

The MID-PACIFIC MAGAZINE

official organ of the

PAN-PACIFIC UNION



Lieutenant A. F. Hegenberger is seen here with Lieutenant Lester J. Maitland a few moments after landing in Hawaii at the completion of the flight from San Francisco. General Edward M. Lewis receiving them. Now for the round the Pacific friendly flight. Lieutenant Hegenberger is a member of the Transportation Council of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution, and with the backing of the Pan-Pacific Union was one of the first to urge a round the Pacific friendly air flight. All honor to James D. Dole of Honolulu who gave the inspiration.

Edited by ALEXANDER HUME FORD



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A Statement of the Relationship Between the Pan-Pacific Union and the Institute of Pacific Relations

In view of some popular confusion as to the purpose, scope, and methods of the Pan-Pacific Union and the Institute of Pacific Relations and their relationship, the following statement issued by the two organizations is of interest:

The Pan-Pacific Union and the Institute of Pacific Relations are friendly but separate organizations.

The organizations are supplementary and are not duplicating activities.

Their ultimate objectives are similar; to bring about a better understanding and closer cooperation between the peoples of the Pacific.

The Pan-Pacific Union

The Pan-Pacific Union calls conferences of official and unofficial delegates from all the lands of the Pacific to discover and discuss common interests and to create in this way a network of interests which will promote a true patriotism of the Pacific.

The Pan-Pacific Union encourages the organization of local Pan-Pacific Clubs in the larger cities of Pacific countries to promote mutual understanding and cooperative effort between the citizen and the foreigner within the gates.

The Pan-Pacific Union seeks to emphasize those matters of common agreement in the Pacific and by simple methods and language to popularize international thought.

The Pan-Pacific Research Institution is an organization of research scientists entirely independent from the Pan-Pacific Union, though cooperating with its work, which is promoting the study of race and population problems especially as they are affected by the food supply. It maintains a guest house in Honolulu, where frequent small conferences of scientists are held, and distinguished guests and students from Pacific lands are entertained.

The Institute of Pacific Relations

The Institute of Pacific Relations encourages an exchange of opinions and a discussion of questions in which racial and na-

tional interests are in conflict and it tries to throw light upon these questions. It seeks out the danger zones in the relations of the Pacific peoples. It believes that the factors which underlie the immediate signs of race friction must be studied. It tries to discover and isolate the germs of Pacific troubles, but allows others to prescribe remedies.

1. It aims to interpret the culture and history of East to West and West to East, so that each may profit by sharing with the other and may develop a mutual respect and appreciation.

2. It calls biennial conferences, gathers data, promotes research and seeks to acquaint the public of the various countries with its findings.

3. The Institute of Pacific Relations is entirely unofficial in organization and seeks no government recognition or support.

4. It is not a Pan-Pacific activity, in that all races in the Pacific are not represented in the Institute, nor is it pledged to a Pan-Pacific interpretation of its work.

5. The Institute is following an independent development, has a separate field, technique, and to an extent a separate constituency.

It is therefore agreed:

1. That both organizations will in the course of correspondence, visitation and publication, acquaint their branches and the general public with the fact of their separate identity.

2. That reports of the activities, addresses and findings of the conferences of either organization will be published by the other only with the consent of the calling body.

3. That reports be exchanged between the two organizations to promote mutual understanding and an intelligent coordination of effort.

4. That wherever the two organizations exist in the same community, they cooperate with each other in the attainment of their ends.

The Mid-Pacific Magazine

CONDUCTED BY ALEXANDER HUME FORD

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The Mid-Pacific Magazine

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Permission is given to publish articles from the Mid-Pacific Magazine



This picture of the Tokyo Y.M.C.A. building was taken before the earthquake, when the Y.M.C.A. Pan-Pacific Conference was being promoted by the Pan-Pacific Union. This was in fact the first move toward the organization that is now the Institute of Pacific Relations, a body entirely separate from the Y.M.C.A., and from the Pan-Pacific Union, but a cooperating companion.

Pan-Pacific Clubs in Japan



*Viscount Inouye
President of the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo*

In Japan the Pan-Pacific Club has met each Friday at the Imperial Hotel for several years, the addresses being in English, with either Prince Tokugawa, President of the Imperial Diet, or Viscount T. Inouye in the chair. The Pan-Pacific Good Relations Club of Tokyo was born last year and began its weekly luncheon meetings on Wednesdays, the addresses being in Japanese. Recently Prince Tokugawa assisted in the organization of the Pan-Pacific Club in Osaka with sister clubs in Kyoto and Kobe, the three forming the Pan-Pacific Association of Kansai. There are also Pan-Pacific Clubs in Taihuku, the capital of Formosa, and in Seoul, the capital of Korea.

The reports of the luncheon addresses at the Pan-Pacific Club in Tokyo are sent in full to the Pan-Pacific

Union and several of the addresses recently delivered before the club are herewith presented to the readers of the Mid-Pacific Magazine. It will be seen that these weekly meetings cover the ground locally in Japan, that the Institute of Pacific Relations and kindred bodies cover so splendidly in an international way about once every two years. In this way, the Pan-Pacific Union, the Institute of Pacific Relations and kindred organizations working to bring about better understanding among men, work separately but along parallel lines. The world cannot have too many such organizations and today groups of men under many names and auspices are getting together for the one main purpose of bringing about better interracial understanding.

League of Nations of the Pacific

By, DR. INAZO NITOBE

(Address before the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo.)

(Dr. Inazo Nitobe, Under Secretary-General of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, recently appointed to the House of Peers in Japan because of his service to the cause of peace, was the guest of honor of the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo and addressed his fellow members.)

There is a superstition in this country, and I think it was started about sixty years ago, that anybody coming from abroad has something new to say. Like all superstitions, this one is founded more or less on facts and observations. Now certainly the gentleman who has just spoken about the latest news in Nanking has given you the freshest material you can get. I am afraid it is men and women like the previous speaker who have given a foundation for that superstition, but in my case it is quite wrong. In my case the belief that one who has come back afresh is necessarily provided with new information is entirely wrong. Moreover, I have just come from Kamakura, one of the oldest cities. You know the story of eggs being brought to a family, and the question, "Are they fresh?" The answer is that "Of course they are fresh as they come from the country," but the point is—which country?

Now since I left Geneva in the middle of March, some very new things have happened, and of these new things you have already been informed through the press. I mean particularly the last meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, over which presided a person whom a half a year ago one would have least expected—namely, Dr. Stressmann. Dr. Stressmann presided at the Council of the League of Nations in a session when some very delicate questions were handled. Of course, nearly all the questions of the League of Nations

are delicate; how often used I to hear of "tres delicat n'est ce pas?" International questions, as the term implies, affect more than one nation. Such questions always have at least two sides, and when one side is favorably taken up the other side suffers more or less, or is imagined to suffer. Therefore, in such a large, and I may almost say universal organization as the League of Nations—though I am sorry to say it is not yet universal because of the absence of some of the greatest countries of the world, notably Russia and the United States of America, as well as Turkey, Ecuador, Mexico, and Egypt—any question is exceedingly difficult and also delicate. But when I say that at the last Council meeting there were very delicate questions on the agenda, I mean questions relating to the Saar Basin, a piece of land which has been transferred for fifteen years from Germany to France, where the population is German, the administrations under the direct control of the League of Nations, and where the interests are chiefly French. What a mess this can give rise to! Then there is the case of Danzig, which is a piece of German flesh cut from the body, so to speak. For centuries it used to be an integral part of Germany, and it is now made into an independent city under the control of the League of Nations, where the population and the interests are German, but where the influences exerted politically are more prone to be Polish. This is another delicate situation.

When these questions are taken up in the Council, presided over by a German and settled to the satisfaction of all those present with an exchange of goodwill and even of repartee on the part of Dr. Stressman and Monsieur Briand, then you will realize that the world, with all the noise and trouble going on in China, is on the whole getting better.

You may ask, perhaps, why the League of Nations does not do something with China. This is simply because China does not consider the present trouble an international one. They say that they are reforming their own country. All these uprisings, these noises, these massacres, they say are incidents, a part of the revolution of the Chinese nation, and whatever affects the foreigner is but an incident. It may be a very big incident, but that is what they say, and the Chinese are very truthful. You know how honest they are. The foreigners have always praised Chinese honesty in contrast to Japanese dishonesty, and in the Japanese banks you know there are Chinese cashiers, and so on. So the League of Nations says it is sorry the revolution is getting noisy, but the Chinese are playing their own music. That is why it cannot meddle with China. You will remember that one of the greatest objections made to America's entry into the League of Nations was that if she joined, the League might dictate about the immigration law and prevent her from kicking out the Japanese. But the League of Nations says that the immigration law is a national affair. Each nation can make its own laws and kick out whom it likes, provided it does not kick too hard. As long as you do it gently, as I am sure the wise senators of the United States, always famed for their wisdom, do, it is not an affair in which other nations can interfere. So it is with China. We simply cannot

do anything until China says it is an international affair.

Mr. Wells, the well-known English writer, objected to the League of Nations because it is not a strong enough body. He is of the opinion, and decidedly of the opinion that the world has now reached a stage where it can organize itself into one community, organically constituted—in one word, that the world is now ready to form a state, one great state, and that the word "state" is too small a term for the new organization, to form one powerful super-state. So he is not satisfied with the League because it is not a super-state, as so many Americans think it is, and because it is not a state above states it cannot give orders. The League has not one soldier to enforce its will upon its members. The utmost physical force that the League commands is half a dozen porters. During the sittings of the assembly, when they keep doors open and shut, fortunately there has been no occasion for the use of force.

Now because the League is not a super-state, and because it has no force to back its will, it is in a way a harmless body. The way it works is by moral influence and by appeal to public opinion. Moral influence and public opinion are splendid sounding terms, but we know very well what they really amount to in most cases. Very soon there will be an Economic Conference under the League of Nations. That Conference may pass a number of resolutions, and none of these are obligatory. It is the easiest thing in the world to pass resolutions, but when they are passed each nation is morally bound to observe them, at least it must not act adversely to them. So with other resolutions—like those concerning opium, and the traffic in women and children. Each nation must observe the spirit and the principle of the resolutions. They do not take



Mr. W. Araki, chief organizer of the Pan-Pacific Club of Osaka, with Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Elliot Griffis, who took part in the organization of the Pan-Pacific work in the Kansai district of Japan.

effect as speedily as treaties do, but give nations a little time, and the most obdurate of nations will find that it pays, that it is due to the rest of the world, to observe and put into execution the resolutions and recommendations.

When there was an economic conference in Bruxelles in 1921, I think all the European states—at least many of them—were on the verge of bankruptcy, but they looked up to the Bruxelles resolution as a kind of model to follow in financial and economic matters. That is to say the economic conference gave a loan to the world.

Take opium again. America, with all its highest idealism, could not extract from the Indian government a promise to put a stop to the cultivation of poppies in India. I know Mr. Porter, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in the House of Representatives, got mad, as mad as a gentleman can be, and issued threats

because the Indian Government would not promise to cease cultivating poppies. Some very harsh words were exchanged, and yet think what Great Britain has done. As a Japanese, with a consciousness of guilt in my mind because we in Japan are great sinners in the way of smuggling opium, I cannot say high enough words in praise of what the British and the Indian government have now undertaken to do to diminish that lucrative cultivation and trade of opium, by ten per cent year after year, so that in ten years, time there will not be any more opium produced in India than is absolutely necessary for medicinal use. There was no compulsion by the League of Nations, but there was moral influence, and the public opinion of the world. I know what an enormous financial loss this will mean to the British Empire.

Take Persia, where the opium cultivation is perhaps more lucrative than

in India. There in Persia it was a very important source of public revenue, and poppy culture formed such an important part of the general agricultural system of Persia that by its elimination the whole agriculture would suffer. It would be something like Japan being asked to drop the cultivation of barley. Barley to us is not as important as rice, but it forms an important part in our rotation of crops. Now what is Persia to do? Persia said it could and would cease cultivating the poppy if we could find some substitute crop which would be as profitable, and a committee of expert agriculturalists was asked to go to Persia and study what crop could replace the poppy. Two or three crops were recommended, and then came the question of how these crops could be introduced. The peasants would have to learn a new method of cultivation, and there would have to be new implements and new fertilizers. Moreover, those who had derived a big profit from opium would have to be compensated for their loss. So some millions of dollars were required for these agricultural reforms. The League of Nations has helped the Persian Government to raise a loan, and there in Persia, also, in a few years the supply of opium will be diminished.

I could give many more little details, but you see how it works.

A point I want to emphasize is that the League of Nations is not a super-state, so that any nation solicitous of its own independence and sovereignty may join without losing one iota of that independence and sovereignty. Yet the League of Nations is so constituted, and has now the experience of seven years in exerting a moral influence and in wielding public opinion, that its resolutions and its recommendations can be executed, if not in one year, then in ten, or possibly 100 years.

Anyhow, here is a new engine for world reform, for world improvement. For the first time in the history of

mankind has been invented this machinery for the realization of that idea, and it has been my privilege to have worked for seven years in that uplifting atmosphere, breathing what is called the Geneva spirit.

I noticed that Viscount Inouye in his letter refers to my "Bushido". Two years ago that ever friendly publication, the Kobe Chronicle, made a very kind allusion to me, to the effect that it did not see how I, who wrote "Bushido" could pretend to be an advocate of peace. Only two days ago I had a similar charge made by a certain European journalist. The answer in both cases was the same. I said: "Were you really kind enough to read my little book?" They answered "yes," and I thanked them. I then asked if they read it to the end, and they were not quite sure. So I said: "If you read the last two or three pages you will find how I looked upon Bushido as a passing phase of practical ethics, that the days of Bushido are over. It is insufficient to bridge over a transition period like the present". In fact, a couple years after I wrote that little book I was invited to speak before a large number of Americans and English. There I spoke on Hemindo in contrast to Bushido. Bushido is the way of fighting knights; Hemindo is the way of the common people. "He" means common, or peace, in contrast to "Bu," which is military. "Min" (tami) means people in contrast to samurai. So Hemindo seems to me the right translation of democracy. For my own use I employ the word Hemindo as a translation for democracy. Bushido is class ethics, Hemindo is world ethics on the basis of peace. So I wish to correct a possibly mistaken impression which Viscount Inouye's wording may give you as though I am not entitled to report on the work of the League of Nations.

With this explanation I wish also to thank you for the privilege of breaking bread with you.

Belgium in the Pacific

By ALBERT DE BASSOMPIERRE, Belgian Ambassador to Japan

(An address before the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo.)

Being the representative of a country which holds no territorial possessions on the coasts of the Pacific Ocean, I was inclined to wonder at first if the invitation had not been addressed to me by mistake. But, on second thought, I came to the conclusion that it was meant perhaps as a compliment to a nation which is certainly Pan-Pacific.

There are few peoples who have had a longer experience or a more frequent one of the scourge of wars than the Belgians, and that is probably the reason why they are eminently peace-loving and always ready to extend their sympathy to, and to favor enterprises which, like the Pan-Pacific Club, make it their aim to cultivate and develop friendship between nations.

It must be said also that if Belgium has no territory bordering on the Pacific Ocean its material interests in this part of the world are far from negligible. Before the war we held the third rank in the list of European countries from which Japan imported products, and recently, in spite of scant effort on our part and active competition on the part of others, we managed to scramble back to the fourth position on the same list in 1924, immediately behind England, Germany and France.

In China we have invested largely in railways, tramways, mines, and other forms of industrial activity. We pride ourselves that our part in the industrial development of China has been much more important than the size

of Belgium would indicate and we are now in the front row of the Powers with whom the Chinese are discussing the best means of solving, in a peaceful and mutually acceptable manner, the gave problems before which the events of the last decade have placed foreign nations in China.

Belgium's spiritual interests are important also in the Pacific regions. Both Mongolia and the Philippines are fields of activity for Belgian missionaries who are doing excellent work among the Christian natives.

The standard Japanese-French dictionary is the work of a Belgian, Father Raguet, who has spent nearly half a century in Kyushu and is now working on a second and revised edition, which will prove a splendid help to French students of the Japanese language and Japanese students of the French language. Father Raguet is in a very precarious state of health, and he only wishes to live long enough to complete this important work.

The states on the other side of the Pacific Ocean as well as those on this shore are all friends of Belgium, with whom we have active relations of trade—particularly the United States

Therefore, though my country is very far from the Pacific, I do not feel at all a stranger in this gathering. I am in complete sympathy with the aims and purposes of your Club, and I sincerely hope success will continue to crown your self-imposed efforts toward better understanding and greater friendship between the powers that border the great ocean.

The International Labor Organization

By TAMON MAEDA

Former Japanese Representative on the Governing Body
of the International Labor Office

I was a delegate to the International Labor Conference not only last year but for five successive conferences. So far as international labor questions are concerned, I think I might be competent to speak. Nowadays, however, all attention is turned towards the China problem, and I feel humiliated to talk at this moment of such a quiet subject as international labor in a quiet city like Geneva.

The International Labor organization was set up by virtue of the Versailles Treaty. Its purpose is to set an international standard of working conditions throughout the whole world, and I think this organization was instituted in recognition of the great merit of organized workers and the power exercised by organized workers in Europe during the war. It was felt that something should be done for the protection of workers' interests at the time of drawing up the Peace Treaty. This was the fundamental idea. So Part XIII. of the Versailles Treaty is entirely devoted to this question.

The International Labor Organization has a very unique constitution, consisting not only of representatives of governments—the diplomatists—but representatives of private organizations—employers' organizations and workers' organizations. In spite of the mixed nature of its constitution, this organization is regarded as a public official organization and the decisions taken by the two-thirds majority in its annual conferences imposes on each

government the duty of presenting such decisions before the competent authority in its own country. If the competent organ recognizes the draft conventions as suitable for legislation, then the government is obliged to pass legislation and notify the organization.

In spite of the entry of private organizations on the same footing as government representatives, the decisions of this organization involve some responsibility on the part of each government. This was what was urged by the workers for a long time. I recall that Robert Owen was the first person to advocate this, and at the Aix la Chapelle congress he proposed that something should be done along international lines. But at that time the idea was regarded as just a dream, and his proposition was thrown into the basket of scrap paper. During the course of the last hundred years, however, this idea has been developed, with the result that the Versailles Treaty adopted it.

Now we come to the results achieved by this International Labor Organization during the seven years since its inception in Geneva. I must confess candidly that the atmosphere during these seven years has not always been favorable to the growth of the organization. Everybody hailed with great enthusiasm the first Conference in Washington in 1919. At that time six very important conventions were decided, but after that—probably you know better than myself—universal de-

pression of industry and commerce set in. Curiously enough it began in Japan in 1920, then shifted to America, then to Europe, and then prevailed throughout the world. Due to this depression we had the acute problem of unemployment. For instance, the International Federation of Trade Unions, which constitutes now the nucleus of the workers' group in the International Labor Organization, and which should be regarded as the most representative international organization of workers, to some extent lost some of the prestige which it had hitherto enjoyed. The membership of this Federation in 1919 was 23 millions, but this was reduced to 13 millions in 1924—a very painful decrease in membership. The Federation further met with tremendous difficulties due to reactionary tendencies here and there—from Italy with the Mussolini government and the Fascist workers' group, and from the Bolshevik Third International labor group.

Thus this central federation lost its former prestige, with the result that the progress of the International Labor Organization has been retarded, on various points. Take, for example, the eight-hour day. Of course, the eight-hour day is one of the fundamental principles for which the International Labor Organization stands, and this principle was laid down at the Washington Conference, but during the course of the six years since then, up to the beginning of last year, only six powers ratified this important convention. Among those six powers the only country which can be regarded as one of some importance in industry is Czecho-Slovakia; the other countries are quite insignificant in importance from an industrial point of view. So sometimes this retarded progress of ratification of the hours convention is an object of mockery on the part of the critics of the International Labor Organization.

But a new phenomenon arose in the spring of 1926. The ministers of labor

from the most important countries in Europe—from Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, and Belgium—gathered together in London to deal with this question and came to a very satisfactory conclusion that the ratification might be possible. After that conference in London, Belgium gave a conditional ratification to the eight-hour convention, and France, after a very keen discussion on the matter, passed the bill of ratification of the convention last February, just about a month ago. Probably the formal ratification will be sent to the Secretariat of the League of Nations within two or three weeks.

Thus among the great powers, France and Belgium ratified the convention quite recently. How about Germany? In Germany, at the time of the revolution, the Socialists who formed the first cabinet of the Republic put forward this eight-hour day as an item of the constitution of Germany, but afterwards, in December, 1923, to the surprise of all concerned, the German government promulgated an ordinance by which nine hours were adopted instead of eight hours. This setback of the working hours from eight to nine on the pretext of the heavy financial burden laid on Germany by the allied powers, caused great alarm among the European countries. But at the time of the conference in London last spring, the German minister of labor showed a very liberal attitude towards this question and revealed his conviction that it might be possible to repeal the temporary ordinance and reinstate the fundamental principle of eight hours. In a private conversation with his colleagues he said that the German government would draw up a new draft for the protection of labor, covering not only the eight-hours convention, but all the principles laid down at the Washington Conference. This gave a new impetus to all countries and interests concerned. It was due to Germany that the ratification was so much retarded, and Germany was

looked upon with suspicion by the other countries, but the clear-cut attitude of the German minister gave a new aspect to the problem. I understand that the present Cabinet of Germany, which was quite recently re-organized, has decided to present this bill to its parliament.

The attitude of Italy towards this question is unsatisfactory. Italy on various occasions has shown great sympathy towards this eight hour question, but last July Mussolini passed an ordinance, according to which nine hours were allowed instead of eight, just as in Germany in 1923. This caused alarm to all countries concerned, especially at the time of such a promising feature as the ratification by France and Belgium.

In summing up it might safely be said that this question of the eight-hour day convention is now regarded with keen interest and great seriousness by all countries, and the recent progress made by European countries in this connection is a credit to the International Labor Organization.

I should like to say a few words on Japan's relation to the International Labor Organization. Of course, it must be pointed out that our labor conditions cannot be brought into line with those of western and advanced countries all at once, because we started rather late in industrialism. It is for this reason that I, as a representative of the Japanese government, sometimes find myself in an awkward position in giving explanations. But if all the different labor conditions are taken into account, I do not think that Japan has any need to feel humiliated. The Conference last year was devoted to the question of maritime labor. On that occasion I found to my great satisfaction that our labor legislation regarding maritime workers was far more advanced than that of several countries in Europe, and as a representative of the Japanese government, I presented

some amendments which were accepted at the Conference.

In connection with the labor conditions in Japan I should like to mention those of railway workers, in honor of Viscount Inouye, who is the Minister of Railways. Last year I found, to my great surprise and satisfaction, that the automatic coupling system was established in Japan in July last year, and on a documentary examination I found that only in Canada and the United States, and some part of India, has this ideal method been adopted. Practically no European countries have done this. At the meeting of the Government I announced the adoption of the automatic coupling system in Japan to all the countries affiliated with the International Labor Organization. Several people were surprised; I think some consider it rather doubtful if there are any railways or tramways in Japan! This gave rise to strong protest on the part of employers, who mentioned the enormous financial burden entailed in changing the system, but after discussion it was decided by the majority that this question should constitute a part of the safety question at next year's conference. Heartily I thank Viscount Inouye for having given me the very comfortable position at the table of the Governing Body during the discussion of that question.

In regard to other matters, the Japanese Government has shown sincerity towards the cause for which the organization stands in spite of the enormous difficulties of adopting western standards. I think Japan has already ratified six conventions, by virtue of which the prohibition of child labor was carried out.

The unemployment convention was ratified by the Japanese government and a law passed, and now throughout the whole country public employment exchange offices have been set up. There has been some amendment of the Factory Law, which is consistent on various points with the principles of the Washington Conference.

Economic Cooperation in the Pacific

By KENJO MORI

Financial Commissioner of the Imperial Japanese Government

(An address before the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo.)

I wish to thank Prince Tokugawa for the most courteous terms in which he addressed me and especially with regard to the honor which it was my singular fortune to receive yesterday. Indeed, the honor is too high for what I have done. I said to the British Ambassador yesterday: "Whatever I have done it is all due to England, which makes every foreigner resident in that country feel and act just in the same way as the Britishers." I hope the Britishers present here will accept this expression of my feelings.

The honor I have at present to be seated next to Prince Tokugawa reminds me of a story told by an English friend of mine, a member of the House of Lords. "When he succeeded to his title and went to the House to make his maiden speech, there were only three members present in the House. The first one was the Lord Chancellor, whose presence is absolutely necessary, the second was of course my self, and the third was a new member of the House who recently succeeded to the title and wished to make his maiden speech."

Gentlemen, you are very kind and generous to gather round here in order to listen to me, and I am particularly gratified on this occasion to find two ladies to greet me, instead of one lady whom I found on the last occasion.

One of the most prominent features of the present day is the contrast between the economic condition of the United States of America and that of

the rest of the world. The prosperity which the former is now enjoying is almost unprecedented, and has never been experienced since the birth of the Republic, while almost all other countries of the world are suffering, from or are struggling against, economic stagnation. Europe, as you know, is still in the process of economic restoration which has already taken seven long years of hardship and trouble, and which I am afraid will take some more years.

As an essential preliminary to the recovery of economic Europe the establishment of a real and lasting peace is most important. As this is unanimously acknowledged, all the financiers and business men of Europe are striving and endeavoring, with all their power and with all their resources, in the common cause. The spirit of international cooperation in this direction was fully manifested three years ago in the final satisfactory solution of the German reparations problem which had taxed the best brains of Europe for the last five years. The solution was the Dawes plan, which was powerfully backed by the United States of America. It was followed by the Locarno Treaty a year ago, and recently was crowned with ing permanent peace, at least in Central Europe. The Locarno spirit is ruling, and it is usefully employed even the League of Nations, thus establishing in the case of domestic troubles, which success by the entry of Germany into

in some families are of daily occurrence. I hope this spirit will rule forever, not only in Europe, but also in every part of the world.

Now, gentlemen, in spite of the most harmonious working of international cooperation, there is, however, unfortunately, an opposite current of opinion and policy running in Europe in another field of life which has a most important bearing on the welfare of every nation. It is in the economic field. Every country, as you may be aware, has raised its tariff wall higher and higher. Every country is doing everything in order to shut out foreign goods, whilst it is doing everything it can in order to sell its own goods abroad. The so-called move of "Buy national goods" is going on with full swing with the cognizance and encouragement of every government, frantically appealing to the commercial patriotism of its people. If such measures become part and parcel of the general politics of every country, then international commerce will be utterly unnecessary. Each country might just as well entrench itself behind its own boundaries, eking out a bare existence on its own resources, with a scanty hope of ever raising its standard of life and civilization. Even Great Britain, whose principle of free trade has long been its pride and the admiration of the whole world, is now unfortunately and perhaps most unwillingly involved in this general movement. Why this strange phenomenon, one may ask. The answer we usually hear is: It is self-defence—that is to say, in colloquial English, because the other fellow is doing the same. But why is the other fellow doing the same? The common answer is because of over-production all over the world. But I think the theory of over production is rather far fetched. The cause might be sought in a much nearer quarter. In my humble opinion the real cause of the economic stagnation at present

is, on the one hand, the decrease of purchasing power, and on the other hand, the increase in the cost of production.

An essential feature in the cost of production is, I believe, the cost of armaments—that is beautifully called self-defence—and also the cost of so-called social reform measures, both of which are equally unproductive in the economic sense. Of course there are some other causes, financial, economic and even political, which are besetting the recovery of Europe and also besetting the restoration of prosperity all over the world, excepting, of course, the United States of America. These causes have to be removed in the first instance by individual effort on the part of each country, and if possible by the joint endeavor of all the nations of the world, including our old friend, Uncle Sam. I see no reason why the spirit of international cooperation, which has worked so well in the progress of the work of peace, should not work just as well in the field of economic affairs. The League of Nations, with its usual sagacity, has a plan by which economic cooperation of all countries can be attempted, in the form of an Economic Conference, after the type of the Financial Conference. After a long and elaborate preparation undertaken by the Preparatory Committee appointed by the League of Nations, the Economic Conference was finally decided to be convened on the 4th of May. But this is the first step, and only the first step, in the work of international cooperation in the economic field. Being the first step, one must not put too ambitious or too bold a hope in the result of the work, but within modest and practical limits one can hope for a good result as the first step, and if this succeeds, then it will go a long way in the work of international cooperation in the economic field, and of course would help to secure the peace of the world.

At the Osaka Pan-Pacific Club

By GOVERNOR NAKAGAWA
Osaka Prefectural Governor

(An address before the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo.)

In holding the inaugural meeting of the Pan-Pacific Club of Osaka today, we feel most honored to have with us His Excellency, Prince Tokugawa, who is the Honorary President of the Pan-Pacific Association of Japan.

I have pleasure in reporting to you the progress which has been made in the organization of the Pan-Pacific Club of Osaka. The object of the Pan-Pacific Union, as you all understand, is to secure the cooperation of the nations of the Pacific in research works,—scientific, moral, or social; to advance the public happiness of each nation, and thereby to promote their friendship.

The heads of the Union are all either the rulers or the premiers of the countries concerned, but for Japan, His Excellency, Prince Tokugawa, represents us. Mr. Alexander Hume Ford, the originator as well as the Director of the Pan-Pacific Union, came to Osaka four months ago and gave us suggestions as to its organization in Osaka, telling us of the Kyoto chapter which was going to be organized, that those who were present and heard him had their interest aroused, and later, through the efforts of Mr. Waichi Araki of the Japan-America Society of Kansai, definite steps were taken towards organization. Whereupon, Mr. Araki showed much zeal in opening negotiations with representatives of the various activities. He went to Tokyo himself and had an interview with Prince Tokugawa, and in addition the sympathetic support of Viscount Inoue and other directors.

Then on the 16th of March, we invited these representative people from Kobe,

Kyoto and Osaka to the Osaka Hotel for a round-table discussion. On that occasion it was decided to elect a committee of five men to make a thorough study of the organization. The names of those who were elected to be on the committee were as follows: Mr. Dickover of Kobe, Mr. Welbourne of Kyoto, and Mr. Takahara, Mr. Takaishi and Mr. Tsuchiya. We asked them to meet in the reception hall of the Osaka Prefectural Government, where we had a consultation.

It was primarily our intention to form one organization for all Kansai which would embrace Kobe, Kyoto and Osaka, but as we looked into the rules of the Association, we found there was still some room for a further study of them. Therefore, Mr. Makino was requested to go to Tokyo to interview Prince Tokugawa as to his interpretation of the rules of the Association.

As a result of this interview, we understood that we could organize clubs by ourselves, and, affiliating with the Association headed by Prince Tokugawa, connect ourselves through it with the Union. So in Tokyo there is a club, and here is another on the same lines. We have already distributed among you copies of the draft of the rules of the club in Tokyo. After we consulted the Organizing Committee, it was decided to have Prince Tokugawa at our head as the Honorary President (in accordance with article 16 of the rules), and I have been requested to be President of the Pan-Pacific Club of Osaka. I acceded to the request, as I do not hesitate to do any service for this organization.

Needless to say that Osaka is now not only the center of the commercial and industrial life of our country, but also a great center of the world at large. We all feel happy, therefore, to assist the organization of this club in Osaka, which has for its purpose the promotion of the friendship and advancement of the welfare of the peoples bordering the Pacific.

In Tokyo, the club members meet once a week to have luncheon together. During the past several years they have already met some one hundred and forty times, with an attendance averaging sixty. We should like to meet at least once a month (consulting you all) and have luncheon together. Furthermore, at this meeting only one dish luncheon is prepared by the Pan-Pacific Club, thus facilitating an exchange of ideas and opinions. The Rotary Club also meets once a week, and very regularly, too. We, too, must be strict in observance of the time set and talk freely during the hour. In all these matters we wish to consult with you to the end that we may all walk together along the "path of the Pan-Pacific Club."

His Excellency, the Prince, came away from Tokyo during his busiest hours. This, I have no doubt, was due to his deep interest in uplifting world civilization and bettering the welfare of the nations,—the things for which the Pan-Pacific Club stands. We feel honored by the presence of His Excellency, the Prince, and beg to express our thanks to him for his graciousness in attending this meeting.

I hope most sincerely that citizens of other countries of the Pacific and the citizens of Osaka may come to know more of each other through this club, and thereby promote friendship.

I thank you all for attending this meeting today. At a time of so much uneasiness in the financial world, we miss those who were unable to come, but to those of you who have come, we feel especially grateful for your kind presence. (Applause.)

Mr. E. R. Dickover, the American Consul, said:

I was warned that I might be called on to say something today, but I have been so busy recently that I have not had any time to prepare a speech. Ordinarily my impromptu remarks are carefully prepared and typewritten beforehand and I carry them in my pocket before I make them. Today I have not done this, and my remarks are really impromptu.

This Kansai district is developing so rapidly that I have not time to do half the things I should do, so if I haven't anything to say today, don't blame me—blame the progress of the district.

As I understand it, some of the purposes of the Pan-Pacific Union, also of the Pan-Pacific Clubs, are to promote and foster the friendly intercourse of the nations around the Pacific, to promote scientific investigations, and, among other things, to discuss and to attempt to find solutions for some of the inter-racial problems of the Pacific. In the past, when these inter-racial problems have been discussed, people have come to them with minds more or less prejudiced, looking at them from their own narrow racial viewpoint. Such discussions do very little to remedy any antagonistic feelings which may exist. As a matter of fact, as a rule they only increase them. To discuss these questions in a fair spirit, it is necessary, I think, to go into the problem with a knowledge of the economic problems and the social problems which dictate to any one country the course which it may deem fit to pursue. To give this knowledge of the problems of other countries is one of the functions of the Pan-Pacific Clubs; to acquaint other peoples with the problems of one's country, and to afford them a fair basis on which to go ahead and discuss these problems.

Gentlemen, I believe that I am voicing the sentiment of all Americans here today when I say we wish every success to this new Pan-Pacific Club. We have

had a little difficulty in giving birth to the club—we did not know exactly what was wanted, and did not know whether to form an independent organization or whether to form a club. Finally, we found out it was a club, and such a club has been founded, and we have to thank His Excellency, the Governor, for his work in this connection, and to express our thanks to Prince Tokugawa for coming to our inaugural meeting.

Mr. Cunningham, the British Consul, said:

His Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen: I feel in the same position as Mr. Dickover, because, as you know, Easter Monday in England is a holiday, and being patriotic, I always have a holiday on Easter Monday, so I did not get the notice of this meeting until this morning, and I saw to my dismay that I was expected to make a speech in Japanese, but I have had no time really to think of what I was going to say, much less put it in Japanese, so I hope you will excuse my speaking in English.

It was with great pleasure that I received an invitation from the Governor to aid in promoting this Pan-Pacific Club in Osaka, because I feel all these organizations are distinctly useful and in every way deserving of encouragement, because civilization today is so complicated and the relations which exist between the different countries are so intricate and closely connected that I don't think we should fail to do everything we can to promote international friendship which ought to exist, and we cannot be friends with each other unless we know each other, and we cannot get to know each other unless we meet each other, and these monthly luncheons which we are supposed to hold will give us an opportunity of meeting each other and getting to know each other better, so I feel that this Pan-Pacific Club of Osaka is worthy of every encourage-

ment that we can give it, and, personally, I may say I shall be very pleased to do what I can to further it.

In conclusion, I wish to say I wish the Pan-Pacific Club of Kansai every success. I hope it will be as successful as the club which has existed for two or three years in Tokyo. Prince Tokugawa tells me that they held their 140th meeting the other day. We are very young compared with the Tokyo Club. When we get to our 140th meeting, I hope we shall be able to say it is as thorough a success. (Applause.)

Mr. Hauchecorne, French Consul at Kobe, said:

A few weeks ago I had much pleasure and interest in attending the preliminary meeting, in which the scheme of a local branch of the Pan-Pacific Union was freely and cordially discussed.

Since then this question has made progress, and today I am particularly happy in attending this meeting and luncheon which is honored by the presence of Prince Tokugawa. It shows that the last step has been taken and that the scheme has taken the definite form of a Pan-Pacific Club at Osaka. This result is due to His Excellency, Governor Nakagawa, and to those who heartily co-operated with him. Osaka is the first place to organize a Pan-Pacific Club outside of Tokyo, and it does credit to this great city.

During the last ten years we have witnessed the rise of many institutions or conferences which aim at solving international problems by way of free discussion and promoting good understanding between the nations. The Pan-Pacific Union is connected with that great movement actually spreading all over the world, and every nation possessing territories or interests on the shores of the Pacific must wish a great success to the Union.

The Chinese Problem in Tahiti

(By Father Emil Rougier)



A Chinese resident.

In the early 70's the Governor of Tahiti, G. de la Richerie, introduced the first thousand of Chinese for agricultural purposes only. They had the option to stay in the colony after the completion of their seven-years contract.

It appears that they found the place good, as few returned to their rice fields in China.

Soon others landed, and years after years the influx of the Celestial has continued. It has been a silent, non-conspicuous flood, till suddenly, some twenty years ago, the country awakened to the problem of a yellow invasion.

This Paradise is still opened to all races, and the Orientals are in a far better position than the Tahiti people themselves!

The Tahiti traders are compelled by law to keep account books, so that the tax controller will be able, if he so desires, to verify the accuracy of the revenue and amount of trade declared for tax purposes. The Chinese trader is at liberty to keep his account books in Chinese or none at all. The controller is supposed to accept the figures given him or to put down his own figures.

The Tahiti citizens who import laborers for agricultural or other purposes are compelled by law to comply with expensive regulations for housing, nourishing, returning, paying, etc. Not so with the Chinese. By every mail steamer via New Zealand, arrive some 40 or 50 Chinese, men and women. They land penniless and are employed for a song by their countrymen already established in Tahiti.

The law says that everyone must send his children to school. It is free for any child of any nationality. The Oriental imports his own teachers and goes to the expense of erecting and supporting his own schools. There, all teaching is done in Chinese, although a French girl gives general lessons two hours a day. Result: none of the pupils can speak French; none can read French; none will be able to keep books in French. Will this perpetuate a small China state in our midst?

Every Saturday Chinese students go through a military drill, German fashion; they have never looked for a French monitor.

Their schoolmasters cannot speak French. A Chinaman born in Hawaii is American; born in Tahiti he remains



The young women of Tahiti still adorn their hair with flowers, and are free as the air; the Chinese boys and girls, however, must go to school—a Chinese school where the boys wear Bolshevik caps.



The happy Tahitians who are dwindling before the invasion of the French and the Chinese.

a Chinaman. In Papeete 80 per cent of the stores are owned by Chinese. They have their own doctors and druggists, who pay no taxes, as they are not licensed.

When a rich Chinaman dies, his fortune, as a rule, has already passed to some other Celestial.

Twenty years ago the Chinese had only a few retail stores in Papeete and none to speak of in the other islands, Marquesas and Tuamotus. Today they have captured 70 per cent of the trade and are the importers and exporters.

There is a law prohibiting foreigners owning and operating vessels for trading purposes in the colony. The Chinese evade the law by hiring the name or the boat of a French citizen. Thus the trade goes on fictitiously under the French flag, but for Chinese interests alone.

After mastering the trade of this colony, the Chinese are beginning to conquer the soil. It is a fact that, so far, not many Chinamen are land owners (except in the city, the whole centre of Papeete, belonging to them), but, if they are not yet owners of very large areas, they are commanding large areas. The ownership will follow. To this day 75 per cent of the lands belong to the natives, who are French citizens. The Chinese know very well that the native will not sell his land right, so he just advances money to the owner of the coveted land, often without interest, but the money must be refunded at a fixed date. Very seldom can the native return the money at that date. The Chinaman is good; he advances more money and fixes a new date, provided the owner agrees, this time in writing, to pay back principal and in-

terest or abandon the land. Needless to say the crops of the land are harvested by the money-lender as long as the native has not paid. This is equivalent to ownership or better, as the native continues to work the land, which he still believes is his own. In doing this they are within the law.

This is one problem Tahiti is contending with.

Signs on many stores are in Chinese only. This colony has no newspaper of any kind, but the Chinese have two periodicals in their own language. They have their own clubs; one is the Kuomintang.

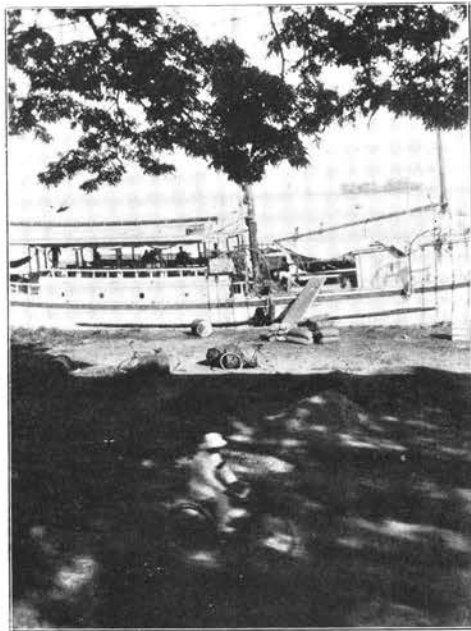
Tahiti has a population of 24,000 in all. The Chinese are 8,000, or one-third of the whole population.

In Hawaii nothing of this kind exists

as a problem. In Hawaii, our sister group, you have amalgamated hundreds of thousands of Orientals. Will your sociologist readers be kind enough to tell us what to do and how to do it?

I am a sincere and enthusiastic admirer of the Chinese you have in your community in Hawaii, and I trust some of them will communicate with me on this subject.

They should bear in mind that we want Chinamen in Tahiti. We are ready to open our doors as well as our hearts to them, but we object to their absorbing our trades, our lands, our manners and language. They are welcome to assimilate themselves to our ways and become as good French people as they are good Americans in Hawaii.



A Chinese-owned trading boat at Papeete.



Reading the Declaration of Independence in each Pacific language, at a Pan-Pacific gathering in Honolulu on Washington's Birthday.

A Language for Pan-Pacific

By HENRY W. HETZEL
President Esperanto Association

IN THESE DAYS of perplexing world problems, when active cooperation between the various peoples is actually enforced by necessity, it is evident that the nations surrounding the Pacific Ocean, as well as in any other part of the world, are faced with the imperative need of harmonious and efficient team-work. Problems of statecraft, science, commerce, industry and agriculture are continually arising and insistently demanding solutions. Communication between the various nations

(in a geographic sense only, be it noted) has now become so comparatively easy that great movements, whether religious, philosophical, humanitarian or sociological, everywhere become at home almost as soon as in the land of their origin. And yet when we actually get together in world conferences,—indispensable instruments of world progress,—a serious difficulty arises. When delegates from Japan, China, Dutch East Indies, South America, the United States, Australia



Men and women of all races take part in pageants in Hawaii.

regard the international congress as a necessary adjunct of a progressive, cooperating world, the English language, which in spite of its vogue has **never** been used solely in such gatherings (except in those often only so-called "international" conferences held in some English-speaking country) can hardly claim universality enough for our purpose. To show that the language difficulty does exist in specifically Pan-Pacific affairs and in a country where English is the first studied foreign language, let us take the case of Japan. In the fall of last year the Third Pan-Pacific Science Congress met in Tokio under the auspices of the National Research Council. Its President, Dr. Joji Sakurai, in welcoming the delegates to Japan, referred to some of the troubles which confronted the Council, in part as follows: "In the first place there is the difficulty of language which by itself is enormous, or, should I say, insurmountable." Evi-

dently the Japanese scientists have not yet learned that "every educated person knows English."

Clearly the situation calls for a new language—a "code," if you prefer the word—which shall be much simpler than any national language, logically constructed, easy to learn, and, above all, **neutral**,—a common meeting ground for all nations and races. Is the linguistic chaos which characterizes every international gathering a fair sample of our boasted Twentieth Century ingenuity and efficiency? Should our age which finds necessary such aids to cooperation as the League of Nations, the World Court and the radio, be content to accept as inevitable the difficulty which Dr. Sakurai says is "insurmountable?" In a closely cooperating world where every physical device is employed to secure easy communications the absence of a common speech for humanity is an absurd

anachronism,—a reproach to every scientist, humanitarian and educator.

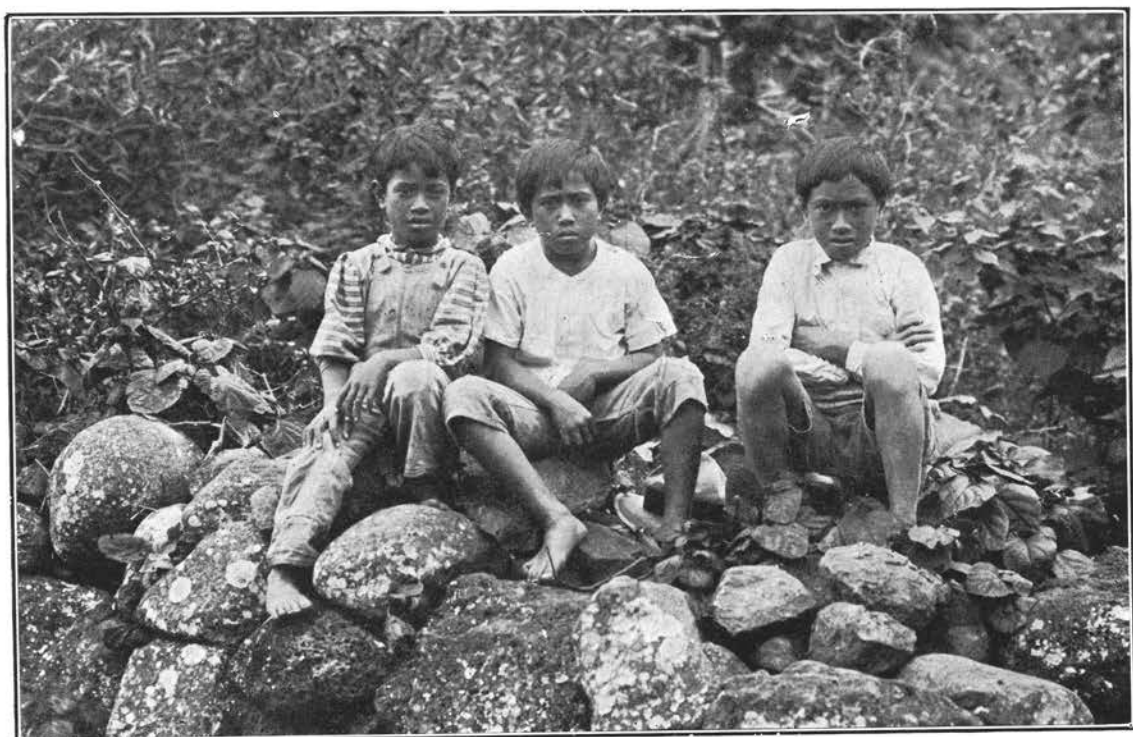
The world in its distrust of visionaries and its impatience with utopia builders has ever been prone to regard an international language as something fantastic, quixotic and "too good to be true." Nevertheless, a world tongue possessing all the qualifications above mentioned has been before the world for just forty years and in that time it has amply demonstrated its practicality in every use to which any language may be put. Those who proclaim the eventual supremacy of English, in spite of its admitted difficulties and its notorious tincture of provincialism characteristic of every national tongue (and thus more or less repugnant to those to whom English is not native) may be right after all. However, no opinion on the subject is of consequence which does not take into account the results already attained by that remarkable creation of Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, a Polish physician who died ten years ago, Esperanto.

Let us offer in contrast to the usual international gathering with its deplorable loss of time and temper due to language difficulties, a more alluring and inspiring picture. It is more than a picture; it is an actual occurrence that the writer has several times witnessed. Imagine yourself in a large hall where a thousand or more people are in attendance. (One such congress had as many as five thousand people.) As many as forty distinct nationalities, and about the same number of national languages may be represented, and yet not a single interpreter is seen, heard or needed. Everyone speaks Esperanto, the International Language, although the eight days' program includes such diverse uses of speech as several business sessions, a church service, a reception, a banquet, a musical concert or two, a travel-talk or scientific lecture, a play or an opera (some-

times both), some radio broadcasting, the costume ball wherein the cosmopolitan character of the dancers is strikingly shown; several excursions and even a vaudeville show!

Not only is it evident that everybody completely understands everybody else, but the marvel is all the more in that the participants come from widely separated places, some literally from the ends of the earth and in many a case learning the language solely from a text-book, with no teacher and not even a phonograph record to give the pronunciation. And this pronunciation,—to cap the climax in this linguistic paradise—is so uniform as to conceal absolutely the differences of nationality. No accent, brogue or patois exists to reveal the mother tongue of the speaker, and laughable mistakes in guesses at one another's nationality are commonplaces. It is easy to see that where a Russian talks like an Italian and both like an Englishman or Chinese there is something more significant than the mere ability to convey ideas with the minimum of time and effort. It is nothing less than the atmosphere in which alone brotherly trust and true world cooperation are possible. An Esperanto congress evidences, even to the chance visitor, that here the differences in nationality completely fade out of sight and are all but forgotten.

But let anyone suppose that the use of Esperanto has not progressed beyond the love feasts of language idealists, let it be set down that the international speech has been used as the sole tongue, or nearly so, in conferences of educators, editors, Red Cross nurses, physicians, postoffice and railway employees, chambers of commerce, scientists, peace and humanitarian associations, radio amateurs, Catholics, theosophists, spiritualists, vegetarians, socialists and communists. Step into one of their meetings, as the writer has several times done, and you will hear



Hawaiian boys, forgetting their language, are adopting English as their speech.

the delegates "talking shop" with no uncomprehending auditor, spouting perfect geysers of technical terms, too, and speaking with a vigor and a spontaneity that are only paralleled where everybody speaks the same mother tongue. So logical is the word formation that many of the terms used are actual coinages of the moment, instantly caught by the audience and completely understood.

The language troubles of the tourist, to the extent that he uses Esperanto, simply do not exist. The "Universala Esperanto-Asocio," represented by delegates, or consuls, in more than a thousand places in Europe and the rest of the world, make contacts for and render service to the traveler that are invaluable. No mere tourist agency or professional guide can supply the friendly welcome and aid that everywhere awaits the Esperantist. The

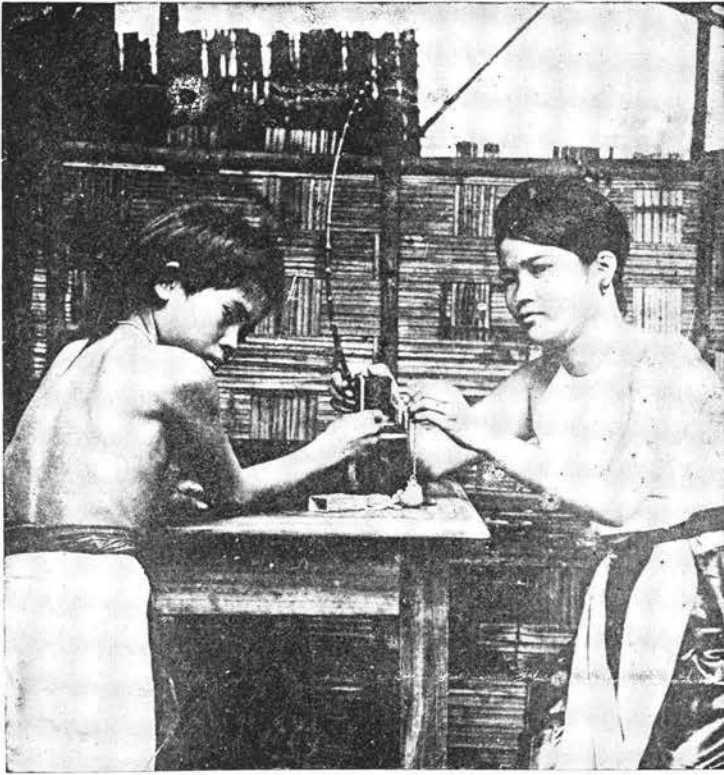
traveler who boasts that he can "get along" on the foreign language that he so toilsomely studied at school—or on English alone, for that matter,—cannot be compared with the touring Esperantist. The latter has the unique privilege of meeting the world on a basis of linguistic equality and of conversing with a freedom that is never experienced where a national tongue is the medium. The thousands of Esperantists who have made journeys through foreign countries are unanimous in their praise of the practicality of their language and of the fine spirit of helpfulness which animates their fellow idealists. To all it is evident that the bond of union is something more than the mere possession of a language in common; it is the firm faith in the possibility of a world made better through complete mutual understanding.

Esperanto is approved and even used by many international organizations, chambers of commerce and industrial expositions in Europe and elsewhere. In at least a score of cities there are Esperanto policemen, specially trained to be of service to the traveler who has taken the little trouble to meet the world on the linguistic middle ground. In many schools in England and on the continent Esperanto is a regular part of the curriculum; in Geneva, among other places, it is compulsory. It is growing in popularity in Japan, where it is approved by educators and supported by several large students' organizations. Its introduction into school curricula has not resulted, paradoxical as it may seem, in any displacement of established subjects of study, for the little time that need be given to the comparatively easy Esperanto is more than compensated for in the time saved in teaching the national tongues to which the International Language is an appropriate and logical introduction. This will not seem strange when we realize that Esperanto's pronunciation can be learned in a half-hour, its grammar (only sixteen simple rules without an exception) can be fully acquired in an hour or two, and that its root-words are taken from the principal European

tongues, more or less familiar to every person of fair education.

No intelligent person seeks to abolish national tongues for home use; even were it possible it would be highly undesirable. However, the world does need a common tongue for international communication. It does need an instrument for universal cooperation which shall be at the same time a symbol of that world-consciousness and fraternal solidarity which are necessary to true progress. In brief, the world needs a spiritual bond, and no national tongue, tintured as they all are with local peculiarities and prejudices more or less offensive to foreigners even pretends to supply the need. Esperanto, if not indeed the long awaited realization of humanity's dream of a common speech, has at least shown that such a blessing for mankind is something more than a vain hope; its record of successful accomplishment is full of promise and significance. Be Pan-Pacific's language problem ever so urgent, this fast unifying world will not tolerate a separate solution for it while applying different remedies for similar difficulties in Europe and the Americas. No regional scheme will suffice. Admittedly, a world speech is an eventual necessity; Esperanto has abundantly proven it to be a possibility.





Handicrafts in Indo-China are much the same today as they were centuries ago.

Ancient Civilization and Ruins of French Indo-China

By M. HENRI M. GOURDON

(Inspector-General of Public Instruction of French Indo-China and Delegate to the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference, Honolulu, April, 1927.)

(Translated by Madame Claude Riviere at Pan-Pacific Club Luncheon, April 25, 1927)

Indo-China may be called a geographical expression rather than a country of the Pacific having a definite unity. It covers a large area between China and India and, from the point of view of races and climate, it is a combination of these two countries. All of the races which are found there today are not indigenous but have come in from

the outside. The three most important of these are the Annamites, the Cambodians and the Laotians.

The Annamites came from the center of China in the fifth century before Christ and established themselves in the delta of the Red River. They belong to the yellow race, but differ from the Chinese. When the latter began their



In French Indo-China are found some of the most remarkable temple ruins in the world; especially have those at Angkor Vat become known to the tourist since their unearthing by the French.



As of yore, hundreds of years ago, the Indo-Chinese still navigate their rivers in bamboo rafts or boats.

movement towards the south of China, they drove out this race who followed on down the coastline until they came to the Red River. But when the Chinese had completed the conquest of China, they expanded and also invaded Indo China. During ten centuries the Annamites were dominated by the Chinese, who gave them their written language, their religion, their philosophy, their laws and their political organization which includes that of the family, the village, which is a little republic of its own, and the institution of an emperor with absolute power. Consequently, the Annamites are of the yellow race and civilized by the Chinese.

When the Annamites expanded, as the country became too small for them, they had to go southward. They found in their path a people very strongly established called the Chams, who were Malayo-Polynesian, having come from Java but civilized by the Hindus. Their religion was Brahman, their art Hindu

and they had most wonderful buildings, the ruins of which exist today. From the fifteenth to the seventeenth centuries the Annamites almost entirely destroyed these people. There are about 30,000 remaining which have been saved through the establishment of a French protectorate. Continuing down the river, the Annamites encountered the Cambodians established at the delta of the Mekong, the largest river in Indo-China. It is possible that the Cambodians have white blood in their veins, as they are of Hindu origin. Their sacred language is the Pali, in common with India and Ceylon. They built wonderful monuments which are the greatest in Indo-China, in fact in all Asia. One of their temples, that of Angkor Vat, has a periphery of four miles, and another one, the Bayon, contains 56 towers, each 180 feet high. If you brought all of the Cambodian monuments together, they would cover the island of Oahu. They are the largest ever made by man

and there is not one space on them which has not been carved by hand. Since the fifteenth century the Cambodians have suffered almost complete decadence. In 1862 they asked for French protection and France has done all in her power to bring back some of their lost provinces.

The third race in Indo-China is the Laotian. These people live in the mountains and high valleys of the Mekong, separated from the ocean and practically isolated. They are the most amiable and gentle of all the races but are indolent and do not like to work, and have forced another tribe to work for them in slavery. The Laotians are satisfied with fishing, which is both a sport and business to them. They are a charming people and spend much of their time in singing and dancing. They have a law which permits the men between twenty and thirty to live without contributing toward the support of the nation, as this is the age for love. The race is fast disappearing, however, and the more active races are taking their place.

You can see that it is very difficult for the French to properly govern a country with so many different civilizations, each one so attached to its customs and ideals. The problem is to help these peoples to modern progress and initiate them into European culture but at the same time respect their religion, social organization and native culture. The French government has been successful in this task because the population is very intelligent,

adaptable, and ready to learn. We have created eight high schools and one university. At the latter, the main college is that of medicine and the studies are the same as those in France. We have 250 native doctors in Indo-China and when the World War broke out, 180 of these engaged in the service of France as military doctors. We have retained the emperor of Annam, the king of Cambodia, and the king of Laos, but France has established everywhere legislative bodies elected by the people, taking away only their absolute monarchy.

Indo-China is not the Crossroads of the Pacific, but it is the crossroads from India to China, or, you might say, of Asia. It is only sixty-three hours from the Philippines and there is a colony of Filipinos in Indo-China. There are also 900,000 Chinese and 100,000 Hindus from India. The Japanese colony is also developing rapidly. Closer commercial relations with America are now established by a steamship line from Indo-China to San Francisco. We also have a line of communication with Tahiti, New Caledonia and Australia. You can see that Indo-China is vitally interested in all questions of the Pacific.

In conclusion, it is my pleasure to thank Mr. Ford for the wonderful work he is doing. His work is known and appreciated throughout Indo-China and in his efforts to create friendly relations between the peoples of the Pacific, he will have our co-operation. I wish to thank him also for the welcome I have received in Hawaii.





A bit of Auckland, showing the General Postoffice Building.

New Zealand at a Glance

An Official Report

New Zealand, the largest territory of the sunny South Pacific, is situated about 1,200 miles to the eastward of Australia. Captain Cook's first visit was in 1769, but British sovereignty was not officially proclaimed until 1840, when organized colonization was begun successfully.

The main islands (North, South and Stewart), stretching through more than a thousand miles between the parallels of 34 degrees and 48 degrees and the meridians of 166 degrees and 179 east longitude, have remarkable fertility of soil and mildness of climate. The Dominion proper has an area (103,285

square miles) which is about a seventh larger than that of Great Britain (89,643 square miles).

About 95 per cent. of the population of the Dominion proper is of British origin. Including the Maori race (about 55,000) New Zealand's population (main islands) in 1926 was about 1,410,000. The totals of the annexed Cook and other Pacific Islands (15,000) and the mandated Western Samoa (41,000) bring the aggregate to 1,466,000.

Of the total area of the Dominion proper, 66,292,000 acres, the land in occupation amounts to 44,000,000 acres, of which 25,000,000 acres are in the "un-

improved" class. Of a total area cultivated, 18,500,000 acres, pastures comprise 16,500,000 acres.

New Zealand's trade shows that the people's purchasing-power is remarkably high. The value of the exports (chiefly farm-produce) for the year ended 31st March, 1926, was £48,698,000 (below normal), and imports £53,026,000 (above normal).

The proportions of populations credited to the principal religious denominations in the census of 1921 were: Church of England, 43.67 per cent; Presbyterian, 25.42; Roman Catholic, 13.93; Methodist, 9.53; Baptist, 1.69; Salvation Army, 0.98.

The industrial proportions of the population are: Primary producers,

12.46; manufacturing and industrial, 9.76; commercial, 6.49; transport and communication, 4.54; professional, 4.26; domestic, 3.42; other groups, 3.82; dependants (not bread-winners), 55.25.

New Zealand's death-rate (8.29 per 1,000 of population in 1924) and deaths of infants under one year of age (40 per 1,000 births) are the lowest in the world.

The Government's big hydro-electric policy provides for the transmission of power to cities, towns, villages, and farms through the North and South Islands. New Zealand is becoming one of the world's leading countries in the provision of electric power for domestic and industrial use.

The Government has 3,100 miles of railways open for traffic.



A bit of New Zealand showing the Canterbury Plains on the South Island.

Oregon's Future Development

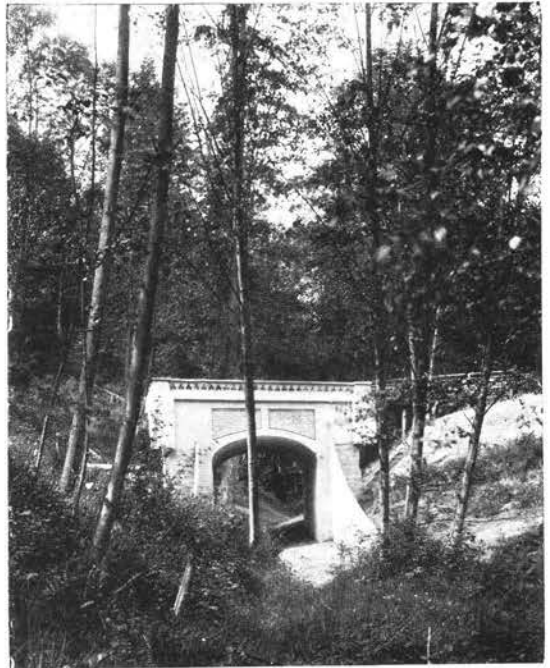
By RALPH BUDD,
President
Great Northern Railway
"Oregon Business."

Oregon has an area of 96,699 square miles, comprising approximately 62,000,000 acres, or more than the entire states of New York and Pennsylvania together.

In spite of the rapid progress which the state has made in the last few decades, there is still room for extensive development; since the population was only 783,389 by the Federal census of 1920.

Government experts predict that the manufacture of lumber products in the Northwest will double within the next twenty years. This means that the number of workers engaged in the industry will be approximately doubled. There will be a corresponding increase in the general population and in the total production of new wealth. As the Northwestern states contain 49 per cent of the total timber resources of the United States, the Pacific Northwest has already assumed a high place in the timber industry of the nation; its production being now 30 per cent, as against 70 per cent for all the rest of the country.

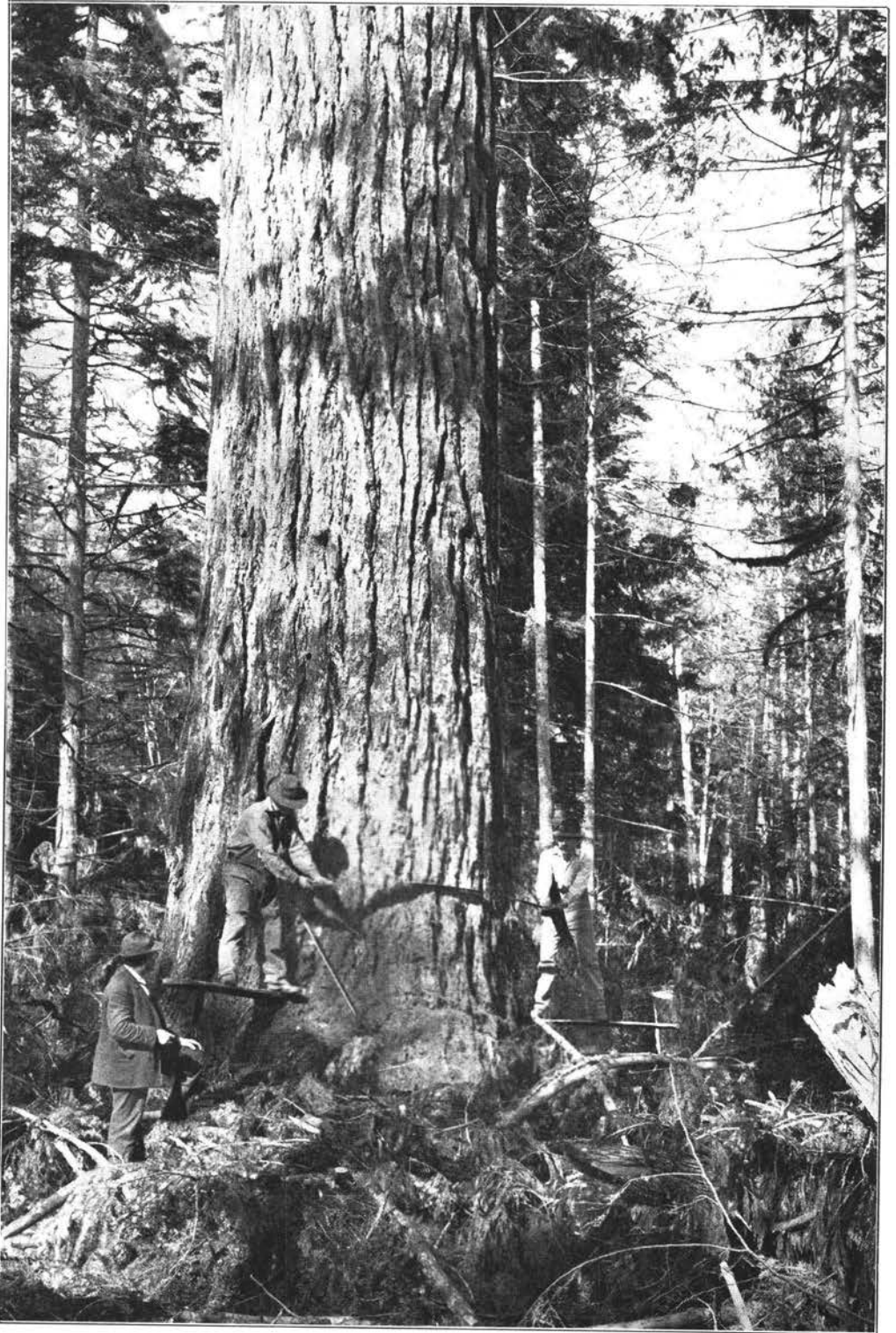
It is obvious from these figures that the pressure of continuous demand for lumber will force a more rapid increase of production in the Northwest than elsewhere. Oregon contains almost half of the thousand billion feet of standing timber in the Northwest. The portion of this tributary to existing



A road through an Oregon forest.

transportation lines, either water or rail, is steadily diminishing. There are ample virgin forests remaining in both eastern and western Oregon. The future development of these timber resources must be increasingly dependent on an extension of railroad facilities, which in the past have so largely contributed to the development and the creation and distribution of markets.

In times still recent, pioneers burned billions of feet of lumber to get it out of their way; and the managers of lumbering plants selected only the choicest products of the forest. The scope of the market for Oregon's lumber products was then quite restricted. Today the lumber of the Pacific Northwest is used in practically every city and town and on millions of farms throughout the United States. As an indication of the growth of the lumber industry in Oregon, Bulletin No. 119 issued by the United States Department of Agriculture shows it rose from 75,000,000 ft.



Oregon cuts three billion board feet of such timber as this annually. Today the lumbermen are replanting the cut areas and in time forestry in Oregon will be put on a scientific basis.

B. M. in 1870 to over 3,000,000,000 in 1920:

Lumber Production

1870	75,193,000	Ft. B.M
1880	177,171,000	" "
1890	444,565,000	" "
1899	734,181,000	" "
1910	2,084,633,000	" "
1920	3,317,000,000	" "

This shows an increase of 4311 per cent in 1920 over 1870.

The extension of the lumbering industry, the growth of population, the springing up of hundreds of allied and dependent activities in this territory all are due to the enormously widespread markets, and to the shifting of the center of production rapidly toward the Pacific Northwest. The railroads have been instrumental in placing the whole interior of the continent within easy reach of this sole considerable source of lumber supply in this country. This is the most marked feature of the present industrial situation in Oregon, because it deals with the most considerable and most quickly convertible natural asset of the state.

Oregon has a noteworthy record for agricultural achievement, and has an agricultural future that is certain to be vastly greater. With an altitude varying from sea-level up to 5,000 feet, the state has within its boundaries farm lands that are suited to the widest range of products—from live stock and the sturdy grains of central and eastern Oregon to the fancy apples, pears and berries of the Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue River valleys. It possesses in varying localities, bracing climates with wide seasonal changes in temperature, and balmy climates free from the rigors of subzero winter. It has to offer both wide, free stretches of undeveloped open country and settled farming sections with every improvement and convenience.

Two generations ago agriculture in Oregon had barely begun; only one



A typical forest glade one still finds throughout the northwest.

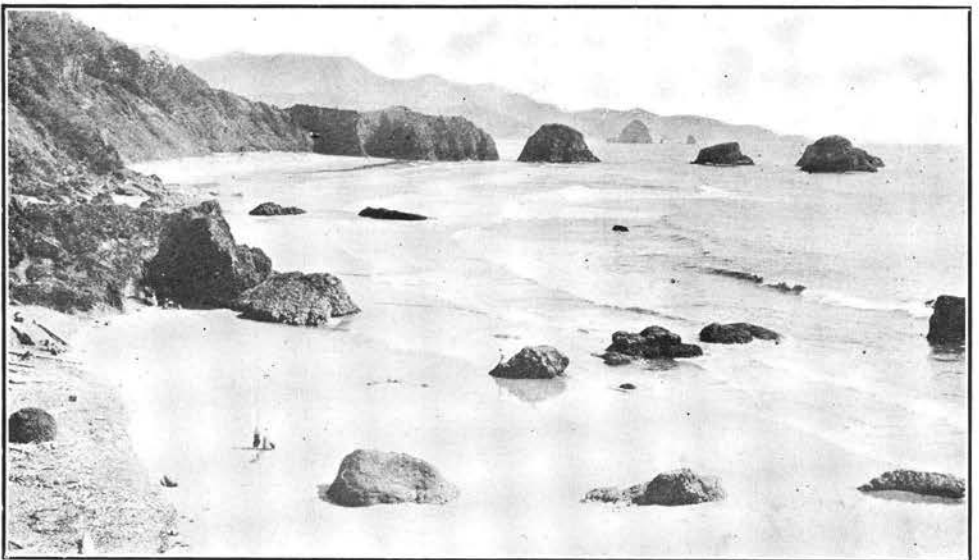
generation ago it was practically negligible. Even today, of 23,000,000 acres of agricultural land in the state, only 13,000,000 are under cultivation.

Many million dollars are spent annually to improve Oregon's extensive highway system. Few regions in this country offer to the motor tourist roads comparable for scenic interest to the Columbia River Highway or the road which leads down along the Willamette. Most places in Oregon are within easy driving distance from some point remarkable for its natural beauty.

In the close-knit fabric of modern commerce, the essential thing is communication with widespread outside markets. In this respect the natural advantages enjoyed by Oregon on account of the location of its vast forests and granaries in close proximity to ocean transportation must be recognized. These advantages insure the state a place in world commerce which is obtainable only through easy access to excellent ocean ports. This in no wise minimizes the importance to Oregon of the vast markets in our own interior country, which she enjoys by virtue of contact with the great trans-

continental railway systems. Among these is the Great Northern Railway, which serves Oregon not only by its own line, but through its auxiliaries, the Spokane, the Oregon Trunk, the Oregon Electric, and the United Railways in Oregon, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy System in distributing territory. The enormous interior development in which these have assisted reflects but a small portion of the importance to Oregon of this great system of over 18,000 miles.

All these advantages and this fortunate outlook are dependent not merely upon the maintenance and improvement of existing railroad facilities, but upon their extension and multiplication. And this means the investment of more and more capital, just as surely as the development of resources means more and more wealth. The engine of today costs ten times as much as its predecessor of pioneer days. The steel coach costs three times as much as the comfortable passenger car of only ten years ago. Fuel, whether coal or oil, cars, rails, ties—cost much more than before the war. The wages of the army of employees required have risen at an even higher ratio.



On the coast of Oregon.



The floating gardens of Mexico City, where the vegetable food of the capital is raised.

Irrigation in Mexico

By JOSE MARES

National Commissioner of Irrigation

(A paper read at the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference)

In Mexico irrigation is a necessity because the rain water falls irregularly in some regions and very seldom in others. Our northern and some central states constitute a dry zone, their agricultural production being very poor and the lands bare and desert. In the populated districts, the abundance and scantiness come by turns and the inhabitants are exposed to this contingency. In other Mexican States the waters must be governed for their convenient distribution in time and space. This is the reason why the Mexican Government created the National Commission of Irrigation for undertaking the irrigation works with the best of efficiency. General Plutarco Elias Calles and his Secretary of Agriculture, Eng. Luis L. Leon submitted to the Congress in the last months of 1926 the irrigation law that was passed. According to said law, the National Commission of Irrigation enjoys autonomy enough to perform its task, and obtains the best helping from President Calles and his Secretary of Agriculture, whose contact is immediate.

The Mexican irrigation law declares the irrigation of private property for public utility; the irrigation must be developed not as an end, but as a means. The end is social: to reach better comfort and wealth for the people by assuring abundant agricultural production to fulfill their needs and acquiring other articles necessary for their life and recreation by selling the excess.

In the proceedings for reaching this social end, the watering of the land is but a step. When the studies for irrigation are made, other investigations must be at once made concerning the soil's productivity in order to find out whether the investments on the project will be repaid as well as the efforts of the future farmers. Then studies must be done in regard to the division of irrigated land and its capacity of production for rendering a maximum profit. And we meet here the factor "man," a most difficult problem to solve, and the principal factor in any enterprise. If anyone is making good in business, he may nevertheless be-



Two scenes in Mexico, one near Guadalajara, where there is water a-plenty; the other typical of the greater part of Mexico, showing the need of irrigation.

come a failure by changing the manager. In the same way the most productive ground will not yield anything if its cultivator does not wish or cannot work it successfully. That means that we must be carefully in carrying out our proceedings of settlement. As a complement to our irrigation works we are attending to easy communication between the production center and the market in the great cities, the industrial centers or the foreign countries. In addition to this the National Commission of Roads is building several good roads in different regions and these will cross our country in many directions.

The colonies of our irrigated lands will have the necessary technical service, and the Mexican Government will establish the Experimental Schools of Agriculture as have already been established in the states of Michoacan, Guanajuato, Hidalgo and Durango, and in every irrigation project we will have an investigation and demonstration field.

Our colonies will inaugurate cooperative societies of production, credit and sale. Actually our Government has founded one National Bank of Agricultural Credit and four Agricultural Banks for the Ejidos; these banks furnish money, the former to rich and poor farmers and the others only to poor farmers wishing to constitute cooperative associations with unlimited, joint and severe responsibility.

The National Commission of Irrigation studies projects in two different ways. The first is the work of civil engineering that looks for the lands, extensive enough in which irrigation will be profitable, and study the physical possibility of capturing, conveying and distributing waters. The second way is the agronomic work that investigates if the lands can be cultivated, what kinds of agricultural products may be obtained, the future program of farming, etc. When the pre-

liminary studies and agronomic investigations have been made, the National Commission of Irrigation, taking into consideration the economic possibilities, decides whether future investigation is necessary. These final studies indicate if the irrigation works must be carried on.

The National Commission of Irrigation has made studies re reconnaissance on the following projects:

In Lower California—Santo Domingo and San Quintin.

In Sonora—Mayo and Sagin rivers.

In Chihuahua—Conchos and Papigochic rivers.

In Coahuila and Nuevo Leon—Salado river.

In Famaulipas—Santa Gertrudis, Mante river and Juan Capita.

In Durango—Guatimape river and La Saucedo river.

In Aguascalientes—Santiago river.

In San Luis Potosi—Colimste.

In Hidalgo—Merquital Valley, Endo.

In Jalisco—Chapak.

In Guanajuato—Lerma river.

In Michoacan—Rio Grande de Tepaletepec.

The territory of Lower California is too dry. The coast valleys offer the best climate for agriculture, but they have no permanent streams, excepting the Colorado River. It rains in winter. Irrigation is possible only by building big dams for storing all the waters of the streams during the floods, in order to have enough water in the dry years by using the excess of the wet periods. Besides Tijuana river, which receives part of its water from the United States and has no important valleys for irrigation purposes, the principal stream we have there is the Arroyo de Santo Domingo. Its hydrographical area has 2400 square kilometers, and 62 millions of cubic meters on an average run by its way. These waters can irrigate San Ramon and San Quintin Valleys and the Camalu coast.

There are probably more than 30,000 hectares that can be irrigated, but there is not water enough nor a suitable site for a dam. Upstream from Santo Domingo Mission a site has been found but the building of a dam would be too expensive. The proper rock for foundation is 19 meters below the surface. Sixty-one meters would be the height of a dam for a reservoir holding 90 million cubic meters. The dam should be built strong enough to resist floods of more than 2000 cubic meters per second. Nine thousand hectares only may be irrigated in San Quintin Valley. The cost of irrigation works would be 900 pesos per hectarea. This is too high and we are studying if it can be reduced.

In Sonora are the Mayo and Sagui rivers. The northwest region of Mexico runs from the north to the state are extensive and fertile lands parallel to the coast of California Gulf and the Pacific Ocean. The climate is very appropriate for agricultural purposes and there are good natural harbors. The Southern Pacific Railway of Mexico runs from the north to the states of Jalisco, and it will unite this zone with Mexico City and the central states. The Mayo Valley has its own railroad that runs in the same direction as the Mayo river until Tabaros Harbor is reached. Irrigation has been utilized there for many years. The river has during the rainy season a great deal of water and much of it is lost without anyone profiting. The river has about 700 million cubic meters yearly available for watering 80,000 hectares by building a storage dam a little downstream from the confluence of Serojo Quirijejo and Mayo river. Far from here, downstream, in the same Mayo river, near Fesir, can be built a diversion dam for conveying the water through the irrigated lands.

The Mayo and Sagui Valleys are quite near. The amount of water in the Sagui river is six times that of

the Mayo and can irrigate all of the land between the two rivers. Along with the project, a system of drainage must be established.

At the same time a hydro electric plant of 15,000 k. w. must be built. The cost of the project will be, more or less, 22 million pesos, or 277 pesos per hectarea.

In our irrigation projects, colonization has not yet begun. We have but little experience in this kind of work and we hope to receive the benefit of your experience in this task by listening to your advice. Nevertheless I have the pleasure to submit for your consideration the following conclusions concerning our reclamation problems:

1. We must develop little farms on the land owned by the nation in the irrigation projects, according to the irrigation law, but such farms must be productive enough to fulfill the needs of a family.

2. The colonists will be entitled to the Government's agricultural teaching, credit, schools and social life.

3. The value of the projects will be that of the investments made in the project until the farm is delivered to the colonists.

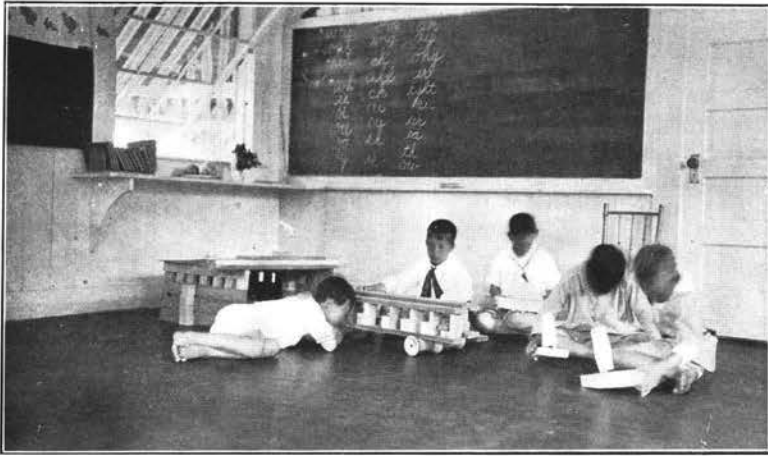
4. The value of the farm will be determined according to its economic circumstances, concerning production, distribution and marketing of agricultural products.

5. The colonists will pay the value of their farms in terms long enough to make possible their agricultural work and their comfortable life.

6. The colonists will be under the direction of our agents as long as the value of the farm is not redeemed.

7. Once all the colonists pay the value of their farms the irrigation system will be under their dominion and administration.

8. Cooperative action of the farmers will be stimulated in all our irrigation projects.



Beginning education with the Kindergarten in Hawaii.

The Pan-Pacific Educational Conference

COMMENTS

By DELEGATES AT A PAN-PACIFIC CLUB LUNCHEON
IN HONOLULU

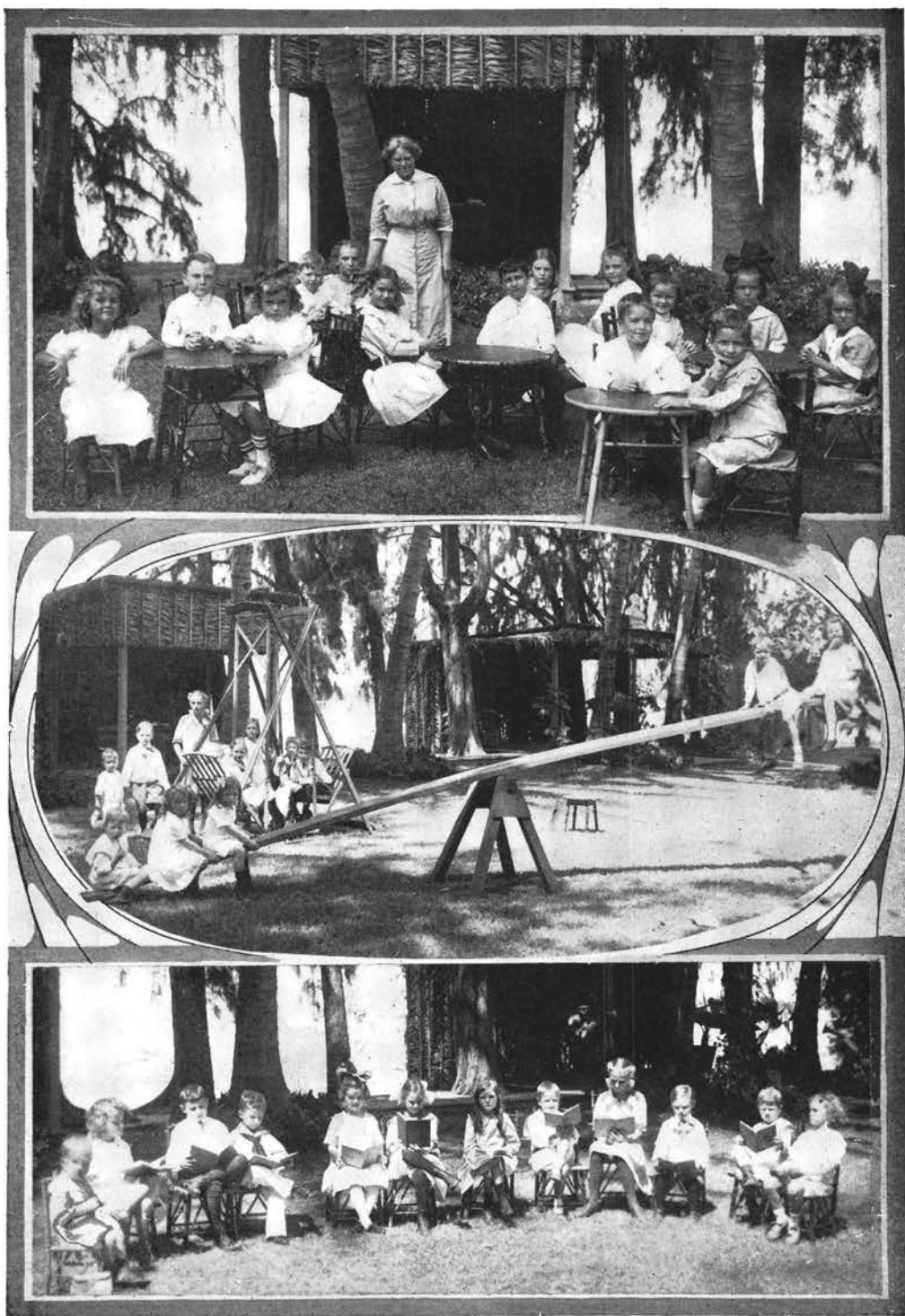
Hon. Raymond C. Brown, Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii, Presiding

The meeting was opened by the chairman, who said:

I notice that the program for today is to discuss the accomplishments of the Educational Conference. I do not know that anyone can point to any concrete accomplishment. As you know, it has been an immense thing, called by the President of the United States under a joint resolution by both houses of Congress and has been international in its character. We have had here in Hawaii not only men and women but big men and women and they have discussed problems particularly applicable to the Pacific area which will spread to all the countries of the globe. One of the resolutions adopted was one whereby this conference idea will be continued and we

have every hope that within the next two years another conference will be held. We may not have it in Honolulu but wherever it is it will bring the same character of men and women for the discussion of problems. The educational features dominated all others in the conference—I attended those sessions more than any other and found them more interesting, as did many others. One of the official delegates representing Japan is Dr. T. Harada of the University of Hawaii, who will tell us his impressions of the conference.

Dr. Harada: I was one of the delegates representing Japan and many people thought I had traveled from Japan, but I told them that I lived in Hawaii and I did not know when I

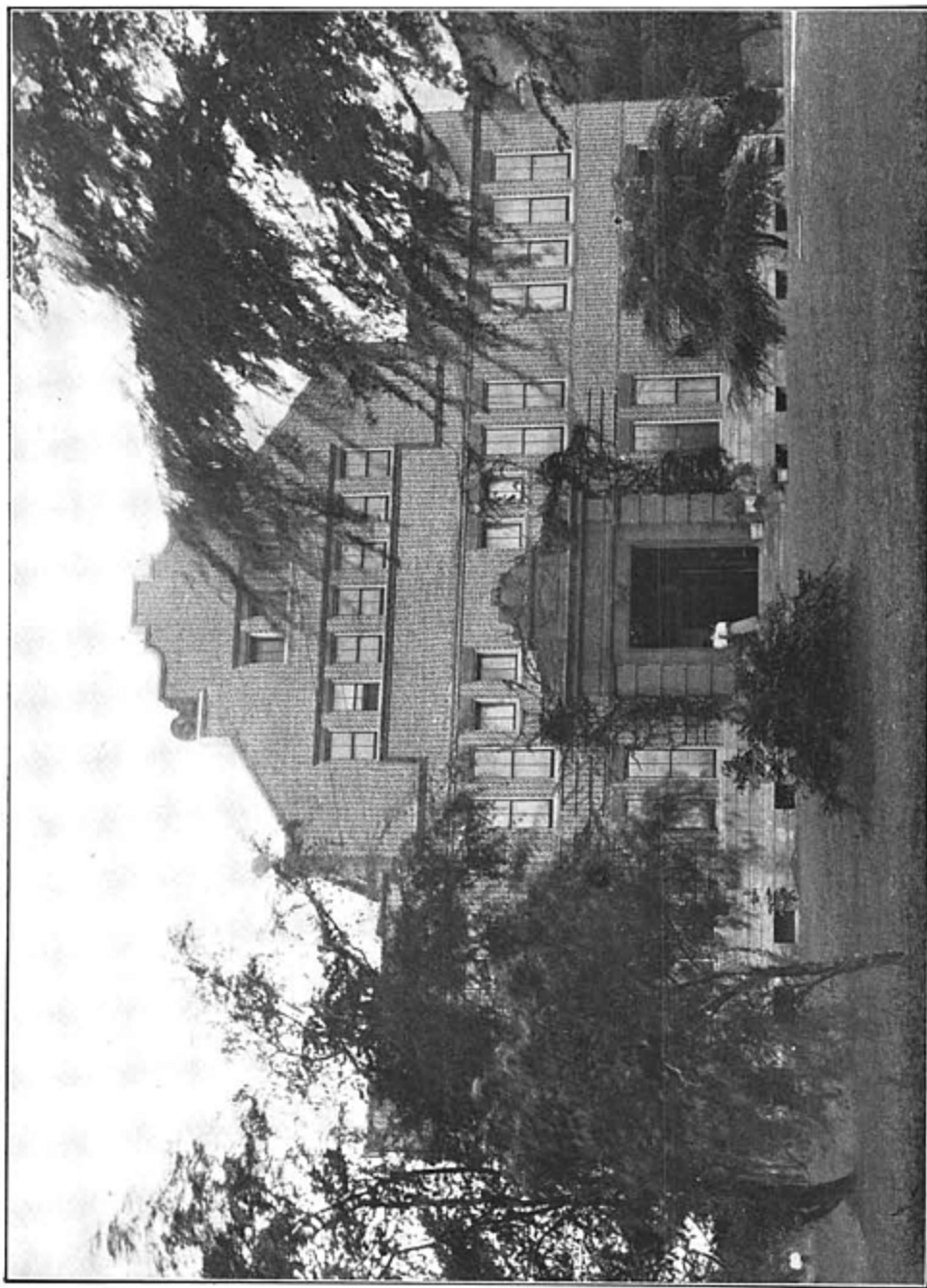


Some Kindergarten classes in Honolulu, where the children are taught outdoors and their work becomes play, and their play is mental work.

would go back to Japan. I enjoyed the conference very much and I am glad that Japan has shown such a great interest in it. Japan sent the largest delegation, excepting the United States. The nine who came from Japan were specialists or experts in the various subjects to be discussed. I think they have contributed something to the discussions and they received inspiration and collected much information. It is a matter of great regret that China had no official delegates because of the conditions in that country at present. There was a delegate from Peru, one from Fiji and one from American Samoa. More than ten countries were represented and in all more than 200 delegates. There were many subjects touched upon during the conference, almost too many for such a brief time. The Educational section was attended by more people than any other. I think that the subject of vocational education attracted more attention than any other; also rehabilitation. That term was a new one—many thought it meant the rehabilitation of land—but they found it meant the rehabilitation of human energy. I think the United States has made great progress in this subject, the rehabilitation of disabled persons. I understand that in the recreation section the subject which attracted the most attention was the conservation of national parks and monuments. Among other things, it was resolved to hold conferences from time to time in the various countries of the Pacific. It was also recommended to establish centers where all who wish may acquire educational information of the various countries. I hope that this idea will be carried out. It was also recommended that the Chinese and Japanese languages should be credited the same as the European languages. I was delighted to know this. I hope the time will soon come when all universities will give the same credit to Oriental languages as to European lan-

guages. The exchange of professors and students between countries was also recommended and many other resolutions were passed. I hope that this conference will be a great stimulus to the education and culture of all countries. It was a great stimulus to me to learn about other countries—for instance, I did not know anything about the educational system in Mexico or the Mexican language, and I was very much interested to receive a knowledge of these things from the Mexican delegates. I also hope that this conference will give a great stimulus to the study of Oriental history and culture as I have learned that only thirteen universities in the United States offer courses in these subjects. I hope the time will come when all the important institutions in America will give these courses. On the whole, this conference was a success and this is only the beginning of many conferences. In conclusion, I want to congratulate the government of the United States and especially the people in Honolulu on behalf of the delegation from Japan. At the same time I wish to thank the Pan-Pacific Union which has contributed so much to make this conference a success.

Chairman: This conference has resulted from a thought which has been entertained by the rulers and the people of the Pacific ocean for a long period. I heard a conference spoken of about 10 or 12 years ago and those who advocated it stressed the point that as we are all so close around the Pacific, we ought to get even closer together and though some of us are a different color or speak a different language, we all have a common heritage. This is only the beginning of an era where we will establish universal peace—many people think it is impossible to live in amity in this world, but when they see what we are doing here, it is a revelation to them. We have no dissension here.



The front of the Main Building of the Normal School in Honolulu; here men and women of all races are trained as school teachers in Hawaii.

Dr. S. C. Lee of the University of Hawaii was the next speaker. He said:

I am very glad to have the opportunity of attending this meeting. I also regret that China was not able to send any official delegates here. As I said at the conference one day, China just now is like the Manoa road—in a state of construction. I was happy in having the privilege of attending the conference as a delegate at large, which was due to Mr. Ford. In China, you know, it is very important to have a "go-between." So in calling this conference, the United States has acted as a "go-between," so that the people of the East could meet the people of the West. I was greatly impressed with the personal contacts at the conferences. While I was not an official delegate, other delegates came to me and introduced themselves, with the result that I had a better understanding of them and they perhaps learned some things they had not known. If the delegates from China had come, I am sure they would have learned things they had never heard before.

Dr. Frederick Krauss was the next speaker and said:

It was my privilege to attend all the meetings of the reclamation section of the conference and I would like to say that I found them of more value than I had expected, although my expectations were very high. It was fine to see the high-grade men sent out by the Department of the Interior, headed by Dr. Elwood Mead, one of the finest irrigation engineers in the United States and his reputation goes even beyond that, because Australia borrowed him for eight years. He has been in Palestine, South America and other countries. The delegate from Peru, several from Mexico and others were men of the highest attainments in reclamation work. Dr. Mead dominated the meetings and he certainly takes his place well. His own view of reclamation work in the United States

referred to the many trials and tribulations of that work—he is different from many government officials, who speak only of the successes—how failure attended many of their efforts and that thirty-five million dollars was spent in experimentation with little to show for it. He took his audience to be intelligent, because not once did he refer to his successes. But many of you know that there are thousands of acres of land in the United States brought into fruitful farms by the work of irrigation. Dr. Mead showed how to profit by his mistakes. He is truly the most modest of men. Mr. Cattanauch of Australia showed the type of men that Australia has in her service—he told of their mistakes and successes, where the arid regions have been made fruitful, where they are spending more money than the United States for reclamation, and where the small farms are now making a living for their owners. Mr. Manchester of Australia told of the 99-year lease system in his part of the country and this proves that men can be brought onto the land either by leasehold or given outright. To me the most striking point the Australian delegates brought out was the idea of nationalizing the water. It may surprise you to know that all Australian rivers, lakes and streams are government owned, and the government re-apportions all the water. We passed a resolution that this scheme of the nationalization of water was reasonable and just. I wish that Hawaii would think about this idea. Another very striking man at the conference was Dr. Nils Olsen of the Department of the Interior. He showed us the weaknesses in our plans for the settlement of lands. He thinks that it is possible to go to extremes in matters of reclamation and he showed us how much this cost. He thinks that we can go too far in government paternalism. The mornings were for the reading of papers and the afternoons for discussion, and you can

see that each paper was fruitful to the man who is willing to think. Mr. Mares gave an illustrated talk on what Mexico is doing and it was surprising to see the extent of their irrigation work and how much they are trying to get settlers on the land. Mr. Belon of Peru told us that they have over 1,400 miles of sea coast and in some places only six inches of rainfall but through irrigation this stretch of land is becoming fruitful and is being brought into settlement for the masses. This was most surprising to me—I had always thought of the Peruvians as perhaps not knowing so much about these matters as we do, and yet I find that they are doing all the things that we do and using the methods we use in this work of reclamation of the arid lands. I was also surprised to find from Mr. Kaichi, expert from Japan, that they have many of the same problems that we have and although they have cheaper laborers, they have other difficulties. We have a translation of his very interesting paper and Dr. Mead's comments were very favorable. I would like to say that Dr. Mead does not praise unless it is deserved—if he does not approve, he does not criticize but simply says nothing. Another man was Mr. C. C. Teague of California who explained the system of cooperative marketing—he knows everything there is to know on this subject. His organization ships seventy million oranges every year and because the growers have such an efficient organization, the cost of marketing is quite reasonable. Mr. Teague knows how to keep the machinery lubricated. It seems to me remarkable that this group of orange growers can get together and deliver their fruit to a central packing house where everything is in accord, where everyone is treated alike, and market their produce at a reasonable cost.

Another of the outstanding talks of

this section was by Dean Hunt of the University of California who gave a most scholarly address, showing that a man can be highly trained technically but yet make himself understandable to all. While Dean Hunt treated his subject from the theoretical point of view still he is highly practical, in fact the Patterson Settlement has asked him to make a detailed survey of their 1,900 acres where there are now 3,000 farmers showing that private enterprise can sometimes do things that governments cannot do. Rev. Akana spoke clearly of our rehabilitation work in Hawaii and explained the Molokai experiment. Mr. Agronsky read an interesting paper on the Zionist movement and explained how the Jews are returning to Palestine. He questioned if anything in the United States has been done as thoroughly as the Jews are reclaiming Palestine and stated that five million dollars had been subscribed by the Jews for this work. The American Jews who are subscribing money want the United States to have a part in this reclamation work, though Palestine is under British rule, and Dr. Elwood Mead is helping out in the irrigation schemes. Dr. Mead has said that if there are any better cities and streets than those of Palestine, he would like to know where they are. There are about 500,000 acres, of more or less arable land and about 50,000 young Jews are returning to the land and who knows but that the Jews are showing us the way? They have community settlements and also independent homesteads, both plans. No matter whether one likes the Jews or not, one must admire what they are doing in Palestine. Mr. Marshall Dana told us what Oregon is doing and that it cost them about \$150 per acre to reclaim their land. Some countries have to pay as high as \$500 per acre for reclamation. Mr. Dana said that at the

outset Oregon objected to even \$75 per acre.

Mr. C. Ligot, Filipino Immigration Commission, was the next speaker, and said:

"The impression that I got during those days of the conference, particularly in that part where I belonged as a representative of the Pan-Pacific Union, was along vocational education and others. I got the great impression that the permanent leaders in educational systems are trying their best now to awaken the different people in some sort of lines which will aid their development. For example, educational rehabilitation. That concerns the individual character and circumstances of each nation. It seems to me that this point must be well developed by all peoples dealing with education. Another point which I got was regarding compulsory education. . . . It was a pleasure for me to be one of the delegates, because I learned many things which should be introduced in the Philippines and there are some things there not introduced in other countries. In the primary grades we have already the vocational training according to the materials and conditions in each province. I am glad that the governments of the countries have made this an official conference. According to what Mr. Brown has said, I am sure that the more we have these conferences so much the better. We are carrying out what we are now working for, mutual understanding and cooperation of all the nations."

Mrs. A. H. Reeve, President of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, spoke and said:

"The Pan-Pacific Conference is over and I think those who were here as delegates, most of whom have gone to their homes, are taking stock and trying to find out what we got out of the Conference, and what is more important, what they will get out of it. We

are all interested in what came of it, and what will come of it. We all agree that the meeting here in Hawaii was a very splendid thing. Now the question is—what are we going to do about it?

"The Pan-Pacific Conference was a unique experience, this calling together of a group of races from all parts of the Pacific, and it ought to bring about a very great deal of good. But the trouble about a conference is that we talk a great deal, and say a great deal, and come to unanimous conclusions, but we don't always put them into effect. There are, however, certain things that were suggested by the conference which should bring about better feeling, and which we should by all means follow up. The suggestions about systems of education were especially important.

"Two things seem to me to stand in my mind as the result of this conference. One is the fact that we do not have in our country equality of educational opportunities. We Americans have a feeling that our educational system is a very good one. But now we realize, after this conference, that it is very good only in spots. Some places have the very best in the way of education, and then we drop down the scale to almost nothing. In some parts of the country the average amount spent per annum on a child attending school is \$149.00, and in other places it drops to less than \$30. In some localities the high school student gets advantages amounting to \$500, and in others this averages \$35.

"Other nations brought some very valuable suggestions to the conference, Australia and Mexico especially. In our country girls start out from the state normal schools and are sent to teach in rural districts. They go out into a life to which they are not accustomed, and every Friday night they pack up their bags and fly to the nearest town for a good time. They

do not know the people with whom they are working, and they do not understand them and are not interested in them. Mexico is showing us how to handle this problem. She is taking people from the land, training them to teach, and then sending them back to their own people.

"We also realized at the conference how incomplete our educational system is. In parts of Nevada, for instance, the only school teachers are the mothers, and their only pupils are their own children. In Australia they have met similar conditions by a very excellent system of correspondence teaching, which we might well adopt. In America only 78 percent of the children are in school. I was very much impressed by the fact stated by the delegate from Samoa, that in his country they had a 100 percent attendance.

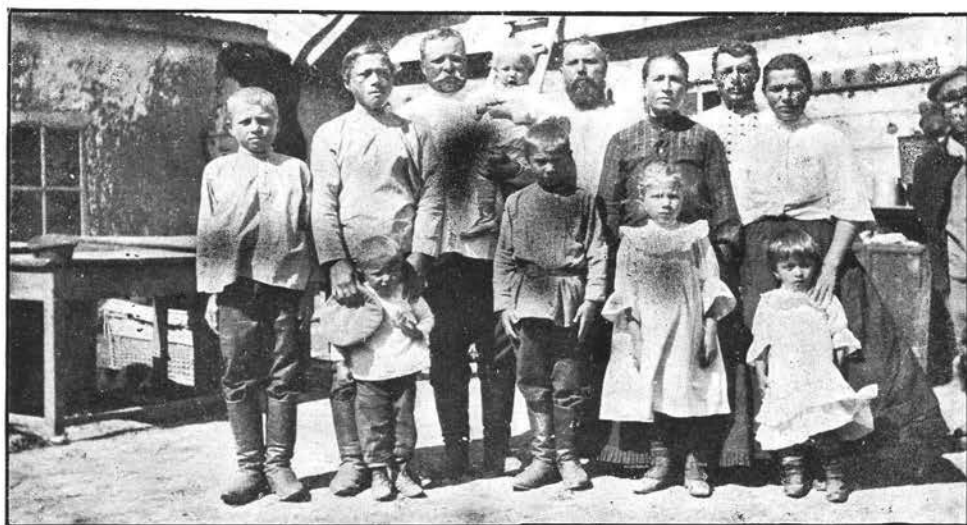
"Another thing that we got out of the conference was the idea that education was not all in books. Something very much more important than book learning is necessary if we want to understand other nations. On the mainland what we need more than anything else is character education. If we have character education, we are not going to have on the mainland the problems which you are solving so wonderfully here. We have some of these problems there, especially in parts of the south. There is one community where we have

the proud old Spanish families who settled there years ago, and we have the peons or Mexican laborers, and three tribes of Indians, all of whom have been brought up with a great racial antipathy toward each other. This offers a problem like you have here. The only thing that will bring about amity is character education.

"About three years ago the United States Bureau of Education sent some men about the country to study education. They brought back a full report and stressed this form of education.

"If as a result of this conference a permanent bureau of education should be established, it should be emphasized that if we are going to get at the real fundamentals of education we shall have to begin with the parents. They are the first teachers of education of character, in the pre-school age. This greater goal, which has been recommended, is one for which we all should work—a central bureau in which the findings of all nations should be pooled, as it were, and be at the disposal of other nations. The real fundamentals must be brought down to the people in words which they can understand. If we can do this, and establish an opportunity for a fair exchange of ideas between nations, we can feel that this conference has been worth while."





Young Russians of the New Generation.

Russia's New Economic System

By HIS EXCELLENCY VALERIAN DOVGALEVSKY

U. S. S. R. Ambassador to Japan

(Before the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo)

The aim of the Pan-Pacific Club is to be a channel of communication and connection between the various countries bordering on the Pacific ocean, through a regular study of their economic and political life. Therefore I will tell you, in as short a time as possible, something of the great economic and cultural problems with which my country is now confronted and which it is going to solve.

It is known that the former Russian Empire was primarily an agricultural country, whose essential traits were an extensive agriculture, and an industry which was developed in comparison with the vastness of the country, its potential riches, and its population. The World war of 1914, which has shaken stronger economic systems, has exhausted our country. The civil war, the

blockade, have ravaged our country to such an extent that in 1921 industry was almost ruined and its output did not exceed 15-18 per cent of its pre-war level. Agriculture was also in a state of decline, culminating in the famine of 1921-1922. Since that time began the restoration of national economy, first slowly, but then more and more swiftly until in the past year it reached the pre-war level. Industrial works and plants have been restored, and their output is nearing the normal. Peasants are working on their lands and the area under cultivation also reaches the pre-war level. Some branches of industry have even surpassed this mark—coal mining by 14 per cent, and the oil industry by 17 per cent.

Since the current year the development of national economy has entered



Today in Russia the children of the war are students in the universities or tillers of the soil; they have been educated under the new regime, absorbing the ideas of their elders and knowing only the Russia of today. They form a new potential element in the civilization of the world.

a new phase. It is no longer a question of putting into exploitation the heritage which the New Russia has received from ancient Russia. It is a question of going further, and of engaging new capital for the enlargement of existing industrial plants, and of investing capital for the construction of new ones, using the most up-to-date technical methods. You will understand the scale on which this work is being done if I mention that in 1927 the Government assigned therefor the sum of 1,100 million roubles. The construction of many hundreds of industrial plants has commenced, and many of them will begin functioning at the end of this year. But what is even more important than the number of works is the fact that their construction will necessarily imply the regrouping of economic regions, or, in other words, will modify considerably the economic geography of the country in order to adapt it better to the natural resources and the growing demands of our people. Of all such works I will only mention in particular the "Dnieprostroï" (the construction of a large hydro-electric powerhouse on the river Dnieper) in the southern part of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic, and the Semiretchensk Railway, which will establish a connection between Siberia, rich in corn and wood, and Turkestan, whose principal industry is cotton growing. While these enterprises are being constructed, new economic ties with foreign countries will be established which will undoubtedly influence the future foreign relations of our country. To end this sketch of the great economic work which is being pursued in the U. S. S. R., I will mention that it is going on hand in hand with a series of measures, aiming at the promotion of agriculture by the introduction of up-to-date methods, assisted and subsidized by the state and cooperative societies.

Our cultural task is equally large and

urgent, and the following facts should be mentioned in order to enable you to grasp all its importance. Twenty-five years separate us from the time of the famous Pobiedonostseff, the intimate counsellor of Tsar Alexander III, who held and supported, by speech, by writing, and by all his authority, the reactionary idea of the uselessness and harmfulness of education, even of the three R's, for the Russian peasant. In consequence the percentage of illiterates among the whole population of our country amounted, on the eve of the Revolution, to 62 per cent. On the other hand there was a thin layer of educated society, which enjoyed all the refinements of science, art, and modern civilization in general. These two strata, immensely unequal as to their quantity and their intellectual level, were two extremes separated by a deep precipice. Note, also, that numerous people, other than Russians, who inhabited the Empire, had no right to use their native language in official life, in schools, in the press, and so on. These people were very numerous. For instance, the Ukrainians number more than 30 million men and women, while the Georgians, the Armenians, the Turks, the Tartars, etc., also number many millions each. The consequences of such an infamous policy were the separatist movements which nearly disrupted our country at the time of the civil war.

Reactionary politics had to be changed completely. There was an immense enthusiasm of the whole country, of the central government, and of the local authorities, at the beginning of the Revolution; there was an intense desire to change all the culture of the country in a night. Alas, there were not sufficient means available. The great task of eradicating illiteracy necessarily required much time for its realization. Nevertheless, our rejuvenated country has already succeeded in re-

ducing the percentage of illiterate persons as compared with pre-revolution times. Only 35 per cent of our population are illiterates now. The removal of illiteracy, this most deplorable social phenomenon, is a task for the accomplishment of which our country has to work hard and indefatigably.

The Soviet Government has taken measures to make possible the establishment of universal and compulsory education in the year 1932. This date will be a red letter one not only for our country but for all civilized mankind. That day will begin a new period of national life of the U. S. S. R. Simultaneously with the removal of illiteracy will increase the number of secondary and higher schools. To illustrate the importance of the results already achieved I will but mention that the number of students at universities, academies and similar higher schools surpasses 150,000, whereas in 1913 the number was only 45,000.

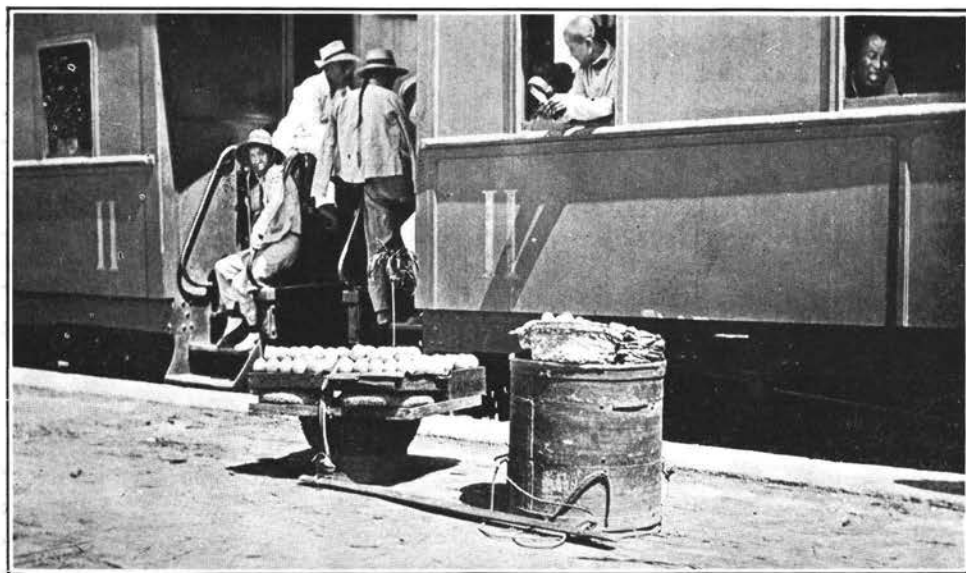
Before concluding I would like to draw attention to the problem of nationalities in the U. S. S. R. The traditional policy of compulsory Russifying of non-Russian regions and peoples of the Empire is dead, as is the old regime itself. Not only are all the peoples of the U. S. S. R. absolutely equal in all spheres of their political, economic and social life, but the central Government as well as the local authorities try to do their best to promote the development of the cultural life of all people, even the smallest. The standpoint of the Soviet Government is that the progress of a country, inhabited by various races, with different languages, customs and degrees of civilization, is possible only on the condition that all the heterogeneous national tendencies develop freely and in harmony with one another. In other words, the social progress of the U. S. S. R. a multi-national country, must be directed towards the combina-

tion of tendencies and aspirations of different peoples which constitute the Soviet Union. Of the practical measures to be adopted in this connection I may mention the following: teaching of and in the national tongue in all our schools; the foundation of universities at Tiflis (Georgia), at Erivan (Armenia), and at Tashkent (Uzbekistan), in which the language of teaching is respectively Georgian, Armenian, and Uzbek; the foundation of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts at Kieff; the fostering of national literature and arts in various national autonomous republics and regions; the study of the national languages and cultures of various regions; numerous expeditions to the most remote parts of our country; etc. It goes without saying that the predominant culture remains Russian, which has produced so many chef d'oeuvres of art and science, but this predominance is not compulsory. It is quite free. At the same time Russian culture adopts the best ideas of other peoples and assimilates their original beauty and richness. This is the realization of the principle "Live and let live" in its most generous sense.

I shall not speak of our activities in other branches of the intellectual life of the U. S. S. R.—of science, art, literature, music, the theatre, etc., as they require a special lecture.

In this every day work, in this pursuit of truth, good, and beauty, which is characteristic of every human society, the U. S. S. R. does not intend in the least to hide itself behind a wall and be separated from other countries. True progress is impossible without the mutual exchange of ideas. Nobody can contest the old proverb that "truth comes from the collusion of ideas."

Therefore every friend of progress must sympathize with cultural intercourse between the nations of the world, and those who assist it are the veritable workers of progress.



New modes of transportation and modern expressions in speech typify the China of today.

The New China

By DR. HU SHIH

Professor of Peking National University

(Before the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo)

It is certainly a great pleasure for a visitor to be invited not only as a guest of this society, but as a speaker. I feel it is not only a pleasure but a kind of responsibility to make use of this opportunity to express what I believe to be a background, an intellectual background, of the present situation in China. Many friends have asked me what is the meaning of this present uprising. Throughout my trip in Europe and America, during all my lectures, I have tried to tell my friends that what is happening in China today is not a sudden thing, not an isolated thing, but that it is a part of a larger movement. Without this we cannot understand the superficial and merely political events. So it is my duty to present this intellectual background, this larger movement,

which has been called the Chinese Renaissance, the re-birth of a new China. By that is meant not a merely slavish imitation of the West nor a conservative clinging to the past. By that is meant a conscious movement to work out certain of the Chinese problems in the light of Chinese needs and in the light of Chinese historical possibilities.

This movement began approximately 12 years ago, when we were students in America. It was the time, as you will recall, when reaction reigned supreme in China. It was a few years after the founding of the Republic; it was a time when every new element, revolutionary force, liberal force, was driven out of the country, when nobody could see any light ahead. In those days Chinese students in Japan and in

England committed suicide because they could not stand the wave of pessimism which was flooding China. The revolutionary leaders had fled to Japan, to America, to the South Sea Islands, with the conviction that there was nothing to be done for the next 5 or 10 years in the sphere of political revolution. It was at that time that some of us felt it necessary to look around for some non-political factors with which to build up a new foundation for a new political order. We believed that no government could be better than its people, and no political order could be built up without a cultural basis. So there began, in those years 1915 and 1916, a new movement which later came to be known as the Chinese Renaissance. It began with a group of students in American universities. We were carrying on in those years a controversy on some problem of poetic diction, on what ought to be the proper poetic diction. That little trivial controversy widened into the larger problem of the future of Chinese language and literature. The controversy went on for one and a half years before it was published in China. I published it on the first day of 1917, and that publication formed the first declaration of a movement which has been called the Chinese literary revolution. That movement meant a conscious advocacy of the adoption of the spoken language as the national language, as the literary medium for all educational purposes and for all literary compositions, for poetry as well as prose, to take the place of the classical language, the ancient language which has become dead, unspeakable, and unintelligible for at least two thousand years.

As you know, China had been using a language which died at least 20 centuries ago, about 120 years B. C., as far as we can tell from documentary evidence of its mortality. This language continued to be used in all official documents, text books and in re-

spectable branches of literature. When we began to translate scientific books and the literature of the west they were in this language. The novels of Scott, Dumas, Dickens, Conan Doyle, and even Sir Rider Haggard, were translated into this language of 20 centuries ago, and it is funny to see the heroes of Walter Scott, the villains of Dickens, the criminals of Conan Doyle, and even the Zulu chief of Rider Haggard, talking the jargon of 20 centuries ago.

What we did ten years ago was consciously to advocate that this dead language be replaced by the living tongue of the people. The movement succeeded in less than ten years. It has succeeded in revolutionizing the conception of literature in China, in compelling the government to adopt, in 1920, the order that all its school text books be rewritten in the language of the people, thereby making the school life of millions of children easier and happier than that of their fathers. It has succeeded in producing a new literature. The time is yet too short to judge this new literature too critically, but it is quite safe to say that a new literature of vitality, of promise, is in the making, and we have succeeded in making the education of the masses possible.

How did we do it? It was done simply through two methods, which will illustrate the trend, the spirit of this new movement, the Chinese Renaissance. These methods are the historical method and the experimental method. At the first, the leaders went back to history to point out to the people that the classical tradition, the unchanging classical literature, did not represent the artistic genius of the nation. It only represented the dead, lifeless phase of Chinese literature. On the other hand, side by side and parallel with that dead classical tradition there had always been throughout the twenty centuries a continuous development of a living language intelligible to the people, because while the scholars were confining their



The modern billboard advertises things of ancient China as well as up-to-date foreign luxuries.

attentions to the mastery of the dead language, the lowly people, the uneducated people, produced a literature of their own. The rustic lovers, the toilers of the field, the street reciters, these lowly people wanted a language to express their immediate feelings of joy, of love, or suffering and of sorrow. They could not wait 20 or 30 years to master a dead language in order to sing a song or tell a story. So in the course of 20 centuries the masses produced a vast literature in the language of the people. They produced a vast number of songs, of epic stories, of novelties, and finally great novels, the great drama in the 13th and the great novels in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. Some were so popular that they went into every village and home and hut. This language is the Mandarin dialect, spoken in 95 per cent of Chinese territory.

But our opponents told us that after all the language which was popular might be good enough for novels and drama, which are not a responsible

branch of literature. So we had to resort to the second method of experimenting. We invited writers to join us in experimenting with this language in all branches of literature, to see whether or not this language which had produced a great literature could still be capable of producing a great literature for living China. I was the first man to write poetry in this language, in 1916. My first volume of poems was called "The Book of Experiments."

Through these two methods the movement succeeded in less than ten years. I have described this in some detail because this movement illustrates a new temper, a new spirit. This is not an imitation of the West nor a blind clinging to the past. It is the conscious solution of one of the Chinese problems, the problem of language, and incidentally that of education. We cannot teach the people and the children a language which is not good enough for the upper classes and the men of letters, and in order to teach them in their

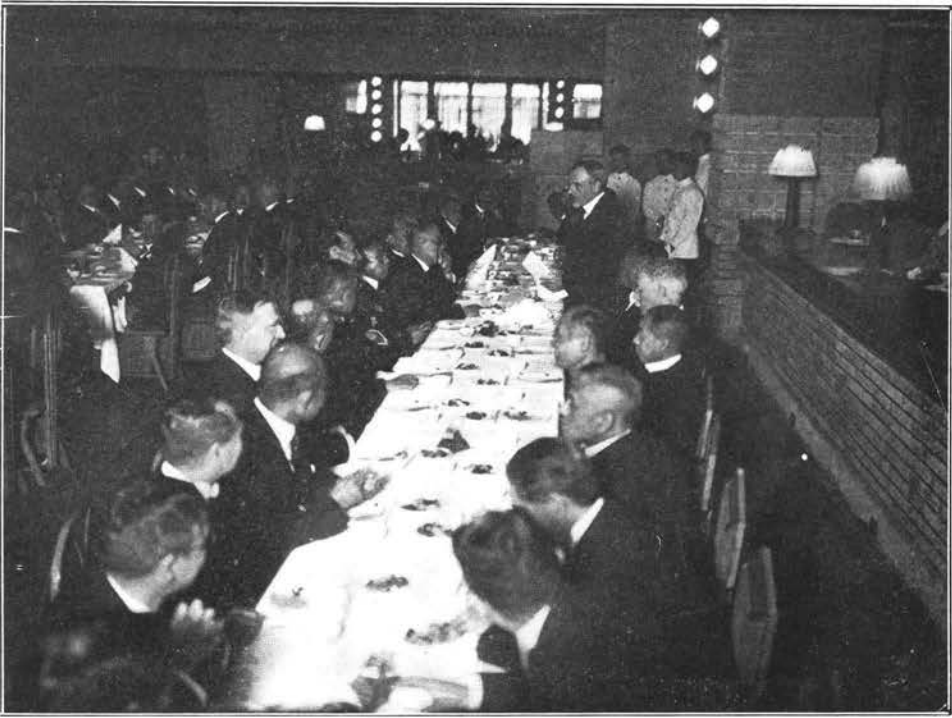
own language, as a language of education, we must adapt it as a language of literature. We must begin with ourselves.

That is the first phase of this Chinese Renaissance, and, as you know, language is the fundamental instrument in thought and expression. The change, then, involves a change in the intellectual life. All the traditional values are being subjected to the great tribunal of doubt, criticism, and even iconoclasm. Everything is turned upside down intellectually. These last ten years have seen an intellectual unrest, an age of transvaluation of all traditional values, and without that you cannot understand all this anti-Christian movement.

Of course all this involves social unrest. You find men and women leaving their homes because of unpleasant family burdens, leaving China to go to France, without a franc in their pockets, under the illusion of that movement called cheap labor and hard work in France, hoping to work there and to go to college. But they find no work, and many have to be deported. These things show a new social unrest in China.

The next change is the political revolution. We clearly resolved at first not to take an interest in politics; we were trying to seek a new foundation in non-political factors. I was one of those who resolved never to talk politics for 20 years to come. But while we tried to avoid politics, politics did not avoid us. The political situation became so bad that the leaders could not resist the temptation or the responsibility of interfering with politics. Exactly eight

years ago, in 1919, the students in Peking arose as a protest against the decision of the Paris Peace Conference with regard to Japan's rights over German possessions in China. These students marched through the streets, they burned down a house, and finally compelled the Government to yield to popular demands for the dismissal of three notorious ministers. We wanted to avoid politics in order that we might peacefully build up a background, but after all we had to resort to education, and we cannot have education when our teachers are 24 months behind in their pay, and we cannot have education when the youth of the nation are too impatient because education is a slow process. So the youth of the country arose to participate in political movements. They were usually unorganized, but somehow the last four years they are gradually organizing in a political party. They are now accepting the constructive program of the Nationalist party, which has a standing army, organization, discipline, and is inspired by political ideals that have made an impression in China, and has succeeded in acquiring more than half of China proper. It may be that all that is premature, that we may have continual discouraging movements in the future in order to prepare for better foundations. But after all we must understand those forces in the background in order to understand this present movement. It may be that we are too conservative, but we must understand these constructive forces in order to understand events which are sometimes unpleasant to observers.



A typical Pan-Pacific luncheon meeting in Tokyo.

The Pan-Pacific Good Relations Club of Tokyo

(The following is the opening address at the first meeting of 1927 and of the Showa Era at the Pan-Pacific Good Relations Club at Tokyo.)

Prof. Kenzo Takayanagi, President of the club, said:

"What is more fitting than that at this our first regular meeting in the Era Showa our new born Pan-Pacific Good Relations Club should gather all men together in the very spirit of enlightening peace and harmonious good relations of races, the two Pan-Pacific clubs of Tokyo, our father club and guest of the day; the Pan-Pacific Club,

and its son, the Pan-Pacific Good Relations Club of this city.

There is little difference between father and son, our father is supposed to be English speaking, but often lapses into Japanese; we are a Japanese-speaking club, and as you see, lapse into English. It demonstrates that our spirit is the same, fellowship. Our older and more polite parent holds its meetings in English to welcome the foreigner within our gates and make him feel at home in our land. We of the younger generation hope to hold our meetings in Japanese and invite

as members all foreigners within our gates who speak our language, or who are learning to speak it.

The Pan-Pacific Good Relations Club will seek to train the younger business men of Tokyo in civic duties, it asks men of every race of the Pacific residing in Tokyo to join our organization and work with us for the one great purpose of our club, to make Tokyo a better city to live in because we have made this city our home.

We wish to cultivate, first of all, pride in our great capital city, of which we are so proud. Let us by our efforts seek to make her more worthy of our pride, and of the pride of every son of Japan. It is our capital city. We will seek to foster a proper pride in Japan, our country, and by welcoming as our brothers men of all races who speak our tongue, seek to cultivate a knowledge of the men and affairs of other nations about our ocean, and so help to create a patriotism of the Pacific, this great ocean of ours, the home of half the human race.

We hope there will be other Pan-Pacific Good Relations Clubs organized in other cities of Japan, but we shall look on Pan-Pacific Clubs in Japan and elsewhere as brother organizations, we shall welcome their members as our members when they visit Tokyo. Especially we shall always welcome at our feasts any member of the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo, but we seek as regular members those who have not yet joined any Pan-Pacific organization, chiefly the younger business men of Tokyo. We see men of every Pacific race representing every line of business or welfare work, we hope to bring together in working committees as brothers men of all races banded together for the greater glory of our city, Tokyo; our country, Japan; our ocean, the Pacific.

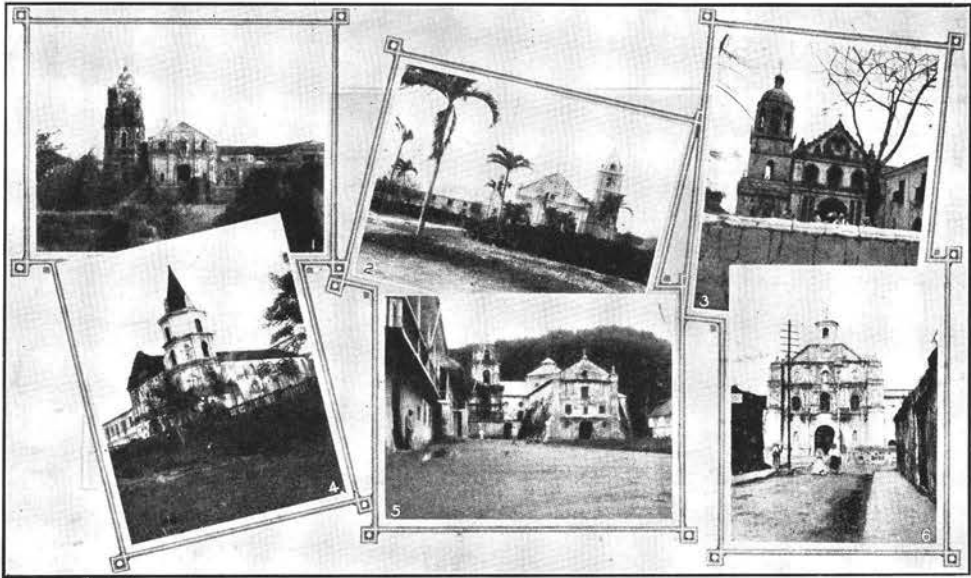
On our board of directors are officers of almost every fellowship and

welfare organization in Tokyo, we are working together for our city and our people of all races that make it their home.

What more happy and fitting than that at this our first official gathering as a Pan-Pacific Good Relations Club we should have as our guest of honor the President of the Pan-Pacific Association of Japan, our parent body. He is here as our father, the father of the Pan-Pacific brotherhood in Japan Prince Iyesatu Tokugawa, our honorable head and patron.

The American ambassador, Mr. Charles McVeagh, who was to have been present was announced at the noon hour to lunch with his Majesty the Emperor. However, he sent the following communication:

I regret exceedingly that I cannot be present at the luncheon of the Pan-Pacific Good Relations Club, as I had expected. If I had been with you I would have seized the opportunity to explain to the members of the societies represented and to their guests the great importance of the conference which has been called by President Coolidge to meet at Honolulu in April of this year, to consider questions affecting countries bordering upon or having interests in the Pacific and relating especially to education, conservation and recreation. The facts about this conference should be spread far and wide, and I feel sure that the people of Japan will, if sufficiently informed about it, lend their aid in making the conference a success. Mr. Ford is so entirely familiar with the subject, and has already done such wonderful work here and in other Pacific countries, that I earnestly hope he will give a portion of his time at the luncheon on Wednesday in urging upon the Japanese their cordial co-operation in the conference. And I regret my absence less because I know he will put the matter before the members better than I could hope to do.



Ashore in the Philippines one finds himself in a land of Churches and Cathedrals.

Pan-Pacific Work in Manila

From the Diary of the Director

When I sat next to John Barton Payne at the Rotary Club luncheon in Manila, he whispered hoarsely to me, "Ford, you will have to speak for me. My voice is gone."

I closed my address by proposing the head of the Red Cross as the first President of the "United States of the Pacific." Judge Payne merely put his hand to his throat and smiled feebly. He was speechless, absolutely so; so am I at this writing. I cannot speak, even in a whisper.

The moment I returned to the boat an hour before sailing I realized that I was hoarse. I huskily bade friends good-bye, and the last words I have spoken in 24 hours was a deep bass aloha to Gregorio Nieva, our old friend of the Pan-Pacific Press Congress and

a shining light in the Pan-Pacific Club in Manila.

Suddenly I was stricken dumb, but it does not matter. I have a lot of writing to do, but it does feel odd to have the room boy knock at the door and go away because I can't even tell him in a whisper to come in. If this boat, the Grant, gets in at 7:30 I will catch the train for Canton; if she gets in at eight o'clock, which the officers and agents think she will, I miss the only train of the day to Canton. The Admiral liners dock near the railway depot, but seem horrified at my suggestion that the boat might get in half an hour earlier, for whether she leaves Manila at three or five, and we left at three, eight o'clock is the fixed hour, although sometimes an earlier docking



The women of Manila are fond and proud of their native costume. It is recognized at home and abroad as full dress and is always becoming and beautiful.

is made, so I am hoping for an early docking tomorrow and an early return of my voice.

When I landed in Manila, Nieva informed me that I dined that night as his guest, with Miss Sterling, and expected me to enthuse. I said "oh". Then dinner time came and there was a cry of "Hello, Daddy," and one of my ex-secretaries—a young one—greeted me. Well, anyway, I was glad to see her. She had been in Peking and was frozen out and here she was in Manila egging Nieva on to reorganize the local Pan-Pacific Club. And now she turned in and helped me. I have ex-secretaries all over the Orient now. They come to Hawaii from the mainland and use me as a stepping stone to Asia, but as they are all good Pan-Pacific workers wherever I find them, they are forgiven.

I found the women active in their interest in the Pan-Pacific Women's Conference and we should have at least a dozen delegates from the Philippines in the summer of 1928. Mrs. Jamie de Viera, wife of the ex-commissioner to Washington, has accepted the chairmanship, and with Mrs. Martinez of the Public Welfare Commission is organizing a Pan-Pacific Women's Club in Manila to foster the good work. An interesting subject came up in some of our discussions. It was dress—women's dress. Mrs. de Viera stated that the Filipino women in Manila wore their own national dress everywhere, but that in going to America a great expense of foreign dress was involved. I promised in behalf of the women of Honolulu that Filipino costume would be considered as full dress in Hawaii during the conference, and that financial problem was settled satisfactorily to all.

There are Filipino women doctors, lawyers and professionals of all sorts; they will be represented. It is expected that a delegate from the Public Welfare Commission, a woman, will

attend the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference in Honolulu in April. I had discussed this with Dr. Jose Fabella, head of this Commission, during his stay in Tokyo as a delegate to the Red Cross Conference. As soon as I published in the local press the agenda of the Congress being called by President Coolidge to meet in Honolulu in April, a meeting of the deans of the University of the Philippines was called to discuss ways and means of sending delegates.

I was agreeably interested to find that the Bulletin of the Pan-Pacific Union is in use everywhere as a reference on Pan-Pacific conferences and general welfare news.

Again in the Philippines the medical men urge that the Pan-Pacific Medical Congress be postponed until 1929 and that delegates be sent to India this year to ask the Far Eastern Tropical Medical Congress to hold its next meeting in Honolulu in 1929 in conjunction with the Pan-Pacific Medical Conference. I learned that at the Tokyo conference in 1925 that it was understood that Honolulu would be selected after India, as these conferences, originating in Manila, have been held in Java, Siam, Singapore and Japan and there seems to be a strong desire that the next be held in India, this year, and then the 1929 conference in Honolulu. Hawaii came into the movement in 1925, when the Pan-Pacific Union sent its delegate, Dr. C. B. Cooper, to invite the Far Eastern Tropical Medical Congress to meet in Honolulu. Dr. Cooper was immediately elected on the governing board of the Far Eastern Tropical Medical Congress.

The Philippines will probably send a large delegation to the Second Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference in Los Angeles next year. The American Chamber, the Filipino Chamber and the Chinese Chamber have already promised to be represented, and committees



Santa Cruz, one of the main squares of old Manila, in the very business center.

are now organizing to prepare for this conference.

George B. Roorbach, who when with the United States Department of Commerce, helped draw up the agenda for the first Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference, and was the speaker with me at the Manila Rotary lunch, is now professor of Foreign Trade School of Business Administration, Harvard University. He promised me in Hongkong to help get up a section of delegates from business colleges for the Commercial Conference. He gave a splendid exposition of the work Harvard is doing to make business a science on a par with the legal profession.

When I arrive in Manila I go at once to Milton Springer's office, throw down my brief case and say, "Here I am". Springer offers me his office, his stenographer and his auto, but adds: "Now Ford, remember, I won't attend any of your luncheons," then goes out and arranges for me to address the Chamber of Commerce, the

Rotary and the International Clubs. I believe Springer came here just before the Malays; he knows everyone and is a genial, cordial friend of the Filipinos. For the two decades I have known him he has been threatening to sell out. He will never be as happy as in his hardware store that is a veritable Pan-Pacific Club in itself.

Springer will see that the funds are raised for the sending of a Filipino Boy Scout troop to the Pan-Pacific Boy Scout Jamboree in Hawaii. Nieva will see that a Filipino house of bamboo, swali and nippa is shipped to us for erection on the grounds of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution to house the Junior Red Cross exhibit Forster is sending us and to be used as a guest house for Filipino delegates to conferences and for a week-end headquarters for any Filipino Boy Scout troop in Honolulu.

The Scout executives are deeply interested in the idea of a Pan-Pacific Boy Scout Jamboree and expect to

have Filipino, Chinese, Spanish and American Boy Scouts present, besides a guard of scoutmasters.

It looks now as though each and every country will donate a typical building for the grounds of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution as a national guest house and for other purposes of the Union work. Nieva took me to call on many of the Filipino leaders and there is a sentiment that the time has come to renew the weekly luncheons of the Manila Pan-Pacific Club. A chairman is in view who will not hesitate to bring down the gavel on any speaker who introduces religion or politics in the discussions. These subjects have twice caused suspension of the lunches.

It is hard to keep off of politics in Manila. The Round the World Students Party broke right into it at the first dinner. Herr Keppel, I understand, gave his political opinion of the Philippines and Dean Kalau of the University of the Philippines replied, then the students on both sides took a hand and it was hectic for a time. The excitement has not yet died out, so I had some little talking to do to arrange for the accommodation of fifty students at the University on the Round the Pacific student voyage in 1928. However, the plan for a Pan-Pacific students debating team to visit the Philippines was well received. That the Pan-Pacific Students Congress will bar political and religious discussions seems to be desired. I addressed the International Club at the "Y" with the promoter of the Pacific Student Group Conference in Peking this year. He stated that it was a Christian conference, and at once a Chinese member of the club asked, "why Christian," and wished to know if China did not wish Christianity, was it to be forced on China, and a Russian student arose and asked why the prejudice against the Jews, and others asked why not just a Pan-Pacific Stu-

dents' Conference. There is unquestionably need for both conferences. The Christian student body is doing an enormously influential work and its efforts should be encouraged by everyone. At the same time the Pan-Pacific Students Conference might well be held in Honolulu when the fifty American University students arrive for a six weeks' stay in Honolulu in 1928, before completing their tour of the Pacific, remaining for six weeks at some university in each Pacific land.

The idea of the Pacific group of Christian students gathering in Peking this fall was the idea of a New Zealander who is traveling around the ocean in the interest of this conference. Unfortunately a time has been set for the gathering when the anti-Christian movement in China may be at its height. However, this conference may be the means of turning the tide and should be well attended.

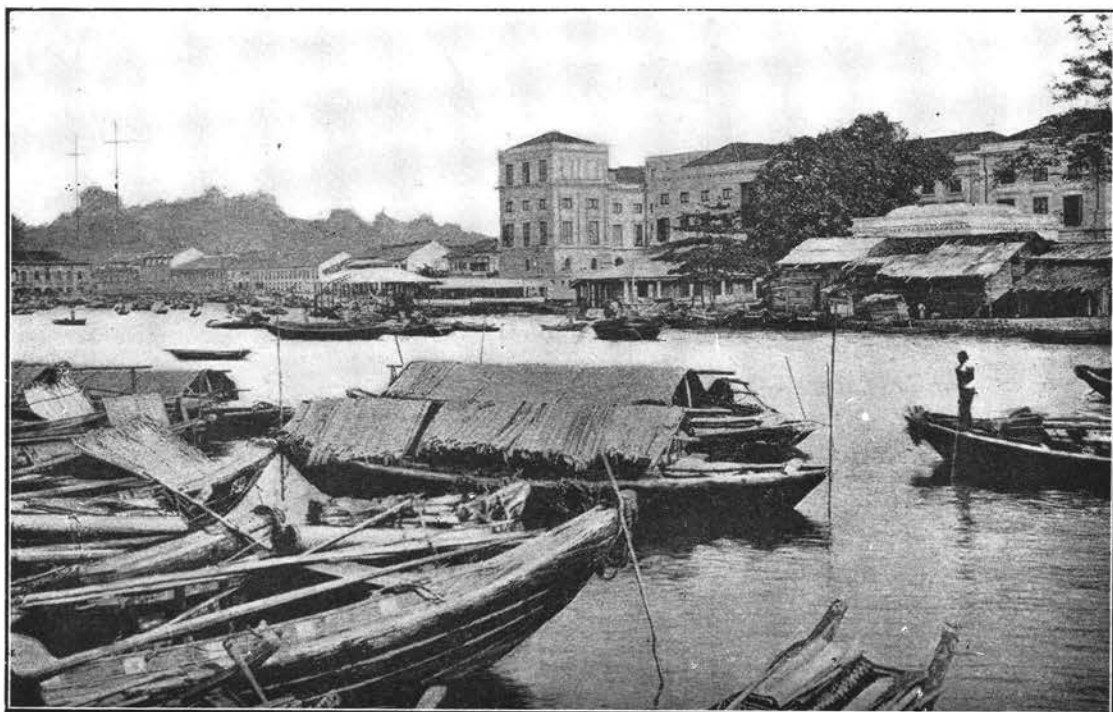
While politics makes enemies of the races in Manila, religion seems to be more tolerant than in any place I have visited. The Catholics seem to liberally assist the Protestant churches and the Y. M. C. A. and religion in politics seems to have no place.

When I called, just after dusk, at the Church of the Jesuit Fathers, which is also the weather bureau, I found one of my good comrades at the Third Pan-Pacific Science Congress in Japan in the open confession box. A woman was at confession on either side of him, the grating between the priest and the penitent, while the side of the confession box facing me had no door or screen, only a single railing. It had been my intention to wait patiently until the confessions were over, but the Spanish father spied me, there was a hasty absolution and the bar was lifted, the good father turned and knelt before the altar, then stepped out of the church and beckoned me to follow him. I did, and we were glad to see each other. "Senor Ford, have

you come to confession?" and there was a twinkle in the eye of the Jesuit father, who was also one of the foremost scientists in the world. "No, father," I replied, "and yours?" "Ah, I have a confession, I waited for you to advise me. It would not be wise for me now to carry out your commission for the young men, but this is how you may do it," and he told me. We walked to the gate, the priest in his robes and genuinely glad to see me, and I to see him. We have much in common. "There is a penitent waiting," I said. "I will be generous on account of her having to wait so patiently," he said. "It will do her good

to pray," he added, and as I prepared to slip away in the dusk, I whispered in his ear, "She has waited some time, give her absolution and a hundred days plenary indulgence," and the genuine good-natured laugh as the good father chuckled at the heretic's sacriligious suggestion sent me away feeling that with the broad-minded Jesuit fathers I would find splendid material for our Pan-Pacific Club in Manila. I like them.

Did the U. S. Grant dock in time for passengers to catch the train, almost alongside the boat for Canton? She did not, by half an hour, after six hours of less than half speed.



The Pasig River flows through Manila and is her chief artery for freight traffic.



The beautiful marble palace at Bangkok, where the delegates to the Red Cross Conference were received by the King of Siam.

The Red Cross Society in Siam

(By Its Director General)

The Siamese Red Cross Society is supported entirely by the people, and is under their direct control and not that of the Government. However, the Government gives complete legal protection to the Red Cross Emblem and to its badge of membership. The Government also guarantees that the Red Cross Society shall be a national society in order that it may have the opportunity of rendering assistance to wounded soldiers and sailors in war-time. But in time of peace it shall be the duty of this Society to render assistance to those suffering from calamities such as epidemics, fire or floods, without regard to their nationality, creed or political opinions. It also shall be the Society's duty to carry on

- (a) Public Health Instruction
- (b) Public Health Nursing
- (c) The Junior Red Cross.

Therefore this is a philanthropic society and those who offer assistance of any kind, whether it be personal service or money, are helping to do a work which not only entails the greatest unselfishness but which is also of the highest benefit to mankind.

In war, the purpose of each of the two opposing parties is to destroy the manpower of its enemy. If, therefore, the soldiers of one side are injured or killed it is of advantage to the opposing side. But to inflict additional injuries and outrages upon men already suffering from sickness or wounds in order that the



Their majesties the king and queen at Chakrabongse's building of the Chulalongkorn Red Cross Hospital. The King of Siam was the patron of the Conference and it was he who urged the first Far Eastern meeting of the Red Cross workers, entertaining them in his capital, Bangkok.



A general view of the Chulalongkorn Red Cross Hospital, Bangkok, Siam.

power of the enemy may be lessened is not the purpose of either warring faction. Therefore an unwritten law came into effect forbidding the doing of injury to those already wounded in war, and government sanction was given to philanthropic societies established for helping these wounded soldiers, and laws were made which give these societies the opportunity of carrying out this work without hindrance. Later these societies amalgamated and adopted the name "The Red Cross Society," having for their insignia a red cross on a white ground, this being the reverse of the Swiss flag which is a white cross on a red ground. This was done in honour of the Swiss nation since it was the nation which first conceived the idea of an international society whose aim should be the giving of assistance to wounded soldiers.

The first step taken in the care of those wounded on the battlefield was that of a Russian princess, by the name of Elena Pavlovna, who organized a group of doctors and nurses to look after the sick Russian soldiers in the Crimean war of 1854. Co-incidental with this, an English

woman of high family, named Florence Nightingale, sent doctors and nurses to help the soldiers on the English side while she herself also went into the front ranks to minister to them. Since the English were victorious the name Florence Nightingale is far more widely known than the name of the Russian princess. Ever since that time the World has strongly approved the work done by Florence Nightingale, and taking her as a worthy example, has donated huge sums of money for the education of nurses.

Florence Nightingale gave up her own time and pleasure to help wounded soldiers and by her unflagging energy set an excellent example for women of her own times. What one woman has done, others can do. She died on 13th August, 1910 at the advanced age of ninety years.

The honour of making the first donation to the establishment of Red Cross Nursing in Siam belongs to H. R. H. Field Marshal Prince Bhanurangasri who, at the time of the cremation of his con-

sort Mom Lek, made a gift towards the training of Red Cross Nurses.

In our own country here, the first to originate the idea of helping the sick was Her Majesty the late Queen Mother, Sowabha, who was the first to send aid to the wounded and suffering Siamese soldiers when they were fighting on the Mekong River in 1893.

According to the foregoing it is apparent that women have been leaders in this sort of philanthropic work, giving the work their own financial support. In various countries these women have numbered among them those of the highest rank—queens and princesses. They have not only originated the plans for aid but have given their money and their encouragement and thus have earned the deep respect and trust of all their people.

On 24th August, 1859, in the village of Solferino, Italy, a great battle was fought between France with her allies and Austria. The casualties were enormous. A physician of Geneva named Henri Dunant, who was serving in a war hospital, wrote an account of the care of the wounded. The facts he gave were pitiful in the extreme. He pointed out the unsanitary condition of the hospitals and the inadequacy of the provision made for the wounded. He suggested that all nations should form a society for the help of all soldiers irrespective of their nationality and of the powers for whom they were fighting. He also suggested that there should be a conference of all the nations to discuss this matter. His written account of the condition of war-hospitals (mentioned above) was printed, translated into many languages and widely circulated. Kings and nobles became greatly interested and finally an initial meeting was held at Geneva in October 1863. A committee was formed and Moynier, a colleague of Henri Dunant, was appointed director for the Care of the Wounded in the field.

A year later the Swiss Government invited all the other governments to send delegates to a Conference to be held in Geneva and there an agreement was signed by twelve nations on 22nd August 1864. Later this was adhered to by a number of Governments who had not sent delegates to the Conference. Siam was one of these.

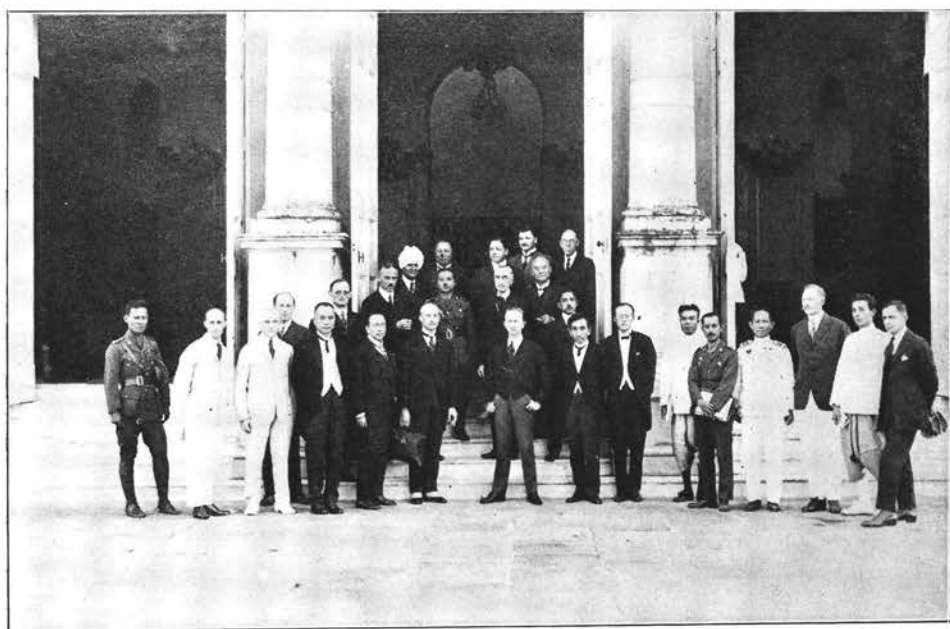
In 1906 the Swiss Government again asked all the nations to send delegates to another Conference to make some alterations in certain clauses of the former agreement. There were delegates from thirty-five different nations present when this new agreement was signed. Siam was represented by H. H. Prince Charoon who signed on behalf of the Siamese Government.

Besides this Government Conference of all the nations to agree upon certain fundamental questions in regard to the caring for sick and wounded soldiers in time of war, once in five years an International Red Cross Conference is held in different countries under the auspices of the International Committee at Geneva.

At the ninth conference, in Washington, in 1912 Siam was represented by Colonel Phya Damrong,—then a Second Lieutenant, Nai Cheune. As the Siamese Red Cross was then under the Government and was not yet fully recognized by the International Committee it could not send in its own delegate, and the Government delegate had to act for it. All Governments which had signed the agreement made laws protecting the Red Cross emblem. In 1911 Siam also made laws protecting the Red Cross emblem and prohibited the use of the Cross sign elsewhere.

On the 12th June 1918, the Government stipulated that, in order to make it secure and prosperous, the Red Cross Society should thereafter have recognition by the Siamese Government. The Red Cross Act was promulgated.

In the year 1893, there arose a misunderstanding between the Siamese and



Delegates to the first Oriental Red Cross Conference at the Sahathaya Hall, Bangkok.

French governments regarding the boundary along the Mekhong River. As a result there was a fight between Siamese and French soldiers. Though the two governments were cognizant of the affair, open declaration of war was averted. Her Majesty the late Queen Mother Sowabha was very much concerned about soldiers wounded in this fight, and resolved that something must be done in order to mitigate their sufferings. So she urged all the women of high rank to subscribe to this philanthropic cause and they succeeded in sending medicine, food, clothing, etc. to the sick and wounded soldiers. This so pleased H. M. King Chulalongkorn that he gave Royal command that a society for this philanthropic work should be formed and named "The Red Unalom Society." Later on the name was changed Red Cross Society. This society was under the patronage of the King, H. M. Queen Sowabha was the president of the Society, and there was a Committee of women with Tcs. 391,259.98 at their disposal.

When peace again prevailed the work of the society ceased and subsequently many of the committee members died. Later the society was placed under the control of the Ministry of War.

When H. M. King Rama VI was still Crown Prince, returning from his education in Europe he passed through Japan and was so struck by the work and efficiency of the Red Cross hospitals there, that he determined to set up a permanent Red Cross Hospital in Siam also.

When H. M. King Chulalongkorn died on Sunday, 23rd October 1910, all of his sons and daughters, under the leadership of H. M. King Rama VI., expressed their wish to erect some permanent memorial to their father, and something which would also be an honour to their nation. They agreed to build a Red Cross Hospital and subscribed Tcs. 122,910 for this purpose. This money was placed in the hands of H. M. Rama VI that he might carry out their wishes. He ac-

cepted the responsibility and presented this proposal to H. M. the Queen Mother Sowabha, the president of the Society. The Queen was so pleased that she gave permission to use the funds of the Red Cross as should be necessary in building this hospital. His Majesty was pleased to give the land necessary for the building of this hospital. He appointed his brother H.R.H. Prince Chira, then the Minister of War, to have charge of the construction of this hospital. The latter began his duties 18th June, 1911 but, before he had finished the task, he died. H. M. King Rama VI then appointed his brother, H. R. H. Prince Chakrabhongse, chief of the General Staff, as Prince Chira's successor until the task should be completed. He also decreed that this hospital should be named after His late Majesty King Chulalongkorn and should be called the King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital. This Hospital was opened by H. M. King Rama VI on 30th May, 1914. From that date the sick have been received and cared for continually up to the present time.

According to the Red Cross Act (1918), H. M. King Rama VI, Patron of the Red Cross Society, was pleased to appoint members of the Committee.

One year after the demise of H. M. Queen Sowabha, Queen Sawang Vad-

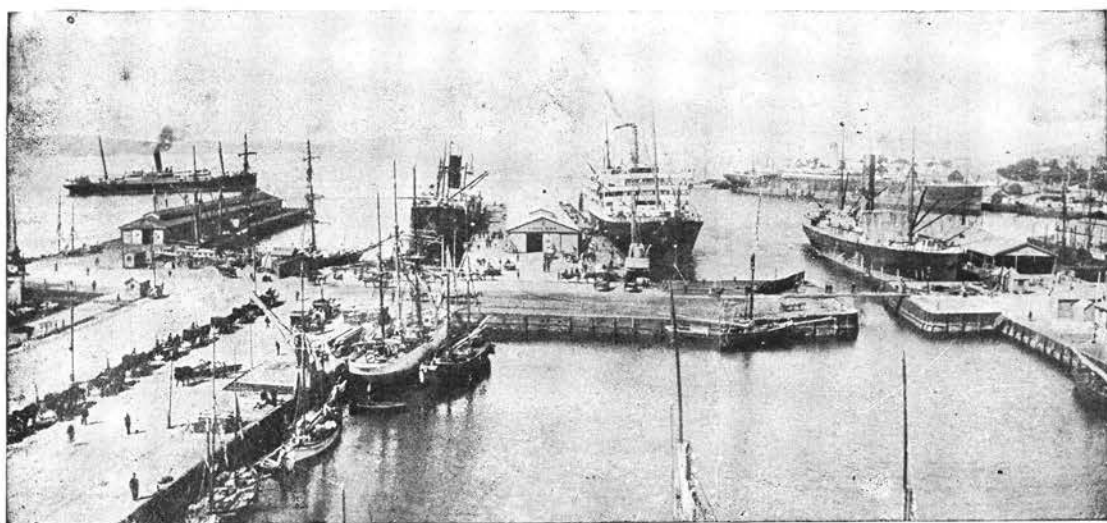
hana became President of the Society, while H. R. H. Prince Chakrabhongse of Siam upon his death was succeeded by H. R. H. Prince Paribatra of Siam as Vice-President.

When the regulations of the Society came into force on 21st October 1920, a Red Cross Council was instituted, consisting of 20 members.

The Siamese Red Cross was founded in 1893, during the reign of H. M. King Chulalongkorn. Her Majesty, the late Queen Sowabha was the first President with a committee of ladies to assist her. They collected money and needful things for helping those in distress in war, accident and calamity. But owing to the peacefulness of the country, no war, no calamities, occurred, so nothing permanent was accomplished by the Red Cross. Neither did the organization affiliate itself with the Red Cross of other lands. Therefore the existence of the Siamese Red Cross was hardly known in other countries.

When H. M. King Chulalongkorn died, his sons and daughters gave money for the erection of a Red Cross hospital as a memorial for their father. That hospital is the present Chulalongkorn Hospital which was opened 30th May 1914, and the sick were then received for treatment. This marked the beginning of the Hospital Section.





A portion of the port of Hobart, in southern Tasmania.

Tasmania in a Nutshell

Resources of Australia's Island State

Tasmania, with a climate that leaves practically nothing to be desired, stretch over three degrees of latitude and is divided from Australia by Bass Strait, 200 miles in width.

The total area, including islands off the coast, is 26,215 square miles, or, roughly, about the size of Scotland, and one-third the area of Victoria.

The keynote of the island is variability of physical conditions. The surface is broken by a continual succession of hills and mountains, which increase in ruggedness from East to West. The climate is equally devoid of monotony; cyclonic depressions follow one another so rapidly across the Bight that every variety of weather is commonly provided within a period of three or four days.

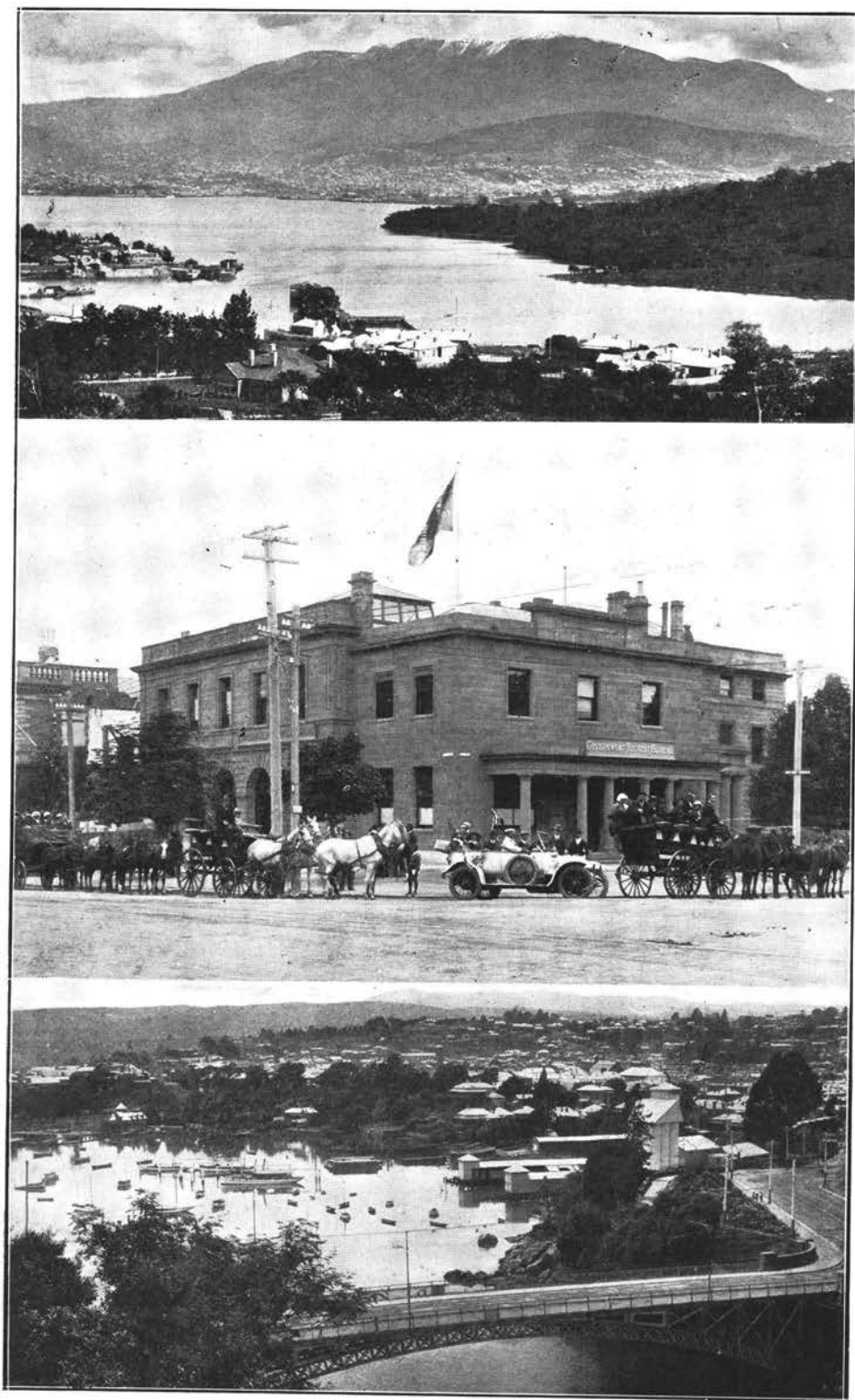
The altitude, varying from sea level to nearly 4,000 feet on the summer

sheep runs of the Central Plateau, gives a similar variability of climate from place to place.

The yearly rainfall, though reasonably constant in one spot, varies greatly in a few miles, reaching the upper limit of 130 inches at Lake Margaret, on the West Coast, and a lower limit of 18 inches at Antill Ponds, in the Eastern Midlands.

The fertility of the soil runs equally to extremes, and quick changes, from rich to barren, are the rule. Often a bewildering variety of soils may be turned up by the one plough.

The landscape is generally beautiful, rising frequently to grandeur. The mountains on the western half of the island and the bold coastline of the south and southeast are particularly notable. The vegetation is rich and varied, and the country characteristi-



Tasmania is one of the beauty spots of Australia; north and south she is beautiful. In the upper picture is seen Hobart Harbor, and in the lower the northern city of Launceston, the two large towns of Tasmania.

cally green when the neighboring states are brown and yellow.

The climate is cool, healthy, and invigorating. The whole island is thus marked out as the summer playground for large centres of population on the Australian mainland.

Serious drought is unknown, average yields of all temperate crops are high compared to other states, but suitable areas for each crop are limited and scattered.

The season varies so much from place to place that the same crop which is being harvested in one district is hardly showing above the ground in another.

A great fillip has been given to agriculture by the reorganization of the Department of Agriculture and the appointment of a particularly competent man as director. In the past the men on the land have received no help or advice from practical scientists, and have consequently suffered when compared with farmers in countries such as New Zealand, which long ago stabilized and organized its primary producers. Provided that the next three or four seasons are reasonably good and fair markets are available, Tasmania is almost certain to make great strides in rural production. The general feeling pervading the farming districts is that more scientific and up-to-date methods are needed, consequently the duties of the new Director of Agriculture will be made easier.

The acreage under cultivation, which has been showing a decline during the past ten years, is now on the up grade; the specially suitable autumn has induced this increased area.

Potato growing has long been the staple industry of the northwest coast, and as much as 107,624 tons have been grown in one year. Here, also, there is room for considerable improvement in the method of production and cultivation. Large profits are obtainable from the potato crop, and in good sea-

sons small farmers with twenty acres of potatoes have been known to clear \$5,000. The market for this class of produce is restricted to New South Wales, and sometimes Queensland, with the result that at times there is little demand for potatoes at any price.

At the present time sheep are producing more wealth within the island than is coming from any other source. The splendid wool-growing properties of the Midlands have for many years been exclusively devoted to wool production, and agricultural activity has been conspicuous by its absence. It is almost certain that within a few years much more will be done in the way of growing artificial fodders and conserving feed for the winter months. The land lends itself admirably for this class of production, and its more general adoption would have a beneficial result on the state as a whole.

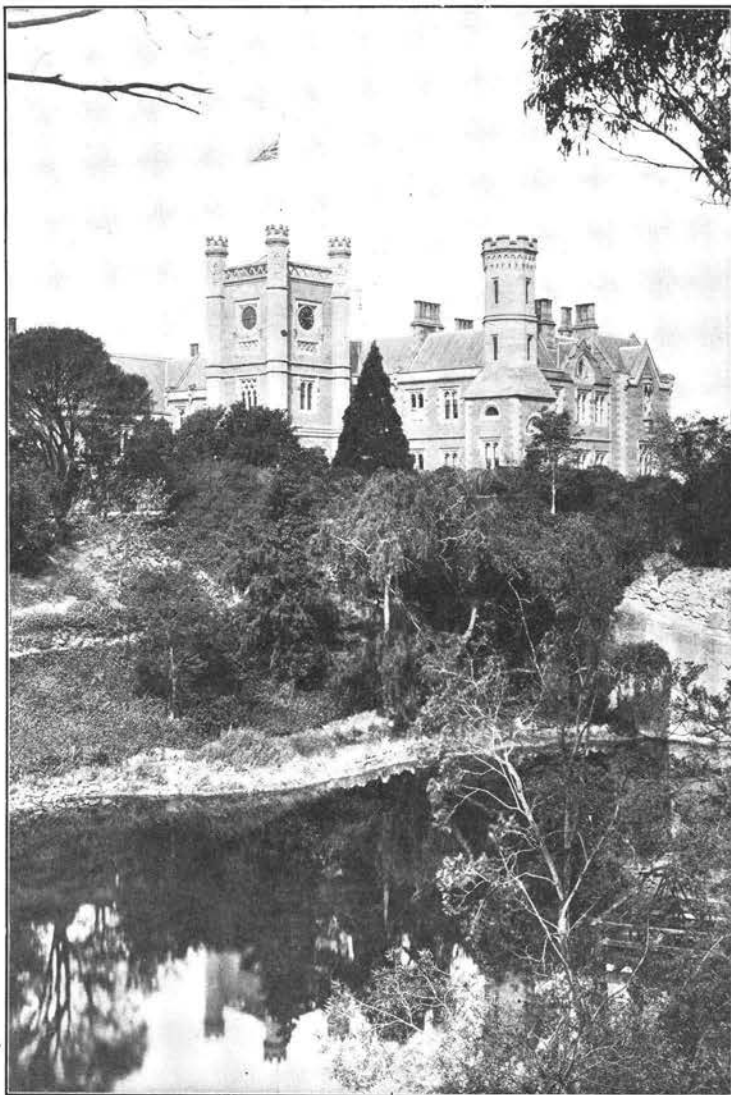
The cattle fattening properties are common to the coastal regions, parts of the north and the south of the island. Amongst them are to be found areas that would indeed be difficult to surpass. In sympathy with the slump in the cattle industry throughout the whole of Australia, breeding and fattening have shown a natural decline during the last few years. There is little doubt, however, that it is only a temporary lapse, and before long cattle will again come into their own.

At the present time there are 25,658 acres of apple orchards, producing 2,210,000 bushels of apples annually, valued at £756,800. There are large areas on the Huon, at Bagdad, and the Plenty, in the south; while the Tamar districts and Spreyton, in the north, complete the principal apple-growing centres in Tasmania. Splendid fruit is produced, but unsatisfactory marketing arrangements and low prices have retarded the development of this valuable industry to its full capacity.

Dairying is practised all over Tasmania, the value of the butter and

cheese manufactured reached £869,500 in 1921; since then the output has increased, but the prices have not been so good. Dairymen are fairly well organized and are served by up-to-date factories, which collect the cream

and export the butter, most of them on co-operative lines. The "Paterson scheme," which has this year been introduced to assist the dairymen, should be the means of inducing increased production at profitable prices.



The residence of the Governor of Tasmania, his palatial home in Hobart, the southernmost state capital in Australia.

BULLETIN OF THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

An unofficial organization, the agent of no government, but with the good will of all in bringing the peoples of the Pacific together into better understanding and cooperative effort for the advancement of the interests common to the Pacific area.

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New Series No. 91, August, 1927

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HONOLULU

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1927

AIMS OF THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

From year to year the scope of the work before the Pan-Pacific Union has broadened, until today it assumes some of the aspects of a friendly unofficial Pan-Pacific League of Nations, a destiny that both the late Franklin K. Lane and Henry Cabot Lodge predicted for it.

The Pan-Pacific Union has conducted a number of successful conferences; scientific, educational, journalistic, commercial, fisheries, and most vital of all, that on the conservation of food and food products in the Pacific area, for the Pacific regions from now on must insure the world against the horrors of food shortage and its inevitable conclusion.

The real serious human action of the Pan-Pacific Union begins. It is following up the work of the Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Conference by the establishment of a Pan-Pacific Research Institution where primarily the study and work will be along the lines necessary in solving the problems of food production and conservation in the Pacific Area,—land and sea. Added to this, will be the study of race and population problems that so vitally affect our vast area of the Pacific, the home of more than half of the peoples who inhabit this planet. The thoughts and actions of these peoples and races toward each other as they are today, and as they should be, for the welfare of all, will be a most important problem before the Union, as well as the problem of feeding in the future those teeming swarms of races, that must be well fed to preserve a peaceful attitude toward each other.

The Pan-Pacific Union is an organization in no way the agency of any Pacific Government, yet having the goodwill of all, with the Presidents and Premiers of Pacific lands as its honorary heads. Affiliated and working with the Pan-Pacific Union are Chambers of Commerce, educational, scientific and other bodies. It is supported in part by government and private appropriations and subscriptions. Its central office is in Honolulu, because of its location at the ocean's crossroads. Its management is under an international board.

The following are the chief aims and objects of the Pan-Pacific Union:

1. To bring together from time to time, in friendly conference, leaders in all lines of thought and action in the Pacific area, that they may become better acquainted; to assist in pointing them toward cooperative effort for the advancement of those interests that are common to all the peoples.
2. To bring together ethical leaders from every Pacific land who will meet for the study of problems of fair dealings and ways to advance international justice in the Pacific area, that misunderstanding may be cleared.
3. To bring together from time to time scientific and other leaders from Pacific lands who will present the great vital Pan-Pacific scientific problems including those of race and population, that must be confronted, and if possible, solved by the present generation of Pacific peoples and those to follow.
4. To follow out the recommendations of the scientific and other leaders in the encouragement of all scientific research work of value to Pacific peoples; in the establishment of a Research Institution where such need seems to exist, or in aiding in the establishment of such institutions.
5. To secure and collate accurate information concerning the material resources of Pacific lands; to study the ideas and opinions that mould public opinion among the peoples of the several Pacific races, and to bring men together who can understandingly discuss these in a spirit of fairness that they may point out a true course of justice in dealing with them internationally.
6. To bring together in round table discussion in every Pacific land those of all races resident therein who desire to bring about better understanding and cooperative effort among the peoples and races of the Pacific for their common advancement, material and spiritual.
7. To bring all nations and peoples about the Pacific Ocean into closer friendly commercial contact and relationship. To aid and assist those in all Pacific communities to better understand each other, and, through them, spread abroad about the Pacific the friendly spirit of inter-racial cooperation.

September 17th—Balboa, or Pan-Pacific Day

Saturday, September the 17th, will be observed as Pan-Pacific or Balboa Day around the Pacific. Since the inception of this inauguration of the first Balboa Day Banquet by Queen Liliuokalani in Hawaii (September 17, 1913) on the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific by the intrepid Portuguese explorer, the Pan-Pacific Union in Hawaii and its branches about the Pacific have held their annual gatherings on the anniversary of the day on which Balboa first saw the Southern Ocean, to which Magellan gave the name Pacific.

In San Francisco in 1915 the first Pan-Pacific or Balboa Day Banquet was held in that city with some five hundred men of all races filling the St. Francis Hotel banquet hall. Last year as many attended the Balboa Day Banquet in Los Angeles, held under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Union and the Chamber of Commerce.

In Tokyo the Balboa Day Banquet is the annual event of the Pan-Pacific Association of Japan, presided over by Prince Tokugawa, its head, an Honorary President of the Pan-Pacific Union and President of the Imperial Diet of Japan.

In Peking, ex-Premier W. W. Yen is a director of the Pan-Pacific Union and in Shanghai, George Fitch is Secretary of the Pan-Pacific Association there. They plan the banquets in China as do for their countries the secretaries of the Pan-Pacific clubs in Seoul, Korea, Taihuku, Formosa, at Manila and in Bangkok, where Prince Chandaburi, a brother of the King, is a director of the Union of which His Majesty is an Honorary President.

During the past year several weekly luncheon clubs have been organized in the Orient, in Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe, where clubs have been started. A Pan-Pacific Association of Kansai (Western Japan) has been formed and the Balboa

or Pan-Pacific Day Banquet of this association will most likely be held in Osaka.

In Tokyo, a Pan-Pacific Good Relations Club now meets at luncheon weekly, the proceedings in Japanese, while at Waseda and at other universities in Japan there are Junior Pan-Pacific Good Relations Clubs that will hold a joint Pan-Pacific Day Banquet unless Prince Toguawa calls them to the annual gathering of the Pan-Pacific Association of Japan.

In America it is hoped that the Pan-Pacific Clubs of Vancouver, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles will observe the day appropriately. In some of these cities the Pan-Pacific Club is associated with the local Chambers of Commerce and the Foreign Trade Clubs.

At the University of California, Henr

At the University of California, Henry Bindt, the blind student from Hawaii, is the leader of the Pan-Pacific forces, and at Leland Stanford, Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution, is the leader.

In Australia the Prime Minister is Honorary President of the Union and Sir James Barrett the director who arranges for the annual Balboa Day Banquet, while Sir Joseph Carruthers and the Millions Club of Sydney represent the Union in the Australian metropolis. In West Australia there is a Pan-Pacific Club at Perth and the New Zealand Club in Wellington has undertaken to observe the day.

The following pages give some idea of how Balboa or Pan-Pacific Day is observed, and it is hoped that in every land about the great ocean that September 17th will be observed by gatherings of men of all Pacific races who wish to make their native city or the city of their adoption a better place to live in because they have made it their home.

The Anniversary of the Discovery of Our Ocean by a European

About "Our Ocean," the Pacific, a day is celebrated by gatherings around the friendly board of representatives of each Pacific race that they may tell what they have done during the year gone by to make the day of their adoption a better place because they have come to live in it and perhaps suggest what may be done to bring about more friendly understanding of the other nations that border this greatest of oceans, tributary to which lies more than half the population of the globe.

In California, Oregon, Washington, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, China, Japan, Siberia, and in Hawaii, "Balboa" or Pan-Pacific Day is observed, and this number of the Bulletin is issued that all may know something of the manner in which they may cooperate, each in his native land, to set aside one day when all men of the Pacific think of each other in friendly spirit, and the heads of their respective countries, as honorary presidents of the Pan-Pacific Union, exchange friendly greetings by cable, all for the advancement of better relations and for the creation of a binding patriotism of the Pacific that will make for cooperative effort and the advancement of the common interests of the peoples about the greatest of oceans now become the theatre of the world's commerce and the meeting place of earth's oldest and newest civilizations.

In Hawaii, at the Ocean's Cross-roads, where began the observance of Balboa or Pan-Pacific Day, an entire week is now given over to the bringing together of the races in friendly gatherings. The week is begun ceremoniously by the Governor of Hawaii, as head of the Pan-Pacific Union, and is participated in by the men and organizations of every race of the Pacific represented in Hawaii.

Perhaps the circular sent out by the Department of Public Instruction in Hawaii to every teacher in the Islands will give a clear idea of what might be suggested for a Balboa Day program in other countries of the Pacific.

The following letter was issued by the Department of Public Instruction in September, 1926 together with the circular which follows:

To all Principals of Schools:

On September 17, 1513, Vasco Nunez de Balboa discovered the Pacific Ocean. Four hundred years later, a movement was started (by the Pan-Pacific Union) to make September 17th "Pan-Pacific Day." Schools in countries bordering on the Pacific were asked to set aside a short time during which the pupils might be told something of Balboa. Since 1913, many of the public and private schools have taken some notice of the day.

The Educational Committee of the Pan-Pacific Union offers its services in securing speakers for principals who desire to hold a "Balboa Assembly" on Friday, September 17th.

If you desire a speaker, please telephone Monday forenoon (No. 1211, ask for Mr. Long or Miss Keuff) and let us know the following:

1. The time of your assembly.
2. The length of time allotted to the speaker.

If you wish to select your own speaker (and this is usually the more satisfactory way), we shall be glad to supply him with historical data and other material that may be helpful.

Very truly yours,

O. E. LONG,

Deputy Superintendent of Public Schools

Balboa, Discoverer of the Pacific

A Paper for the Schools in Pacific Lands

(Prepared by the Department of Public Instruction, Territory of Hawaii)

(Vasco Nunez de Balboa was one of the admirable characters among the Spanish Conquistadores. He treated the natives humanely, he infused a hopeful spirit into his own compatriots, and he left behind him, at the end, a record of work well done.)

Every year the schools in many Pacific lands set aside September 17th as "Balboa" or "Pan-Pacific Day." On September 25th (old style), September 17, 1513 (new style), Vasco Nunez de Balboa discovered the Pacific Ocean.

Four hundred years later the Pan-Pacific Union set aside this day as "Pan-Pacific Day," and in Hawaii representatives of all races of the Pacific presented ex-Queen Liliuokalani with the flags of their countries, and these were sent to the President of the United States as honorary head of the Union, and a request sent to all Pacific lands to join with Hawaii in having the public and private schools set aside half an hour on the 17th of September when they might hear something of Balboa, the discoverer of the Pacific and the effort to bring about a union of all Pacific nations and peoples into a movement to advance the interests of all Pacific communities.

The story of Vasco Nunez de Balboa is one that can never be too often told. How he gave up a life to which he was little fitted; how he reversed the policy of his predecessor, who had offended and even maltreated the natives on the Isthmus, so that the confidence and assistance of these very natives were turned to Balboa's advantage and of the Crown of Spain; how he discovered the south sea—the Pacific Ocean—and was rewarded by his sovereign; and how he met his death when greater victory was at hand; it is a story in happy contrast to the sometimes gloomy and uninspiring

tales which have come down to us of the early days of the discovery of America.

Balboa, as he is best known in history, Vasco Nunez de Balboa as was his fuller name, was born in the Province of Estremadura, Spain, about the year 1475. He came of a good family, and seems to have been better educated than most men of his time. In early life he migrated to America, and, after the usual adventures of a young man in that New World, he tried to settle down to the routine of a practical farmer. That he was not designed for it subsequent developments rapidly proved, for he fell into debt and was considered rather an improvident fellow in the town.

Perhaps it was this hopeless debt that meant Balboa's fortune. At any rate, to escape and to try a new life was his reason for having himself concealed in some way so that he could be smuggled on shipboard and carried away from his failures to begin this new life elsewhere. He escaped in Enciso's ship from Santo Domingo and discovered himself only when well on the voyage to the coast of Darien. This Enciso was one of the best geographers of the day. He knew about all there was worth knowing, especially of the New World; he was a close observer and probably a good judge of men, for instead of punishing his foundling Nunez, the commander, Enciso, landed him among the desperate colonists at a fort in the Gulf of Darien, there to work out his salvation and perhaps that of his countrymen about him.

It was in 1510 that Balboa's life story began. He found the people of the settlement discouraged, divided into factions, miserably unhappy and without a leader. But Balboa had the spirit of leadership, and at once he took upon himself the labor of restoring confidence

and of wresting success out of failure. His influence was magnetic, and the people trusted him. Even Francisco Pizarro, who later was to follow the path that Balboa had marked out but was never permitted to enter, older, too, than Balboa, at once yielded to him and at the time seconded his every effort. His first care was to gather together the scattered remnants of the former expeditions, some at Uraba fort, others living among the Indians along the coast. This was a most difficult task, but thanks to the energy of one man it was done. He fed the hungry, nursed the sick, helped build huts for the able-bodied, and thus persistently brought about improvement for all.

But the supply of food was the great difficulty, due largely to the cruel treatment and robbery of the natives which had marked the misconduct of his predecessors. Vasco Nunez de Balboa had to gain the confidence of these natives, to overcome their suspicions, and to make friends of them. He succeeded with them as he had with his own countrymen. He won over warlike tribes that had hitherto suffered from injustice, and injury; but to get food he had to penetrate the jungle, often through swamps, always in the burning sun, before he could be induced to bring food to the market of the Spaniards. In time, however, his wise policy, his energy, and his patience won, and this leader established in all the feeling that integrity and confidence would prevail. Such admirable conduct brought reward in the recognition of his accomplishment. The admiral, the son of Columbus, sent provisions for Balboa's colony, and from the audiencia of San Domingo was given the appointment of *alcalde mayor* of the colony he had created.

Vasco Nunez de Balboa, when his preliminary work was well in hand, began the exploration of the isthmian region around him, with especial regard to information on the resources of the coun-

try and the probable supply of gold. He became acquainted with the native rulers of Coiba, of Comogre, and of Pocosrosa—it is said that he actually married the daughter of the chiefs—and was admitted to their friendship. He wrote to the Emperor Charles V about his investigations, and held out hopes of acquiring substantial gains for the Spanish Crown. It was indeed on one of his expeditions into the interior in search of gold that he met the son of the cacique of Comogre, who told Balboa, somewhat in jest at the Spanish desire for gold, that the country beyond was far richer in the metal they deemed so precious; that in fact, if they wanted to go only a slight distance across the mountains they could view a mighty ocean, larger perhaps but calmer—more pacific—than the one lying to the north.

If the information were true, so thought Balboa to himself, he would try to be the first to set eyes upon it. This chance remark had been in 1513, and on the 1st of September of that year he set out from the Caribbean coast, with a few Spaniards and an escort of friendly natives, to cross the Isthmus. They plodded through the jungle; they scaled the little intervening hills; they pushed their way across the streams till, on the 25th of September, 1513, Balboa, who had been warned by his guides that the water of the southern sea was not far off, climbed a tree and for the first time caught sight of what we now call the Pacific Ocean (September 17th, present style).

On the 29th of September, 1513, Balboa actually entered the water, waving the flag of his country over his head, and claiming it in the name of his sovereign. The all too few years remaining to him he devoted to further explorations on the coast, and gave all his energies to planning an expedition along it, and even to a discovery of what might lay to the south, of which he heard rumors, in the great kingdom of the Incas. Cer-

tain it is that he visited the Pearl Islands, but only after he had, with almost overwhelming hardships, collected at Acla material for small vessels that were ultimately built on the shores of the Gulf of San Miguel, and launched them there.

His triumph was, alas, but short lived. Jealousy of his deeds and incompetency of his associates led to accusations against him. He was called across the Isthmus to meet these charges, but his enemies could not be content with the slow and perhaps justice-seeking processes of the courts. He was arrested and farcically tried and condemned for anything that seemed an easy test of guilt. He was executed by his accusers at Acla, the town he had helped to found—that is, murdered—in his forty-second year.

What results to the world might have come by discoveries in Peru and elsewhere in South America if Vasco Nunez de Balboa had lived to continue his enlightened, just, and gentle policy is a matter of mere speculation. The fact that he discovered the Pacific Ocean, surmounting material obstacles and winning over instead of killing the natives, shows the character of the man. He was a leader, an explorer, and a builder.

Panama has perpetuated the discoverer's memory by naming its national coin the "Balboa" and making a national holiday of the date on which he discovered the Pacific. A monument overlooking both oceans is to be erected to Balboa. The entire Pacific is asked to house his memory.

A Y.M.C.A. Pan-Pacific Conference

The following is the press account of the first Y. M. C. A. Balboa Day banquet in Honolulu, Sept. 17th, 1921:

"The Director of the Pan-Pacific Union was the first person in Honolulu to talk by wireless telephone to a vessel at sea when he exchanged messages yesterday afternoon with the Rt. Hon. William Massey (now deceased), Prime Minister of New Zealand, after the Prime Minister was some distance out to sea on the Niagara, which passed through here yesterday en route to Australia."

The messages were read last night at the Pan-Pacific Union dinner held at the Nuuanu Y. M. C. A. in honor of the 408th anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific Ocean by Balboa. The messages will be sent all over the world by the Associated Press. They were as follows:

Ford's message to Prime Minister

Massey: "May New Zealand always be so close to us that she will hear the sound of our voice and may we always plan together and work together for better understanding between peoples of the Pacific."

Massey's answer was: "Your message received, which I heartily reciprocate. May the future of the Pacific be consistent with the name, and may the different races in this part of the world be able to work together not only for their own good but for the benefit of humanity as a whole."

Prime Minister Massey approved the plan for a conference here of the presidents and premiers of Pacific lands and hopes that a date can be agreed upon when the heads of all Pacific governments may attend. He is in hearty sympathy with the hopes of the Pan-Pacific Press Conference to reduce press rates to and from Pacific lands. He stated

that Auckland would have a great wireless plant, one unit of a round-the-world system of high power wireless towers and that with the completion of this he would be heartily in sympathy with any plan to make it feasible for Hawaii to secure news by wireless from New Zealand for general use and distribution. He suggested to Mr. Ford that he visit New Zealand, where a hearty welcome would await him and every facility be given for building up the Pan-Pacific Union branches in New Zealand.

Several announcements were made Saturday evening at the annual Balboa Day banquet of the Pan-Pacific Union, regarding conferences that are to be called here of a Pan-Pacific scope.

Lloyd R. Killam, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., made official announcement of the decision of the international "Y" to make use of the Pan-Pacific Union in calling a conference here in 1923, not only of the secretaries of the Pacific Y. M. C. A.'s, but of leaders in every Pacific land who are backers of Y. M. C. A. work. Mr. Killam stated that 200 or 300 delegates, including some of the greatest men in America, would probably attend this conference.

He told how, in attending his first Pan-Pacific banquet eleven years ago he became inspired with an idea out of which grew the Nuuanu "Y" building, which he stated is really a Pan-Pacific "Y."

"Three years ago," he stated, "Mr. Ford suggested a Pan-Pacific Conference of Y. M. C. A. secretaries. Having nibbled at the first bait with success I swallowed the next whole, but found when I broached the subject in New York at the international conference, that it was laughed at. But I kept at it, and this year at our conference I got together 16 delegates from Pacific lands. They had had time in three years to think it over, so it carried unanimously and Fletcher Brockman is now in the Orient on the

mission. We expect to have a great conference here, one that will be widespread in its influence, tremendously so. We shall utilize the Pan-Pacific Union as our medium for calling this conference and are ready to begin work." (This proposed conference was held in Honolulu in July, 1925 as the Institute of Pacific Relations.)

Brigadier Bourne of the Salvation Army was another speaker who announced that his organization was negotiating with the Pan-Pacific Union to call a conference of Pan-Pacific Salvation Army leaders to meet in Honolulu.

Riley H. Allen, editor of *The Star-Bulletin*, told of the affiliation of the newspaper men with the Pan-Pacific Union to serve each other and the world at large, the Pan-Pacific Union offering to act as general secretary of a Pan-Pacific Press Conference, publishing its proceedings, keeping its records and calling its conferences, as requested, every two or three years. He outlined the proposed scope of the First Pan-Pacific Press Conference.

Bishop T. Hiraiwa of Tokyo spoke on the subject of the Pan-Pacific University, stating that Honolulu was a far better center for such a university than Tokyo, where a Pan-Pacific school of languages already exists. He stated that Japan and every country of the Pacific should vote funds to support such a university and to maintain it at the ocean's crossroads, sending their students to meet those of all Pacific lands and to mingle with them and bring back Pan-Pacific ideas and ideals.

There were speakers representing each of the races of the Pacific. Dr. K. C. Leebrick spoke of the work to be accomplished along educational lines and in preparing for the Second Pan-Pacific Educational Conference. Dr. F. F. Bunker outlined the scope of the work he would undertake in the Pan-Pacific Union, which will be largely that of organization and education.

Pan-Pacific Week in Honolulu

A question to be taken up at a gathering of delegates from Pan-Pacific Clubs about our ocean is the date on which the discovery of the Pacific by a European, Vasco Nunez de Balboa, is to be observed. Shall it be September 17th when Balboa, according to our corrected calendar, first sighted the Pacific from the heights of Panama, or shall it be September 25th, the actual date, uncorrected, of the old calendar, or shall it be September 28th, the day on which he actually waded into the waters of the greatest of oceans and named it "la mer de sud," the southern sea. It was Magellan who later, in circumnavigating the globe, gave the name "Pacific" to our ocean because of its ever peaceful aspect.

The Pan-Pacific Clubs in California observe September 28th, but in Hawaii, Australia, and the Orient, September 17th has for a decade been observed as Balboa or Pan-Pacific Day, yet its first observance in Honolulu in 1913 on the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific by Balboa was inaugurated on September 25th. Which shall it be?

In Hawaii where all races of the Pacific meet and mingle in perfect harmony, Pan-Pacific Day has stretched to Pan-Pacific week. Perhaps other lands may care to select from the activities of Pan-Pacific Week in Hawaii one or more that may seem appropriate to them for the ceremonies of a Pan-Pacific Day program.

Last year, 1926, the following was the program of the Pan-Pacific Week activities in Honolulu: Monday noon, September 13th, Governor Farrington, president of the Union, presided at the Pan-Pacific Club luncheon at the Alexander Young Hotel and called on speakers from each Pacific race.

Monday evening at 6 o'clock the Pan-Pacific Good Relations Clubs of the several races met in annual banquet at

the Pan-Pacific Club House on Richards Street.

On Tuesday the Pan-Pacific Lions Club held its interracial lunch at the Club House and the Rotary Club presented a Pan-Pacific program.

On Wednesday the Honolulu "Ad" Club put on a Pan-Pacific program.

On Thursday the committees of all organizations affiliated with the Pan-Pacific Union lunched together at the Pan-Pacific Club House, and other clubs throughout the city gave Pan-Pacific programs.

At 9 o'clock on Friday, the 17th, Pan-Pacific Day, distinguished citizens visited all the schools, public and private, to deliver addresses to the pupils on Balboa and the meaning of Pan-Pacific Day.

At noon on Balboa or Pan-Pacific Day, September 17, 1926, the first trees and shrubs were planted in the Honolulu Section of the Pan-Pacific Botanic Garden in Hawaii.

The City Planning Commission of Honolulu had requested the Botanic Garden Council of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution to suggest some plan of making the Nuuanu stream area, of which the city was creating a park area, into the beginning of a Botanic Garden in the City of Honolulu.

The Pan-Pacific Lions Club had also been active in promoting a plan for beautifying this area of the city, but willingly united its efforts with those of the Pan-Pacific Botanic Garden Council.

About a year ago while a guest of the Pan-Pacific Union in Honolulu, Prince Chandaburi, brother of the King of Siam, planted on the grounds of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution a tree from his native country of Siam. The late Sanford B. Dole, ex-president of the Hawaiian Republic, Governor Wallace R. Farrington, visiting congressman from Washington, George Castle and

others, also on this occasion planted trees from Pacific lands on the grounds of the Institution, but on Balboa Day was really begun the creation of a Pan-Pacific Botanic Garden in Honolulu.

Friday evening the annual dinner of the trustees of the Pan-Pacific Union was held at the Pan-Pacific Research Institution, the scientists of the Institution being guests of the Union, and Governor Farrington presiding.

On Saturday free movies of Pacific

lands and peoples were held at the theatres for the school children of the city.

On Sunday evening the annual Pan-Pacific Day Flag Pageant and services at Central Union Church were held, with speakers of all races and creeds. Music was provided by a chorus of all races and the Royal Hawaiian Band. In the afternoon an open air meeting with speaking and music was also held in Kapiolani Park.

K. D. Lum at the Honolulu Pan-Pacific Good Relations Club's Balboa Dinner

I have been four years away from home and when I was here four years ago I was not so active in the work of the Pan-Pacific Union. Even when I was in New York, however, I often heard the good news of the Pan-Pacific Union, the work of its director and other leaders who are taking part in developing the great club into an international organization. This has been possible because the Club has received so much help from the younger generation of all races in Hawaii as well as from the business men. As I look at you this evening it seems to me we are all brothers in the same family, working for a common good and for united prosperity. As men of different nationalities we are not asking each other where our fathers came from, but we all stick together for a common cause, for now that the Pan-Pacific Union has developed to such an extent with its different branches of Good Relations Clubs and the many Students' Alliances of all nations. We are all young, and I think we should preserve some of the good elements of our fathers, especially those that come from Oriental parents. We have good elements in our Oriental families, we should preserve these to carry us farther in our work and get the best from the West

and unite it with what we inherit from the East and getting the best of both. We are here to show all peoples that the way to better our relations is through ability, character, and perseverance. The world has understood the necessity for such a mission. Consider, for instance, the work of the World Court. Some of us perhaps claim that the World Court is not doing very much work for the future peace of the world, but I think it is doing some good work. International organization has been known to the world only in the past 25 years. International law is the rule that governs the intercourse of nations, but we can never carry forward international law without the agency and organization to carry on such work. There are two types of international organization, one is considered as a legal form and the other a non-legal form. The legal organizations are those that are formed among nations themselves for the better understanding and in betterment of intercourse between nations. The non-legal organizations are such clubs as we have here this evening and as the Pan-Pacific Union. In New York City we have the Cosmopolitan Club. The work of this club is similar to our Pan-Pacific here. Nationalistic movements are at present largely based on racial discrimination.

Pan-Pacific Sunday

Annual Exercises at Central Union Church, Honolulu

For more than a decade Pan-Pacific Sunday has been observed by Central Union Church. On the last such service the Rev. Phillip Swartz opened the service with the following introduction:

"Friends, we are very glad to have this gathering in this church this evening. It has been the custom for ten years to recognize Balboa Day by a public gathering. All races in this territory unite in being thankful for the feeling of brotherhood that exists here. We realize as we are gathered here the great opportunities for building up new life and understanding to international good will. We are an example that brothers can live together in peace and unity. It is good to have you join in this annual celebration. There is a word I would like to give for this work and the future of the Pacific. We have discovered the heart of international good will that will show the nations of the old world what good will can do. A Hindu has said, 'I have built an altar of hope which burns the fire of my soul. I shall feed it day and night with the food of industry.' The map of the world is one of many colors, and shows the dominions of many kings. I will make that map one so colored that one king may control all. It is my hope that truth may lead us on through all the years. This is a very significant ideal for such a gathering as this, that we may make of all nations of this world one color of good will and common purpose dedicated to truth. To that end I am very happy indeed to welcome you all."

Mr. Walter Gustlin, leader of the Unity Movement was introduced and said in part: "The Pan-Pacific Union is endeavoring to bring about a feeling of understanding between the races of the Pacific. It realizes Fellowship is heaven. Lack of fellowship is hell. Fellowship

is life. Lack of fellowship is death. The Pan-Pacific Union is endeavoring to bring about a greater understanding between races of the Pacific. There is one whom we all revere whose idealism has brought into existence this good will between the races of the Pacific. This man might be likened unto Moses in bringing the peoples of the Pacific up out of the land of misunderstanding into the land of peace, joy and life. Jesus said to his disciples, 'Love each other as I have loved you.' This is what we are trying to bring about in Pan-Pacific relations.

His Excellency, Governor Wallace R. Farrington, president of the Union, spoke next and said in part:

"I wonder if those assembled here are more familiar with the life and character of Balboa than I have been. Balboa went out in 1513 as did other explorers of that day in search of gold. If men and nations fell in their way, they destroyed them. If gold was given up freely—well and good. The people with whom they came in contact were not destroyed. If there was any resistance, then they worked destruction without sympathy. How different is the situation as we look out upon the Pacific in the present day. Instead of seeking gold the idea is to serve not only the people of their own nation, but the people of other nations. Gold is out of the minds of the people. Doing business for profit is still necessary in order that we may live, but the attitude of men and nations about this ocean at the present day is as far from the attitude of men and nations of the world in the day of Balboa as north is from south. I think we may truly say that every nation of this great Pacific has the ideal,—besides the preservation of their own integrity, also of friendly relations, friendly deal-

ing and contact with all nations with whom they are brought in contact. I had occasion a few days ago to call the attention of a distinguish group of parliamentarians of the British Isles to the Hawaiian flag. The Hawaiian flag is a combination of the British flag and the American flag. It carries the Union Jack because the British flag was the first flag the Hawaiians ever saw. It carries also the American stripes. It seems to me that this is prophetic. It is also well to bear in mind that this flag represents the union of English-speaking peoples. It also calls to mind that those people have never in their attitude been unfriendly. They have never had the attitude as exemplified by the explorers of Balboa's day. One attitude has been to develop the people and areas and also to travel at will to different parts of the Pacific. The work has been marked at various times by self-determination. Self-determination is of course important and interesting factor in international life, but one of the responsibilities that rests on stronger nations is to protect the weaker nations in so far as they are able and also to use their experience, judgment and vision that weaker peoples shall not and may not commit national suicide. The world is still selfish. It is possible for conditions to exist whereby people may be robbed of their actual independence and prevented from continuing in the pathway of self-government. It seems to me in carrying out the ideals of the Pan-Pacific Union we are expressing also the ideals that have lead English-speaking peoples in their attitude toward weaker and smaller nations of this area in a desire to develop friendship and to make the most of the opportunity to use their strength in a manner which may be thoroughly practical.

"It is a very fine thing for the nations of the Pacific and leaders of the nations of the Pacific to have one week in the year in which greetings of good will are

exchanged. It is also very gratifying that Honolulu should be the radiating station for these messages of good will. During this week messages have gone out to government leaders, those interested in the Pan-Pacific Union's work in the nations of the Pacific. It has been a great pleasure to have those nations reciprocate. We have had words of greeting from Melbourne, Sydney, Tokyo, San Francisco, Canada and China."

Mr. John J. Pavaa, representing the Portuguese community, then spoke:

"Comrades in strife and adversity are inevitably bound to be comrades in peace and prosperity. Nature has its own instinctive way of measuring us all in character and personality under adverse circumstances that can't be surpassed or equalled by any code of human rules or ethics. A bond of friendship that is born and sealed under dire straits of fortune, where man sacrifices blood or life itself to save a comrade in distress, and White calls to Black and Black calls to White in the name of brother, as abundantly exemplified on the shell-torn, blood drenched battlefields of Europe, there where souls of nations were tried, in the highest manifestation of God's divinity in man.

"As brothers in this Pan-Pacific movement of sowing seeds of friendship it is our sacred duty to strangle hate and distrust, greed and envy, about us, and spread the doctrine that men shall be measured only by education, integrity, fidelity, and quality of service rendered from the true man beneath the skin; that the worth of their wares shall be determined by price, quality and merit, and fair play be the ruling spirit of all bargains and labors."

Elder Sant, of the Latter Day Saints Church next spoke, saying in part: "I desire to address you in a rather old fashioned way, in terms we seldom hear today, 'My brothers and sisters.' I am justified in using this term because of

the fact that I see in this gathering representatives from every nation that borders these waters. Why should we not be brothers and sisters whether we come from the Orient or Occident. We are of the same species and have the same interests and are brothers. . . . Many people hold as their religious belief that the world is yet to become one family. This peace we have been speaking of can never come until this condition exists. Darkness will cover the earth until we learn the lesson of universal brotherhood. No one race is perfect.

. . . Let us away with racial and national prejudice and by our practice stand lovingly for unity of all mankind. Let us work for this until we see all avarice and prejudice engulfed in the greater life our Master taught. Cannot nations be neighbors? We have committed the Golden Rule to memory. We have preached brotherhood for centuries. We must now find a suitable basis for it. One virtue is to help all human beings. One vice is selfishness.

My brothers and sisters, life is before us. Two voices are calling to us. One from out of the depths of selfishness, the other from the hilltops of justice. Two lives are seen, one of power and one of brotherhood. Cannot we living in this land of paradise become leading lights to all nations bordering this great ocean and by a little extra effort be an aid in bringing about this human brotherhood."

Rev. James K. Akimo, a part Hawaiian, part Chinese pastor, was the next speaker and said in part: "We have now reached the climax of a very strenuous week. We started last Monday to bring to the world and the nations bordering on the Pacific the Pan-Pacific idea. Hawaii is right in the center of the Pacific area and plays an important part in bringing the world together. Under such favorable conditions I challenge you tonight. The Pan-Pacific Union is now trying to bring the Pacific nations to a better understanding socially as well as in-

dustrially. What more can the Pan-Pacific Union do toward bringing these nations together? Science has brought the world together industrially. What more can Pan-Pacific Union do? The Pan-Pacific Union today has brought the world to better understanding personally. What are we going to do as Hawaiians? Hawaii may play a part in uniting the races. Such idealism as the Pan-Pacific Union has can be not only put in the hearts of the men of Hawaii, but in the hearts of the men of all the world. In some of my travels on the mainland I met the late Commander Rogers who flew from San Francisco to Hawaii by airplane. I asked him what came into his mind when he saw the first island of this group and he said he thought of the whole U. S. navy. The point is that he thought of something bigger than himself. This is a challenge to us—can we think of something larger than ourselves? We must not think of our own nation as the biggest thing, but see other nations as well. May we all catch the spirit and ideal of the Pan-Pacific Union that of bringing together in peace and brotherhood."

The next speaker was Prof. Kondo, K. C., of the University of Hawaii speaking for the Japanese. He said in part: "When I was a small boy I did not like the idea of Balboa discovering the Pacific Ocean because 200 years before his time the great Marco Polo came to China and discovered that mighty ocean was there already. He mentioned in his book written in prison that he saw this great stretch of water which was none other than the Pacific Ocean. Moreover, I do not like the idea that Balboa discovered this mighty ocean because the ancestors of those people now living on the borders of this ocean had already found out the existence of this ocean. We do not know how the peoples of China, the Philippines, Japan and the other nations came, but we know that it was long, long be-

fore Balboa discovered this Pacific Ocean. It is true, however, that it was Balboa who introduced to the population of Europe the existence of these waters and stimulated them to explore and aroused the interest of the people of Europe. He was the first one to formally declare the discovery of this ocean and so it is rightful to call him the discoverer of it.

I love the name of Pacific because it means peaceful. Now this peacefulness of the Pacific should be the motto of all nations and not just the countries bordering on the Pacific. We are interested in the promotion of this peace in the midst of the Pacific Ocean. In order to bring this peace which we yearn to possess and are eager to maintain, we have tried many schemes and all are good, but I have one dream which I want to suggest tonight to promote a little better this peaceful attitude. My dream is this, that language is a very important medium of promoting good feeling among individuals, as well as nations. If you know some foreign language you cannot help but love the nation that uses that language. If you know a few words of a language you feel that you are a little more familiar with the people who speak that language. If you can use that language on the street or in the stores, you feel a little more familiar with these people. Language is very important in promoting peace between nations, so I want to introduce this suggestion tonight we should encourage the study and introduction of the language of every country surrounding the Pacific Ocean. These languages should be in the curriculum of the high schools, colleges and some secondary schools so that the students of those schools become somewhat familiar with the language used in other countries. This familiarity of language brings good feeling for the nation that uses that language. This is my own dream. If such an organization as the Pan-Pacific

Union could have a Pacific Language Association among the nations of the Pacific it may be a good scheme to promote peaceful activity. Every nation could contribute something — teachers, finances and such aid, and if our Director could organize something like this it might be a very good thing. I hope that this dream will come true some time in the near future."

Rev. W. C. Dizon spoke for the Filipino people, saying in part: "We are here tonight in the promotion of peace and brotherhood. The first thing in the life of Balboa that I want to call your attention to is his spirit of adventure. He lived when there were no steamboats. He must have had the spirit of Columbus to dare such an enterprise as he did. So, in this promotion of peace, I want all of us to have this spirit of adventure. We do not know so much about the people who are living in Japan, about the people living in China, nor those living in the Philippines. We must have this spirit of adventure in finding out more about these different peoples living about this great ocean. Some monster may prove to be your brother. We think men having a different color than ours are our enemies. But as we come in contact with men like Prof. Lee and Prof. Harada, we know that all men are brothers. So we must have the spirit of adventure in this idea of the Pan-Pacific Union. We must discover the hearts of men around us. We must also have the spirit of hard work that Balboa had. It is hard work to love someone you do not know, hard to love a man whose education is much below yours. There must be a creating of strong and vigorous personalities among the Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, Filipinos, etc. The spirit of brotherhood is the spirit of the Pan-Pacific Union." Those who ride in airplanes see the whole panorama, so only as we become big souled can we succeed in seeing that the men of the world are really one.

Balboa Day at the Pan-Pacific Lion's Club

Balboa Day in the Pan-Pacific Lions Club was observed on a Tuesday, this being the regular weekly luncheon day of the organization. There were present about a dozen members of each of the leading Pacific races, John Lane, a Hawaiian occupying the chair.

A feature of the observance of the day was the proposition put forth by a Chinese member, Henry Kum, that a directory be made of the Chinese in each Pacific country who speak the English language, and that the Pan-Pacific Union be asked to publish such a directory for the use of all business men of the Pacific. Work has since begun on this, as well as on a directory of English speaking Japanese resident in Pacific countries other than Japan. Mr. Kum said in part:

Lion Kum:

We have numerous Chinese boys who have lived here and have gone to the Pacific Coast and to the Orient and made good. We want to keep in touch with these boys through correspondence in order that we may be more closely related. I want every one of our Lions to help out and give me the names of oriental friends you might have in San Francisco, Seattle or any other places to help in this educational work. I feel that this is the first club that I have ever joined that has so interested me in this problem. Your president thinks I am a good man to work out this proposition. I have lived here all my life and it is a hard problem to keep in touch with the outside. I have a friend, Charlie Ho, who is in the bank in Shanghai. He keeps in touch with me about our men

and organizations back there and will send a list of our four Hawaiians in China.

Rev. N. C. Dizon, a Filipino, suggested that a committee be organized to make up a list of the thousand most used words on the plantations in Hawaii, and that these be published in book form in Tagalog, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, English, and Hawaiian. Mr. F. E. Stafford, Director of the Language Schools in Hawaii, took up the matter, a committee was organized, and the work is well under way. The Jimmy Yen thousand Chinese characters will be used as a basis, but a careful list of the most used words in Hawaii will also be prepared.

It was suggested by Mr. C. N. Kurokawa, in behalf of the Pan-Pacific Union, that a list of a thousand words most useful throughout the Pacific might be gradually worked out and published.

Mr. Arthur Powlison, chairman of the Boys' Committee, suggested that Pan-Pacific Day was an appropriate time to appoint a committee to secure educational films and lantern slides from every Pacific land to use in Hawaii, and then circulate around the ocean for free use in every Pacific land, that we might see and learn more of each others methods of life and living. He undertook to put on such an exhibit at once in Honolulu, free to all school children.

There were brief speakers of every Pacific race, each voicing a suggestion for work that would bring the races into closer cooperative effort for the good of the community.

A Pan-Pacific Code of Ethics, 2500 Years Old and Still New

More than two thousand years ago the Athenians drafted an oath which their citizens took and Athens became the synonym for local patriotism.

In more than two thousand years no one has improved on the Athenian Oath of Civic Allegiance. At the organization dinner of the Japanese Hawaiian Civic Association in Honolulu, after an address by Governor Wallace R. Farrington, Governor of Hawaii and President of the Pan-Pacific Union, the Athenian Oath was adopted into the Constitution of the Association and it was urged that each and every Club or Association affiliated with the work of the Pan-Pacific Union administer this oath of civic loyalty as a test for membership in the organization.

The Pan-Pacific Lions' Club of Honolulu has voted to ratify this and on Balboa, or Pan-Pacific Day, September 17th, it is proposed to suggest to each of the Pan-Pacific Clubs about our great ocean that they read this Oath of Allegiance at their respective gath-

erings and have it adopted in the local Constitution, making this a binding link, a "Chop" or "trade mark" of the organizations affiliated with the Pan-Pacific Union. The following is the Oath of the Athenians:

"We will never bring disgrace to this, our city, by any act of dishonesty or cowardice, nor ever desert our suffering comrades in the ranks. We will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the city, both alone and with many; we will revere and obey the city's laws and do our best to incite a like respect and reverence in those above us who are prone to annul or set them at naught; we will strive unceasingly to quicken the public's sense of civic duty. Thus in all things we transmit to this city not only not less, but greater, better and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us."

Should any ambitious or patriotic writer feel that he can improve upon this, the Pan-Pacific Union will be glad to hear from him.

A Round-the-Pacific Friendly Air Flight

(From the Honolulu Commercial Advertiser of July 12, 1927)

The Pan-Pacific Club of Honolulu yesterday passed the following resolution of appreciation:

"Resolved that the Pan-Pacific Club of Honolulu, appreciating the splendid initiative of J. D. Dole of Hawaii, in offering the incentive to a friendly air flight from the Pacific Coast of America to these islands, this followed by the further incentive of San Francisco to extend such a friendly air flight to Australia, urge on the countries of the Pacific that they augment these incentives until this friendly flight through the air extends entirely around the Pacific and that as this is done, that the Pan-Pacific Union be urged to request its honorable heads—the Presidents and Premiers of Pacific lands, to utilize the round the

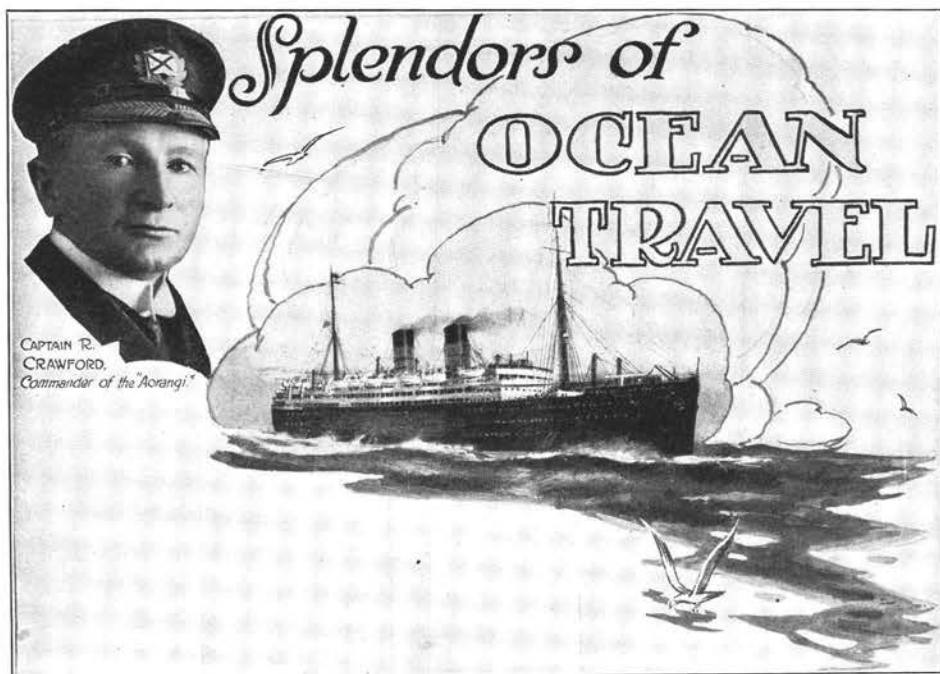
Pacific fliers as bearers of friendly greetings to each other, and that all Pacific countries be urged to inaugurate and participate in such a friendly round the Pacific flight of man through the air."

Three years ago Lieutenant A. F. Hegenerberger, who recently made the flight with Lieutenant Lester Maitland from San Francisco to Honolulu, was one of the workers at the Pan-Pacific Club in Honolulu with David G. Stead, of Australia, for a Pan-Pacific round-the-ocean air flight. It now seems that this dream may come true. As this is written Los Angeles is offering inducements for an air flight to Japan via Honolulu; it but remains for Australia and Japan to connect up and the thing is done—a round-the-Pacific flight through the air of messengers of peace.

ADVERTISING SECTION

THE MID-PACIFIC

1



M.S. "Aorangi," Queen of the Pacific.

From Vancouver via Honolulu, Suva, Auckland to Sydney

The Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail line of steamers maintains a regular four-weekly service by palatial steamers between the Canadian-Pacific Railway terminus at Vancouver, B. C., and Sydney, Australia, via Honolulu, Suva, Fiji, and Auckland, New Zealand.

In itself this is a South Sea cruise de luxe, but at Suva one may rest a bit, cruise by local steamer among the Fijian Islands, then take a Union Steam Ship Co. of New Zealand palatial flyer for a visit to Samoa, Tonga, and New Zealand, or if the trip by the Canadian-Australasian vessel is continued to Auckland, here again by the Union Steam Ship Co. vessels are cruised to every part of New Zealand, to the Cook Islands, or to Tahiti. In fact, one may return by these steamers to San Francisco via Papeete, Tahiti, with a stop-over at the famous French possession.

If the trip from Vancouver is continued to its terminus, Sydney, here again one may secure bookings on the

ADVT.

Union Steam Ship Co. boats for other cruises.

The Niagara of the Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line is one of the finest vessels afloat on the Pacific. The M.S. "Aorangi," the largest motorship in the world, makes the trip from Vancouver to Sydney in about three weeks.

Either from Australia or Canada there are tempting visits across the Pacific via the South Sea Islands. From Australia this is the richest and most comfortable route to London and the European Continent.

Both the Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line and the Union Steam Ship Co. of New Zealand have offices in the chief cities of the Pacific. In Honolulu, Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., are the agents. The steamers of these lines are famous for their red smokestacks. In fact, this affiliated company is known as the Red Funnel Line. The red funnel is familiar in every port of Australia and the South Seas, to say nothing of California and Pacific Canada.

AROUND ABOUT HONOLULU



The Moana Hotel at Waikiki

The Territorial Hotel Company, Ltd., maintains the splendid tourist hotel at Waikiki Beach, the Moana, facing the surf, as well as the Seaside family hotel nearby. Down town it conducts the world-known Alexander Young Hotel.

The Honolulu Rapid Transit Co. maintains an electric train system to practically every portion of the city. The cars pass all of the hotels, so that visitors may reach the city, mountains, or the beach by the commodious open cars of the company, from which there is an ever-moving panorama of mountain, sea, and valley, besides visions of the loveliest city in the Pacific.

Ishii's Gardens, Pan-Pacific Park, on Kuakini street, near Nuuanu avenue, constitute one of the finest Japanese tea gardens imaginable. Here some wonderful Japanese dinners are served, and visitors are welcomed to the gardens at all times. Adjoining these gardens are the wonderful Liliuokalani gardens and the series of waterfalls. Phone 5611.

The City Transfer Company at 833 Nuuanu Street has its motor trucks meet all incoming steamers and it

gathers baggage from every part of the city for delivery to the out-going steamers. This company receives and puts in storage, until needed, excess baggage of visitors to Honolulu and finds many ways to serve its patrons.

The Honolulu Motor Coach Co., Ltd., has brought Schofield Barracks within hourly service of Honolulu. The busses leave on schedule time from the office in the yard of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. on Hotel Street, stopping at the Young Hotel. These spacious safety coaches are splendidly equipped and travelers enjoy every comfort and security during the delightful ride. Round the island and other trips can be arranged by calling phone 3666.

The Oahu Ice & Cold Storage Company has spacious buildings at Hustace and Cooke streets. It receives all kinds of fruit, meats and vegetables, where they may be kept in perfect condition for months at negligible cost and always ready to be drawn upon. This Company has erected buildings for its cold storage service that are a credit to any city and are well worth a visit. Telephone No. 6131.

About the Big Island

Twice a week the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company dispatches its palatial steamer, the "Haleakala" to Hilo, leaving Honolulu at 4 P.M. on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Hilo at 8 A.M. the next morning. This vessel leaves Hilo every Thursday and Sunday afternoon at four for Honolulu, a fifteen-hour run. From Honolulu, the Inter-Island Company dispatches almost daily excellent passenger vessels to the island of Maui and three times a week to the island of Kauai. There is no finer cruise in all the world than a visit to all of the Hawaiian Islands on the steamers of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company. The head offices in Honolulu are on Queen Street, where every information is available, or books on the different islands are sent on request. Tours of all the islands are arranged.

Connected with the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company is the palatial Volcano House overlooking the everlasting house of fire, as the crater of Halemau-
mau is justly named. A night's ride from Honolulu and an hour by automobile, and you are at the Volcano House, the only truly historic caravansary of the Hawaiian Islands, recently reconstructed and turned into a modern up-to-date hotel of luxury for the tourist and those from Honolulu and Hilo spending vacations at the Volcano.

Should you wish to continue at leisure your sightseeing or business trip around the Island of Hawaii, there are hotels every few miles.

Building on the Island of Hawaii.—The Hawaiian Contracting Company maintains working offices at the great Hilo pier, where all steamers discharge their freight for Hilo and the big island. This concern, with branches throughout the Territory, has for its aim building for permanency. It contracts for buildings and highway construction, having a corps of construction experts at its command. In Hilo, Frank H. West is in charge of the company's affairs.

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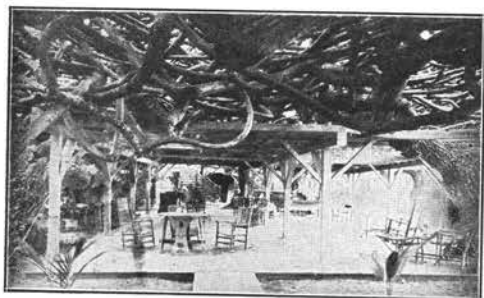
The Hilo Boarding School, Levi C. Lyman manager, is a school for boys which combines academic and industrial training. The afternoons are given to the learning of blacksmithing, carpentry, wood-turning, automobile polishing, printing, some crafts and agriculture. This is a forty acre farm. A crafts shop is maintained at 130 Kamehameha Avenue, and sales rooms of Hawaiian goods in koa, where the output of calabashes, ukuleles, trays and novelties in koa may be obtained. Prices of these or information about the school is sent on request.

The Bank of Bishop & Co., Ltd., has its Hilo branch at 12 Waianuenue Street with sub branches at Kealahakua and at Alaa and Pahoa. Le Baron Gurney is the branch manager at Hilo, and the Bank of Bishop & Co. serves the Island of Hawaii through its branch at Hilo, as it does the entire group, from its palatial quarters in the modern up-to-date Damon building in Honolulu, named after the long-time president of the Bishop Bank.

The Honolulu Dairymen's Association, Ltd., is represented by Russell L. Ransom as manager in Hilo, with dairy at Piopio and Kamehameha Streets.

Hawaii's Famous Coffee.—The Captain Cook Coffee Company produces and handles the standard coffee of Hawaii, and this product, "Kona" Coffee, has become known the world over for its delicious mildness. The Captain Cook Coffee Company selects and ages its coffee beans until they are ready to give forth that delicious aroma that makes coffee grown within the radius of the spot where Captain Cook was slain, known to all devotees of good coffee. The agency for the Captain Cook Coffee Company in Honolulu is with the Henry Waterhouse Co.

HOME HOTELS IN HONOLULU



The Halekulani Hotel and Bungalows, 2199 Kalia Road, "on the Beach at Waikiki." Famous hau tree lanai along the ocean front. Rates, from \$4.00 per day to \$100.00 per month and up, American plan. Clifford Kimball.

At Child's Blaisdell Hotel and Restaurant, at Fort Street and Chaplain Lane, Child's Hotels and Apartment Service accommodations are masters at getting you settled in real home-like style. If you wish to live in town there is the Child's Blaisdell Hotel in the very heart of the city, with the palm garden restaurant where everything is served from a sandwich to an elegant six-course dinner.

Then on one of the choice spots of Waikiki Beach there is the Child Marigold Apartments, which are completely furnished little beach homes in themselves.

Vida Villa Hotel and cottages are on the King street car line above Thomas Square. This is the ideal location for those who go to the city in the morning and to the beach or golfing in the afternoon. The grounds are spacious and the rates reasonable. This hotel has been under the same management for a score of years, which speaks for itself. Both transient tourists and permanent guests are welcomed.

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The Donna Hotel, 1286 S. Beretania, is delightfully situated within ten minutes' ride from the center of Honolulu. Here, amidst the surroundings of a sub-tropical park, one may enjoy all the comforts of home. The rooms in the main buildings or in one of the attractive screened cottages are cheery, well-furnished, and have hot and cold running water. The delicious home cooked meals are served at little cozy tables which are grouped about an artistically decorated open lanai. Permanent rates are \$65 a month or \$3.00 a day and up.

Gray's by the Sea is one of the most delightful estates facing the surf at Waikiki, a desirable family hotel in tropical surroundings. Cottages for two, three or four may be had at moderate prices, with the very best of sea bathing right at the door. Tourists as well as permanent guests receive a cordial welcome. La Vancha M. Gray, proprietor.

The MacDonald Hotel is a stately mansion surrounded by cottages amid sub-tropical foliage. It is located at 1402 Punahou Street in the great residence district of Honolulu. There are tennis courts on the grounds, and the transient as well as the permanent resident has here all the comforts of home at the reasonable rates of \$3 a day or \$65 a month. The guests enjoy delicious home-cooked meals, which are also served to outsiders. This hotel is near Central Union Church and Oahu College.

The Colonial Hotel and cottages on Emma street are in the midst of a delightful residence park district, on the car line, but within a moment's walk of the business center of the city. An excellent cuisine under skilled direction is maintained. Historic Honolulu is also but a moment's walk from the Colonial, and it is but a brief stroll to the hills.

WONDERFUL NEW ZEALAND

Scenically New Zealand is the world's wonderland. There is no other place in the world that offers such an aggregation of stupendous scenic wonders. The West Coast Sounds of New Zealand are in every way more magnificent and awe-inspiring than are the fjords of Norway.

New Zealand was the first country to perfect the government tourist bureau. She has built hotels and rest houses throughout the Dominion for the benefit of the tourist. New Zealand is splendidly served by the Government Railways, which sell the tourist for a very low rate, a ticket that entitles him to travel on any of the railways for from one to two months. Direct information may be secured by writing to the New Zealand Department of Tourist and Health Resorts, Wellington, New Zealand.



An ancient Maori stockade

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY

South Manchuria Railway Company Cheap Overland Tours

Travellers and Tourists journeying between Tokyo and Peking should travel via the South Manchuria Railway, which runs from Antung to Mukden and passes through magnificent scenery. At Mukden the line connects with the Peking Mukden Line and the Mail line of the South Manchuria Railway, running from Dairen to Changchun where connection is made with the Chinese Eastern Railway for Harbin.

The ordinary daily trains have sleeping accommodation. Steamer connections between Dairen, Tsingtao and Shanghai by the Dairen Kisen Kaisha's excellent passenger and mail steamers. Wireless telegraphy and qualified doctors on board.

ADVT.

Modern Hotels under the Company's management are established on foreign lines at Mukden, Changchun, Port Arthur, Dairen and Hoshigaura (Star Beach).

Illustrated booklets and all information post free on request from the South Manchuria Railway Company.

DAIREN

Branch Offices: Tokyo, Osaka, Shimonoseki, Shanghai, Peking, Harbin and New York.

Cable Address: "MANTETSU" or "SMRCO." CODES: A.B.C. 5th, 6th Ed., A1., Lieber's and Bentley's.

LEADING AUTOMOBILES IN HAWAII

The P. M. Pond Company, with spacious quarters on Beretania and Alapai streets, act as distributors of the sturdy, low-priced car for the tropics, of the finest quality, the Studebaker Standard Six Duplex Phaeton, the most powerful car for its size and weight, with roller side enclosures giving protection in stormy weather by a move of the hand. The cash price of this exclusive car in Honolulu is \$1,485.00

The Universal Motor Co., Ltd., with spacious new buildings at 444 S. Beretania street, Phone 2397, is agent for the Ford car. All spare parts are kept in stock and statements of cost of repairs and replacements are given in advance so that you know just what the amount will be. The Ford is in a class by itself. The most economical and least expensive motor car in the world.

The Schuman Carriage Co., besides handling the Ford car, is agent for the Essex car, Honolulu price \$1,105, and the Hudson Super-Six, Honolulu price \$1,575. The Hudson-Essex is now the largest selling six-cylinder car in the world. On the island of Maui the Schuman Carriage Co. is represented at Wailuku by the Maui Motors Co., and on Kauai by the Garden Island Motor Co., Lihue.

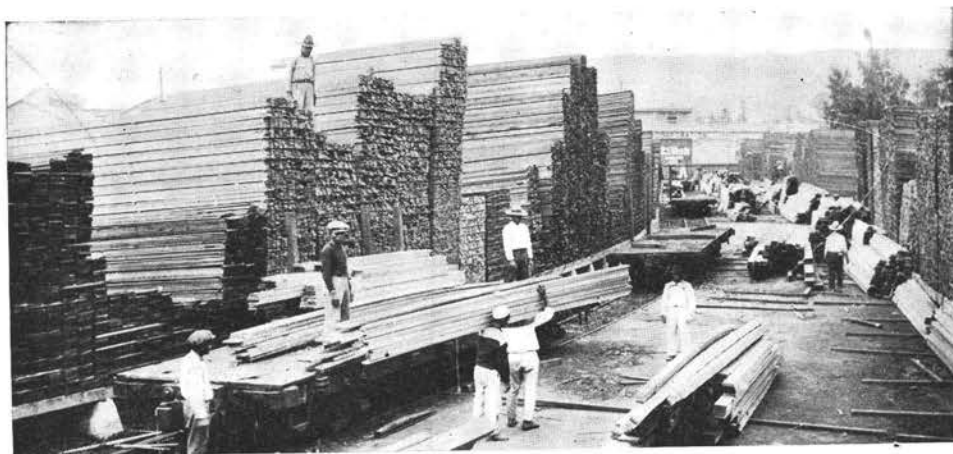
The Chrysler Four and Six Cylinder Cars, the culmination of all past experiences in building automobiles, is represented in Hawaii by the Honolulu Motors, Ltd., 850 S. Beretania street. The prices of Four Cylinder Cars range from \$1200 to \$1445 and those of the Six from \$1745 to \$2500. The Chryslers are meeting with remarkable sales records as a distinct departure in motor cars.

The von Hamm-Young Co., Ltd., Importers, Machinery Merchants, and leading automobile dealers, have their offices and store in the Alexander Young Building, at the corner of King and Bishop streets, and their magnificent automobile salesroom and garage just in the rear, facing on Alakea Street. Here one may find almost anything. Phone No. 6141.

The Royal Hawaiian Sales Co., with agencies in Honolulu, Hilo and Wailuku, has its spacious headquarters on Hotel and Alakea streets, Honolulu. This Company is Territorial Distributors for Star and Auburn passenger cars. They are Territorial Distributors also for International Motor Trucks, Delco-Remy service and Goodyear Tires.

The Graystone Garage, Ltd., at Beretania and Punchbowl streets, is agent for several exclusive cars: the Paige, the most beautiful car in America; the Jewett, "in all the world no car like this"; the Willys-Knight, a marvel of engineering in every detail, and the Overland, with bigger engine, bigger power, bigger comfort and bigger value than any. All of these cars may be seen and examined at the spacious ware-rooms.

The Hupmobile, fours and eights, is represented in Honolulu by Burgess & Johnson, Ltd., 237-243 S. Beretania Street. This is the first time Hupmobile has made a Six Cylinder and the motor-car buying public should see this car before making a decision on another make of car in its class. This firm also represents the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co. and the Reo Motor Car Co. In tires they find Mohawk Heavy-Duty Cords go farther.



Lewers and Cooke, Ltd., Iwilei Yard

Lewers & Cooke, Limited, have, since 1852, been headquarters for all varieties of building material, lumber, hollow tile, cement, brick, hardwoods, oak flooring; as well as tools of the leading manufacturers, wall papers, Armstrong linoleums, domestic and oriental rugs, and the superior paints made by W. P. Fuller & Co.

They are also agents for many building specialties, Celotex, Colormix, Bishopric Stucco, corrugated Zinc, Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company products and architectural Terra Cotta, United States Metal Products Company Steel Windows, the Kawneer Company line, and prepared roofings and roofing tile.

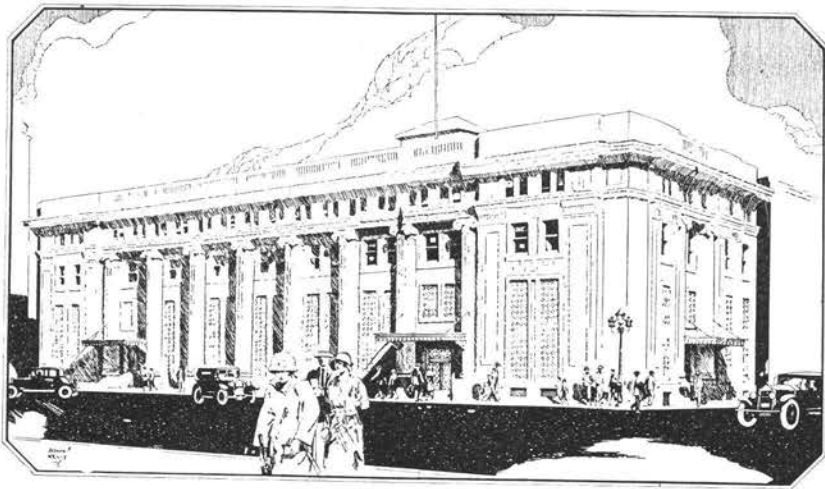
OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY



Loading sugar cane on one of the plantations on the line of the Oahu Railway—the scenic route around the island from Honolulu

ADVT.

MODERN BANKING IN HONOLULU



NEW HOME BANK OF BISHOP & CO., LTD.

The **S. M. Damon Building** pictured above is occupied by the Bank of Bishop & Co., the oldest bank in the Territory. Organized in 1858, the name Bishop & Co. has long been known by travelers for its service and welcome.

Bishop Street, Honolulu, T. H.

The First National Bank of Hawaii demonstrates the many ways in which a bank can serve. It has recently moved into its own building, one of the architectural splendors of Honolulu, on Bishop and Fort Streets, where both the First National Bank of Hawaii and the First American Savings and Trust Company of Hawaii, Ltd., closely affiliated with the First National Bank and functioning as a savings bank, are continuing their growing business in a home built to meet their exact requirements.

It was less than four months after Hawaii became a territory of the United States that the First National Bank of Hawaii opened its doors. During the war the First National Bank played a prominent part in furthering the interests of the government in the various

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Liberty Loan drives and thrift campaigns in which its President, Mr. L. Tenney Peck, served as chairman of the Territorial Central Committee.

The Bank of Hawaii, Limited, incorporated in 1897, has reflected the solid, substantial growth of the islands since the period of annexation to the United States. Over this period its resources have grown to be the largest of any financial institution in the islands. In 1899 a savings department was added to its other banking facilities. Its home business office is at the corner of Fort and Merchant streets, and it maintains branches on the islands of Hawaii, Kauai, and Oahu, enabling it to give to the public an extremely efficient Banking Service. It will shortly erect on Bishop street, opposite the Alexander Young Hotel, a new bank building to become its permanent home.



THE WORLD'S MOST DELICIOUS PINEAPPLE

Canned Hawaiian Pineapple is considered by epicures to possess the finest flavor in the world. Because of exceedingly favorable conditions in soil and climate, and remarkable facilities for canning immediately the sun-ripened fruit, the Hawaiian product has attained a superiority enjoyed by no other canned fruit.

Crushed Hawaiian Pineapple is meeting favor because of its convenience in

cooking. It is identical with the sliced in quality and is canned by the same careful sanitary methods.

Many tasty recipes for serving Hawaiian Pineapple in delicious desserts, salads and refreshing drinks are suggested in a recipe book obtainable without cost at the Association of Hawaiian Pineapple Canners, P.O. Box 3166, Honolulu. Readers are urged to write, asking for this free book.

FERTILIZING THE SOIL

Millions of dollars are spent in Hawaii fertilizing the cane and pineapple fields.

The **Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company**, with large works and warehouses in Honolulu, imports from every part of the Globe the many ship loads of ammonia, nitrates, potash, sulphur and guano that go to make the special fertilizers needed for the varied soils and conditions of the islands. Its chemists test the soils and then give the recipe for the particular blend of fertilizer that is needed.

This great industry is one of the results of successful sugar planting in Hawaii, and without fertilizing, sugar growing in the Hawaiian Islands could not be successful.

This company began operations in Midway Islands years ago, finally exhausting its guano beds, but securing others.



ADVT.



Banking and Business in Honolulu

The Hawaiian Trust Company, Limited, of Honolulu, is the oldest and largest trust company in the Territory of Hawaii. How successful it has become may be gathered from the fact that it has real and personal property under its control and management with a conservative, approximate value of \$50,000,000. The resources of this organization as of December 31, 1926, amounted to \$3,655,673.81 with a capital of \$1,250,000; surplus, \$750,000; special reserve, \$50,000, and undivided profits, \$235,634.66, making the total surplus of resources over liabilities \$2,285,634.66. The full significance of these figures will appear when it is remembered that the laws of Hawaii provide that a Trust Company may not transact a banking business. Mr. E. D. Tenney is president and chairman of the board and Mr. J. R. Galt is senior vice-president and manager.

The International Trust Company, with offices on Merchant street, is, as its name indicates, a really Pan-Pacific financial organization, with leading American and Oriental business men conducting its affairs. Its capital stock is \$200,000 with resources of over \$300,000. It also conducts a real estate Department.

The Union Trust Company, Ltd., occupying a building on Alakea street, between Hotel and King (1025 Alakea street), was incorporated in 1921, engages in all lines of trust business, and as agents for individuals, firms and corporations, invites correspondence. Its resources are well over a million.

The Trent Trust Company, with spacious offices on Fort street, grew from the real estate and general agency business established in 1904 by Richard H. Trent, known as the Trent Company. It was incorporated in 1907 under its present name. With it is closely associated the Mutual Building and Loan Society, which promotes and finances the building of homes.

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The Bishop Trust Company, Limited, is one of the oldest and largest Trust Companies in Hawaii. It now shares with the Bishop Bank its new home on Bishop, King and Merchant Sts., known as the S. M. Damon Building, jointly owned and occupied by the Bishop Trust Company, Ltd., and the Bank of Bishop & Co., Ltd. One of the many attractive features of its new quarters is the Safe Deposit Vaults which are the largest, strongest and most convenient in the Territory.

The Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd., was established in 1897 by Henry Waterhouse, son of a pioneer, incorporated under the present name in 1902, Mr. Robert Shingle becoming president, and Mr. A. N. Campbell treasurer of the corporation. The company now has a paid-up capital of \$200,000 and a surplus of an almost equal amount. The spacious quarters occupied by the Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd., are on the corner of Fort and Merchant streets.

The Liberty Investment Company Ltd., at 942 Bethel Street, does a business in real estate, insurance loans and investments. It has successfully handled some of the choicest divisions in Hawaii including beautiful seaside coconut groves that have been cut up into choice building lots as well as city tracts that have been transformed into new residence areas for those who wish to own their own homes at a moderate price.

Pacific Trust Company, Ltd., in Honolulu, and the Baldwin Bank, Ltd., Kahu-lui and Wailuku, Maui, are allied institutions. The combined assets of these two institutions amount to over four and a half million dollars. Pacific Trust Company, Ltd., has its offices at 185 S. King Street, in the Lewers & Cooke Building, and is growing rapidly under the careful management of a number of Honolulu's leading business men.



The Home Building in Honolulu of the American Factors, Ltd., Plantation Agents and Wholesale Merchants.



Tasseled sugar cane almost ready for the cutting and crushing at the mills.

ADVT.

ON FASHIONABLE FORT STREET

The commodious and palatial sales-rooms of **Jeffs Fashion Co., Incorporated**, Honolulu's leading establishment for women who set the pace in modern dress, is at the Mauka (Mountainward) Ewa corner of Fort and Beretania Streets, where all cars pass. This is the head and beginning of Honolulu's great shopping area on Fort Street. At "Jeffs" the fashions in women's dress in Honolulu are set, and here the tourist and visitor may outfit and be sure of appearing in the latest styles.

Diagonally across the street from "Jeffs" is **The Hawaii Photo Materials Co.**, the home of the "Brownie Camera," and every supply in films and photographs which the purchaser can conceive. Here may be secured the wonderful color photos of Hawaii that have made the islands famous.

The Office Supply Co., Ltd., on Fort street near King, is as its name denotes, the perfectly equipped store where every kind of office furniture and supplies are on display. This is the home of the Remington typewriter and of typewriter repairing. Offices are completely outfitted at quickest notice. The Company also maintains an up-to-date completely stocked sporting goods department.

There is one East Indian Store in Honolulu, and it has grown to occupy spacious quarters on Fort Street, No. 1150 Fort, Phone No. 2571. This is the headquarters for Oriental and East Indian curios as well as of Philippine embroideries, home-made laces, Manila hats, Oriental silks, pongees, carved ivories and Indian brass ware. An hour may well be spent in this East Indian Bazaar examining the art wares of Oriental beauty.

Bergstrom Music Company, the leading music store in Hawaii, is located at 1140 Fort Street. No home is complete in Honolulu without an ukulele, a piano and a Victor talking machine. The Bergstrom Music Company, with its big store on Fort Street, will provide you with these; a WEBER or a Steck piano

ADVT.

for your mansion, or a tiny upright Boudoir for your cottage; and if you are a transient it will rent you a piano. The Bergstrom Music Company, Phone 2294.

Hawaii Music Co., 1021 Fort Street, handles high grade pianos and Sonora Phonographs, together with a full line of Victor, Vocalion and Odeon Records by the best orchestras in Europe; but its specialty is the new Pathex Motion Picture Camera and Projector. The Pathex Camera takes motion pictures just as easily and at no greater cost than taking photographs, and you can screen them in your own home with your Pathex Projector. Camera and Projector complete with tripod and carrying case, \$102.50.

The Bailey Furniture Co., Ltd., are now displaying at their store, 1180 Fort Street, the finest line of furniture and draperies that Honolulu has ever seen. Their drapery department is under the able management of Mr. Moreido. He is a master Interior Decorator and is always pleased to submit plans for making your home "A Better Home." The famous Nachman Mattress is also a feature of this store. Try a Nachman for better sleep.

The "Flower Shop," at 1120 Fort Street, is Honolulu's leading floral establishment. It is a complete palace of flowers and well worth a visit, or you may call No. 2690 and have the choicest flowers sent to departing friends on the boat, or to acquaintances at home or in the hotels, or to weddings or funerals. The choicest gardens in Hawaii supply "The Flower Shop," and any flowers grown in the islands may be ordered.

E. O. Hall & Son, Hawaii's oldest and most reliable establishment, carries a large selection of golf and sporting goods, athletic outfitting, general hardware, household goods, and are distributors for the Sherwin-Williams line of paints. Their fishing tackle department carries a very fine line of deep sea rods, reels and lines of the finest manufacture. The big retail store is at the corner of Fort and Merchant Streets.

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN



A cane field in Hawaii years ago when the ox team was in use.

The firm of **Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.**, (known by everyone as "A. & B.") is looked upon as one of the most progressive American corporations in Hawaii.

Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., are agents for the largest sugar plantations of the Hawaiian Islands and second largest in the world, namely, the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company at Puunene, Maui. They are also agents for many other plantations and concerns of the Islands, among which are the Maui Agricultural Company, Ltd., Hawaiian Sugar Company, McBryde Sugar Company, Ltd., Kahului Railway Company, Kauai Railway Company, Ltd., Baldwin Packers, Ltd., Kauai Fruit & Land Company, Ltd., Haleakala Ranch Co., and Ulupalakua Ranch, Ltd.

In addition to their extensive sugar plantations, they are also agents for the following well-known and strong insurance companies: American Alliance Insurance Association, Ltd., Commonwealth Insurance Company, Home Insurance Company of New York, Newark Fire Insurance Company, Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, ADVT.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., New Zealand Insurance Co., Ltd., Switzerland Marine Insurance Co.

The officers of this large and progressive firm, all of whom are staunch supporters of the Pan-Pacific and other movements which are for the good of Hawaii, are as follows:

Officers: W. M. Alexander, President; H. A. Baldwin, Vice-President; J. Waterhouse, Vice-President; W. O. Smith, Vice-President; C. R. Hemenway, Vice-President; J. P. Cooke, Treasurer; R. T. Rolph, Assistant-Treasurer; R. G. Bell, Assistant-Treasurer; R. E. Mist, Secretary; D. L. Olsen, Assistant-Secretary; G. G. Kinney, Auditor. Directors: W. M. Alexander, H. A. Baldwin, J. Waterhouse, W. O. Smith, C. R. Hemenway, F. F. Baldwin, J. R. Galt, H. K. Castle, E. R. Adams, R. T. Rolph, S. S. Peck, J. P. Winne, J. P. Cooke.

Besides the home office in the Stangenwald Building, Honolulu, Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., maintain offices in Seattle, in the Melhorn Building and in the Matson Building, San Francisco

INFORMATION ON HAWAII

Honolulu Paper Company, successor to "The Hawaiian News Co.," deals in Books of Hawaii. At Honolulu's largest and most fashionable book store, in the Alexander Young Building, all the latest books may be secured, especially those dealing with Hawaii.

Here the ultra-fashionable stationery of the latest design is always kept in stock together with the Royal and Corona typewriters, Merchant calculators and Sundstrand Adding Machines.

Here, also, music lovers will find a home for a complete line of musical instruments, including the Edison Phonograph and records.

This store is one of the show places of Hawaii in the very center of the great shopping district.

The Hawaii and South Sea Curio Store on Bishop street, in the Young Hotel is the largest and most varied curio store in Hawaii. It is open day and night, convenient to visitors, and has branches in both the Alexander Young Hotel and in the Moana Hotel at Waikiki.



The Island Curio Company, at 170 Hotel street, opposite the Alexander Young Hotel, is the home of Hawaiian curios, stamps, coins, souvenirs and post cards. This spacious art store is well worth a visit.

Sharp Signs have been known for half a century in Hawaii. "Tom" Sharp, as he is lovingly known to his thousands of friends, is an artist of no mean order, and has done many paintings in oils that have been used for advertising purposes. What more natural than that "Tom" Sharp should be elected president of the "Ad" Club of Honolulu. ADVT.

Every kind of sign is painted, built, or manufactured in the work shop of Tom Sharp at Punchbowl and Beretania streets.

Love's Hawaiian Fruit Cake is the output of **Love's Bakery** in Honolulu. Its fame extends around the world. Made of Hawaiian fresh tropical fruit it has a distinctive flavor that recalls the papaias, mangoes, guavas, and pineapples that it contains. It is mailed in five pound tins at \$6.50 domestic and \$7.50 foreign purchasers.

The Honolulu Dairymen's Association supplies the pure milk used for children and adults in Honolulu. It also supplies the city with ice cream for desserts. Its main office is in the Purity Inn at Beretania and Keeaumoku streets. The milk of the Honolulu Dairymen's Association is pure, it is rich, and it is pasteurized. The Association has had the experience of more than a generation, and it has called upon science in perfecting its plant and its methods of handling milk and delivering it in sealed bottles to its customers.

Stevedoring in Honolulu is attended to by the firm of **McCabe, Hamilton and Renny Co., Ltd.**, 20 South Queen Street. Men of almost every Pacific race are employed by this firm, and the men of each race seem fitted for some particular part of the work, so that quick and efficient is the loading and unloading of vessels in Honolulu.

Brown's Shoe Repairing Store on Union, off Hotel street, is the one absolutely responsible place of its kind in Honolulu. Mr. Brown, a shoe man of a quarter of a century's experience, is in personal charge and is known to all of Honolulu's leading residents and to visitors who have need of shoe repairing.

CASTLE & COOKE

The Matson Navigation Company, maintaining the premier ferry service between Honolulu and San Francisco, have their Hawaiian agencies with Castle & Cooke, Ltd., and here may be secured much varied information. Here also the tourist may secure in the folder racks, booklets and pamphlets descriptive of almost every part of the great ocean.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd., is one of the oldest and most reliable firms in Honolulu. It was founded in the early pioneer days and has been a part of the history

of the Hawaiian Islands. It acts as agent for some of the most productive plantations in the whole territory and has been marked by its progressive methods and all work connected with sugar production in Hawaii. It occupies a spacious building at the corner of Merchant and Bishop Streets, Honolulu. The ground floor is used as local passenger and freight offices of the Matson Navigation Company. The adjoining offices are used by the firm of their business as sugar factors and insurance agents; Phone 1251.

C. BREWER & COMPANY



C. Brewer & Company, Limited, Honolulu, with a capital stock of \$8,000,000, was established in 1826. It represents the following Sugar Plantations: Olowalu Company, Hilo Sugar Company, Onomea Sugar Company, Honomu Sugar Company, Wailuku Sugar Company, Pepeekeo Sugar Company, Waimanalo Sugar Company, Hakalau Plantation Company, Honolulu Plantation Company, Hawaiian Agricultural Company, Kilauea Sugar Plantation Company, Paauhau Sugar Plantation Company, Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company, as well as the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Kapapala Ranch, and all kinds of insurance.

ADVT.



The Honolulu Construction & Draying Co., Ltd., Bishop and Halekauwila Sts., Phone 4981, dealers in crushed stone, cement, cement pipe, brick, stone tile, and explosives, have the largest and best equipped draying and storage company in the Islands, and are prepared to handle anything from the smallest package to pieces weighing up to forty tons.

The Waterhouse Co., Ltd., in the Alexander Young Building, on Bishop street, make office equipment their specialty, being the sole distributor for the National Cash Register Co., the Burroughs Adding Machine, the Art Metal Construction Co., the York Safe and Lock Company and the Underwood Typewriter Co. They carry in stock all kinds of steel desks and other equipment for the office, so that one might at a day's notice furnish his office safe against fire and all kinds of insects.

Allen & Robinson have for generations supplied the Hawaiian Islands with lumber and other building materials that are used for building in Hawaii; also paints. Their office and retail department are in their new quarters at the corner of Fort and Merchant Sts., Honolulu, where they have been since June 1, 1925. The lumber yards are located at Ala Moana and Ward Sts., where every kind of hard and soft wood grown on the Pacific Coast is landed by steamships that ply

ADVT.

from Puget Sound, and other Pacific and East Coast ports.

The Thayer Piano Co., Ltd., at 148 Hotel St., is "Honolulu's grand piano headquarters." On Hotel St. facing Bishop, the business block of Honolulu, it is convenient to all. Here may be tested the Steinway and other makes of pianos, as well as the "Piano Players." The company is agent for the Brunswick Phonograph with its superb records, as well as the Victor records. A visit to this music store is worth while.

Honolulu is so healthy that people don't usually die there, but when they do they phone in advance to **Henry H. Williams**, 1374 Nuuanu St., phone number 1408, and he arranges the after details. If you are a tourist and wish to be interred in your own plot on the mainland, Williams will embalm you; or he will arrange all details for interment in Honolulu. Don't leave the Paradise of the Pacific for any other, but if you must, let your friends talk it over with Williams.

Honolulu as Advertised



The Liberty House, Hawaii's pioneer dry goods store, established in 1850; it has grown apace with the times until today it is an institution of service rivaling the most progressive mainland establishments in the matter of its merchandising policies and business efficiency.

The Mellen Associates, Successors to The Charles R. Frazier Company, oldest and most important advertising agency in the Pacific field, provide Honolulu and the entire Territory of Hawaii with an advertising and publicity service of a very high order. The organization, under the personal direction of George Mellen, maintains a staff of writers and artists of experience and exceptional ability, and departments for handling all routine work connected with placing of advertising locally, nationally or internationally. The organization is distinguished especially for originality in the creation and presentation of merchandising ideas.

The Honolulu Star-Bulletin, 125 Merchant Street, prints in its job department the Mid-Pacific Magazine, and that speaks for itself. The Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Ltd., conducts a complete commercial printing plant, where all the details of printing manufacture are performed. It issues Hawaii's leading evening newspaper and publishes many elaborate editions of books.

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The Honolulu Advertiser is Hawaii's oldest newspaper and maintains a job department that has been built up with seventy years of effort of experience behind it. The Honolulu Advertiser gets out all kinds of half-tone and color work, prints books and publishes a number of periodicals. The leading morning newspaper of Hawaii, it holds a unique position.

The Honolulu Gas Company has been the pioneer in heating and in lighting the city. Honolulu is now a city of nearly a hundred thousand population and more than ever the people of the city cook with gas. The mains and pipes have been laid even in the outlying districts so that the Honolulu Gas Company helps the city to grow.

The main office of this company is on Hotel Street near Fort, with extensive warehouses and repair shops in other parts of the city. Gas is less expensive in Honolulu than in almost any other city of its size in America. The gas is made from oil brought from California and develops splendid lighting and heating qualities.

The Architects and Engineers of Hawaii

The Architects Society of Hawaii has organized that the people of the Territory may be kept informed as to what the architects established in Hawaii have done, what they are capable of doing, and why employment of their services should be profitable to those who build in Hawaii.

Examples of the work of Honolulu architects may be seen in the city and throughout the islands. Call 4476 or 4468 for a list of residences and commercial buildings designed and decorated by local architects and see for yourself what they are doing.

The architects of Hawaii are sincere in their stand that the difference between a house and a home is decoration. Four walls and a roof make a house. When they are arranged and augmented in a decorative way that subtly expresses the personality of the family, they become a home.

Architects in Honolulu become acquainted with you. They can and will consult with you on every development of the house that is to be your home, not only in its larger phases, which make it suitable to the island climate and habits of life, but in its decorative features.

Many of the finest residences and business and public buildings in Hawaii are the creation of those who constitute the Architects Society of Hawaii. They will be glad to meet you, and information regarding the society may be had by phoning to 4468 or 4476.

In the Architects Society of Hawaii are Herbert Cohen, Damon Bldg.; Davis & Fishbourne, Boston Bldg.; C. W. Dickey, Damon Bldg.; Emory & Webb, James Campbell Bldg.; Furer & Potter, Hawaiian Trust Bldg.; Rothwell, Kangeter & Lester, 82 Merchant St.; Hart Wood, Castle & Cooke Bldg.

The Pacific Engineering Company, Ltd., construction engineers and general contractors, is splendidly equipped to handle all types of building construction, and execute building projects in minimum time and to the utmost satisfaction of the owner.

ADVT.

The main offices are in the Yokohama Specie Bank Building, with its mill and factory at South Street. Many of the leading business buildings in Honolulu have been constructed under the direction of the Pacific Engineering Company.

Wright, Harvey & Wright, engineers in the Damon Building, have a branch office and blue print shop at 855 Kaahumanu Street. This firm does a general surveying and engineering business, and has information pertaining to practically all lands in the group, as this firm has done an immense amount of work throughout the islands. The blue print department turns out more than fifty per cent of the blueprinting done in Honolulu.

Walker & Howland, with offices in the new First National Bank Building on King and Bishop streets are chiefly fire protection engineers. They represent Grinnell Company of the Pacific, with its main offices in Los Angeles, this firm producing automatic sprinklers, pipes, valves, and fittings, needed in architectural engineering work, and suited to a climate that has no winter and is ever gentle spring.

Lewis Abshire, consulting engineer in the Lincoln Building, is developing much needed lines of work in connection with landscape engineering, construction, and surveying, as well as building. The office is at 178 South King Street, room 2 Liberty Building, telephone 2453, with 79311 as a home number. With his past experience of many years in Honolulu, Mr. Abshire is well acquainted with local conditions and needs in building in Hawaii.

The J. L. Young Engineering Co., Ltd., acts as consulting engineers and contractors, with offices at Kawaihau and King Streets—telephone 2842 and 6247. J. L. Young is president and general manager. The firm has a long career of successful building for the Army, Navy, Government, and private corporations and individuals.

Some of Honolulu's Leading Business Firms

The Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd., with a power station generating capacity of 32,000 K.W., furnishes lighting and power service to Honolulu and to the entire island of Oahu. It also maintains its cold storage and ice-making plant, supplying the city with ice for home consumption. The firm acts as electrical contractors, cold storage, warehousemen and deals in all kinds of electrical supplies, completely wiring and equipping buildings and private residences. Its splendid new offices facing the civic center are now under course of construction and will add another bit of architectural beauty to the business section of Honolulu.

The Consolidated Amusement Company, as its name implies, is a consolidation of all the leading theaters in Honolulu, featuring two of the most luxurious theaters in the Pacific, the New Princess and the Hawaii Theater, where the latest first-run films are shown to the Honolulu public. The Consolidated Amusement Company supplies practically all of the movie theaters in Hawaii with their films and brings to the island everything that is worth bringing, showing the great run pictures while they are still being seen in New York and Chicago. Visitors can always reserve seats at the theaters of the Consolidated Amusement Company by phoning to the theater selected.

The Honolulu Music Company, 1107 Fort Street, is the home of the Mason and Hamlin pianofortes in Hawaii. Here Dame Nelly Melba purchased two of these superb instruments. The superb Knabe piano also has its home here. Mr. Bergstrom, of Hawaii's one great family of music dealers, is manager of the Honolulu Music Company and here one may be advised by experts as to the kind of musical instruments suited to Hawaii, as well as the kind of music to secure.

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Harte's Good Eats is the name of the restaurant in the Wolters Building on Union Street, famous for its home cooking. Miss Edna B. Harte has built this restaurant up to its landmark position in Honolulu by carefully supervising every department in person.

Alton J. Cohn, Realtor, 316-317 Hawaiian Trust Bldg., 116 South King Street, has entered the real estate field with the up-to-date modern ideas of this business, handling the best properties and satisfying the customer. Choice properties in every part of Honolulu to suit every income are listed by this realtor, who has found that he had had to take others into partnership to take care of the increasing business.

The Ben Hollinger Co., Ltd., with Ben Hollinger as President and Manager, owns and operates the Hollinger Garage, and is disbursing central for the Vesta Battery Corporation, and representatives for The Fisk Tire Company, Inc., in the Territory of Hawaii. The main offices of the company are at Alakea and Queen Streets, adjoining the garage.

The Rycroft Arctic Soda Company, on Sheridan Street, furnishes the high grade soft drinks for Honolulu and Hawaii. It manufactures the highest grade ginger ale—Hawaiian Dry—from the fresh roots of the native ginger. It uses clear water from its own artesian well, makes its carbonated gas from Hawaiian pineapples at the most up-to-date soda works in the Territory of Hawaii.

A monument to the pluck and energy of Mr. C. K. Ai and his associates is the **City Mill Company**, of which he is treasurer and manager. This plant at Queen and Kekaulike streets is one of Honolulu's leading enterprises, doing a flourishing lumber and mill business.

Honolulu Business Items

The Honolulu Planing Mill, of which John Lucas is President and Manager, is the only planing mill in the Territory electrically equipped, and it manufactures its own electricity. This pioneer planing mill of Hawaii, established in 1864, has its workshops at Ala Moana, Coral and Keawe Streets, Honolulu, where it manufactures mouldings and every conceivable need in building the house and home.

The World's Dairy Farm is a title which New Zealand, the greatest exporter of milk products, has truly earned. A mild, equable climate, careful herd selection, scientific manufacture and a rigorous grading system, account for New Zealand's pre-eminence. "Anchor" Brand Dairy Products represent the cream of the Dominion's output and in 30 countries are acclaimed as the world's best.

Bailey's Groceteria is the big success of recent years in Honolulu business. The parent store at the corner of Queen and Richard Sts., has added both a meat market and a bakery, while the newly constructed branch building at Beretania and Piikoi is equally well equipped and supplied, so that the housekeeper can select all that is needed in the home, or, in fact, phone her order to either house.

The Metropolitan Meat Market on King street, near Fort, is the most completely equipped meat market in the Territory of Hawaii, and the most sanitary. It occupies its own building, which is built and equipped on successful principles of sanitation. Its splendid meats are carefully selected and supplied by the Hawaii Meat Company, which operates its own cattle steamers between the islands, so that fresh and perfectly fed beef is always on the counters, under glass, at the Metropolitan Meat Market.

ADVT.

Howard W. Laws, at Ala Moana Avenue and Ward St., is the general roofing contractor in Hawaii, being distributor for Carey's roofing and building materials, telephone 5949. Before putting on your roof in Hawaii, it is wise to secure expert advice on the kind of roof the section you build in needs. Howard W. Laws can give this advice with years of experience behind his opinion.

L. Fullard-Leo, the building contractor, with a factory at Queen and Ward streets, is Honolulu's manufacturer of hollow concrete building tiles, as well as of roof tiles and French floor tiles. A specialty is made of fibrous plaster cement plate walls and of every kind of ornamental plastering, modeling, imitation stone, etc. Excellent examples of this work may be seen in the new Castle & Cooke Building and in the Bishop Bank building now nearing completion.

The Hub Clothing House, at 79 S. Hotel Street, is just around the corner from Fort Street and in the busiest portion of the city. Quick sales make it possible to dispose of the constantly arriving stock of men's clothing and apparel at the lowest prices in the city for the high class gentlemen's wear.

Walker & Olund, Ltd., with headquarters at 820 Piikoi St., build with Walker & Olund's concrete tile, and build permanently. This firm has contracts for many of the big new business and other buildings now being erected in Honolulu. Their feature of concrete tiling saves the trouble of double walls and makes the home absolutely water-proof, bug-proof, and by actual test more fire-proof than the imported clay tile. Walker & Olund's concrete tile is slightly cheaper laid up in the wall than good double board construction, and a great deal more weather resisting.

Maui No Ka Oi

(Maui is the best)

The Maui Chamber of Commerce is behind the plan for an auto road to the summit of Haleakala, earth's vastest crater, situated on the island of Maui, its summit ten thousand feet above the sea from which it will be distant, when the auto road is completed, scarce fifty miles of easy riding. The Chamber also advocates the round-the-island auto road that now connects Wailuku and Lahaina with Hana with the plan now to push the building of this auto route entirely around the island of Maui. It was the Chamber that got behind the Maui Annual Fair, the best of its kind in the islands. All of the business men of Maui are members of their Chamber, and it stands for the progress of Maui No Ka Oi (Maui, Best Of All).

The Wailuku Hotel is the delightful caravansary conducted by Mrs. George K. Trimble, enlarged from year to year until it is now one of the really up-to-date hotels in the Territory with every convenience for the visitors. This hotel has a clientele of many years standing, drawing to itself the best of the traveling public to which it caters.

The Haleakala Ranch Company, with head offices at Makawao, on the Island of Maui, is as its name indicates, a cattle ranch on the slopes of the great mountain of Haleakala, rising 10,000 feet above the sea. This ranch breeds pure Hereford cattle and is looking to a future when it will supply fine bred cattle to the markets and breeders in Hawaii.

The Kahului Railroad Company, with its main offices at Kahului on the Island of Maui, serves the island both as regards passenger and freight service, with regular trains running to the Haiku district, Paia, Puunene and Waiadvt.

luku. The company is agent at Kahului for the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company and for the firm of Alexander and Baldwin, Ltd. William Walsh is general manager.

The Kahului Store, Wm. A. Sparks manager, is conducted by the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company. The immense store in Kahului carries everything that is needed in plantation or home life, it maintains branches at Puunene, Spreckelsville, and at Kihei. The plantation store is an institution in Hawaii, bringing everything that is needed direct to the laborer and to workers of all kinds.

The Hawaiian Cooperative Poultry Association with its poultry ranch and head offices at Wailuku, supplies the island with its dressed poultry and eggs. It sometimes sends its produce to Honolulu, where there is a quick demand. This is an enterprise of Wm. F. Pogue and his son. Mr. Pogue is also proprietor of the Homelani Ranch with his sons, who give it their personal service.

The Paia Store, which is conducted by the Maui Agricultural Co., Ltd., is managed by Fred P. Rosecrans. This is one of the very big plantation department stores in Hawaii. Every conceivable need of the housekeeper or homemaker is kept in stock. The store covers an area of more than a city block in a metropolitan city, and is the department store adapted to the needs of modern sugar plantation life.

The Honolulu Dairymen's Association, Ltd., is represented on Maui by Fred Lamb at Wailuku.

Hilo, Hawaii's Second City

Locate in Hilo.—The Chamber of Commerce of Hilo has its spacious quarters in the Old Bank Building at the corner of Keawe and Waianuenue Streets, the very center of Hilo's business district. Those desiring information concerning Hilo and its opportunities are invited to call at the Chamber, which represents the interests of a city of ten thousand inhabitants, as well as the general business interests of the Island of Hawaii, the largest island of the group forming the Territory of Hawaii. Those who contemplate visiting Hawaii or doing business in Hilo are invited to correspond with the Chamber of Commerce of Hilo, Milton Rice being vice-president and manager. Hilo has many important business houses, and from Hilo the various points of interest on the Island are visited.

The Hilo Hotel is the rendezvous of the tourist and the visitor. Almost hidden in a tropical garden facing the sea, its bungalow cottages afford the maximum of comfort. At the Hilo Hotel rooms with or without baths may be secured at moderate rates, and in the great dining hall the delicacies of Hawaii are served. The Hotel is conducted on the American plan.

Hawaii Consolidated Railway, Ltd., Hilo, Hawaii, the Scenic Railway of Hawaii, one of the most spectacular trips in the world, thirty-four miles, costing nearly \$4,000,000; it crosses 10 sugar plantations, 150 streams, 44 bridges, 14 of which are steel from 98 to 230 feet high and from 400 to 1,006 feet long, and many precipitous gorges lined with tropical trees, and with waterfalls galore; sugar cane fields, villages, hundreds of breadfruit and coconut trees and palms along the way, and miles of precipices. W. H. Hussman, general freight and passenger agent.

Motor Service from Hilo.—The Peoples Garage maintains a regular daily automobile service to the Volcano of ADVT.

Kilauea, thirty odd miles distant from Hilo. It also sends passengers by auto around the island of Hawaii or to any part of the island. Its cars meet the steamers at the wharf, or can be secured at any time by phoning either 82 or 92. John K. Kai is president and manager. A letter or a wireless message to the Peoples Garage, Hilo, will assure prompt service and waiting cars.

Hilo as a Manufacturing Center.—The Hawaiian Starch Co. is a Hilo enterprise that has the support of the entire territory. This company puts out a starch made from the edible canna that has twice the strength of other food starches, so that only half the amount usually specified in cook books may be used. This is the starch par excellent for a dull laundry finish. Hawaiian sugar and Hawaiian pineapples are known the world over as the highest standard, and it now seems that Hawaii will lead in producing a perfect starch.

Hilo as a Cattle Market.—The Hilo Meat Co. at 12 Keawe Street is the town end of the Shipman ranch, V. D. Shutte, manager. This company supplies Hilo and sometimes Honolulu with meat from the famous Shipman ranch, of which Mr. W. H. Shipman has been the experienced head for more than a generation. Hawaii has made herself independent of the mainland for meat of all kinds, and in the Hilo market there is a choice of the very best cuts from home raised cattle from the Shipman ranch.

The Moses Stationery Co., Ltd., Hilo, Hawaii, of which E. Moses is president, has its main office and store at No. 55 Kamehameha Avenue. They also control and operate the Hawaii Music Co. in Hilo. In Honolulu two more stores are controlled—the Moses Office Equipment Co., Ltd., at 72 South King Street, also the Sonora Shop at 1158 Fort Street, where the famous Sonora phonographs and the Baldwin Piano are featured.

Establish Your Business in Hilo

The First Trust Company of Hilo occupies the modern up-to-date building adjoining the Bank of Hawaii on Keawe Street. This is Hilo's financial institution. It acts as trustees, executors, auditors, realty dealers, guardians, accountants, administrators, insurance agents, and as your stock and bond brokers. You will need the services of the First Trust Company in Hilo whether you are a visitor, or whether you are to erect a home or a business block.

Own Your Home In Hilo.—The home or business builder in Hilo will need Charles H. Will, the foremost general contractor of the big island of Hawaii. He is the first aid of the builder, with an office in the Old Bank Building on Waianuenue Street. His work is in road building, reinforced steel and concrete buildings, a builder of bridges and wharves, streets and highways. Agent for the Polk System of Reinforced Concrete, Charles H. Will erects the concrete chimneys, an important thing in a land of sugar mills. Estimates are furnished on every class of construction work.

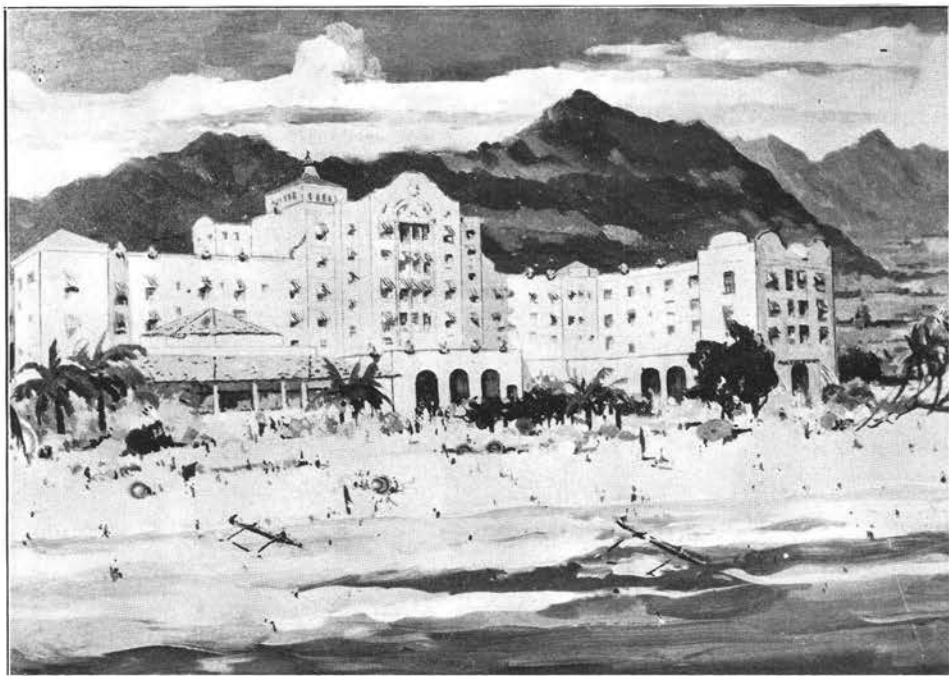
Hilo's Department Store.—The E. N. Holmes Department Store on Waianuenue Street, near Kamehameha, is one of the business landmarks of Hilo. Here more than a generation of Hiloites has bought its groceries, dry goods, men's furnishings, crockery, household furniture, and all that goes to make home happy. Mr. Holmes is now assisted by his son in the management and the business still expands and keeps up with the times, keeping to the front as Hilo's one big department store.

Own Your Own Car in Hilo.—The Volcano Stables and Transportation Company, J. W. Webster, president; and A. L. Ruddle, secretary and manager, is proprietor of the Volcano Garage. At Kamehameha and Pauahi Streets it has three acres of buildings and is agent and distributor for the two cars that stand alone in their separate classes,—the Ford for everybody and the Studebaker for those who desire a high-class car at a moderate price. The company is also distributor for the Ford and White trucks, Fordson tractors, and the Good-year and Federal tires.



A cattle ranch on the Island of Hawaii.

Hawaii's Two Great Industries The Tourist and Sugar



The Royal Hawaiian Hotel at Waikiki.



ADVT.

*A typical scene in Hawaii. The sugar mill, coconut palms, rice fields,
and the sugar plantation.*

The Democracy of the Pan-Pacific Union

The Pan-Pacific Union is a democratic organization of peoples of Pacific races; it embraces in its fold Emperors, Presidents, Premiers and peasants. It seeks to bring men and women in all lines of thought and action in the Pacific area into contact with each other.

The honorary heads of the Pan-Pacific Union are the Presidents and Premiers of Pacific lands. The thirty Trustees are selected from those who have proved themselves true ministers of friendship, men of all Pacific races.

As a part of the Pan-Pacific Union, is the Pan-Pacific Association in each country about the great ocean. These are national sections of the Union, which is itself entirely international. The Presidents of the Associations are Trustees of the Union.

Affiliated with and under the national associations are the local Pan-Pacific Clubs, many of them weekly luncheon organizations in the larger Pacific cities. Here, men of all races meet each other to plan for civic advancement and inter-racial co-operation. The Presidents of the local clubs are officers of the national association.

The Pan-Pacific Union calls together conferences of scientists, educators, press men, commercial men, women, medical men, food conservationists and others; preparing the way for them to organize and carry on their own future conferences, independent of the Pan-Pacific Union. In this way a number of now powerful and useful Pan-Pacific organizations have been born, and they function independently, their members or delegates meeting together from time to time in Pacific lands, sometimes as guests of national bodies, some now as guests of the nations themselves, as purely official gatherings.

The Pan-Pacific Union is continuing this work of organization. In 1928 in Honolulu, under its auspices, will be held the first Pan-Pacific Women's Conference, when it is hoped an independent, self-supporting and self-perpetuating Pan-Pacific Women's organization will be born. The Union called the first Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference and at this it was suggested during its sessions that a Pan-Pacific Chamber of Commerce be formed, to call its own stated conferences, the Union is now calling a second Pan-

Pacific Commercial Conference to gather in Los Angeles in August of 1928, when it is hoped a permanent Pacific Commercial body will be organized.

In 1929 in Honolulu will be held the first Pan-Pacific Medical Conference, with the invitation that it perfect its own organization for the calling of its own Pan-Pacific medical meetings.

A Pan-Pacific Ethical Conference is planned for 1930 and by that year it is hoped a gathering of the honorary heads of the Union, the Presidents and Premiers of Pacific lands, may be brought about.

Preparations are in progress for Pan-Pacific Legal; Red Cross; League of Nations Societies; Students and other Pan-Pacific Conferences, under the auspices of the Union, and a second Food Conservation Conference under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution, which is also planning a number of smaller Science Conferences of Entomologists, Ichthyologists, Botanists, and kindred science groups. These it is planned to house for a month each in the guest houses of the Pan-Pacific Union in Manoa Valley. Several conferences of such groups have been held with beneficial results and the plan of housing students of the several Pacific races who will make science their life work is being carried out. Weekly at the Pan-Pacific Research Institution in Honolulu some thirty active Research workers, other than executives, dine together, while on Saturday the Juniors have their dinner gathering.

The Pan-Pacific Research Institution is being financed by the Union until it can step out as an entirely independent organization. It publishes its own quarterly science magazine. The motto of this organization is "Science without snobbery."

Anyone may unite with the local Pan-Pacific Club and so be affiliated with the work of the Pan-Pacific Union.

Recent cable reports announce the formation of the Pan-Pacific Women's Club in Tokyo, as a part of the association in Japan, as well as a Women's auxiliary to the Pan-Pacific Club in Osaka, and a Pan-Pacific Club in Kyoto, headed by President Araki of the Imperial University.



The Pan-Pacific Research Institution hopes to make of all Hawaii a Pan-Pacific Botanical Garden, from her tropical seacoast to her high altitudes, nearly fourteen thousand feet above sea level. This picture is of Aieahau Gardens at Waikiki, the private park of the late heiress apparent, Princess Kaiulani, deeded to the city as a park, and refused, it was sold for building lots.