

ORIENTAL EXHIBIT AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC AN AMAZING REVELATION

Like Venus, rising from the foam, the civilizations of the Orient rise in bizarre resplendence before the eyes of the onlooker, from the exhibits of the Oriental countries at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

The European exhibits take precedence by reason of the higher civilization they represent, and more especially because of the tragic relief in which they are thrown by the great war.

In sheer astonishment and wonder, however, the European countries are fairly outdone by the exhibits from the Orient. Americans may not be over-familiar with the finer shades and varying traits, superiorities and excellences of this or that country in the old world. European civilization is a whole, however, is not new to the people of the United States. Our own civilization is a vital part of it.

The Oriental civilizations, on the other hand, are startlingly new to the Western eye. In the exhibits of Japan, China and parts of Australasia we see the actual blending of the Occident and Orient.

Japan's exhibit, her temple, erected in that country and shipped to the United States, ranks foremost among the Oriental exhibits, not merely on account of its enormous cost, \$1,000,000, but because of its breadth and variety. It is a wide horizon of artistic and cultural, industrial and commercial activities the Japanese exhibit unveils.

The French historian, Hippolyte Taine, was among the first to proclaim that the surest way to grasp the history and civilization of a country is to study its literature. Japan seemingly has made Taine's suggestion its motto. It is through its art, whether in paintings, in buildings, or gardens, that Japan seeks to convey to the world the significance of her civilization, the character of her culture, the measure of her aspirations and the trend of her ideals.

The Japanese art section in the Palace of Fine Arts is replete with rare works of art, both ancient and modern, from the land of the Rising Sun. The art exhibit is divided in two sections, one devoted to contemporary art, the other to the art of ancient Japan.

To step across from the section of the exhibit housing the modern art to that housing the ancient art is like taking a trip to an ancient mythical country. In that exhibit there is to be found pottery from buried mounds 2,100 years old, and ante-dating the Christian era. There are splendid embroideries there, which have been called needle paintings, on which artists have worked for years with colored threads. There is a wealth of miniature decorations, brilliant gold lacquer work, bearing evidence of endless labor and patience, of amazing skill and artistic feeling in ages when time was reckoned with the rising and setting of the sun.

These treasures of art of both ancient and modern Japan come from many sources, the largest collection of the Emperor Mutsuhito, father of the present ruler, treasures never before exhibited to strangers, have been incorporated in Japan's exhibit at the Exposition.

The immense Japanese gardens which surround the pavilion of that country give the framework as it were of Nipponese everyday life. The actual moving of the wheels of industry in that country is given adequate reproduction by the industrial exhibits in Manufacturer's Hall, in the departments of Mines and Metallurgy, and of Agriculture.

Grouped side by side with Japan's evidence of her marvelous swing in to the practical idealism of the age are relics of her mythic age. Ancient Buddhist statues in wood, and bronze, and clay, together with altar pieces, shrines and rare religious carvings, are shown in an old Buddhist temple that was transplanted direct from Japan to the Exposition grounds.

The intensive farming of Japan, called into life by the expansion of population without a corresponding expansion of soil to hold the growing numbers, is shown in large exhibits installed for the purpose.

It is this blending of the practical with the artistic that gives Japanese civilization so much force and claims for it not merely admiration but prestige among the nations.

Japan more than any other country in the Orient has been stepping herself in European civilization in the last generation. It has sent students to American Universities and has sent special commissioners to Europe.

It is estimated that 175,000 people from the United States annually visit the Canadian National Exhibition, year, owing to the disturbed conditions abroad, it is expected that the number will be considerably swelled.

Like the bee it has been gathering honey from the flowers of every country. It has studied the intricate characteristics of every country, the things it excels in. It has absorbed the practical, vigorous ways of doing things, of going at a task, which characterizes the American. And at the same time it has copied from Europe many of those social and industrial reforms which have been worked out there. It has applied and adapted, observation and suggestions of its students and commissioners to conditions at home.

The result is a striking clothing of European ideas, European methods, European vim in Japanese garments, in Oriental colors. The Japanese exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition gives a wonderful account of the work of Japan's students and scholars who have been absorbing the learning and ideals of America and Europe.

Vigor and expanse, a strong wind zig-zagging its way through treeps, wide fiefs and streams humming an old, never changing melody—these are the pictures of Australia and New Zealand call to mind. Physically these exhibits are to match the sturdy pioneering character of the ir lands. Each of these countries, which lie close together across the equator, on the other side of the earth, has an individual pavilion and exhibit at the Exposition.

Though nationally one of the youngest parts of the earth, geologically Australia is one of the oldest. This old age of the continent and comparative freedom from man's intrusion has preserved for it a great many forms of both animal and vegetable life which are extinct in other countries. These rare specimens of animal and plant life form a part of Australia's exhibit and will appeal to the average man and woman, no less than to the botanist and zoologist who will read in these specimens a wonderful chapter in cosmic history.

The Australian exhibit consists of two parts, housed respectively in the Country Building and the Palace of Agriculture. In contrast to Australia, New Zealand is almost bare of animal life. Her exhibit is largely agricultural. The grains and fruits of the great island country and livestock are also shown.

The patient labors of the "Cunning workman in Pekin," sympathetically described by Mathew Arnold in his "Sohrab and Rustum," are seen in the exhibit halls of the newest republic—China. Thirty-five such cunning workmen were brought over from Pekin to erect on the Exposition grounds of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition a duplicate of one of the famous palaces of the "Forbidden City." Three-fourths of a million dollars was appropriated by the Chinese government for its exhibits.

Inscrutable as Chinese civilization has been in the past, it lays itself open to inspection and approval of the world at the Exposition in the truest, sincerest manner. Chinese exhibits are grouped under the following heads:

Fine arts, education and social economy, liberal arts, manufactures and varied industries, mines and metallurgy, and horticulture.

A trifling distance from the Chinese exhibit the sacred elephants of Siam loom into view. A quarter of a million dollars was spent by that little country in making its exhibit one of the most fascinating at the Exposition. The Siamese exhibit is in charge of Prince Rajani, who has been appointed Exposition Commissioner by his brother King Chulalongkorn.

The Philippine Islands, late newcomers in the realm of free countries, share in the Exposition with an exhibit that, while humble in comparison with the costly twers of the mighty nations, goes straight to the heart of sympathetic mankind. The Philippines have reproduced a number of model school buildings to which Filipino parents send their children for education.

Bejeweled Persia shows some of her famed gardens transplanted from Teheran by Mirza Ali Kulo Khan. Java disports herself with a pavilion all her own, and the Dutch East Indies occupy modest quarters for the exhibit across the street from the quaint villages of Corbin and Indonesia.

Another contribution from Germany will include a famous Rubens from the Munich Gallery. Others of the nations at war that are represented by art treasures are France, which has shipped selected treasures from the Louvre and Luxemburg galleries, Belgium, England, which has contributed from the National Art Gallery, and Austria, Serbia and Poland. All of the exhibits of the belligerent nations were shipped in the collier Jason, Spain, Italy, Greece, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Tur-

The running track of the Canadian National Exhibition is one of the few on the continent giving a 220 yards course straightway. Many records have been equalled or broken on Athletic Days in past years.

Achievements of Engineering at the Panama-Pacific

The superlative beauties of Exposition architecture, color and sculpture demand all the admiration of the casual visitor. But those whose eyes can see beneath the surface of things will marvel as much at the work of the engineer who laid the foundation and erected the skeleton of it all and the builder who put it together.

How large a part the engineer played in the making of the building may be estimated from the fact that more than half of the \$14,500,000 construction budget was devoted to engineering and construction work. At one time almost 200 civil and electrical engineers and draftsmen were employed by the Division of Works.

When things were humming in that department, which was responsible for all the construction work and which was ruled by a construction wizard, Harris D. H. Cornick, there were more than 350 experts, architects, engineers, clerks and inspectors working under his command.

When the engineers first looked upon the Exposition site much of it was under the waters of the bay and much of it was low lying and swampy. First they built a sea wall and pumped two million cubic of sand and silt from the bay into the fill. And then on that they laid down fifty thousand cubic yards of loam. After clearing and filling sewerage systems and water systems, gas light and power mains were buried underground. Water and filtration systems, fire protection, light and power plants were installed, wharves, docks, slips, and railroads built and then plumbing, heating and ventilating systems, public utilities sufficient enough for a city of 25,000 people.

Most of these and many other problems were met by the engineers and constructors before a building had risen. The problem of combining rapidity of construction with low cost was also theirs as well as the final problem of combining low wrecking cost with high salvage value.

The hydraulic fill of the made land was started on April 13 and completed in September, 1912 and cost \$300,000. After that commenced the work of pile driving. Nearly 23,000 piles, or two hundred miles of piling, went under the sites of the main exhibit palaces of the Exposition.

Key sent exhibits by their own vessels. Japan will occupy three large galleries. Argentina has sent paintings and statuary to fill another room, and China, with her new and ancient art works, has an entire room. Norway has three galleries for her 3,000 paintings, and Sweden has three rooms.

Two complete collections intended for foreign exhibits will be splendid features of the fine arts department. These are the collection assembled for the triennial fine arts exhibits at Venice, which had to be postponed because of the war, and the collection assembled in the galleries of the White City Exposition in London, which was closed and the galleries turned into barracks for the colonial troops.

There is one department at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition that has been enriched above all others by the present European war. This is the department of Fine Arts, to be housed in a mighty Graeco-Roman palace one-fifth of a mile in length. Art treasures of the Old World that otherwise never would have been removed from their places in famous galleries have been shipped to San Francisco.

At this great place, with curving colonnaded wings stretching east and west along the shores of the Fine Arts Lagoon, there are one hundred and two steel walled exhibit galleries. Fifteen of these galleries—five profited, as the entire structure is—assigned to individual artists of renown of many nationalities. Twenty-five have been allotted to the foreign nations.

Eminent artists will be found in the individual exhibit galleries, there also will be found the work of the great European masters. Among the artists of international renown who will have separate exhibits will be James McNeil Whistler, William M. Chase, John S. Sargent, Joseph Penell, William H. Chase, Carl Melchers, Howard Pyle, Frank Duveneck, Edward W. Redfield, John Twachtman, John W. Alexander, Edmund C. Tarbell, Alon Skinner Clark and the two great Swedish artists, Liljefors and Carl Larsson.

There will be forty Whistlers in the Whistler group, and equally representative collections by Liljefors and Larsson. Sargent, who has been busy in the Austrian Tyrol, finished his group in spite of the war, and shipped them from Vienna. Melchers who is professor of art at Weimar University, Germany, shipped a carload of canvases from Holland on the Jason.

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GO AS OUR GUESTS TO SUNNY CALIFORNIA

Best Music of This Generation for Exposition

How much will the Panama-Pacific Exposition mean to music-lovers? It will such a revelation of the artistic and social potentialities of the art of tone as will seem to many a music-hungry soul the enunciation of a new aesthetic gospel.

California has been musical from the beginning. Down at Monterey they still sing the old hymn to San Carlos which was taught the Indian novice by Fra Junipero Serra and his companions, and the Spanish leaven is constructively operative among us to this day. Even the primitive chants of the Redskin are not lost, and men like Carlos Troyer and Charles Wakefield Cadman are following the example of Edward MacDowell to reveal to the world what artistic virtue is implicit in those aboriginal melodies.

The Forty-Niners gave us their ballads; the Frenchmen sang his chansons, the German his imperishable Volkslieder; Muscovite and Hun, Celt and Saxon and Latin all contributed their meed of music to our California treasury of song.

This leaven of the world's music will be mightily active in our Exposition. The Fair will be a musical meeting ground, and whether we think in the idiom of the classicist or love simpler music which is good for entertainment's sake, or whether we are eclectics and have an ear for whatever is good in all kinds of music, we shall find what will please in

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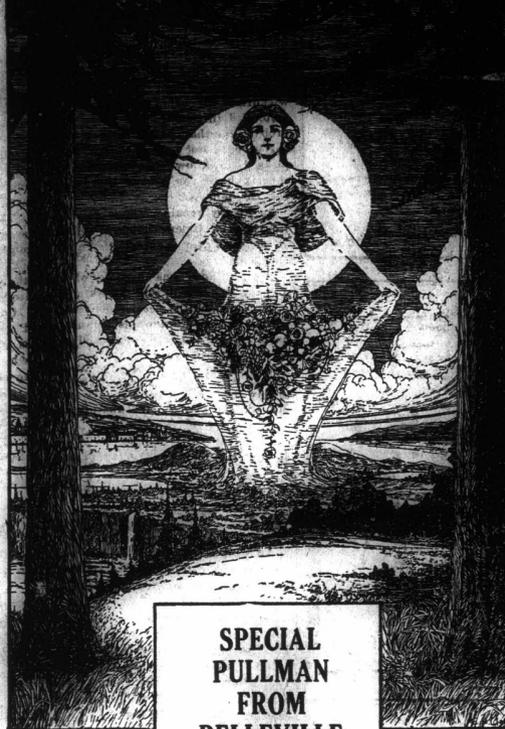
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SPECIAL PULLMAN FROM BELLEVILLE AND ALL EXPENSES PAID BY THE ONTARIO
WON'T YOU JOIN OUR PARTY?

PLAINFIELD.
Anniversary Services were held in the West Plainfield Methodist Church Sunday June 27th. Rev. H. S. Osborne, B.A., of Bridge St. Methodist Church, Belleville preached at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. The day was fine, the audiences large, the sermons greatly appreciated, as was the music rendered by the choir. An offering of \$55 was received to be applied on Church debt. Rev. A. C. Huffman supplied the Bridge St. Methodist Church, Belleville on Sunday last.

Rev. J. A. Chapman, B.A., a super-annuated minister of the Hamilton Conference will speak at the West Plainfield Church next Sunday at 11 a.m. His subject will be "Reminiscences of my ministry." West Plainfield is the church of Mr. Chapman's boyhood and the story of his life work is of great interest, he being a pioneer missionary in different parts of the province. Mr. Chapman is a brother of Mrs. J. S. Hamilton, and a brother-in-law of Mr. H. K. Denyes.

Plainfield and vicinity were well represented at the South Hastings Sunday School picnic at Foxboro on the 29th. The first prize for the fat man's race was won by one of our own citizens.

The service in the East Plainfield church next Sunday evening will be of a patriotic character.

Mr. Samuel Parks and family from New Jersey are visiting his father Mr. Albert Parks. Sam has been absent 18 years, and notes many changes here since he left.

Miss Sheppard, nurse, of Rochester is spending her holidays with her mother, Mrs. Sylvester Latta.

Miss Lily Hamilton, of Washington D.C., is spending her holidays at her uncle's, Mr. J. S. Hamilton's. Miss Hamilton is superintendent of an endowed home for old men.

Mr. Edwin Parks, while hewing rafters for a barn at Fuller, cut his knee quite badly and will be laid up for some little time.

An addition has been made to our cement sidewalk, which is much appreciated.

MOIRA.
Strawberry picking seems to be the chief occupation of the girls around here at present.

Mrs. M. Salisbury of Melita, Man. is visiting friends and relatives here.

Mrs. C. Ketcheson and Mrs. M. J. Morton visited friends in Thurlow on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Finkle also Mrs. P. Wilson of Belleville are spending the week visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Welsh.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Haight visited her mother Mrs. C. Wright of Hamilton on Sunday afternoon with

abounding measure.

Are you an exclusive, brought up in the academic fields of the Old World? In that event you can drink your fill at the concerts to be given by the Boston Symphony; do you prefer the sprightlier fare which is dispensed by organizations which come a little closer to human nature in its untrained aspect, then you can listen to the Constabulary Band from the Philippines; you can revel in the marches of John Philip Sousa. Have you Slavonic leanings? Then you can enjoy the concerts to be given by Thurlow's Band from Chicago.

If again, your first care is for the proper musical pride of San Francisco, you can attend the performances to be given under the direction of John Casazza. More pretensions will be the Exposition Orchestra, an organization called into existence solely for the purpose of the Fair. There will be eighty men, the pick of American instrumentalists, and they will be here from beginning to end of our artistic industrial epic of our great exhibition.

But orchestral and band music will only be part of the musical inspiration which we shall derive from the Exposition. Great choirs like the Apollo Club of Chicago will visit us and give us their best.

But the great burst or choral inspiration which our West is to receive will come through the instrumentality of those Americans from Wales, who have imbibed the art of choral The Great Elsteddoff in July will be the crowning choral event of our musical history. song with their mother's milk.

Miss Effie Reil.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Morgan of Toronto and Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McLean of Trenton spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. O. Reddick.

Mr. D. Demill is on the sick list with measles.

Quite a number from here attended the raising bee at Mr. S. E. Lane's.

THIRD LINE SIDNEY.
June 30.—Strawberries are in full swing which seem to be a good crop. A number of people on this line attended the re-opening Concert at Aiken's church on Monday evening.

The stork arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Waterhouse and left a baby girl.

A number of people on this line attended the picnic at Foxboro on Tuesday.

Miss Ella Jones of Belleville spent a few days with her aunt, Mrs. J. Waite.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Langabeer and Master Harold of Latta, spent one day last week with Mr. and Mrs. F. Harris.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Denton from the North-West are home visiting the former's parents Mr. and Mrs. M. Denton.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Langabeer spent Sunday with friends in Thurlow.

Master Clifford DeShane of Belleville is visiting his grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Denton.

MELROSE.
June 30.—Strawberries is the topic of the day among the women.

Farmers are harvesting their alfalfa. A fairly good crop is reported in this locality.

Mr. Percy McLaren of Belleville is spending his holidays with relatives in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Osborne of Rossmore visited a few days with friends and relatives of this place.

Mr. Will Osborne of New Brunswick visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Osborne, for a short time, before leaving for the front.

Miss Beattie Milligan has returned home after an extended visit with acquaintances in Tamworth.

Mr. Lewis Allen Lazier of New York is visiting relatives in this place.

Mr. George Lazier has purchased the farm of Mr. John Emmons in second concession.

Miss Mabel Stratford is visiting a few days at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Clem Haight.

Mrs. (Rev.) Ruppel, sister of Mr. Hall, delivered the farewell sermon for Rev. Mr. Hall on Sunday evening last. All were pleased to meet her again.

Miss Effie Miller and brother visited her former home on Sunday last.

Quite a number attended the lawn social at Lonsdale last week.

The formal opening of the Canadian National Exhibition will be on Monday, August 30th, at 2.30 p.m.

It is estimated that there are 10,000 residents of Exhibition City during the two weeks of the Fair.

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