

## European Exhibits Reach Panama Pacific Exposition

No Foreign Nation Has Withdrawn From Its Participation; Total Foreign Funds Show Increase of More Than One Million Dollars Since Outbreak of the War; Four Car Loads From Rotterdam and Consignments From England, Ireland, France and Luxemburg Reach Fair Grounds.

ON September 24th Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan issued a formal announcement to the effect that no foreign country had withdrawn from its participation in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

Since Mr. Bryan's announcement many large consignments of costly exhibits from Europe and other countries have reached San Francisco and a number of chartered steamers will soon leave with great loads of exhibits for this city.

Thousands of friends of the exposition have asked for detailed information as to its progress, especially insofar as foreign participation is concerned.

A summary of the present status of the exposition discloses that many European nations, associations of exhibitors, and individual exhibitors will be represented at the exposition; that there will be many important entries from Europe in the various events.

Several of the European nations have increased their funds for participation since the outbreak of the war; others have made appropriations contemplated but not ratified before the commencement of the conflict.

In addition to the participation of the foreign countries an unprecedented number of selective exhibits will be shown from South America, the United States, Canada and the Oriental countries, plans for exhibition from those regions having been greatly amplified during the past six weeks.

### Holland's Shipment First.

During the week ending October 11 the first shipment of exhibits reached San Francisco from Holland; these comprised five carloads of rare bulbs and plants gathered by the government commission in each of the provinces of The Netherlands. Shipments of exhibits during the week were received from Luxemburg, from Ireland and from France. A large consignment of exhibits from London was installed in the Palace of Mines. Five carloads of social economy exhibits, including wax and glass models illustrating hygienic improvements in factories and made under the supervision of the celebrated Dr. Philip Rauer of Stuttgart, have reached the city. More than one-half million tons of exhibits and materials for the Japanese displays and pavilion are leaving Japan in two shipments, one of which is scheduled to arrive within a few days.

Many entries have been received in the live stock and other events from European countries and elsewhere during the past few days.

### Construction Advanced.

The construction of the exposition is far advanced. The main exhibit section is completed; the installation of the works of famous sculptors, embracing more than eight hundred different pieces and groups of statuary, is 75 per cent completed; the landscaping of the exposition grounds and courts is 82 per cent completed; hundreds of thousands of acacias, rhododendrons, tree ferns, orange trees, date palms, rare shrubs and ornamental plants, brought from the far corners of the world, are now thriving in their new environment.

Work has progressed far upon the "Zone," the amusement section, which gives evidence of its high educational character and great intrinsic worth; an outlay of \$10,000,000 will be made in this section when completed and more than seven thousand persons will be there employed during the exposition.

### Beautiful Pavilions.

In the vast section devoted to the pavilions of the nations and the buildings of the American states a large number of the huge edifices are finished and others are rapidly nearing completion.

During the second week in October the construction force engaged

on the handsome Australian pavilion was doubled.

The beautiful pavilions of Sweden, Bolivia, the Philippine Islands and Cuba are from 25 to 98 per cent completed. The Honduras pavilion is finished. The huge Canadian pavilion, a classic structure to be filled wholly with Canadian displays and moving picture halls, is finished except removal of the scaffolding. The second consignment of Canadian exhibits has reached San Francisco.

The German Kall Syndicate Building, constructed in part by the German government, is more than half finished and will be rushed to completion. The exposition headquarters in Berlin, established by important German industries, received applications for exhibit space from leading German firms two months after the outbreak of the war.

The framework of the Netherlands pavilion is completed. Active work upon this imposing structure has been under way within the past two months. The government of the Netherlands has increased the amount of its appropriation by an additional \$300,000.

### Denmark and Italy.

Ground was broken for the magnificent Danish pavilion in September and its construction is being rushed to completion. The building is a reproduction of the famous Kronberg Castle at Elsinore, one of the fortresses which guard the approach to Copenhagen. "We will concentrate our efforts on making an impressive display of certain products in which Denmark excels, rather than have a promiscuous exhibition of everything we have. Among the products that will be given prominence is the celebrated Danish china from the royal porcelain factory in Copenhagen," said Mr. O. Wadsted, Danish Consul in San Francisco.

Since war was declared Italy has formally ratified the appropriation of \$400,000 for the Italian national display, which had been passed by both branches of the Italian legislative body but not signed prior to the outbreak of hostilities. Construction on the Italian pavilion, which in reality is a section of a typical Italian city and comprises seven different structures, is more than fifteen per cent completed. Spain has made an initial appropriation of \$100,000 for its participation and in addition to the Spanish government display there will be a large individual exhibit made by manufacturers.

### Norway Liberal.

Exposition Commissioner J. Heyerdahl-Hansen of Norway, who recently arrived in San Francisco, brought official notice of Norway's determination to carry through its plan for participation regardless of the state of war. The liberal sum appropriated by the Norwegian Storting for Norway's participation has been supplemented within the past few weeks by an adequate fund raised by the Norwegian-American societies of the United States.

A comprehensive shipment of roses and bulbs is now ready in Belgium for shipment. The exposition Department of Horticulture in the latter part of September was advised as follows: "We do not anticipate trouble in shipping to the United States, we will send early the shipment of 10,000 bulbs and plants. They will be in many colors and will take up a space of about 2,000 square feet."

France sent word within a few weeks after the declaration of war that there would be no change in her plans and entries were received from France in the live stock, horticultural and other departments during the latter part of September and subsequently.

The Swedish pavilion is completed. The Danish participation remains unaffected with a part of the Danish exhibits now on the way to the exposition.

### Turkey and Persia.

The pavilion of the Ottoman Empire, architecturally a reproduction of a famous Turkish mosque, is nearing completion. The Turkish exhibit will be the most interesting and beautiful ever sent to any world's exposition from that country. Among other exhibits will be one hundred Arabian horses and Angora goats and blooded sheep. The Persian exhibit has already been assembled at Teheran and is now awaiting shipment to the exposition. Included in the exhibit is a priceless collection of rugs. Food products, tobacco, and the fine fabrics which are produced here in a perfection not known elsewhere, will also be shown. Vahan Cardashian, Imperial Ottoman Adjutant High Commissioner and Executive Director to the exposition, recently arrived in San Francisco and will remain until exhibits arrive, when he will personally supervise their assembling. Mr. Cardashian gives assurance that his best hopes have been realized in the material to come to the exposition.

Representatives of British exhibitors arrived in San Francisco as early as August to inaugurate the plans for presenting their exhibits and subsequent shipments of exhibits have reached San Francisco.

### Japanese Exhibits.

The Japanese government made an original application for 144,000 square feet of exhibit space in all of the exhibit palaces. Under later urgent demands from Tokyo, Commissioner Ishii, after the outbreak of the war, arranged with the exposition directors for an additional space of 21,419 square feet of exhibit space in the Palaces of Food Products, Manufactures and Horticulture. The Japanese Commission reports that the most representative displays of Japan have been gathered from every portion of the Empire.

The site of the Japanese government pavilion covers 147,000 square feet. The central structure is a reproduction of the famous temple of Kin Ka Ku Ji at Kioto, the original of which is more than 1,000 years old. The buildings are surrounded by beautiful Japanese gardens, the materials for which, as well as for the buildings, are shipped from Japan, together with the native Japanese artisans and workmen who will erect the structures and lay out the gardens. Every item, even to the stones and turf, will come direct from Japan.

The exhibits will consist of silks and the processes of its production and manufacture; forestry exhibits with models of typical Japanese forests; the fisheries, with models of Japanese fishing boats; a model of the volcano of Sakurajima, the most recent active volcano in the world. The Imperial House hold has decided to loan the Imperial art collection, gathered by the late Emperor Meiji and most of which could not be duplicated.

### China.

The Chinese pavilion is rapidly approaching completion. In September 148 tons of material were landed from China for the erection of the temple within the great walls already erected. The pavilion represents an expenditure of \$300,000 of the \$750,000 appropriated by the government for participation in the exposition. In each of the exhibit palaces China will also be represented. A comprehensive display will be made of silks and art products and of all Chinese industries. The assembling of the exhibits has been accomplished under the direction of the governors of the Chinese provinces and from this assortment the most representative displays have been selected.

### Philippines.

The Philippine building is practically finished and ready to receive exhibits. An extensive display of hemp, woods, maguay, sugar and to-

bacco will be made. A demonstration of the progress made in educational lines by the native school children under American instruction will be offered.

The Honduras pavilion was the first among the foreign buildings to be completed and the elaborate government exhibit is now being installed.

Bolivia has completed the erection of her pavilion. This enterprising and progressive South American nation will show an extensive exhibit of mining products, gold and platinum especially, rubber, quinine and its production, chocolate and other products of the tropics. The complete process of the manufacture of rubber, from the planting of the trees to the delivery of the finished product to the consumer in the form of manufactured articles will be demonstrated to the finest detail.

Increased exhibit space has been applied for within the past week by the Cuban government commission. The appropriation is \$250,000 and the exhibit will include a collection of magnificent Cuban royal palms, 60 to 76 feet in height, and growing pine-apples and banana plants in fruit.

### South America.

From Central and South America will be shown in the Palace of Horticulture orchids in great variety of color and form; from Hawaii are coming tree ferns and banana plants; France and England are sending rare varieties of hot house plants and Japan will add to the horticultural display in the palace a collection of lilies.

Entries in the livestock department have been received since the outbreak of the war from Brittany and Boulogne, France, for two breeds of horses new to this country, the Bretonnese and the Boulonnaise, the subjects of especial interest upon the part of the French government which strongly desires to foster the demand abroad for registered animals of this class.

Never before in all exposition history have the nations of South America taken the same interest or participated in any exposition upon the extensive scale here shown. The Argentine, with its appropriation of \$1,300,000, established a record.

The viewpoint of the Argentine is well illustrated by a recent address of Commissioner-General Anasagasti:

"What will be the result of the coming Panama-Pacific International Exposition?" he asked, recently. "It will be," he continued, "that all American countries will draw closer in their relations and that the commercial development will increase to splendid proportions. Why seek European markets for the sale of various products when everything can be realized in America? We are Americans and our duty is to strengthen our relations and develop our commerce.

"In our exhibits we expect to be second to no country."

The Argentine exhibits not only will illustrate its progress in the social arts, the administration of its schools, and the charms of its cities, but it will be especially directed to present the opportunities of Argentina to the colonist. The system under which settlers are advanced land, farming material and live stock and assisted by the government to independence will be illustrated.

Argentina will be extensively represented in all the main exhibit palaces and it is of interest to know that in the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy the republic will have 5,788 square feet of space, despite the fact that its mines have received but small attention compared with its other interests.

### Australia.

The Australian pavilion is 30 per cent completed. Australia has appropriated \$400,000 for its exhibit. Live stock, poultry, meats and wool and modern irrigation,—all sources

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