

# FILIPINO EXHIBITS AT THE FAIR

By Stephen O'Grady

THROUGH the generosity of the United States government, which appropriated a million dollars for a Philippine exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase exposition, visitors to the fair will be able to get a keen insight into the manners and customs of the Filipinos, as well as a thorough knowledge of the wonderful resources of this country's new possessions in the Orient.

While the people themselves (five hundred members of all the tribes in the Philippines have been taken to St. Louis) will prove objects of rare interest, the extensive display of the industries of the Philippines, as well as the possibilities in the line of agriculture, mining and manufacture, will prove invaluable to millions of visitors, who as yet know little as to the real nature of the territory acquired by the United States in the war with Spain.

A corps of government experts—men who know the islands and their people—have been engaged for months in collecting the Philippine exhibits. No department of industry has been neglected, and in the twenty-one acres allotted to the Philippines one will be able to see as complete an exhibition as it was possible for the government to make with the appropriation.

To enlarge on the extent of the Philippine exhibit, it may be stated that the property consigned to the fair from Manila required two hundred freight cars to transport it from San Francisco to the fair grounds. On the exposition site even the twenty-one acres—the largest allotment to any district territory—seems too small for the varied displays which the government is making.

The intelligent Filipinos are represented by the best members of their race; the savage and non-Christian tribes are shown as they really are. The savages who have been used to wearing only breech-clouts will be seen in their villages at the fair just as they are at home. There are trousers which the men may wear if they choose, but there is no imperative rule that they should, and thus far the savages have lived just as they live in Luzon.

The raw air of the St. Louis spring had a chilling effect on some of the savages. Some were stricken with pneumonia, and there were a few fatalities, but those who survived the attacks of disease are in good health. They remained close to the well-built courtel, however, and on bad days huddled close to the stoves. Summers in St. Louis will be more to their liking, and the Filipino is not expected to suffer any more hardships from the weather.

In the Christian element of the Filipino delegation one finds cultured people. Few of them can speak English, but they speak Spanish fluently. Many of the men are the possessors of comfortable fortunes, which have been increased to goodly proportions by reason of the American invasion. The education of the women is not limited to the rudiments of common school studies, but extends to the arts, and among them are musicians, artists and even poets.

The average Christian woman of the Philippines is a good cook, an expert with the needle, and a person of high morals. She attends religious service with regularity, prays devoutly night and morning, and as a token of her regard for the saints usually has the image of her patron dangling from her neck.

The savage of Luzon does not know why he is on earth, or does not care particularly where his soul goes after he leaves it. He believes that a great spirit rules the world, and that this spirit rests behind the sun; that the sun is an instrument of the great spirit, and, like his civilized brother, realizes that the sun is nature's greatest instrument



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Moro Pupils From the School Established by the United States

The greatest achievement of a Luzon savage is to decapitate an enemy, and until he meets a foe in mortal combat he is not all that he should be in the eyes of the unwritten laws and the ancient customs of the savage Luzon. The savage who returns to his village, carrying in his belt the head of an enemy felled in battle, is hailed as a conquering hero, and is feted and lionized much as the conquering hero of war in a civilized community.

The savage lives to eat and drink and fight. He sleeps on a bed of sand prepared by the willing wife, who is resigned to her fate and never complains because of the labors imposed upon her. In the morning he engages in hunting or fishing. This is in time of peace. In time of war conditions

are different. Then the savage employs his spare time in sharpening his spears and grinding his axes. When he is in the field the faithful women bring food and refreshments to their fighting consorts, and are content to manage their primitive homes.

Some of the savages, chief among them the Suyoc tribe, are industrious to a degree. In their part of the island of Luzon gold and copper in paying quantities have been found, and mining is an industry that is not wholly neglected by the Suyocs. Americans have invaded their field of fortune, and with the aid of American inventions much gold and copper, which were heretofore mined in only small quantities by the Suyocs, have become a great and thriving industry, and a great deal of the ore is shipped to Manila and then transported to the American markets.

One of the interesting departments of the Philippine exhibit is a display of mining methods of the savage Suyocs. Every instrument used by the Filipino tribes in manufacture, agriculture or mining will be shown. These instruments will be operated by the Filipinos themselves, and one will be able to get an idea as to the way things were done before the American invasion, and the improvements that have been established since that time.

## An International Garden

AN international garden scheme becomes a landscape sensation of the exposition. Expert gardeners of France and England, Japan and China, Italy and Mexico have given the national pavilions of their respective countries natural settings which will leave an esthetic influence on the American mind.

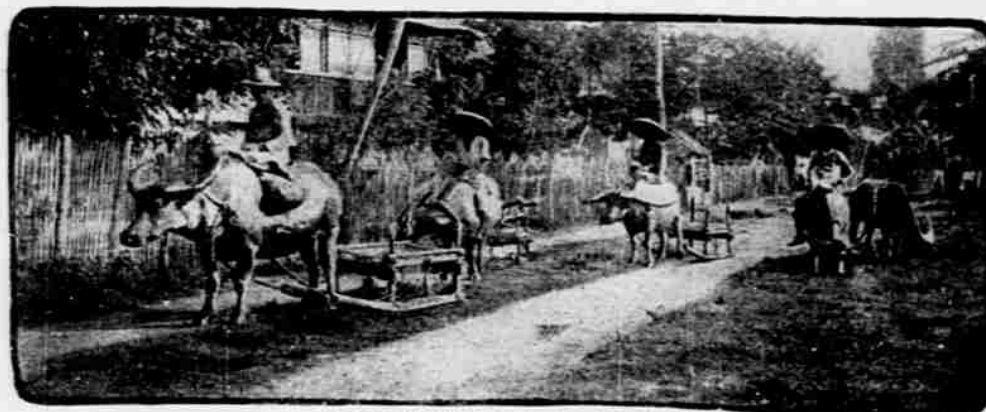
The suggestions of Versailles landscaping about the reproduction of the Grand Trianon is the finest formal garden seen in the United States. Its massive iron grill enclosure is the best type of French decoration. Japan's golden gateway to the reproduction of the imperial gardens at Tokio will linger with the visitor long after the exposition. The use of lagoons and waterfalls on steep hills is an art that stands alone. An old Elizabethan garden about the orangery of Kensington palace is British to the core. Mexico hides in cacti and palms. China peeps from a fragile garmenting of peonies and open pools of gold fish.

Open-air forestry tracts spreading over fifteen acres represent in growing trees the trained woodlands of Germany, France, Japan and the United States. Fifty thousand roses bloom in one bed of six acres along the eastern hill-slope, crowned by the palace of agriculture, showing all varieties that have earned fame with gardeners

WIRELESS telegraphy receives its greatest demonstration at St. Louis from a tower two hundred feet high. It is the sending station for commercial aërograms from the exposition to several western cities.



Three Visayan Girls



Water Buffalo Going to Market