The historical value of the pavilion is enhanced further by the "Danskerhallen," the celebrated chamber which is placed in the basement. In this room the Flatey-Book is reproduced by actual photographs, page for page, taken from the original. In this book are shown the Icelandic Sagas and the account of Leif Ericson's discovery of America.

United States history is recalled by the Virginia building. This state, which has been known as the Mother of Presidents, shows Mount Vernon, the home of the first president. Not only is the building an exact reproduction of that famous structure, but the interior furnishings are those actually used by George Washington. Mrs. Nannie Randolph Heath, of Virginia, who acts as the Virginia hostess, has much of the Washington furniture in her possession and has loaned it to her state for use in the building.

Hawaii has a choice spot for the building that represents this little land of seductive beauty. The site is at the edge of the lagoon of the Palace of Fine Arts and is sequestered in the midst of low-hanging trees. The architecture of the building follows the low-lying tropical type so common in Honolulu. The building is in the form of a cross and at the intersection of the two arms there is a rotunda containing a mezzanine gallery.

The main entrance is at the end of one of the wings of the cross and leads through a pergola into a tropical garden roofed with glass. At each side are the reception and waiting rooms and beyond the gardens is the rotunda. Across this rotunda is the pit, twenty feet in diameter, which contains a representation of one of the burning lakes of the volcano "Kilauea." In the angles between the wings radiating from the rotunda are four dioramas consisting of artificially illuminated scenes of typical spots in Hawaii. The aquarium is equipped with tanks containing the rarest and most beautiful fish of the Pacific Ocean. Music in this building is provided by Hawaiian singers and musicians.

Japan's pavilion is placed in a wonderful Japanese garden and both building and garden were transported from Nippon. The pavilion copies an original
that has weathered the storms for 600 years and neither the new nor the old structure has ever utilized a single nail. Trees, plants, stones and even lawns were brought across the Pacific to make the gardens everything they purport to be.

In contrast to the horticultural beauty of the Japanese pavilion is the building and garden of the Philippines. More than 4,000 orchid plants have been brought to the Exposition grounds on United States government transports for display in the Philippines' building. The rarest orchids to be found in the world come from the Philippines and the several hundred varieties in the Exposition nurseries represent many thousand dollars.

The Philippine building is Spanish colonial in style. It is one story in height, triangular in shape and has a large patio in the center. The inner sides of the wings resemble conservatory construction.

Oriental beauty and luxury crown the $300,000 pavilion of the Ottoman Empire. The exterior of the pavilion is crowned with domes and minarets in approved Turkish style. In the east of the structure is a mosque of rare beauty, and a kiosk will be another attractive feature. The interior of the pavilion is a replica of the interior of one of the palaces of the Sultan.

The main hall contains the court of official exhibits, the offices of the Ottoman commissioners, a parlor of oriental luxury for ladies and a man's lounging room attractively decorated. On the second floor are the salon, ball room and galleries and also a suite of apartments. In the café, auditorium and dining room Turkish musicians offer native music.
PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

The California State building was easily the most elaborate of the buildings in the area devoted to the states, and it was also the largest state building ever erected at any exposition. Its architecture was largely reminiscent of the old missions that have played their romantic part in the history of California. Its most prominent feature was a great tower, 70 feet square and 120 feet high, surmounted by four minor bell towers. The building contained a grand reception room, 56 by 86 feet, and a ballroom 168 feet long, 88 feet wide and 42 feet high. Over the reception room was a roof garden, with fountains, hedges and flowers, and the President of the Exposition had offices in the building.

Just west of the California building was the beautiful building of New York State, four stories in height, and a genuine home for visitors from the Empire State. The Oregon building, with its giant log pillars, was conspicuously unique, while Massachusetts and Ohio were represented by reproductions of their state capitol. Many other states had fine buildings and Canada, Cuba, Argentina, Bolivia, Sweden, Australia, New Zealand, Honduras and the Netherlands were represented in the foreign section by pavilions of high artistic merit.

THE EXPOSITION A GREAT SUCCESS

As a financial success the Exposition stands without parallel in the history of world's fairs. Its management combined enterprise and efficiency in a notable degree and long before the closing day the directors were able to announce that the Exposition had paid for itself and was setting a new world's record in this respect.

Utah state building, replete with works of art.

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Throughout the period of the great Exposition there were numerous days on which the attendance exceeded 100,000 people. The climax of attendance was reached on San Francisco Day, November 2, 1915, when the final count showed 348,472 admissions. At 10 P. M. on that day, too, the total attendance had reached the 16,000,000 mark, while the final 32 days of the Exposition period added more than 2,000,000 to this enormous total, making the aggregate attendance over eighteen millions of people (18,000,000).

One of the noteworthy features of San Francisco Day was a magnificent pageant of the nations, including many costly and artistic floats, and as this pageant wound its spectacular way through the crowd that lined the route through the avenues of the exposition grounds to The Zone, it was witnessed and applauded by more persons than had ever before gathered to keep holiday in the history of San Francisco.

Although the great parade was manifestly permeated with a distinctly California atmosphere, the contributions in the shape of floats and decorations by the foreign nations and states represented by special buildings at the Exposition were so numerous and distinctive as to evoke enthusiastic applause from the multitude. But the pageant of nations was only one of the many features provided for the triumphant celebration of San Francisco Day. There were military and naval spectacles that riveted the attention of the mighty throng within the gates, and a “sham battle” counted its interested spectators by the hundred thousand. A review of all the troops stationed at the Presidio and a reproduction in the yacht harbor at night of the historic naval battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac were included in the remarkable program of San Francisco Day.

“That biggest crowd of the Exposition period,” said an enthusiastic spectator, “was just a great ratification meeting of San Franciscans and Californians—our own indorsement, the home stamp of public approval. And in the pean of approval, in the whole-souled, swelling chorus of indorsement, there was the minor note of lamentation—that so soon so much created beauty must pass away; so soon our lovely playground of a happy year must be taken from us. In this San Francisco Day differed from that other great day of the opening. Then we went expectant and anxious; today we went joyous and assured. Our magically created City of Wonders has surpassed all expectations, transcended all boasting, more than kept its promises, and our only regret is that there are any who have missed it.”

Other big days during the Exposition period, preceding San Francisco Day and worthy of special record, were the following: February 20, 1915, Opening Day, attendance 255,149; July 5, Fourth of July celebration, 190,846; September 9, Admission Day, 182,321; September 6, Labor Day, 144,558; March 6, Vanderbilt Cup Race, 135,673; February 22, Grand Prix Race, 129,619; August 14, (no special feature), 122,959; July 17, Liberty Bell Day, 113,672; May 1, May Day, 109,987; July 24, Newspaper Men’s Day, 106,442; June 27, Zone Day, 104,486; May 31, Decoration Day, 101,068.

With its splendid record of 18,000,000 visitors, and a highly successful financial outcome, the Panama-Pacific International Exposition passed into history on the night of December 4, 1915, not only as a gorgeous spectacle of unparalleled beauty and a triumph of art, but as a most remarkable and undeniable indorsement of the claim that the great city by the Golden Gate is “loved around the world” because, of a truth, “San Francisco Knows How.”