



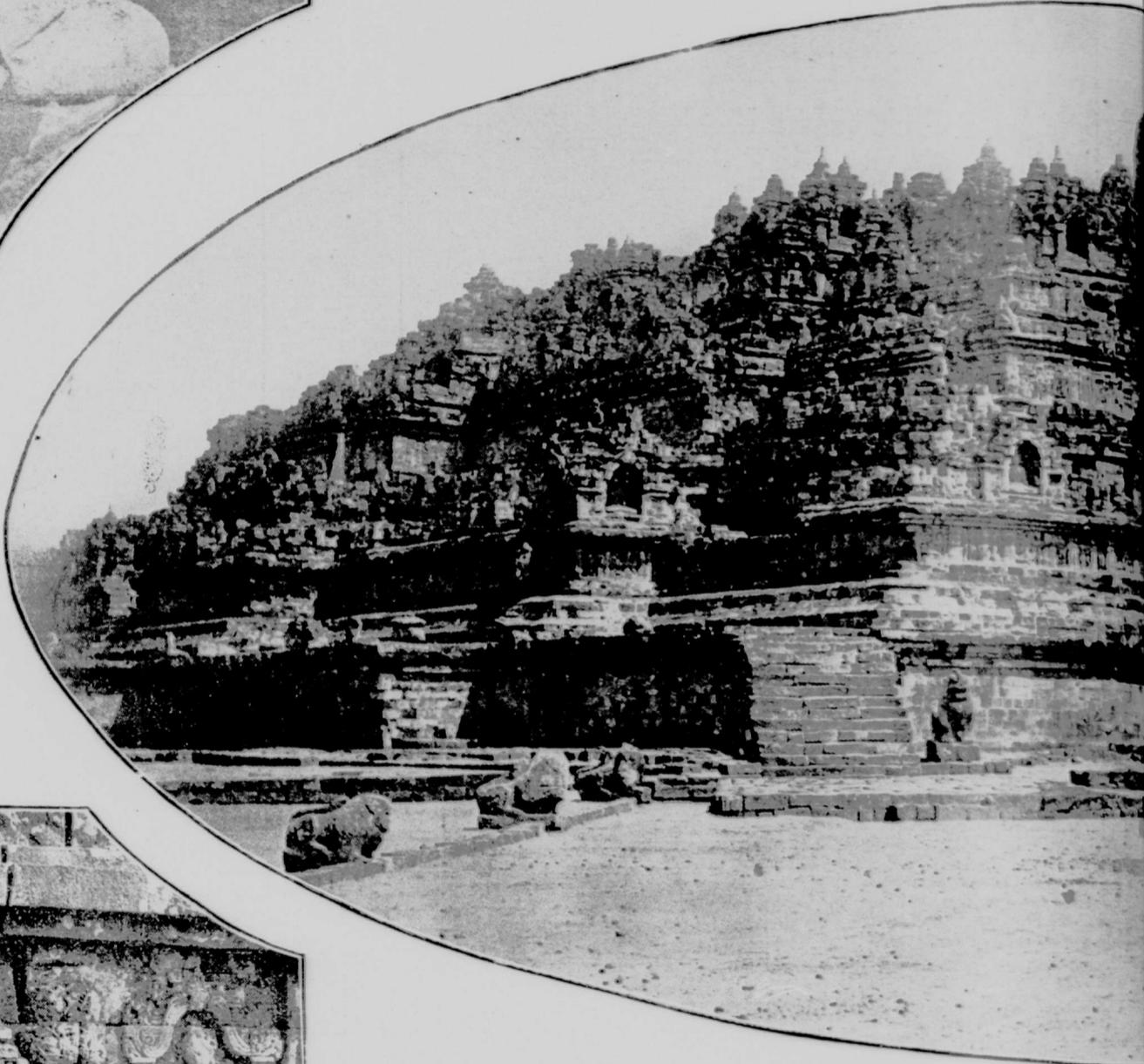
ONE OF THE SITTING BUDDHAS FROM A LATTICED DAGOBA.

A WONDERFUL TEMPLE.

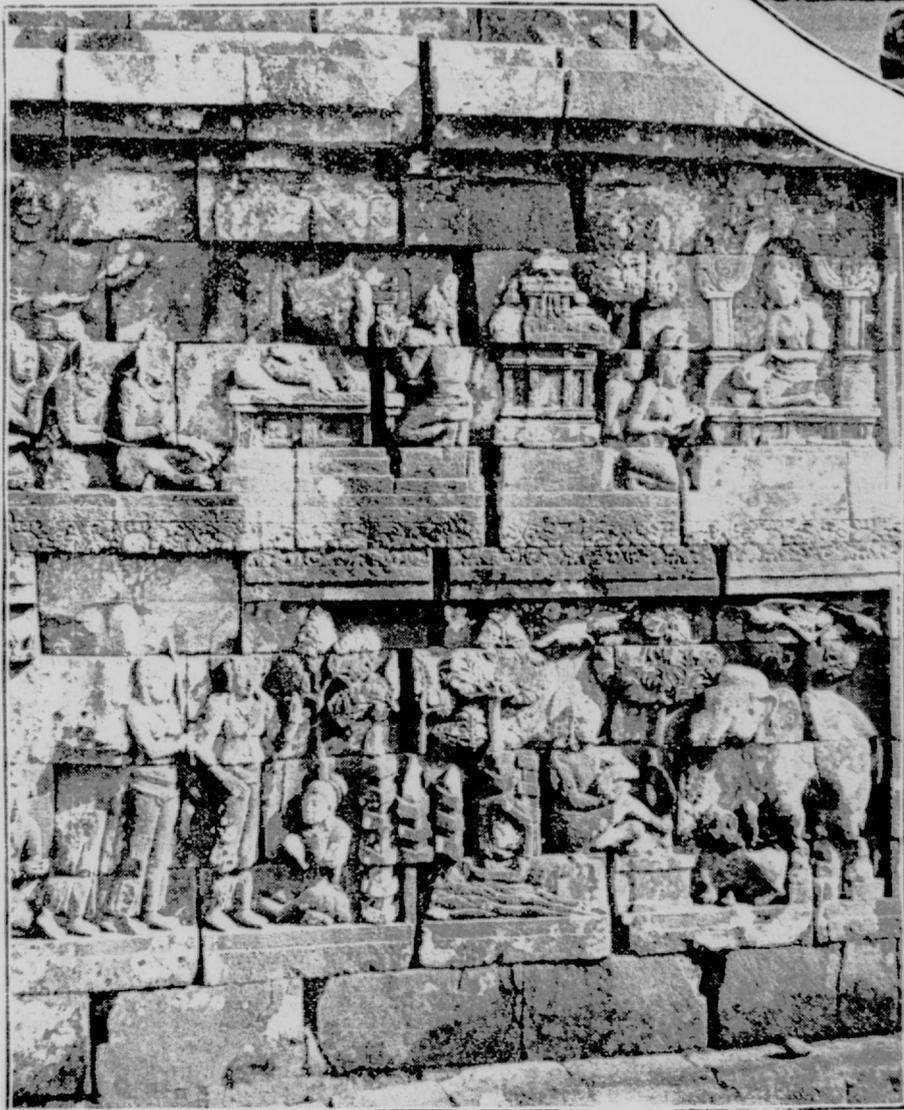
Boro Boedoer Most Stupendous Ruin in Java.

Boro Boedoer is about three hundred and fifty miles southeast of Batavia and is the location not only of the most stupendous ruin in Java, but of a ruin which ranks scarcely second to the great pyramids of Egypt. Alfred Russel Wallace says of this ruined temple: "The amount of human labor expended on the great pyramids of Egypt sinks into insignificance when compared with that required to complete this sculptured hill-temple in the interior of Java."

This wonderful temple under the equator was



RUIN OF THE GREAT BUDDHIST TEMPLE.
(Photograph by J. H. Mearns.)



A PORTION OF THE SCULPTURE IN THE BORO BOEDOER TEMPLE.

erected in the eighth and ninth centuries; it does not, however, surpass nor equal the pyramids in massive masonry. It covers an area of about nine acres and towers above the surrounding plain 150 feet. A comparison can scarcely be based on height or area covered; one is a pyramid and the other is a temple; the former was constructed to outlast millenniums, the latter was built and decorated in honor of the great Gantama. As the pyramids surpass the Vihara in height and area and everlasting monoliths, so will the temple surpass the Egyptian monuments in decorative elaboration—in its three miles of alto and bass reliefs and in its hundreds of statues. While the ruins of this temple in Java are marvellous in their extent, they are more marvellous in the incomprehensible amount of artistic labor requisite for the miles of historical and allegorical sculptures, which Ferguson, the authority on Oriental architecture, says "are complicated and refined beyond any examples known in India."

RULES MALAY KINGDOM.

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seethed around its borders, and all these have been incidents not in the career of an empire-maker, but the everyday life of a matter-of-fact business man.

In the case of John Orr is given, perhaps, the

who got their huge logs out on the hungry sawmills. So everything went until at last it reached along the shores of Bay from Octoc Point on the north to raun on the south. There are fifty miles of densely forested green hillsides that fall into the blue sea, and the "kingdom" as far as the timber reaches—a backland and dozens of valleys with great trees and hides of half hidden homes where the simple woodsmen of the Philippines.

Eight years ago, when Orr first went to the people of that region were living in built in trees. With Orr came a small square the logs, a shipbuilding civilization. With him there came also the Tagalog race who spoke the dialect of the Philippines, and they taught these Bicolos, which was the people who lived in the trees, as much as they knew, and a more comfortable of living as they knew it. Having of civilization, they interpreted it to Once a man bought the wife of another for the woman twenty pesos (\$10 money), a contract of sale having been between the parties. The former parted and the woman went to the to use a legal term, but after the woman returned to her former husband.

finest example in all the Orient of what one lone man, a white man at that, can do with the Malay. Orr's power over his people is really more autocratic than that of the Czar of Russia, yet he wields it wisely. His remarkable administration has never been characterized by a display of the martinet. Here is a man who, when 90 per cent of all the carabao in Ambos Camarines province died of rinderpest, did not lose a single head. When the insurrection came on he did not have a single man desert to join either of the contending armies. When the people lay stricken with cholera and fever throughout the province there was not one case of the cholera in Orr's kingdom, and not one of the famine came on his people were happy, busy, contented and well fed.

When Orr went to the Philippines he was a young mechanic fresh from a long service of apprenticeship in the machine shops of Glasgow. Like most of the Scotchmen from Aden to Yokohama, he was a marine engineer. He shipped as second engineer on a freighter bound for Hong Kong. He went to the Philippines to set up a sawmill. Thinking well of the country, he accepted a place as superintendent of a large timber cutting on the southern peninsula of Luzon. For six years John Orr held forth in Southern Tayoabas province, then he moved still further south to a new cutting, with headquarters at Binahian in Ambos Camarines province. There were few who could make the natives work as he could, and there were fewer still

man who had paid twenty pesos was He went to Orr. He stated the case And now he wanted at least ten pesos he had purchased the woman for the life and she had been with him but ten

"What, man?" cried John Orr. " buying and selling women like so many Yer moral conscience tells ye it's wrong gie ye a bit of a drubbing."

At another time a man wanted to marry another man's wife. This was a local native justice of the peace with no better, and Mr. Orr had to explain justice that he had exceeded his power. A joker sent this license to Spain, which was widely republished.

The story of John Orr's life in the Philippines would furnish material for a brochure owing to those who express grave doubts whether the white man can get along with Filipino labor. In Manila everybody admits that American firms are great success in the employment of workmen, and some huge enterprises of dock building, marine engineering and railway construction have been put through satisfactorily and profitably with Filipino labor. But this, it is argued, is in Manila. Filipino has been associated with Spanish Chinamen for three hundred years. He is something from them; he gets better of course, he works well; he is stronger and more intelligent than the native in the province