

IN JAPAN'S TEMPLE.

Building of the Nation Is Dedicated to Fair Uses.

CEREMONIES IMPRESSIVE.

Architect and Commissioner Review Work Done.

IT IS ON ANCIENT LINES.

The Hoodeu and What It Represents in Styles.

ONLY PERMANENT STRUCTURE.

At exactly 12 o'clock upon yesterday the Japanese flag was unfurled from the pole on the wooded island at Jackson Park, and the dedication ceremonies at the Hoodeu or sacred palace, which is to hold the Japanese exhibit at the World's Fair, began. A Fair without the picturesque features of espionage like, with its fantastic buildings and gorgeous costumes, would be a disappointment. As far as the representation of Japan at the Fair is concerned it will, no doubt, press the other nations for the highest honors.

Nearly every World's Fair chief or officer was present. Besides this, quite a number of prominent business-men outside the Fair were on hand to see how the other side of the world did things. There, with the leading Japanese in the city, made up the audience of several hundred that filled the main building. Guards in full-dress uniform patrolled the approaches



HOODEU (PHOENIX) PALACE.

to the island, and none but invited guests were allowed to visit the ceremonies.

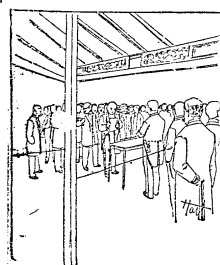
The ceremony of dedicating the building to the commission was performed with as little delay as possible. A simple and unostentatious room, in which it was held is finished in gold, blue, yellow, red, and black enamel. Numerous hooks or ancient symbols adorn the ceiling and rich wall panels. The guests were allowed to inspect the temple for a short time, then the officials of the Fair, with the department chiefs at the head, were grouped on the south side, and the representatives of foreign governments on the north side of the room, and the ceremonies commenced.

Dedication Services in Two Languages. In the center was placed a small stand, and Commissioner S. Tegima and Architect M. Kuru stood on either side. These read from Japanese manuscripts the official dedicatory speeches in their native tongue. M. Kuru said in part:

When the plan of the United States of holding the World's Columbian Exposition became known our country was invited to participate. Besides the willingness to participate, besides the exhibition of our national and industrial products the works of fine arts and others, it was also planned that the Japanese buildings, representing three different periods of Japanese history, should also be exhibited. The three buildings here represented the styles of architecture which were in vogue from the introduction of its own architectural style with absolute accuracy they are planned under a general architectural design. The whole plan is taken from the Hoodeu, which now exists in Uki Japan.

At the conclusion of his address Architect Kuru relinquished charge of the building and presented the key with appropriate ceremony to Commissioner Tegima as representing the Japanese Commission. Commissioner Tegima accepted it, saying:

In the name of the Japanese Imperial Commission I receive the key to the building and in its behalf I have the great honor of extending to you the hearty welcome to this island of being given the Hoodeu Phoenix Palace. Early in the spring when I was invited by your government to make preliminary arrangements for the Japanese exhibit, the authorities of the Exposition showed to us every courtesy and kindness, and among many others in the management of the



DEDICATING THE JAPANESE BUILDING.

most favorable space for the historic buildings were assembled here today to dedicate. The Fair Park Commission members here kindly accorded to our wishes of leaving these buildings open after the Exposition is over. Indeed, here several historic buildings whose models might have been used for the present exhibition. As it is it was an unexpected coincidence that the Phoenix Palace should have been in the City of Phoenix.

The tradition of today for the dedicatory ceremony is not without its historic significance. Forty years ago today (Friday, March 29, 1853) Japan signed its first treaty with the United States. Columbus is said to have sailed from Spain on a Friday, and discovered the new continent on a Friday. It is said that the first session of the Imperial Japanese Diet the bill for incorporation in partnership with the World's Columbian Exposition was unanimously passed on a Friday. It is therefore fitting that this day should be devoted for the dedication of the Hoodeu, which over its existence to a succession of historic events that happened on this very day of the week in the past.

Then the official program was completed by the reading of a Japanese address to the honors drawn up in line before the building. These were, twenty-four in number, responded to in a peculiar manner and employing their hands.

Returning to the room the Commissioner advanced to the center and delivered a speech in English in which he reviewed the progress of the building, the steps taken to secure representative exhibit from his country at the Fair and the work of the commission since it had established itself in Chicago. He had a message for the directors of the Exposition, the contractors who had erected the building, the manager, and the architect.

Director-General Davis was then called upon. He said: International exhibitions have stimulated the people of all civilized countries to a spirit of emulation. We take few lessons from the ancient world. The nineteenth century stands out in bold relief, independent and untrammelled by the centuries of the past. The achievements of the present

generation have surpassed all that was done or designed in the previous thousand years. In all the past, in all times to come, no collection of the accomplishments of man, less or more, by any nation, sign of the pitiful splendor of the Columbian Exposition. It will result in the international and commercial enrichment of all the countries of the globe. It will reveal, untrammelled, the most searching markets for commodities. To no people in the earth does the Columbian Exposition offer grander or more distinguished advantages and opportunities than to our American friends. Japan stands in the foreground a wonderful example of the swift progress of modern development and education. Japan, in the full consciousness of its wealth and power, reaching to the fullest extent the advantages to be secured, has been prompt and generous in support of the Exposition. I am glad that I may in this public way give expression to our satisfaction with the result you have accomplished and the zeal which you and your colleagues have shown in your work through the last winter, not only upon this pavilion and the adjacent grounds, but in the departments in which your government is to be represented the same zeal, patience, and fortitude have characterized your work, securing the best results.

Other Addresses Made. Following Mr. Davis President Palmer spoke briefly. He said the Fair was going to promote the unification of the governments of the earth. The spirit of the Japanese leaves nothing needed. Then he called attention to the age of Japanese civilization, saying Japan had a government before Alexander fought his battles and laws before Rome was founded by shepherds. He congratulated them on their efforts for the success of the Fair and assured them that they had the kindly feeling of the people.

Chief Buchanan followed Mr. Palmer. He said the Japanese had done much better than any one had expected and they could rest assured that their labors were appreciated.

Then came Joseph Donnerberger, President of the South Park Commissioners, who spoke of the advantages from a practical point of view the palace would be to the park after the big Exposition buildings had been torn down. He said the only buildings to remain in Jackson Park were the Japanese building just dedicated and the United States Life-Saving station. One was for art, the other for utility. The proceedings were closed by Commissioner Tegima, who accepted the building on behalf of the commission, and responded to the pleasant things that had been said by the heads of the Exposition and Park Board.

Lunched in the Main Building. After the ceremonies every one moved to the Manufacture Building, where a luncheon

had been spread within the inclosure where Japan's exhibit will stand. This place was decorated with Japanese and United States flags and the Japanese acted as hosts to their guests. The invited guests were the Board of Directors of the Exposition, the South Park Commissioners, the department chiefs and their secretaries, the foreign Commissioner and their Secretaries, the Japanese Consul at Vancouver, San Francisco, and New York; the Japanese Minister at Washington, Mr. Teleno; the seventy Japanese residents in Chicago; the officers of the Columbian Guard; Messrs. S. W. Nickerson, Director William F. French of the Art Institute, S. W. Alderson, J. C. Greger, Carter, and Marshall Field, and Messrs. J. W. Doney and Marshall Field.

Completeness of the Exhibit. The Japanese exhibit, including the government exhibit on the wooded island, the models of vessels in the Transportation Building, and the tea-house just across the lagoon from the island will make one of the most complete and interesting features of the Columbian Exposition. The work of erecting the Government Building on the island has been an exhibit in itself.

In the government exhibit will be shown many rare and valuable relics and curios. Many of these belong to the Emperor and others will be used as illustrations of the progress of the country. The three buildings which have been erected on the island are distinct, but are connected by wide corridors, and, while representing three different epochs of architectural, have been to some extent modified in the interest of unity of design. They were designed by the government architect with an unprintable name, and have been executed entirely by native workmen. The work of the interior decoration was placed in the hands of the Tokyo Art Academy, and both in furniture and ornamentation will correspond with the period represented by the architecture. The material used in the construction is unpolished wood, and the architect is filled with admiration for the many ingenious and effective ways in which these people employ their raw material, their methods of getting the best effects from the natural colors of the wood, and the exquisite polish they manage to put upon it. All show in their exterior coloring the tint of sandal wood, except for the sliding squares which serve both as doors and windows. These consist of a lattice work of black, highly-polished wood over the inner surface of which is a white semi-transparent paper.

The periods represented are the eleventh, fifteenth, and eighteenth centuries. The north wing, illustrating the eleventh century, shows the most prosperous era of the Fujiwara period, while the south wing corresponds in date to our Columbian era, showing Japan as she emerged from the war of two dynasties into a clearer and life, whose keynote was purity and simplicity, reflecting the spirit of the Zen Buddhist and Sung philosophy which prevailed at the time. The interior of this pavilion will be furnished and decorated to represent the Ginko-jo, the villa of an Ashikaga Shogun. The floor is of polished wood, which will be left bare, while those of the other rooms will be covered with thick mats.

The main building consists of three rooms, one large and two small, and shows a portion of Daian's palace about the middle of the eighteenth century. The principal feature is the sitting-room, and one of the curiosities will be the divan of the feudal Lord, his strong box, and his pipe, and receptacle for tobacco beside it. In another room will be shown the Japanese table as prepared for an elaborate dinner.

Aside from the historic and art exhibit the Japanese Government will make a display in the Mining Building, which will include a fine collection of Japanese minerals, and the work of Japan will be represented quite extensively in the Woman's Building, where they applied for 900 feet of space.