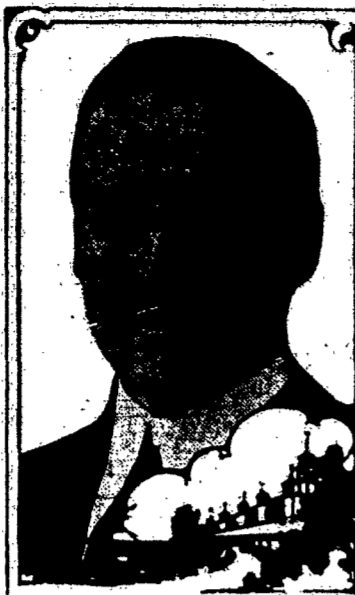


six months before the exposition opens. One of the most unusual of the events will be a great international military tournament conducted throughout the summer under the direction of Major Sidney A. Closson, U. S. A., military director of the exposition. Foreign troops and American militia and regulars will take part in the competitive drills and maneuvers, during which it is anticipated there will be assembled nearly 50,000 troops, including many detachments from the crack regiments of foreign nations, such as the Tenth Hussars, the First Dragon Guards, the Grenadiers, from Germany it is anticipated will come a troop of the Kaiser's own Potsdam Guards. Other features of the program will be filled with interest. Great international concert-givers under the direction of the schetzyn societies of the world will be held. Equally fascinating will be a gathering of the singers of the world. It is anticipated that the gathering of songsters from all parts of America and from Europe will include choruses of 20,000 trained voices. The Welsh National Elsteddfod, a noted singing organization of Wales, is offering \$50,000 in prizes for all sorts of competitions in vocal and instrumental music. Tyrolean, Swiss, Swedish, German, Italian, Norwegian and other singing societies have long since started to raise funds so that they may be splendidly represented at what will be the greatest gathering of the singers of all countries in history. Athletic meets of all kinds will be held. The crack athletes of Germany, Greece, England, France, America and other lands will compete.



CHARLES C. MOORE, PRESIDENT PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

Masterpieces of History.
The artistic phases of the exposition will be notable. The greatest masterpieces of history will be assembled in the classical Palace of Fine Arts, a superb building partly circular in form and describing an arc of 1,100 feet in its outside edge. While the original paintings of the old masters will be displayed upon a scale never before seen in America, there will also be a remarkable exhibit of the work of contemporary artists. All the varied schools of art, both in America and Europe, will be illustrated by paintings which have been executed since 1800. The object of this step is to encourage artists of the present day to do their best and greatest work and to develop a spirit of appreciation of contemporary American art. Educational displays at the exposition will be shown upon a stupendous scale. School children throughout the United States will contribute their best work for the dominant note of the exposition is educational. All of the great world's exhibitions have summed up the achievements of mankind up to the time that they have been held, and the Panama-Pacific International Exposition will carry forward this work to its highest

point. Modern children's playgrounds, modern methods of manual training, and of agriculture—everything that tends to make the child healthier and happier and the man a more useful citizen will be illustrated.
One of the most interesting and instructive phases of the exposition will be afforded in the department devoted to education. The scientific and

so far as possible will be shown in motion, and all the steps in the process of manufacture will be reproduced, so that the visitor in 1915 will comprehend the conversion of the raw material into the finished product. In the great Mining palace, for instance, huge crushers will be shown in action. In the Varied Industries building looms, weaving the finest fabrics both of foreign and domestic make, will be shown in operation. In the Transportation building will be seen the most modern designs of airplanes, motor planes, hydroplanes, submarines, boats, yachts, motorboats and other mechanicals in which the world has made tremendous strides during recent years.

The oriental displays will be among the most interesting phases of the exposition to the man who is interested in the progress of the wonderful lands across the Pacific. Nothing will be more startling nor emphasize the advance of the world more clearly than the contrast which will be between the most advanced communities in the Orient of today and that of the past. Japan, which has appropriated \$1,500,000, will make a magnificent display, erecting its own palace on the Japanese site, which will occupy five acres. The Netherlands will expend \$300,000 on



GEORGE W. GOETZLUE, BUILDER OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

this greatest of world's exhibitions. The government of Spain is planning that its display shall be distinctive and artistic, and the finest tapestries of old Spain, rare paintings, sculpture and works of art never before seen outside of Europe will be exhibited.

Exhibits Never Seen Before.
A visit to the exposition will give one opportunities for a practical education that he could not otherwise gain in a lifetime. Because this is the first of the great exhibitions of the present generation to be held at a seaport thousands of heavy exhibits that could not otherwise be readily transported from Europe, the Orient and other lands and never before shown

Aunt Hannah and Jack

By M. QUAD
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You may have read a dozen stories about misers and other folk who hoarded their money in the house, but you have never read of Aunt Hannah and Jack, though she was just that sort of person. She was a widow and had passed the middle age and had a little farm near a village where she lived and hired a man to work it.

Aunt Hannah wasn't a miser, though she was known to be stingy and to be suspicious of every one that came along. Her first thought toward a stranger was to ask herself if he was after the money, for she kept money in the house. While her husband was still alive a bank had failed on them, and they had lost \$1,000. From that date on the woman had looked upon every banker as a robber.

In one way and another Aunt Hannah had got together \$5,000 in gold. She had buried it down in the cellar in a fruit jar, but she didn't believe she would ever receive a visit from robbers. When people warned her that she was running a great risk she replied: "Oh, is, la! If robbers ever should come I'll make 'em a cup of ginger tea and ask them to please go along and not bother an old woman. Robbers have mothers as well as other folk, and when they see my gray hair and wrinkled face they'll think of their own mothers and not harm me."

One day there came tolling up the long hill on whose crest stood Aunt Hannah's rather gloomy house a boy about fourteen years old. He was ragged and hungry. He was a city wail who had left the city behind and was tramping. He saw Aunt Hannah in her cucumber patch and opened the gate.

"Well, hoo!" she queried in her dialect way.
"I want to live with you for a while," was the reply.
"But you have a laxy look about you."
"Gimme something to do and see how I'll make the diff'ry."
After a few more questions and answers he was given a slice of bread and butter and set to work.

Aunt Hannah had always figured that if robbers came it would be at midnight and that there would be three of them and each wearing a black mask. She had written down and then committed to memory the very first words she was going to speak when she found them bounding over her bed and flashing the light from a dark lantern in her eyes.
"Jack had a bed in the parret, which was not a bad sort of place, while Aunt Hannah had a bedroom on the first floor. The tired boy was always in bed at 8 o'clock, but the woman waited an hour longer before winding the clock and retiring. One evening at half past 8, as she sat sewing, the door opened and two men entered. No masks. No dark lanterns. They didn't look a bit like robbers.
"Madam," said one, and he smiled when he said it, "we have come for that money!"

Aunt Hannah's robbers had come at last; but alas for her, her program had been all knocked out. She was no frightened that she was tongue-tied for the next three minutes. She just sat and stared at them and wondered if she had grown deaf and misunderstood their words.
"Will you hand over the money?"
"No, I'll be snammed if I will!" she exclaimed as she suddenly found her voice and at the same time began to struggle.
In fifteen seconds she had a gag in her mouth and one of the men was saying:
"Too bad, isn't it! We thought the old lady would see things in the right light. Guess we'll have to hurt her after all!"

His Father Ghost

By M. QUAD

There are great differences between the richness and poverty of words in the different countries. Just to take an example we have more than nine words for the word "I." The names alone are "Ich," "Ego," "Moi," "Mein," "Ick," "Mi," "Je," "Ego," "I," "Yo," "Me," "I," etc. according to the different languages. The sound of the word changes as much as the first person, "I," and all the verbs accordingly. When I started to learn the English first time, I asked my American teacher: "What shall I say before the emperor?" He said: "I."
"Then what shall I say before my parents?"
"I."
"What shall I say before my new friend? And before my woman friend?"
"I."
I was quite astonished and said: "How simple, but how rude in the English language!"—Yukio Matsumoto in Atlantic.

Parse of Short Words.
A man who acts as tutor and companion to a young boy writes this interesting account on one of the boy's compositions: "Use shorter words. Follow the example of Horatio Spaulding. This is part of an address delivered by him to students in 1878: 'Short words, they love, hate or fear, have a clear ring which rings out milder or touches hearts. They but tell of joy or grief, of rage or peace, of life or death. They are felt by all; for their terms mean the same thing to all men. We learn them in youth. They are on our lips through all days, and we utter them down to the close of life. They are the things which are high or great or noble. They are the great words of our language. They teach us how to reason and think. God said, 'Let there be light, and there was light.' Mark the words of more than one syllable."—New York Tribune.

Think transpire means transpire.
The inhabitants of St. Kitts, the chosen of Nice, regard the landing of strangers as fraught with danger to their health. John Banda, who thirty odd years ago spent some months in St. Kitts, writes that "the most extraordinary complaint that visits the island is called the transpire-ague. The natives firmly believe that the arrival of a boat communicates this illness. They say that the illness is more severe when the ship or boat comes from Harris and that they suffer less when the vessel comes from Glasgow or London. It is curious that every one caught this distemper when an American vessel visited the island during my stay there. Not one St. Kittian escaped. The symptoms are a severe headache and pain and stiffness in the muscles of the jaw, a deep redness and rapid pulse."—London Chronicle.

The word "transpire."
Richard Grant White in his "Words and Their Uses" says: "Transpire means to breathe through and so to pass off insensibly. The identical word exists in Spanish in which it signifies equivalent to our perspire, which also means to breathe through, and so to pass off insensibly. The Frenchman says, 'J'ai beaucoup transpire' (I have much perspired). In fact, transpire and perspire are etymologically a near perfect synonyme as the nature of language permits. The latter, however, has by common consent been set apart in English to express the passage of a watery secretion through the skin, while the former is properly used only in a figurative sense to express the passage of knowledge from a limited circle to publicity."

Child Marriages in England.
Child marriages were common enough in England a century or two ago. Wards of the crown in particular were frequently married before they reached their teens. Some children were married at the age of five, while from nine to twelve was considered quite a marriageable age for girls. Little Moll Villiers, daughter of the Duke of Buckingham, was not merely a wife, but a widow; at the age of nine, and there are descriptions of her romping in the garden and climbing cherry trees in her widow's veil.

A Record.
English Poultry Farmer—Yes, I assure you the weather was so hot here one summer that the water in the birds' drinking troughs positively boiled. American Ditto—That's nothing! Why, in New Jersey we sometimes have to feed our hens on crushed ice to prevent them from laying hard boiled eggs.—London Home Notes.

Mis First Love Affair.
Mrs. Rose—Did your husband ever have more than one love affair? Mrs. Pose—Oh, only one, I believe! Mrs. Rose—And that was when he fell in love with you? Mrs. Pose—Oh, dear, no! He had fallen in love with himself long before he had met me.

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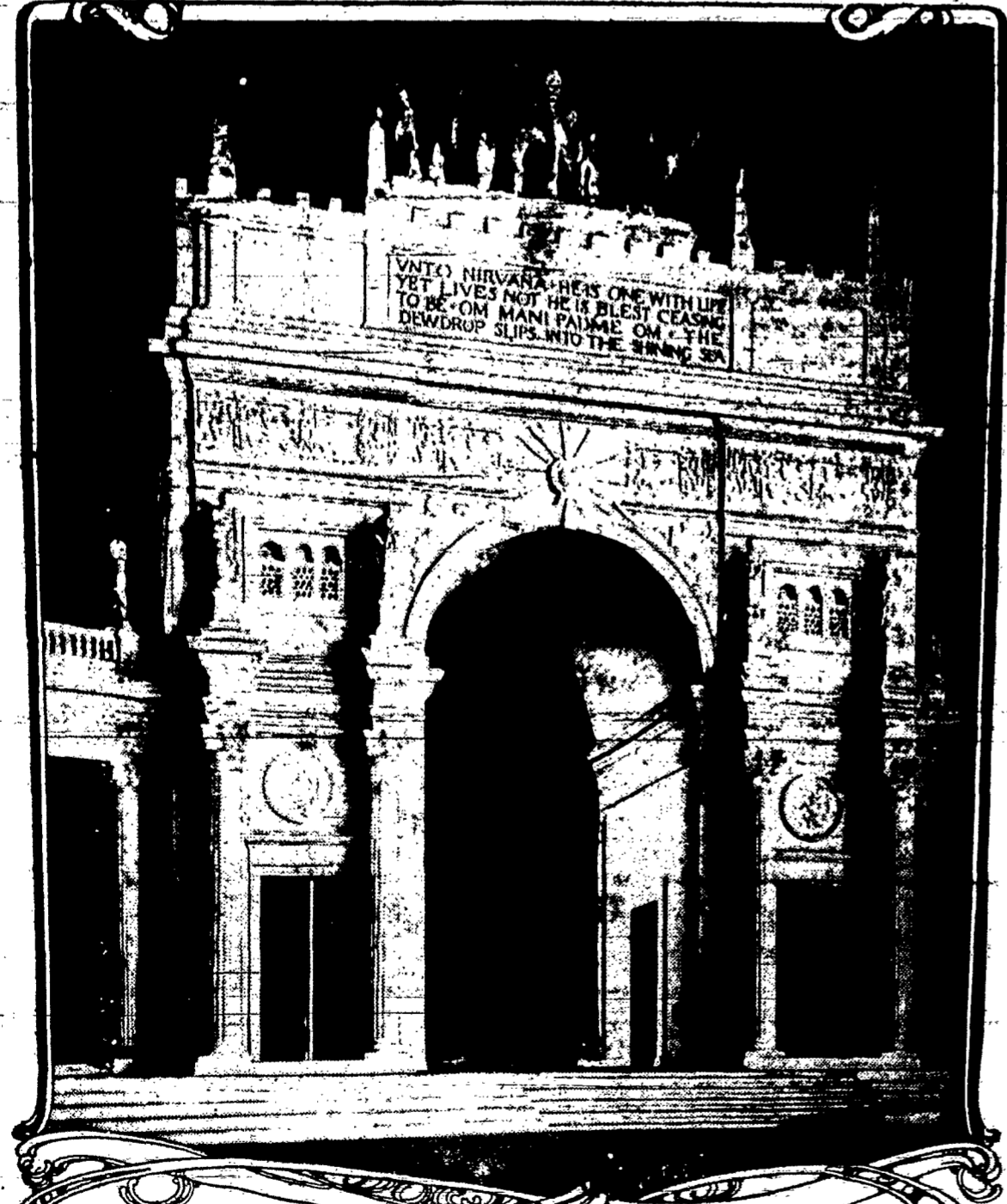
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Triumphant Arch at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915.

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In America will be displayed. It will be possible for ships from all parts of the world to land their cargoes directly at the exposition docks, and there even the heaviest pieces of machinery will be transported on railway tracks from the great Mechanics' Hall and great Transportation building. One tremendously interesting feature of the exposition will be that of exhibits

neous construction being undertaken on all parts of the grounds, with thousands of men at work, with the nations of the world giving their hearty support to America; a marvelous city will swing upon its gates on Feb. 20, 1915, upon a series of great viaducts which in quality, interest, usefulness, and magnificence will never have been surpassed.