

THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION AT BUFFALO.

BY WILLIAM IBUCHANAN, DIRECTOR-GENERAL.
BY COURTESY OF COLLIER'S WEEKLY.

IF THE people of the republics and countries of Central and South America fully realized to how great an extent misinformation with regard to their several countries exists in the United States and Canada, the Pan-American Exposition would be taxed beyond its limit to provide space for the exhibits that would come from those countries to enlighten the people of the United States and Canada concerning their neighbors to the southward. If, on the other hand, the people of the United States and Canada knew to any appreciable degree of the wide opportunities for the profitable investment of money and energy which offer themselves in Central and South America, they would not require such exhibits to awaken their interest, nor would such opportunities long remain unknown or unpossessed.

The ideal had in view by those who planned the Pan-American Exposition, and toward the accomplishment of which nothing is being left undone that energy and effort can bring about or suggest, is that in all that appertains to the industrial and intellectual development of the countries of the Western Hemisphere the Pan-American Exposition shall occupy the position of a great international "Information Clearing House." While interesting millions as a beautiful spectacle, it will afford an opportunity to the peoples of the three Americas to become better acquainted with each other, and it will prove a very prominent factor, too, in developing a proper and just appreciation in each country of the industrial wants and trade possibilities of their neighboring countries of the Western Hemisphere.

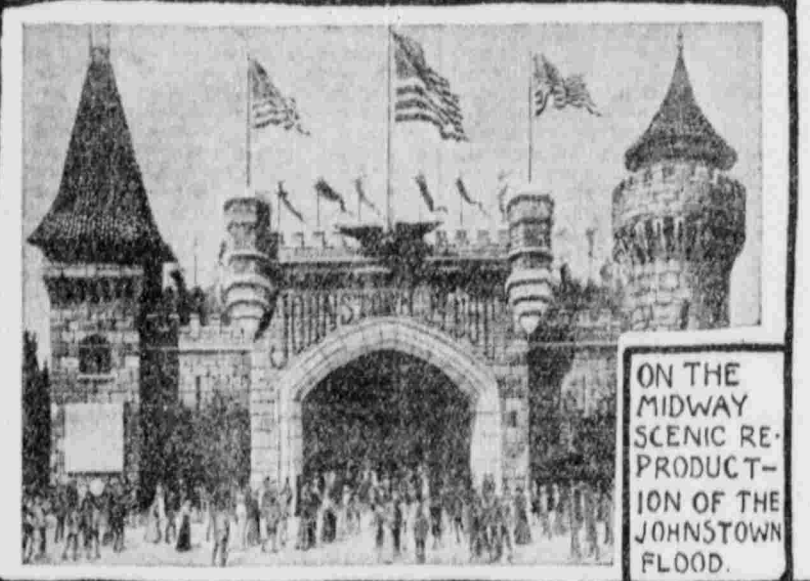
While their view of the duty and task imposed upon them in this regard has been broad, the generosity and public



NORTHERN TOWERS AND FACADE OF MACHINERY AND TRANSPORTATION BLDG.

dustries now in existence there and in the consolidation and operation on a large scale of the most producing plants there and in the handling of breadstuffs and all their related industries. Millions of acres of tillable land in an excellent climate, with every facility except immediate transportation, await those who will seriously look for it in South and Central America, and it was the earnest wish and purpose of those who formulated and planned the Pan-American Exposition that in all the above fields they might through the Exposition do something tangible toward bringing to all a better knowledge than now exists concerning the countries of the Western Hemisphere and that there might result from the Exposition something of value in the direction of a

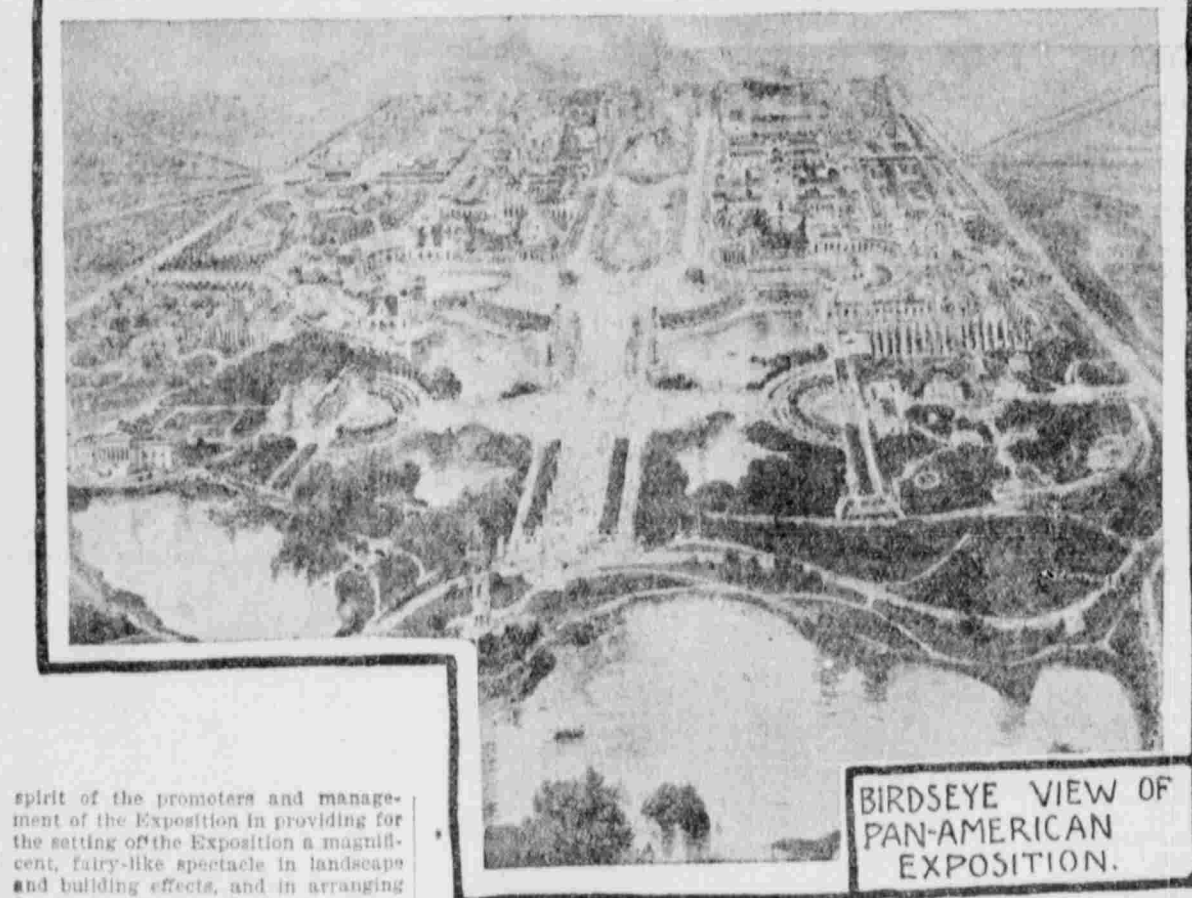
enough to convince Congress that the work would be well done, and hence the location was decided upon. This step having been taken and the die thus cast, Buffalo has risen equal to the occasion and has subscribed millions of money, and as a city there has been sunk in one common purpose to succeed all personal and sectional jealousies and ambitions. A splendid location was selected for the Exposition, in which there is included a large part of the city's great and famously beautiful park, and from the time that was done up to the present moment the interest and energy manifested and the strong intent to succeed in every way shown by the people of the city in their great undertaking have been focused upon and centered in the work now nearing comple-



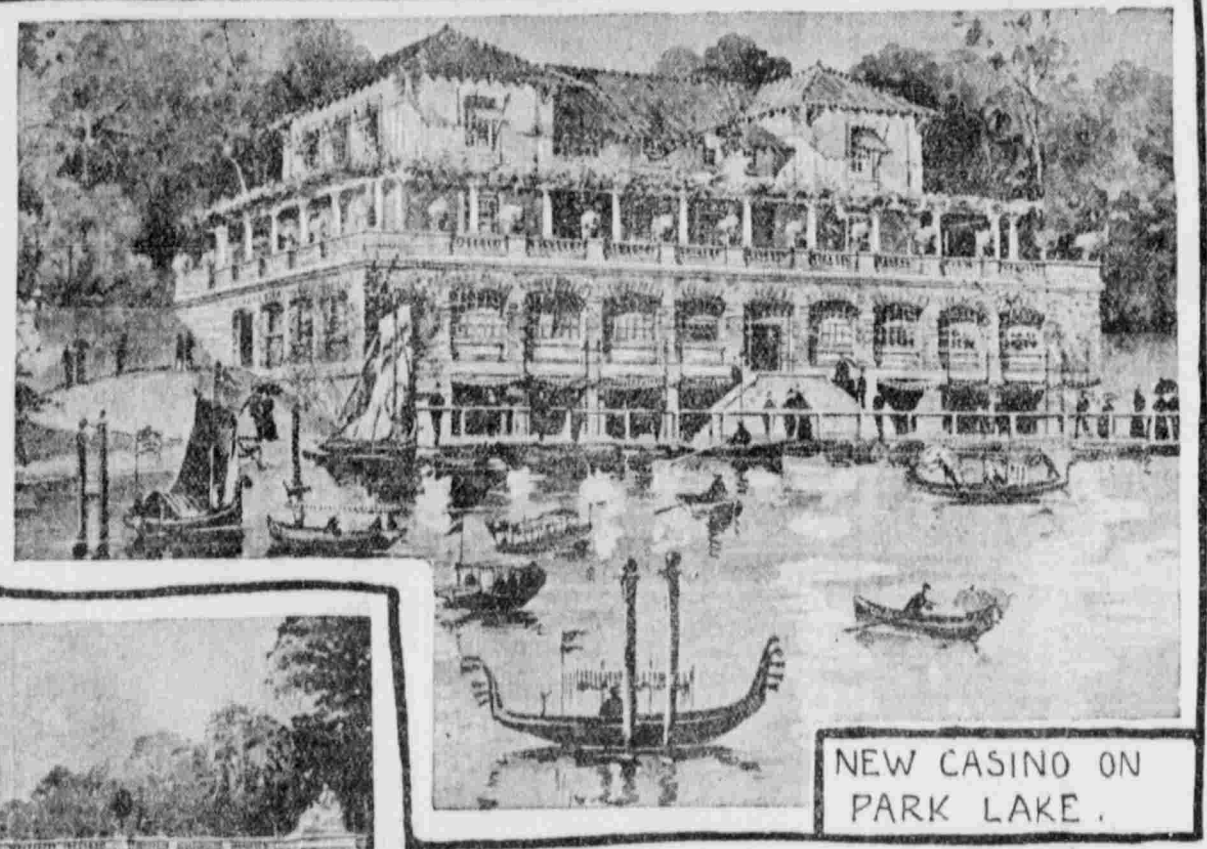
ON THE MIDWAY SCENIC RE-PRODUCTION OF THE JOHNSTOWN FLOOD.



MACHINERY BLDG FROM SOUTH WEST.



BIRDSYE VIEW OF PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.



NEW CASINO ON PARK LAKE.

spirit of the promoters and management of the Exposition in providing for the setting of the Exposition a magnificent, fairy-like spectacle in landscape and building effects, and in arranging for the sumptuous, intellectual entertainment of visitors within the grounds, has been broad. It is safe, I believe, to now risk the assertion that as a result of all this the verdict of those who visit Buffalo next year will be that in certain phases, and in not a few, the Pan-American Exposition will be most entitled to rank in history as the most beautiful and successful of American exhibitions.

No one who has approached the subject of Industrial Pan-America seriously believes that the artificial trade conditions now existing between Canada, the different Central and South American republics and the United States—as they affect and restrict commerce and communication between the different countries—can long continue. Nor can it be controverted that great changes for the better in these regards have taken place during the past few years. Indeed, a greater advance has been made during the past ten years in the countries of the Western Hemisphere in all that counts for the better than during the 50 years preceding. This statement, made broadly, can be verified in detail. It applies to everything that has tended toward stability of government, toward the betterment and improvement of the people of the different countries, toward the building up therein of permanent national wealth and in the direction of utilizing to a greater degree than heretofore the products and resources of these countries.

It is true that exceptions to this statement can be easily pointed out; but, broadly speaking, it will bear investigation and will be found to be correct. For example, with few exceptions, the seemingly unending boundary disputes—all of which, by the way, came down from the old Spanish regime as an inheritance, and which have been for 70 years the source of untold expense and of constant irritation and of threatened war between practically all of the republics of Central and South America—have been amicably concluded. The closing days of the century find that chief source of trouble in Latin America happily reduced to a comparatively small point. It is but just to these republics to say in this connection that due credit should be given them for the fact that in reaching this result they have consistently recognized the theory of arbitration to be the proper and true method by which such international disputes may be solved. Today no boundary difficulty of any kind affects the peace of the east coast of South America, and but two such questions are still to be adjusted upon the west coast. Stable government, well administered, has been

reached in very many of the republics south of us. In some—notably in those toward the extreme south of the continent—the most striking and rapid advances imaginable have been made during the past ten years in their material development and in the prosperity of their people.

This has been especially true of the Argentine Republic and of Chile. Fifty years ago the latter supplied flour to the entire west coast of South, Central and even to that of North America. The development of California and Oregon, however, changed this, and today the latter not only supply their own wants, but as well a large section of Central and part of western South America with breadstuffs. Chile, on her part, has become the world's nitrate producer and notably so in copper, while her vineyards have increased with each year.

In the Argentine Republic the changes that have occurred are even more striking because they relate to things with which we of the United States and Canada are more familiar. It is, for example, relatively speaking, but a few years since the United States was shipping flour to the Argentine Republic and to Uruguay. Today, as a result of the immigration that has poured into those republics, but principally into the first country, and as a result of the application of North American farm machinery to the great alluvial basin of the River Plate, the Argentine Republic alone exports to Europe 25,000,000 bushels of wheat and half that amount of maize each year. Not content with having thus become the competitor of the United States and Canada in the Old World in the exportation of breadstuffs, the same republic has also become their competitor—and a strong and growing one, too—in the exportation of most products. Few have any idea of the growth of this industry in the River Plate Republics. Thirty years ago Great Britain imported less than 500,000 pieces of frozen mutton. Indeed, that was the beginning of that industry. Today there are killed, frozen and exported to Europe each day from the province of Buenos Ayres alone, in the Argentine Republic, 12,000 carcasses of good mutton as the world can produce, while innumerable square miles of alfalfa fields dot the republic and furnish rice—cheap fattening material for the 20,000,000 or more of cattle possessed by the country.

The advantages the people of the

United States and Canada might obtain by grasping the true meaning of the above facts would appear to be many, and their value very great. If they would, for instance, but realize the significance of the one fact that a well bred, fat steer can be and is being produced in the Argentine Republic and exported to England at a total expense to do the same thing in either the United States or Canada—while a greater advantage lies with the producer of River Plate mutton—they would realize the strong appearance of probability to the often quoted statement made by some that the not distant future would bring River Plate mutton to our tables in the United States.

Many public men in South America believe this will occur, reasoning as they do, that the conditions in the United States are such and their development in manufactures so pronounced that it can be looked upon as altogether probable that within the next ten years meat will be profitably exported to the United States from the great cattle zones of South America. They also believe that the turn of the tide that has carried the United States into the position of a lender of money rather than a borrower will then carry the well known aggressiveness and zeal of American financiers and industrial operators into South America, where a highly profitable field would be found for the employment of capital in the development of many of the smaller in-

expensive character for Buffalo for the Exposition. There is good reason for this. Some additional hotels are being constructed, it is true, but in the main the people of Buffalo expect to make ready for the entertainment of their guests by expansion, alteration and improvement of existing structures rather than the building of new ones and by the accommodation of visitors in private homes, so that after the Exposi-

tion. The extent to which this interest has been shown can be gauged from the fact that on several recent Sundays 25,000 people have passed through the wagon gates to the grounds in order that they might see how the work of constructing the Exposition buildings was progressing. In its architectural qualities and outlines the Exposition pays the republics of South and Central America the highest compliment possible since in the character and design of its buildings there will be placed before the visitor the most perfect, the most beautiful and the most enchanting picture of Spanish architectural memories that has ever been presented in any country or place, while in its natural attractions and in the loveliness of its lake and forest and flower setting the Exposition as a picture will be a source of gladness and delight, and a prize as well, to every one who visits it. Those who have its direction and management are doing everything within their power to bring together about these central, salient points those finishing, connecting links of fountains, of brilliant lighting effects, of music, of gardens, of entertainments and of novelty, which go so far toward making up the real life of a great Exposition.

As this is being written—six months previous to the opening of the Exposition—it is distinctly gratifying to the people of Buffalo and of the State of New York to be able to realize, as they do, that their efforts in the work of building up and arranging the grounds of the Pan-American Exposition have been warmly seconded on every hand, and that the discouragements they have met with and the difficulties they have had to overcome, have but more closely accentuated and made apparent the merit of their undertaking and brought to them the unsought praise and hearty applause of their fellow citizens of the United States, while the prominent and praiseworthy activity being shown in Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Bolivia, the Argentine Republic and in

Cuba, in all that relates to the participation of those countries in the Exposition, is most encouraging and presages a brilliant outcome. To this there is to be added the widespread interest now manifested in the Exposition in Canada, in Jamaica, in Guadeloupe, in Porto Rico, in Hawaii and in the Philippines. With these factors to work from there would seem to be a bright outlook ahead for a successful outcome and a realization to some degree of the sentiments underlying the Exposition. With but few exceptions, the states are cordially and enthusiastically interested in the Exposition and will participate, and they are joining heartily in the efforts to make it in its success consistent with the ideas held by those who formulated its plans and such as will amply and fully justify the pride, faith and confidence of the people who first took up and encouraged by every means within their power the holding of a Pan-American Exposition—a seemingly most appropriate place—within our midst, as it is, of the world's greatest cataraet and amid the truly marvellously wonderful applications of the unlimited power now being transmitted from that great leap of waters.

I have given several reasons why it seemed that an opportune moment had been reached to hold a Pan-American Exposition, and also why the people of the Western Hemisphere should be interested in and learn much of great advantage to them from such a bringing together of the resources of the Americas, as it is contemplated and desired to do. Many other reasons could be given but a broader, more rational, better understood and more common-sense Pan-American sentiment should exist between the people of the three Americas than is now apparent and as to why the suspicion concerning the at-

itude of the United States toward them that has lain not wholly or always dormant in the Latin American republics should be wiped out for all time. Among these would be the building of an isthmian canal, the possibility of a continental railway some day connecting the two ends of the hemisphere, the benefits and advantages in our relations with Latin America that are certain to follow the assimilation among us of the Spanish language since the Spanish war which is now going on in every direction and the striking changes our relations and business dealings and contact with Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines will bring about. These are all factors and things of interest and value to all the people of the Western Hemisphere, and each and all will be aided and benefited to some degree in every way by the holding of the Pan-American Exposition.

If this international enterprise shall therefore do aught in any of the directions I have indicated, and if it shall in addition, or as a result, to any degree add something to the "better acquaintance" stock of the people of the Western Hemisphere and thus tend to bring them all a more accurate knowledge than they now possess of each other's needs and opportunities and a true appreciation of their industrial interdependence upon each other, it will not have been created in vain.

A NEW WORLD AFFAIR.
The Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901 will be strictly a New World affair from start to finish. It is organized expressly and solely for the general advancement of the great and mutual industrial and commercial interests of everybody on this side of the Atlantic and to propagate peace, prosperity and friendship, all of which, and much more, it is bound to accomplish.

Among the numerous attractions of the Pan-American Exposition the agricultural exhibits will hold a prominent place. It is estimated that the electrical illumination from the Pan-American's lofty Electric Tower and its thousands of incandescent lights will cast a reflection that can be seen for a distance of fifty miles. The latest devices of use to farmers and the most improved methods of husbandry will help to give to the Pan-

SISTER REPUBLICS ALIVE WITH ENTERPRISE

The Republic of Chile has recently demonstrated its enthusiastic interest in the Pan-American Exposition by making an appropriation of 500,000 pesos, equal to \$185,000 in gold coin, for the purpose of an exhibit at this Exposition, and during December and a part of January will hold at Santiago a national exposition, from which will be collected the exhibit to be sent to Buffalo.

Ground was broken recently in the Court of State and Foreign Buildings for the Honduras building, in which that republic of Central America will make an exhibit creditable to its progress as a member of Pan-America. The building for the republic of Honduras is designed with an octagonal rotunda, surrounded with wide porches on four sides and with pavilions on four sides, the remaining side being occupied by the kitchen and toilet rooms. The central rotunda and two of the pavilions are intended for exhibits of the country's products. There will be a cafe and offices for the commissioners in the other two pavilions. Stairs lead from the rotunda floor to a gallery which surrounds the rotunda and is lighted by skylights and dormer windows. There are four large circular doorways connecting the pavilions with the rotunda, which will give a novel and pleasing effect. The porches are well protected by the broad projecting eaves and will be a comfortable place for weary visitors to rest and enjoy a taste of Honduran hospitality. The exterior of the building is an adaptation of the Spanish-American style, which gives detail to the roof will be of Spanish tiles and the exterior of the building of stucco. The building was designed by Architect Charles Innes Williams of Dayton, Ohio, and Honduras.

There has been interest in the position and its objects in the republic of Ecuador, which is making great strides in progress and prosperity. General Francisco Morla-Silva, General Consul of Ecuador, recently paid a visit to the headquarters of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and in the course of conversation with Exposition officials expressed his gratification at the fine prospects for the Exposition and his confidence in the future of Ecuador under the far-sighted policy of General Eloy Alfaro, the present chief executive. Ecuador, said Senor Morla-Silva, has practically no foreign capital, and foreign capital is being invested in enterprises looking to the development of its resources. A railroad will be constructed from Guayaquil, the principal commercial port on the coast, to Quito, the capital, a distance of 240 miles. It is a difficult piece of engineering, as the capital lies at an elevation of 6,000 feet above the sea level, and the road must be constructed so that the tracks will not be washed away. The opening of this railway will enable the products of a mineral character to be marketed at less expense. Quito is a beautiful city upon a mountain plateau where eternal spring reigns. Ecuador had a small but artistic pavilion at the Paris exposition, and its exhibitors were very successful in winning prizes for their exhibits, most of which will be sent from Paris to Buffalo.

FILIPINO VILLAGE.
Ground was broken a few days since for the Filipino Village at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo next summer, and "Pony" Moore, a well-known newspaper correspondent, has started for the Philippines where he will get together material for this feature of the Midway. It is expected that a whole vessel will be required to bring to this side of the Pacific the native Filipinos, the cattle, utensils, tools and various objects which will be used in creating a representation of actual life in this most interesting new possession of the United States. The Filipino Village will occupy eleven acres of land in the Pan-American Midway, and the population of the village will be about 100, ranging from old folks to babies in arms. On the right of the entrance will be an adobe tower with thatched roof, a representation of the Spanish Water Tower which marked the water batteries at the entrance to Manila Harbor. On the left will be a facsimile of the signal tower that loomed above Cavite and which was wrecked by shells from Dewey's fleet. Between these points will be nipa-covered buildings and bamboo fences. Canvas and lathen sailboats will drift upon a placid lake fed by a cataraet with a fall of 6 feet. There will be a market square, a Filipino church and many dwellings for the natives, in which they will live just as they do in the Philippine Islands. All the tribes of the different islands will be represented in the village, and the scene will be most picturesque.

In front of the village will be a military guard of United States soldiers in full military glamour to the scene. There will be a theater with a capacity for seating 1,000 people. Performances will be given daily by the natives. Every visitor will want to see this Filipino Village and thus witness again true to life in the islands which have now become an important part of the possessions of the United States.

SUB-TROPICAL GARDEN.
The glass-roofed section of the Exposition will be treated as a sub-tropical garden, thereby giving large and wealthy dealers an opportunity to make elaborate displays amid surroundings which are worthy and appropriate, having an adornment of foliage, interspersed with ornamental pavilions, climbing vines and many odd forms of vegetation. The original design of an open patio with historical water court and fountain could hardly be more interesting and certainly could not be as interesting as the design of the sub-tropical garden, which will enhance the artistic effect, besides gaining a great deal of much needed space for this valuable collection.

MOSAICS.
The manufacture of glass Mosaics has been maintained by the Italian Government for several centuries. The individual artistic character of the workmen enter into this industry to a great degree than in any other of the decorative arts; in fact, the term "art" is usually included in this production. In the first place the study of color is exceedingly important. The materials of glass are mixed with the various coloring materials, which are chiefly metallic oxides, in a manner to form opaque colored enamels.

EXPOSITION INCIDENTALS.
The list of prizes to be given by the Pan-American Exposition upon the widest and most liberal scale and will be worth a thousandfold their specific value to the successful competitors. Superintendent Frank A. Converse, in charge of the divisions of agriculture and live stock at the Pan-American Exposition, announces that any individual

sending an exhibit of farm products in the Pan-American exhibit will receive an individual medal or diploma offered by the Exposition, provided that the exhibit is of a meritorious character. The plate glass factory is a large affair at the Pan-American, covering perhaps twenty acres. Everything about the plant is designed and ar-

ranged with a view of facilitating the manufacture of plate glass without regard to any other branch of the business. The process is extremely simple and the machinery ponderous and expensive—so much so that at least half a million dollars appears to be absolutely necessary to operate a plate glass factory successfully. Not a great deal has been said about the building of additional hotels of an

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