number of Depositors, 85,363

Open Daily from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 12 m.
Open Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock—For Deposits Only
The Only Resort of its Kind in the World

UNSURPASSED CUISINE

BREAKFAST
LUNCHEON
DINNER

A LA CARTE SERVICE

Vocal and Instrumental Entertainment
Dancing in Ballroom every Evening
Terrace Open to the Public
Free of Charge

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF ROY CARRUTHERS
DENVER IS THE NATURAL BREAK IN YOUR JOURNEY TO AND FROM THE EXPOSITION

The journey can be made more pleasant by a few days' stop-over in this delightful City with its magnificent climate, surrounded by the beautiful Rocky Mountains and their many wonderful sight-seeing trips.

Stop at the
Brown Palace Hotel
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
In the Very Heart of the City
Far-famed as one of the most complete and beautiful hotels of America. All modern comforts with luxurious furnishings. Under the personal management of CALVIN H. MORSE

DENVER
The “City Beautiful,”
Lying in the Shadow of the Rockies,
Pre-Eminent Among the Cities of the West,
With features Scenic, Climatic and Commercial to attract the most critical; A Mecca for Tourists, healthful, cosmopolitan—Offers a variety of Attractions, Comforts and Luxuries equal to the European Capitals. Surrounded by Colorado's most wonderful resorts A centre from which the State's marvelous railroad and automobile trips radiate.

Naturally it is the Headquarters for all Visitors to the Rocky Mountain Region. Here a month may be spent with new scenes, new wonders, new marvels, revealing themselves every day.
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## GENERAL

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Economical
Luxurious
Convenient

The traveling public will find Chicago's newest hotel a most convenient and comfortable home.

Only hotel in Chicago with direct transportation at its doors to all parts of the city.

Fort
Dearborn
Hotel
Chicago

Opposite La Salle Street Station.
La Salle Street at Van Buren.
Every room an outside room with either bath or toilet.

$1.50, $2.00, $2.50—no higher

HOTEL SHERMAN COMPANY
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THE PAINT PRODUCTS CORPORATION
Sole Manufacturers
LAIRD & SINCLAIR
Sharon Building Distributors SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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Fireproof Oiline Paint

Manufactured only by
THE ADAMANT PAINT COMPANY
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Factory, WEST BERKELEY, CAL.
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KARPEN GUARANTEED UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE
will be made in the Manufacturers Building at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition

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S. KARPEN & BROS.
CHICAGO
NEW YORK

Don't Fail to See the Display of
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San Jose Calif.

Eastern Factory
Lansing Mich.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Hand and Power Sprayers
Centrifugal Pumps
Gas and Distillate Engines

We have a complete exhibit of sprayers, pumps, and engines in operation. You will find our display in the Palace of Horticulture—just to the right of the Cuban Garden—which is located under the central dome, the largest and most magnificent dome in the world. Make our location your Exposition Headquarters.

154
ACETYLENE—OXYGEN PROCESS

WELDING

Davis-Bournonville Apparatus

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Davis-Bournonville Acetylene-Oxygen Welding and Cutting Apparatus is celebrated for efficiency and economy. Helpful cooperation and instructions are points of vital interest to purchasers and this service is extended through all Davis-Bournonville Branches.

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19 to 25 Minna St. San Francisco


Our Custom Welding Department is completely equipped for all classes of work, including operators and equipment for outside work.

Full information at our exhibit or we will gladly forward same by mail on request.

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EXHIBIT OF

Edward R. Bacon Company
SAN FRANCISCO : LOS ANGELES

Representing

Foote Mfg. Co.            Pawling & Harnischfeger Co.
Erie Machine Shops        Ohio Locomotive Crane Co.
Troy Wagon Works Co.       C. J. Young Iron Works

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35,000 TONS REGISTER 45,000 TONS DISPLACEMENT

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM VIA PLYMOUTH AND BOULOGNE SUR MER

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24 State Street, New York
Chicago, 138 No. La Salle St.
Boston, 89 State St.
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MEMBER OF
MAGNETOS
SPARK PLUGS

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Transportation Building
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NEWARK, N. J.

THE APPLE ELECTRIC CO.
NEWARK, N. J.

Starting and Lighting Apparatus
Storage Batteries
Ammeters
Timers

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For Boys
and Girls
from Seven
to Seventy

Miller Brothers’
101 Ranch
Real Wild West

A Good Place
to Renew
Your Youth
and Energy

OF BLISS, OKLAHOMA

The Exposition’s Largest Feature

World’s Greatest Indian Village
Educated Horses and Ponies
Bucking Bronchos and Daring Cowboys
Real Cowgirls in Daring Feats

Horse Thieves and their Treatment in the Early Days
Stagecoach Hold-up by Mexican Bandits
Indian War Dances and Pastimes
Expert Rifle Shooting from Horseback
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