



EXPOSITION NEWS



VOL. 1

DECEMBER, 1911

No. 1

SAN DIEGO

1915



PRESIDENT

Panama-California Exposition



This periodical will be regularly supplied by the Publicity Department of the Panama-California Exposition with news matter relating to the progress of the Exposition work. It will also contain articles intended to promote the interests of San Diego city and harbor, and the Trade Empire behind it.

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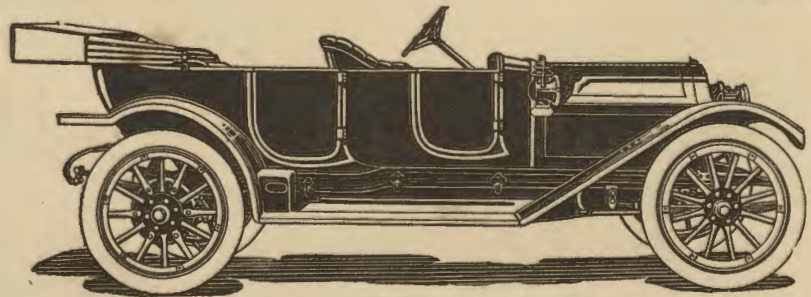
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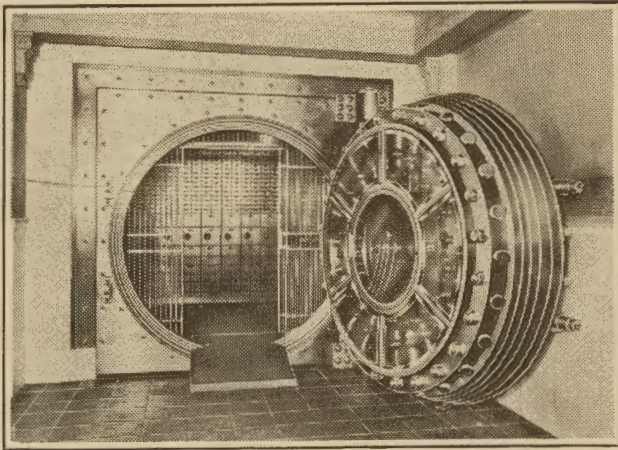
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Panama-California Exposition News

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DECEMBER, 1911

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ORGANIZATION



THE organization of the Panama California Exposition contains some of the best men in San Diego and San Diego county. At the head stands D. C. Collier, who as President, is the prime spirit of the exposition. Chairman of the Board of Directors is U. S. Grant, Jr., son of the great

general and president. Joseph W. Sefton, Jr., president of the American National Bank and Vice-President of the San Diego Savings Bank, is Acting Director General. Chairman of the Executive Committee is G. Aubrey Davidson, President of the Southern Trust and Savings Bank.

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Panama-California International Exposition
San Diego, 1915



COL. D. C. COLLIER, President

D. C. COLLIER SAN DIEGO'S BIGGEST ASSET

Col. D. C. Collier has been frequently called "San Diego's greatest asset", and it was one of the most prominent citizens of San Diego, and a man directly concerned with the Panama-California Exposition, who said in a public speech that "Collier is worth a million dollars to San Diego".

HERE was no opposition whatever to the idea of making Collier director-general of the Panama-California Exposition when the exposition organization was in the making. Everyone in San Diego seemed to hold the opinion that he was the only man who could make the exposition the great and glittering success its projectors desired it to be. In fact, it is probable that the project would not have been carried out if Collier had not been in a position to become its active head, and if he had not consented to give up his private business and take hold of its management. The very fact that Collier was enthusiastic over the project put enthusiasm into others, and carried it safely over the shoals of its early existence.

Not only are these statements true, but again, it has been President Collier who has shaped the policies of the exposition organization and defined the character of the unique exposition which San Diego proposes to hold in 1915. If there is any other man in the world with the nerve and the genius to assert that San Diego could and would hold an exposition different in every essential feature from any other exposition ever held in the world, and then to go ahead, single handedly, and work out the problems that entered into the proposition of building an absolutely unique international exposition, San Diego doesn't know that man. But San Diego does know that Collier has done these things, and before the year of 1915 shall have passed into history it is safe to say that the world will know it. It is hard now to make people believe that San Diego is going to hold an exposition that will attract the attention of the whole world, but Colonel Collier can do even that. He will do it, before he is through.

Collier's biography is pretty well known to the majority of San Diegans, but he is beginning to attract a great deal of attention in many other places besides San Diego, and so it will be all right to say just a word here about what he has done, and who he is.

D. C. Collier was born in a Colorado mining camp. He came of a distinguished family. His father was interested in mining, and also owned and operated several newspapers. Early in life Collier determined to hitch his wagon to his own star. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar at an early age. When the oil excitement broke out in Beau-

mont, Texas, he went there, and made considerable money. Later he went to Louisiana and attempted to start an oil excitement of his own, but it petered out. Collier left Louisiana poor but not discouraged.

From Louisiana Collier came to San Diego and settled down. He has made San Diego his home ever since, but he is of a restless disposition, and he has travelled across the continent something like forty times. Between times he has improved the opportunity to acquire a considerable amount of San Diego real estate, and has grown rich in the acquirement of the same. He has practiced law, dabbled in politics, built street railways, bought and sold real estate, and worked in a bank. And all the time he continued to boost for San Diego, until finally he grew into the greatest booster the Pacific coast has ever known, and the Pacific coast has known some great boosters.

Collier owned the first automobile in San Diego, and also the first graphophone used for dictation. He has half a dozen automobiles now, and is thinking of buying an aeroplane, but the graphophone lies in its corner alone, all covered with dust and busted in tone. Collier can't sit still long enough to use it to any advantage.

Collier is a big man, not only physically but mentally. As the saying is, he would be noticed anywhere in a crowd. And this is not altogether because of the peculiarities of his dress, although he always wears a soft shirt and collar, even when he goes to call on the President at the White House, and he always wears a broad-brimmed soft hat. He never wears suspenders. He generally wears a smile.

JOSEPH W. SEFTON, JR.
Acting Director-General



WINFIELD HOGABOOM, Director of Publicity

The Director of Publicity is Winfield Hogaboom, a California newspaper man trained to the work he has undertaken.



HE "outside" feature of the Panama-California Exposition is to be its Mission architecture. This will be one of the many unique features of an exposition wholly unique. There is no architecture in the world precisely like that

which the mission fathers of early California used for their edifices. It was a rudimentary adaptation of the salient phases of Spanish architecture as that order has been applied to the uses and ornamentation of the Spanish-Colonial structures. Its outlines were severely simple and its detail was artistically diversified in the individual taste of the builders. Gradually the Californians drew away from the existing types of the original designs until they had produced something in itself original and eventually Californian.

This product of the artistic and utilitarian purpose of the padres is to be the base of San Diego's exposition architecture under the direction of Bertram G. Goodhue, a leading authority on Spanish-Colonial orders and types. It was a wise decision to house the San Diego exposition in structures

Character of the Exposition

that so markedly contrast with those of every other exposition heretofore exploited. However familiar any observer may be with the various architectural features of other expositions, he would experience great difficulty in distinguishing one from the other in a series of pictures. They are too monotonously "classical." But the Mission City of San Diego will be recognized at the first glance because it will virtually be an antithesis of the architecture ordinarily adopted for these purposes. Even the least learned in these matters would not hesitate in differentiating the aspect of the Alhambra from the massive contour of St. Paul's.

San Diego does not propose to "rival" San Francisco in the effort to promote a World's Fair. It was never the intention of San Diego to duplicate the expositions previously held in Chicago, St. Louis, or even Seattle or Portland. When the enterprise was broached in September, 1910, and when it was finally decided that the completion of the Panama canal in 1915 would be fitting opportunity to commemorate the beginning of civilization in California and along the northern Pacific coast, it was also determined that the undertaking should be in perfect keeping with the unique character of that civilization, and exemplary of the progress of events since the first settlement of this region of the West and Southwest.

Consequently the Panama-California International Exposition will be something different from all other expositions. It will be different in its structure, its scope, its character and its content. As a Mission city its permanent buildings will impress the observer with their novelty and their artistic adaptation to the fundamental purpose of the enterprise.

The peculiar and exceptional industries that will be displayed, will attract and hold the interest of the observer more readily than the features usually exploited in "world's fairs" and "international expositions." The contrast between the strictly industrial and commercial characteristics of universal expositions and the artistic, unique, and educational character of the San Diego exposition, will be so marked that there can be no comparison—the one will be complementary of the other; and as both will be Californian the exposition at San Diego and the exposition at San Francisco may be regarded as parts of a complete and universal exposition each fulfilling a definite and essential purpose.

PLANS OF THE EXPOSITION



AN exposition of the scope and intention planned by the Panama-California enterprise is especially adapted to the probabilities underlying the future of San Diego. This exposition is not only commemorative of the completion of the greatest engineering work of modern times; but it is the culmination of years of effort to build a city on the only landlocked harbor of the Pacific coast except San Francisco bay. This exposition is also the real beginning of a new era in the history of the western world.

San Diego, where the exposition will be held in 1915, is the first port of call in the United States north of the Panama canal. The distance from San Diego to the canal is three thousand miles and this port will be the most convenient for coaling all steamers crossing the Pacific either way. When the San Diego and Arizona railroad is completed to Yuma, San Diego will be the terminal of the shortest route between

the Middle West and the Southern States and Pacific tidewater. All fast freight and passenger traffic to and from those sections will necessarily pass through San Diego for trans-shipment coastwise and across the Pacific. San Diego will be the only practicable and feasible shipping point for this traffic, and it has in consequence already earned the name of the "Gateway to the Southwest."

A considerable immigration from the Atlantic coast and Europe will pass through San Diego from "colonist steamers" chartered for the canal route, and the Panama-California Exposition will give these settlers ample opportunity to make close investigation of the resources and possibilities of the Southwest and the Pacific coast.

These are some of the main reasons why San Diego assessed itself in the sum of \$2,000,000 to build an International Exposition in 1915, and to keep it open the entire year.

[Continued on Page 17]



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The Value of the Exposition to San Diego

By G. AUBREY DAVIDSON
"Father of the Exposition."

Vice-President Panama-California Exposition
President Southern Trust and Savings Bank



FEW persons realize the exact value in dollars and cents of such an enterprise as the Panama-California Exposition to the city and state in which it is held, unless they have had to do with a project of this character. One is apt to think of an exposition as a grand whirl of excitement lasting a short while in which each person in the city strives his best to make as much of the opportunity as possible. When he thinks of the exposition, it is to picture it as a grandiloquent affair, thus losing sight of its true meaning and relation to the commerce of the world, to the people and the industrial development, not only of his own section but of the territory represented. One is apt to forget the detail and actual financial side of an exposition as it affects the city in which it is held. The question has arisen and arises constantly: "How much benefit will the Panama-California Exposition be to San Diego and California?"

Most people count as the profit of an exposition only what is expended by the visitor. According to this, San Diego will not begin to reap any benefit until 1915. This is erroneous for already San Diego has reaped a big benefit from the project in increased population and increased building operations necessary to this growth. Then there was the ground-breaking celebration that caused directly an increase in bank clearings for one week of over \$198,000.

There are more than 11,500,000 people now living in the twelve Pacific Coast and Intermountain States, including Texas and Alaska and not counting British Columbia—all within a radius of 2000 miles of San Diego. By 1915 this figure will have increased to 15,000,000. If only eight per cent. visit San Diego during the entire year of 1915, and each one spends but \$50 during his stay, there will be left in San Diego more cash money than the present entire assessed valuation of the city and county. If only four per cent. come, or if the eight per cent. spend only half as much the amount that will be spent in San Diego in 1915 alone will be \$8,000,000 greater than all the money now in the banks and trust companies, plus the assessed valuation of all personal property,—more money than San Diego now has.

But we do not have to wait for 1915 for a great deal of the benefit. The actual construction of the exposition starts this winter. There will be an amount close to \$5,000,000 spent in Balboa Park alone between now and 1915, and we shall begin paying out this money right away, perhaps a million dollars within the next eighteen months. For the next four years there will be an annual outlay directly for the exposition of an average of \$1,250,000 annually. Add to these expenditures, those of the improvement of the harbor, the extension of the trolley system, the street paving,

new buildings already planned for the city itself, the thousands of new homes under way and planned, hotels, restaurants, apartment houses, every conceivable kind of building necessary to care for increased population and there is presented a sum total that will add another \$20,000,000 to the actual outlay between now and the day the exposition opens.

This means work for five times as many men in the building trades, five times as much supplies from brick and lumber and kiln products factories, hardware men and other dealers in supplies, and all this money will be paid out to workmen, laborers and tradesmen in San Diego,—the butcher, baker and clothing man, and put money in circulation in San Diego.

St. Louis declares that its exposition was a splendid investment. It doubled the commerce and increased the population of St. Louis 19 per cent. in less than five years. Chicago and Omaha had the same experience. Seattle gained more than 100,000 population and Portland sprang into position of the richest city of the northwest following its exposition. Both the Seattle and Portland Expositions were relatively small affairs, yet it is conceded that each one was of great benefit to the city in which it was held. Portland was particularly fortunate in planning in a modest way and paying up, and San Diego is making the same fine record Portland made; she is planning for a small exposition, absolutely unique in appearance and purpose, thus leaving the project open to expansion that may or may not be necessary.

With building permits beyond the \$4,500,000 mark for the first ten months of 1911, with other improvements under way and projected, exclusive of Exposition construction, that will cost as much more annually, San Diego during the next four years, if she does no better than she did for the last five years, when a gain of over 123 per cent. in population was made, will contain a population in 1915 of over 90,000 and will have handled in new money, while growing, more than \$161,500,000, if her bank clearings should remain at the present ratio of gain annually. Bank clearings are increasing at the rate of 28 per cent. annually, and this increase is attributed by many to the impetus given to the exposition. This increase means that between now and 1915, if this rate is maintained, she will handle in cash money the sum of \$228,209,943. Bank clearings for 1910 were \$66,708,874, or an increase of \$14,614,353 over the previous year, which is a gain of 28 per cent. The total clearings for the first ten months of 1911 are \$69,484,339 or an increase of \$13,577,202 or 24 per cent. over the same period last year. To gain 28 per cent. the total clearings this year must be \$85,387,358, and therefore must show an increase over 1910 of \$15,903,019. The clearings for November and December, 1910, amounted to \$11,266,838 so that the same period this year must show a total gain of \$4,636,181 or approximately \$2,318,090 each month or 41 per cent. If this increase is due to exposition activity, and it undoubtedly is to a certain extent, we may not only feel justified but highly elated over our splendid undertaking. Figuring that the exposition will bring into the city, and is bringing into the city, one-third of this increase, we have, expressed in dollars and cents, \$76,069,981, certainly a tidy sum for a rainy day. During the exposition year, more than \$30,000,000 will be spent by our visitors and, taking all these things into consideration, it can be seen that San Diego is due to handle during the years 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915, the enormous sum of \$100,000,000, from her exposition project alone. Added to this is an equal amount spent by visitors who will tour and tarry in California between the present time and the close of the year 1915.

Do expositions pay? Ask any city that has ever held one.—
Scenic America.



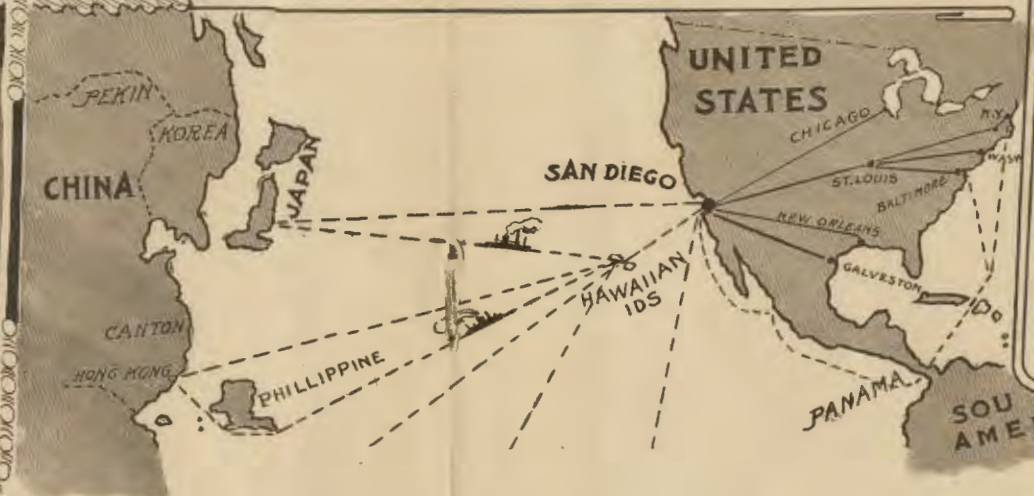
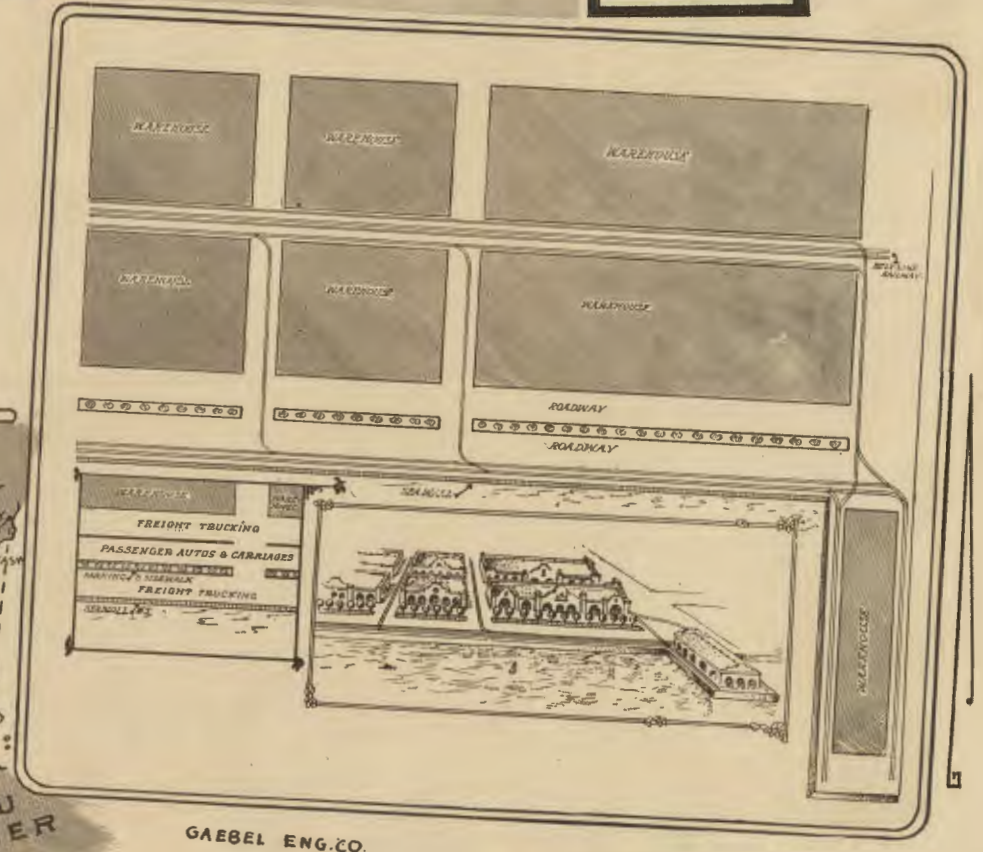
Panama-California International
Exposition

SAN DIEGO 1915

SAN DIEGO PREPARES HER HARBOR FOR THE PANAMA CANAL



One million dollars has been voted by San Diego to construct the first unit of a modern pier system. San Diego owns 9 miles of water front. Forty-1000 foot concrete piers will be constructed opposite commercial district as commerce demands. Construction of bulkheads as shown will permit reclamation of land. Heavy shaded blocks along the water front represent 1350 acres to be reclaimed and owned by the city. Warehouses, factories and a municipal owned belt line railway will occupy the reclaimed territory. No port in the world will possess superior facilities.



AN INLAND EMPIRE—SAN DIEGO HARBOR

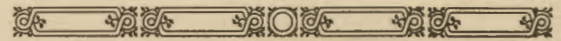
San Diego and Arizona Railway (now building) plans to use 7500 feet of pier frontage. World's greatest irrigation systems in the Imperial Valley, Yuma and Phoenix being constructed at a cost of twenty millions. Irrigates over 1,000,000 acres.

Chamber of Commerce Contributes to Facilitate the Desires of Commerce

This harbor, 22 square miles in area, will be the first port of call from the Panama Canal. Its natural channel waters are adequate for the largest trans-Atlantic steamers. Upper illustration represents 60% of entire harbor.

Initial expenditure reclaims 700 feet in width, 2500 feet in length with deep water seawall. Constructs first pier of system. A New York harbor plan suggests this idea of utility improvement. Civic ideas will be considered where they do not interfere with commerce.

San Diego to Control the Canal Commerce of the Southwest



By RUFUS CHOATE
Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce



NATURAL deep water channels, adequate in size to the demands placed upon any of the world's ports, and especially adapted to facilitating the desires of commerce, is a concrete statement of the harbor of San Diego. The expression of "trans-canal", which will soon have preference to that of "transcontinental", is causing San Diego to come into her own. This harbor city will be supplied with the commerce from the greatest irrigation systems in the world. Modern transfer and transportation facilities are being provided which will make San Diego the privileged port of the coast, as determined by its geographical location.

The ability of its shore-line city to attract trade decides the extent of any commercial port. Harbor utilities, capital, freight-producing territories, and transportation facilities are the essential units. San Diego now registers the fact that she is preparing to thus qualify. A threefold increase in population within ten years has builded here a city of 55,000. We announce this and challenge any city in the United States to equal the ratio of our building permits which now yearly exceed \$100.00 per capita; 1910 represents \$4,000,000, and 1911 representing \$6,000,000 in these permits, indicates a population of over 100,000 when the canal gates are open to business. Just then commercial San Diego has its commencement, entering the competitive fields prepared with modern harbor facilities, and a new direct Eastern railroad. All shipping destined to the Southwest will be attracted to this port.

If you believe that the Pacific is going to be the theater of commerce, the canal, the channel for Orient-Atlantic seaboard trade, or that the ports are to be the transfer depots for coast imports and exports by reason of the Panama ditch, or if you even admit that this government investment will be the equalizer of transcontinental freight, you then acknowledge the claim of this harbor that her name will be found among the principal ports of the world. Located 100 miles from the arc of the great circle, the short line canal-Orient route, and as the first port of call, it will be the terminus of the southern low-altitude railroads, and the shortest transcontinental line.

The commerce of the southwest rightfully belongs to the harbor of San Diego. The citrus products of Southern California exceed 40,000 carloads. Census reports determine the center of this industry at only 40 miles greater distance from this harbor than its nearest seaport landing. One hundred thousand acres is credited with this entire production. The San Diego and Arizona railroad now building, gives us a vantage point by one hundred miles to new fields of commerce. One hundred and thirty miles east of this city is the famous Imperial Valley. Four million dollars have been expended to irrigate 425,000 acres of which over one-half is now extensively cultivated. Across the Mexican border is another 300,000 acres. Bonded products for exports will be transferred at San Diego. Five million dollars for the construction of an irrigation system is being expended on the government project at Yuma. Read what President Roosevelt had to say about these sections in his message to Congress in 1907: "Seven hundred thousand acres of land as fertile as the Nile valley and is capable of adding to the permanent population of California and Arizona at least 350,000 people and probably 500,000. Much of this land will be worth \$500 to \$1000 per acre or a total of \$350,000,000 to \$700,000,000." To the east is another immense valley with similar condition, which is to be irrigated by a government plant costing \$9,500,000. The Roosevelt dam, now complete, and considered the largest in the world, will conserve water

for this land about Phoenix. Cotton markets of the Orient will be supplied from these sections. Vessels bound for the Orient calling at San Diego can discharge local cargo and replace with this freight.

The yearly rainfall of San Diego County varies from ten to forty inches, according to elevation. Numerous ideal holding basins will conserve this water. Two hundred billion gallons is a conservative estimate of the capacity. The capacity of the constructed dams is forty-five billion gallons.

Initial construction has been commenced on another system intended to irrigate forty thousand acres. This added acreage determines us as a great freight center. Immigration has ideal opportunities in irrigated citrus lands and also deciduous lands in our higher elevations where the rainfall is adequate without irrigation.

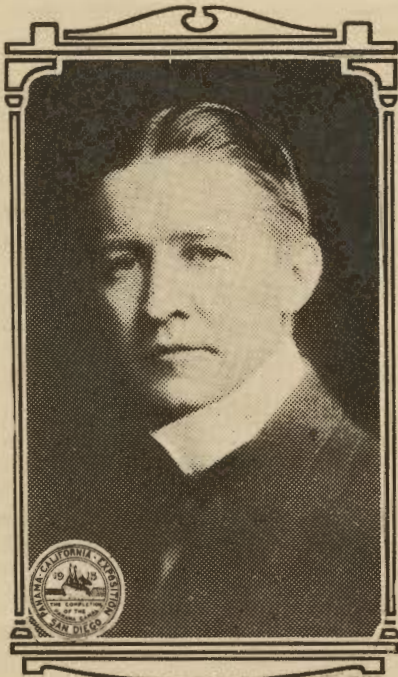
The San Diego and Arizona railroad is being built at a cost of \$10,000,000 to serve these commerce producers. The highest possible standard is being used in its construction. It is the lowest grade and the shortest route of any trans-Californian road. Four miles of water front terminals, allow access to docks and warehouses. It will be a link of the shortest transcontinental railroad. The canal route, versus the short rail route to the Gulf of Mexico makes San Diego a great competitive point. The higher altitude and arid country to the north determines Yuma as the southwestern railroad gateway by reason of the series of irrigation systems and lower elevation. The Southern Pacific uses Yuma as its gateway. The Rock Island following the southern border of Arizona is building to a point 200 miles east of this entrance. El Paso is the terminus of another semi-transcontinental line. The Santa Fe railroad now acts as the Southern California distributing line for the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company whose steamers now unload at this port all their Atlantic seaboard freight destined to the southwest.

The confidence in our harbor has been expressed by San Diego people. On November 14th, 1911, 7200 voted "Yes" and 183 "No", a ratio of 40 to 1, in voting \$1,000,000 in bonds to inaugurate construction work on our new pier system. It indicated the realization by our people as to the possibilities of this harbor. Water front property, 500 to 1200 feet in width, for a distance of nine miles, containing 1350 acres, will be reclaimed and owned by the city. Two other incorporated cities own the balance, or 22 miles of water front. The cost of this reclamation is \$9,000,000. Concrete piers 1,000 feet in length will be constructed from the bulkhead. They will be connected with a municipal-owned belt railway, occupying a street for warehouses and factories, all of which will be constructed on this reclaimed land. A continuous bayside avenue will be included in the plan. The opportunity for improvement is equaled by few harbors.

The present harbor channels have never been dredged. Based on low tide figures, they have a depth from 36 to 60 feet, a width of 1500 to 2400 feet for a distance of seven miles. They continue for a distance of five miles with a depth of 15 to 36 feet. The bar now has a low tide depth of 31½ feet, but it is estimated that with an appropriation of \$150,000 it can be given the same depth as New York harbor, or 40 feet. When the reclamation is completed four miles of channels will have a width of 6000 feet.

San Diego will provide the modern harbor facilities, the railroad companies the lines of least resistance to the fields of trade. The proffered commerce will be attractive to shipping.

Dispatch is an essential requirement and southwestern imports marked "via San Diego" will reach their destination at the same time the steamer arrives at a neighboring port.



BERTRAM G. GOODHUE
Designing and Consulting Architect

Architecture of the Exposition

San Diego's Exposition architecture is to be built under the direction of Mr. Bertram G. Goodhue, of Washington and New York.

AFTER several months consumed in making preliminary surveys, and much time and effort expended in planning accommodations for the various divisions of the Panama-California Exposition in Balboa Park, the buildings and grounds committee of the exposition and the city park commission have decided upon the actual ground in the park where the expositions will be built, and Director of Works Frank P. Allen, Jr., has presented the complete plans for adoption. Construction on the Administration Building began Nov. 6th, 1911.

The site finally selected for the exposition embraces approximately 400 acres of high and comparatively level ground in Balboa Park, and is so situated that it will permit of almost unlimited extension beyond its own confines should the growth of the exposition demand it. It was this very apparent need for space on which to expand, that finally decided the members of the buildings and grounds committee and the park commission to abandon the first site chosen and choose a larger one.

The first intimation that more space than had at first been considered sufficient would be needed, came when Director-General D. C. Collier and other members of the legislative committee of the exposition wrote from Washington, after having been there several weeks, that indications for a much larger exposition than had previously been figured on were apparent. As the work in Washington proceeded the feeling became stronger and stronger that there must be ample room for growth, and then came the trip through the southern states, when Director-General Collier and G. Grosvenor Dawe of the Southern Commercial Congress, aroused the enthusiasm of the southerners in the exposition to a high pitch, and secured promises of participation that made it certain the original site would not contain the exposition.

Meanwhile a representative of the government of Brazil, who had met and talked with Director-General Collier and other representatives of the exposition in New Orleans, came to San Diego. This representative was Eugenio Dahne, and he passed several days in the city, going over the exposition subject with Acting Director-General Joseph W. Sefton, Jr., and members of the Board of Directors.

At the end of his visit he announced authoritatively what Brazil would be willing to do at the Panama-California Exposition. The announcement opened the eyes of the expo-

sition directors. What Brazil would do, doubtless other countries of Central and South America also would do, and the original site would not contain even that much, let alone what might come from many other sources. It was at this time that the enlarged plan for the exposition, presented by Director of Works Allen was approved as to general features by Director-General Collier, with the understanding that changes shall be made to meet exigencies as they shall arise.

This plan shows the main entrance to the exposition grounds at Laurel and Park avenue on the west side of Cabrillo Canyon. A causeway and bridge lead to the east side of the canyon, where rise the main buildings of the exposition, surrounding a rectangular court. From the gate at Laurel street to the eastern end of the bridge will be ornamental plazas and esplanades, all within the exposition grounds. The entrance to the central court of honor will be through this group of buildings.

Leading south from the court of honor is a street that debouches into a rectangular plaza, rounded on the ends—the Plaza de las Republicas America. At the south side of this plaza will be the huge ethnological building, a structure that will be built in the old Spanish-American style with a patio. To the west and down the mesa from this building will be the state and foreign buildings.

The main buildings being on the axis, or central line of the bridge, will be grouped around formal courts and will include the California, Art, Agriculture, Horticulture, both Liberal Arts and Machinery, United States Government and mining exhibit buildings.

North of this group will be the huge botanical gardens with the finest and most extensive lath house ever built. The lath house will be something like 600 feet square and 100 feet high, with a central court for band concerts, fountains and other features. Surrounding it will be the exhibits of the different great seed houses of the world. Here also will be the outdoor exhibits, such as those from the reclamation, conservation and forest services of the government and the great Indian congress, with the villages and fields of the aborigines, cliff dwellings and pueblos.

Across Spanish Canyon will be a dam that will impound a lagoon to be used as an auxiliary water supply for the city fire department, a reservoir of 50,000,000 gallons capacity. Around this lagoon will be grouped ornamental trees, vines and flowers, and it will be connected with the general park system as a permanent feature.

The bridge and causeway form a system of parked esplanade from Laurel street straight into the center of the park, and will be permanent, as will the lagoon on the east side of the mesa in Spanish canyon. All the grading, street and road work will be so arranged that when the temporary buildings are removed, there will be a system of roads and streets, with ornamental centers, the permanent buildings surrounded with groves of trees and flowering bushes.

The plans so far approved call for foundation space to the extent of about 165 acres. Added to this must be the space required for the formal gardens, outdoor exhibits, for streets and courts. The whole space required is about 350 acres. The site is on high and comparatively level ground from which a view of the city, harbor and ocean always can be had. The mountains form the background, the whole site being almost in the center of the city, instead of removed from the business center by several miles.

Architect Goodhue is in love with the new plans and has begun with enthusiasm to perfect the details of his Spanish-American buildings, the director of works having outlined

[Continued on Page 14, Col. 2]



Horticulture



AN expert horticulturist has said that "an educated cabbage is a cauliflower, and an educated agriculturist is a horticulturist."

Expert cultivation of a small area of land spells the solution of the economic problems confronting the American people of today, the high cost of living and the dependence of over 60,000,000 of her 95,000,000 people.

With these preliminary statements it is now time to say that the Panama-California International Exposition will fulfil its highest purpose by showing the world that horticulture and intensive cultivation of lands within a radius of 100 miles of the exposition grounds will provide homes, a living and independence to 2,000,000 people.

Horticulture is to be the main outdoor feature of the exposition. The climate permits of unlimited experiments and a diversity of exhibits never before possible at an international exposition. Hundreds of thousands of trees, vines and flowering plants are now being propagated for this exhibition. At no time in the history of expositions has there been laid out such an ambitious program along horticultural lines. From the moment the visitor enters the grounds of the Exposition until he leaves he will pass through and be surrounded by examples of horticultural possibilities such as he never saw before.

One huge section of the grounds will be devoted to gardens and a great nursery, a lath house, and a system of floral gardens the like of which has never been seen in America. In another portion of the grounds will be the section devoted to the Little Landers and their model farms. The buildings of the exposition proper, the concessions, the different state and government buildings, the streets, prados, plazas, and grounds of the exposition are to be filled, lined and embellished with a wealth of flowering plants, graceful trees and climbing vines gathered from the four corners of the globe. In other places will be the whole known collection of edible plants, those whose roots or leaves are valuable to man for food.

It is not the purpose of the exposition to simply show these plants; the deeper and more earnest purpose is to show the most modern and efficient methods of preparation and cultivation of the soil that produces them—to show the most improved methods of coaxing from Mother Earth the bounty and plenty she gladly gives to those who ask from her. In other words, it is methods; not simply results, that are to be shown here.

One of the main ideas in this program is to demonstrate the well known truth that transplantation and cultivation of the wild plants of California cannot but be of great benefit to the people who live in California. This applies not only to the wild flowers, but to the wild grasses, the trees and the bushes that cover the mountains, plains and valleys of California from Siskiyou to San Diego, a diversity withal not found in another political division of the same area in the world.

The lesson to be taught and the benefits to be shown are

simply this: that it is easier to make a living in Southern California from one, two or five acres of land, than it is by working for wages in any city of the east or middle west, where the rigors of winter follow the withering heat of summer year after year, in paralyzing, disenergizing, succession.

This lesson will be taught easily and pleasantly. The visitor to the exposition will pass down a central prado lined with trees and bushes he never saw before. Each and all of these trees will be of varieties valuable for the wood, for their medicinal leaves, or their fruit. His first digression from the main street will be to enter a formal garden planted around a shallow pool, a dream place filled with every variety of water plant, shaded by pleasant trees and surrounded by beautiful vines. Before him will rise in majestic and entrancing beauty such a lath house as has never been seen in the world, a palace of beauty that will make the memory of the glory of Solomon's temple fade into insignificance; a palace of bloom and fragrance possible only in a climate like that of San Diego where the exposition is to be open the year round.

Surrounding this bower of beauty will be formal gardens planted in trees and grass, a resting place and a play ground, flanked by fruit trees, berries and all the utilitarian flora known to modern horticulturalists. This section of the exposition will fill a large space, and with the Little Landers and small farms will present a lesson that cannot fail of its purpose.

With plenty of good soil, abundance of water and all the sum of experience of the most expert horticulturalists in the world, it is a foregone conclusion that this section of the Panama-California International Exposition will be worth crossing the continent to see. Once seen it cannot fail to attract to the soil of Southern California every land hungry man and woman of the blizzard haunted east who visits the exposition.

Architecture of the Exposition

[Continued from Page 13]

the needs as finally determined by the buildings and grounds committee.

The acreage of the exposition inside the enclosure will be 400 acres. The foundations of the main buildings will cover 100 acres. Those of the state, foreign and county buildings nearly 100 more; gardens, parks and streets a third 100 acres. "El Rodeo", will have 8000 feet of frontage, and 8000 feet of frontage is available for the open air concessions. The Administration building will be finished by March 30, 1912.



Panama-California International
Exposition

SAN DIEGO, 1915



San Diego's Climate



NOT the least exceptional of the many exceptional features of the Panama-California Exposition is one that has been provided by nature itself. It is announced that the exposition will be opened January 1, 1915, and that it will close at midnight of December 31. There will be no "postponement on account of the weather" at any time during the period of the exposition. This promise on the part of the management of the exposition is based on the climatological records of San Diego during a series of seasons for more than thirty years. These records show that the average rainfall of San Diego does not exceed ten inches and that it is evenly distributed over about four months. On no day of the year would it be necessary to defer a visit to the exposition grounds in fear that the visitor would "be caught in the rain." The range of temperature seldom varies from a maximum of eighty-two to a minimum of thirty-nine; and it is the boast of the loyal San Diegan that his is the "shortest thermometer in the world."

It is upon this climatic condition that the exposition management has arranged for all-the-year fair in the open, under the bluest of blue skies, upon a site that commands a prospect of sea, mountain and valley unsurpassed by any other on the Californian coast and unequalled anywhere on earth. The mingling of the ocean breezes and the warm winds of the Mexican desert, the average force of which is six miles an hour, has contributed measurably to the salubrity of a climate that can be compared only with the best seasons of any specially favored spot on earth.

It is upon this natural asset of superior climate that the San Diegans count for one dominant factor in the ultimate

success of their exposition. They believe that on this natural advantage alone those who visit the exposition will be content to remain in "the land where it is always afternoon."

Balboa Park, the site of the Panama-California Exposition, is a reservation from the original pueblo of San Diego under the first Spanish grant in California. It comprises 1400 acres of high land intersected by deep canyons sloping gently from broad mesas.

From the higher elevations and the jutting promontories of this magnificent park one of the most beautifully diversified prospects in the world spreads away in every direction. To the eastward rises the purple Cuyamaca range dominated by Cuyamaca and San Miguel peaks; on the south the mountains of Mexico form a ragged sky line vanishing in the desert mists of Lower California; almost at the feet of the observer, like a herd of mastodons bathing in the sea, are the islands of Coronado; in the foreground to the westward is the long, level headland of Point Loma dividing the channel of San Diego bay from the waters of the Pacific like the prow of a mighty battleship; close within the near vision of the spectator is the bay itself, the clustered villas of Coronado embowered in palms and sub-tropical foliage; and sweeping up to the verge of the park is the city of San Diego stretching north and south along the land-locked harbor.

The park is being planted with trees and foliage best suited to the soil and climate; the canyons will be terraced; roads and paths will be built; and in this setting will be erected the group of buildings to be called the Mission City in which will be housed the display of the Panama-California Exposition and afterwards devoted to permanent use by the city.

THE LITTLE LANDERS' COLONY

ONE of the principal features of the Panama-California International Exposition will be the model farms of the "Little Landers," a colony of people who are in the forefront of the national "landless man to the manless land" movement.

It has been demonstrated conclusively by the Little Landers, and by others, that the small farm is the solution of the economic difficulties in which millions of city-penned men find themselves in the United States. For several years this movement has been growing. In nearly every section of Southern California can be found farms of from one acre to ten acres upon which the holder is living well, raising a family, enjoying good health and happiness, and filling his place as a useful and beneficial member of society.

The idea of displaying a model farm at the exposition was original with the Little Landers. First plans included three one-acre farms in the Exposition grounds, each one devoted to a different kind of agriculture, all three to be shown with results during the exposition. This was modified to the extent that it was proposed to put in five farms, of one, two, three, four and five acres, and to show the comparative results on each.

Discussion of this plan led to the adoption of the plan to have two one-acre farms, so arranged that they shall be easy of access, with walks and roads through them, each containing the home and necessary buildings in exact reproduction of a similar place designed for a home in the Little Landers colony.

The idea has been taken up at this time because three years that intervene before the opening day, January 1,

1915, are none too long in which to bring the model farms into complete, intensive cultivation. Each is to be planted during the winter of 1911-12. The ground is to be plowed at once. Preparation of the soil is to follow. Construction of the buildings will be this winter. Each model farm will have a residence, barn and other necessary buildings, small, but adequate. Each farm is to be planted to diversified crops. Instead of having one of the three planted in berries, one in fruit and one in vegetables, an attempt will be made to plant all three varieties on each farm just as a settler would plant a similar area upon which he expected to live and raise his family.

This plan involves careful selection of soil and location. The park, containing 1400 acres, has every variety of soil, but selection must be at some point in the park inside the exposition grounds, or as close thereto that the farm can be surrounded by the enclosure of the exposition.

During the three years of preparation, data will be kept on each farm. A complete record will be available when the exposition opens to show just what was raised the first year, with the cost and the income, the second and third years, and a general average of the whole. The Little Landers claim that a farmer may pay every cost, that of the land, the buildings and all his living expenses from the products of one acre inside of three years, and that in many cases the settlers on these little farms have made the land self-supporting from the very start.

The central idea in this exhibition is to show the thousands of visitors at the exposition that here in San Diego county it is possible for a man of industry to live comfort-

MATERIAL ORDERED FOR FAIR BUILDING

Director of Works Frank P. Allen
Proposes to Keep Things
Moving Rapidly

Director of Works Frank P. Allen of the Panama-California Exposition, has placed orders for material with which to begin construction of the administration building. Carpenters will begin work at once.

The administration building is to be occupied by the offices of the president and other departments of the exposition organization. The structure will be two stories with basement, and was designed by Bertram G. Goodhue as a part of the architectural composition at the east end of the bridge across Cabrillo canyon. The board of directors and park commissioners adopted the plans at the November meeting. The total cost of this building will be about \$30,000 and it will be ready for occupancy about the first of March next.

Graders are at work on the west park boulevard at Laurel street and at the west approach to the bridge, where a large amount of fillings is to be done. This bridge will be 750 feet in length, 125 feet in height in the center and will connect the Laurel street entrance with the buildings in the center of the park. The administration building will stand at the east end on the left and will be the first building



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

CALIFORNIA BUILDING

reached. Next to it is the California building and across the Prado is the art building, connected across the Prado by a series of arches, built and decorated in mission style.

Director of Works Allen wishes to begin work and to order his material so that, once started, construction will proceed without interruption until the exposition is finished. About thirty men are now employed on grading work alone.

Plans of the Exposition

[Continued from Page 7]

The enterprise, therefore, may not be regarded as provincial but rather as one necessary to the exploitation of a region imperial in area, and opulent in developing and undeveloped resources.

The plan of the Panama-California Exposition is not along the lines usually followed by other enterprises of this character. Neither was it ever intended that this exposition in its details should be confined strictly to the commercial and industrial "exhibits." The scope of the San Diego project was limited to the resources and products of the Southwest and the countries contiguous or tributary to that region. Moreover, it was decided that as the commemoration of the completion of the Panama canal would induce at least one "world's fair" and possibly a number of lesser enterprises of a local character, it would be more to the purpose of San Diego's intention to furnish an exposition in which novelty, rarity, entertainment and educational or artistic features would predominate.

The vast and important interests now engaged in the reclaiming of the arid Southwest; the possibilities of a new world opening to the energy and enterprise of mankind, were deemed a basis broad enough on which to build an industrial and commercial exposition that would attract the attention of every nation. With this substantial and necessary adjunct it was decided to group the existing conditions of the region of which San Diego hopes to be the outport when the new track of commerce is laid from the canal to the Orient. This would include a gathering and classification of the aboriginal tribes of sub-tropical America with their industries, handicrafts and customs. It would also include everything archaeological pertaining to the past history

of this section. And it would bring into sharp relief every advantage of soil and climate to the end that the world may know better than by any other method what the conditions of this section are and the illimitable possibilities of the future.

This, in brief, is the salient idea of the Panama-California Exposition, to be held in San Diego throughout the entire year of 1915.

The Little Landers' Colony

[Continued from Page 16]

ably off the proceeds of one acre of ground. The county has hundreds of thousands of acres of land suitable for such subdivision and the effort will be to bring thousands of settlers to San Diego county to take up these lands and achieve independence.

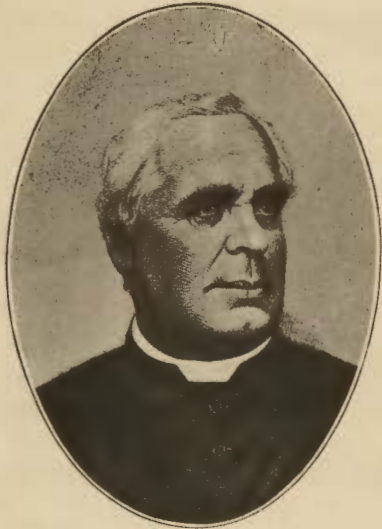
It is a noble conception, the fruition of which will bring about the settlement of thousands of happy men, women and children in a territory now unproductive, or at best productive of a very small percentage of those things that go toward the sum total of human happiness, an effort that represents the highest purpose of the Panama-California International Exposition.

Panama-California International
Exposition

SAN DIEGO, 1915



Kneipp Sanitarium



MONSIGNOR SEBASTIAN KNEIPP

The old doctrine that the fittest shall survive is exemplified in the growth in prestige and popularity for more than 18 years of Lesem's Kneipp Sanitarium in San Diego. The methods employed in this sanitarium are so simple and so much at variance with the old methods employed that the prejudices necessary to overcome before supreme confidence could be had were astounding.

The now universally recognized success of the institution and its rapid growth against inspired prejudice is the answer it makes to those who may question the methods employed in the treatment of diseases in their most advanced stages.

This sanitarium is now one of the largest in Southern California, and it has hundreds of cures to its credit. It is recognized locally as being among the most successful institutions here. It is located at 2455-2467 First Street, San Diego, Cal. Write for booklet.—Adv.



M. A. LESEM, Proprietor

The Story of a Mountain Spring

Many years before the rule of the white man and when only the foot-worn Indian trails served as highways, the pioneer hunter and guide, Colonel Amos Buckman, with a small but staunch party of gold hunters left Old Town, California, and directed their course toward the distant mountains. After a journey of hardships and trials they came across an Indian encampment with its tepees pitched by the side of a wonderful bubbling mountain spring. Long ere the sun had sunk over the mountain crests it became known to this little band of men that this water was regarded by these tribes of red men as being the water of the air, meaning, the magic springs. Impressed with these strange but historic facts, Amos Buckman started an investigation of his own and was not long in discovering that which the Indians believed the work of spirits was nought else but the handiwork of God. He discovered that the waters of this magic spring possessed marked and wonderful medicinal qualities. Hurrying back over that mountain trail, this man sought aid in developing what today are the most remarkable natural lithia springs in America.

It is an established fact that the ordinary lithia water sold now is lithiated after it comes from the ground, and what lithiated water can do the natural lithia water will do much better, and so it was not long before Buckman Springs Natural Lithia Water, taken from nature's own underground laboratory superseded much of the lithiated water used, and came into practical universal favor.

Buckman Lithia Springs are situated nine miles from Campo, a mountain town, sixty-five miles from San Diego, in one of the most beautiful parts of sunny California. They are reached by a trip through the unsurpassed scenery of Southern California, its orange and olive groves, foot hills and mountains, and they are the only springs whose water is entitled to be labeled "Lithia".

Analysis shows that Buckman Springs water is charged with lithia, as well as with gases and medicinal elements, greater in number and efficiency than those of any other mineral water thus far discovered. This statement, which is of prime significance, can be verified in a thousand ways. The fact that Buckman Springs Lithia Water does not contain one atom of artificially made substance, would alone make it the purest mineral water. This water is recognized throughout the United States as a water noted for being charged with nature-made carbonic acid gas. As this gas comes from the ground it carries with it the mineral properties as they are manufactured in the laboratory of nature. Extended experience with this water proves that it is something more than a delightful beverage; that it has in a marked degree the corrective medicinal qualities which appealed to its earliest users, the Indians. This water was drunk for centuries with impunity by these noble redmen

of the forest, and its general acceptance by the white people is now recognized as further evidence of its beneficial qualities.—Adv.

BURLINGAME.

Burlingame, in common with the other territory lying to the east and north of the heretofore unimproved area of Balboa park, has until recently been neglected by investors and home builders. Nobody ever went there; nobody built. Values remained low. It was this fact that largely accounted for the success of the West End where tracts were bought at rock-bottom value before the first wave of the overflow population reached the vicinity. In most instances this land was marked at prices less than those asked for property a mile and more beyond the city limits. The buyers, therefore, got the benefit of the bargain and many of them sold their lots again at a profit almost immediately, repeating the process several times.

The selection of Balboa park for the site of the Panama-California International Exposition then threw Burlingame in the line of San Diego's fastest growth, and will make it an exclusive high-class residence section. It is the only remaining close-in subdivision between the park and the eastern city limits and is in the very heart of the fashionable residence district that is growing up along the eastern border of the park, corresponding to Bankers' Row on the other side. Consequently, so long as San Diego has its Balboa Park, just so long will Burlingame increase in value as fast as the population increases.

From the level acres of Burlingame the eye sweeps over a wonderful panorama. In the foreground lies the park, its mesas and canyons soon to be covered with the exposition buildings. Beyond, the silver sheen of the bay meets the white strip of sand that separates it from the blue Pacific. Far out at sea the Coronado Islands rise out of the blue depths. Point Loma is sharply outlined against the background of the heaving sea. To the south, far along the reaches of the bay, lies the city. Into the blue distances of Mexico sweeps the eye, over valleys, canyons and mesas. To the east, the frowning Cuyamacas, their peaks covered with snow in the winter, supply a fitting frame for the picture.

Burlingame is now a camp of graders and artisans, busily engaged in the work of conforming the streets to the undulations of the ground without making excessive cuts or fills, laying of sidewalks and curbing and planting the large parkings with the rare cocos plumas palm.

Building restrictions as to price and placing of structures, fencing, elevation of buildings, style of architecture (a rare clause), and also a stipulation that will prevent the erection of any apartment houses or business houses of any kind, gives assurance that Burlingame will forever remain an exclusive residence section.—Adv.

Announcement

The Exposition News is a monthly magazine especially designed to keep the public informed on exposition matters. It will be regularly supplied by the publicity department of the Panama-California Exposition with news relating to the progress of the exposition work. It will also contain articles from the same department intended to promote the interests of San Diego city and harbor, and the trade empire behind it. The Chamber of Commerce will also contribute regularly to this magazine.

It is a fact that notwithstanding the publicity that is being given this exposition and San Diego, it has been difficult for persons living at a distance to keep informed on the matters this magazine is intended to cover. This difficulty will, we trust, be largely removed by the publication of the Exposition News, the need of which has long been apparent.—Editor.

tory, preparation for civil service examinations, etc. A fine, extensive and well selected library is at the disposal of students.

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Shall sing a song with the seas that swirl
And kiss their hands to that cold white girl,
To the maiden moon in her mantel of blue.—*Adv.*

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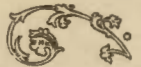
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