

The MID-PACIFIC MAGAZINE

and the
BULLETIN OF THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION



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The Pan-Pacific Union

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1. To call in conference delegates from all Pacific peoples for the purpose of discussing and furthering the interests common to Pacific nations.
2. To maintain in Hawaii and other Pacific lands bureaus of information and education concerning matters of interest to the people of the Pacific, and to disseminate to the world information of every kind of progress and opportunity in Pacific lands, and to promote the comfort and interests of all visitors.
3. To aid and assist those in all Pacific communities to better understand each other, and to work together for the furtherance of the best interests of the land of their adoption, and, through them, to spread abroad about the Pacific the friendly spirit of inter-racial cooperation.
4. To assist and to aid the different races in lands of the Pacific to cooperate in local affairs, to raise produce, and to create home manufactured goods.
5. To own real estate, erect buildings needed for housing exhibits; provided and maintained by the respective local committees.
6. To maintain a Pan-Pacific Commercial Museum, and Art Gallery.
7. To create dioramas, gather exhibits, books and other Pan-Pacific material of educational or instructive value.
8. To promote and conduct a Pan-Pacific Exposition of the handicrafts of the Pacific peoples, of their works of art, and scenic dioramas of the most beautiful bits of Pacific lands, or illustrating great Pacific industries.
9. To establish and maintain a permanent college and "clearing house" of information (printed and otherwise) concerning the lands, commerce, peoples, and trade opportunities in countries of the Pacific, creating libraries of commercial knowledge, and training men in this commercial knowledge of Pacific lands.
10. To secure the cooperation and support of Federal and State governments, chambers of commerce, city governments, and of individuals.
11. To enlist for this work of publicity in behalf of Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii, and the Philippines, Federal aid and financial support, as well as similar co-operation and support from all Pacific governments.
12. To bring all nations and peoples about the Pacific Ocean into closer friendly and commercial contact and relationship.

The Mid-Pacific Magazine

CONDUCTED BY ALEXANDER HUME FORD

Volume XXIII

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Photo from "Asia."

The Polynesian is never so happy as when taking part in some ceremony, feast or wedding. In Samoa, Tonga, Tahiti and in Hawaii the customs and language are much the same, although thousands of miles of water separate these island groups from each other. Everywhere the Polynesian wears his lei, or wreath of flowers.



Photo from "Asia."

The fighting man of the Solomon Islands is still to be reckoned with by the chance visitor or recruiting party. In many parts of the Solomon Islands life is as primitive as it was a thousand years ago and it behooves one to be careful.

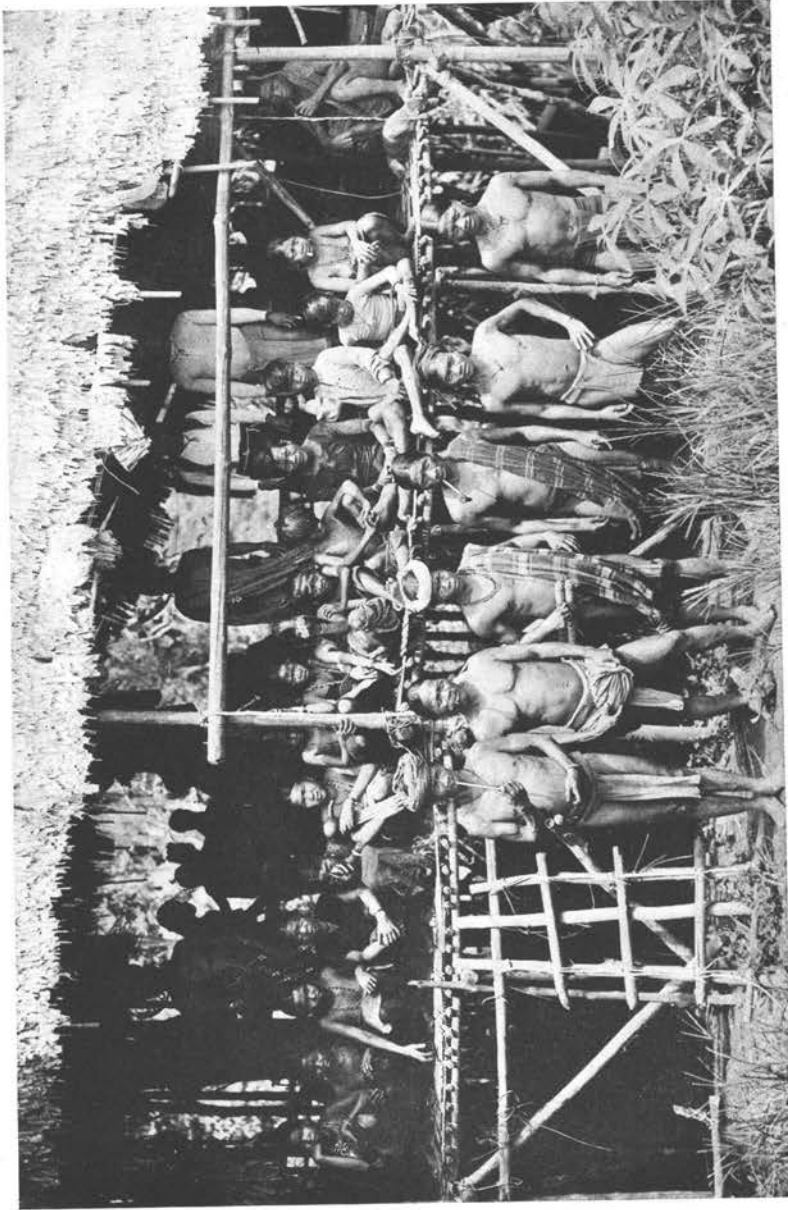


Photo from "Asia."

These are some of the wild men of Borneo who are becoming semi-civilized by constant contact with the white trader who forces himself everywhere that seems to offer him a dollar's worth of barter or an ounce of adventure.

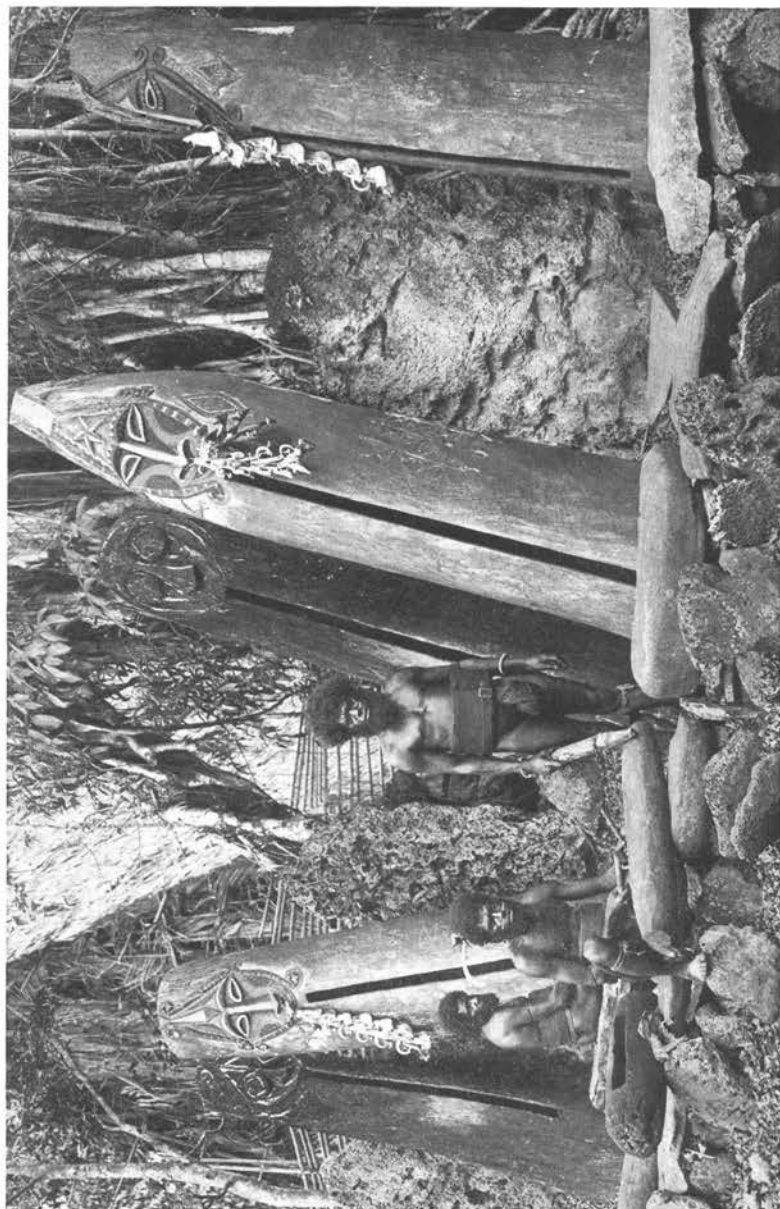
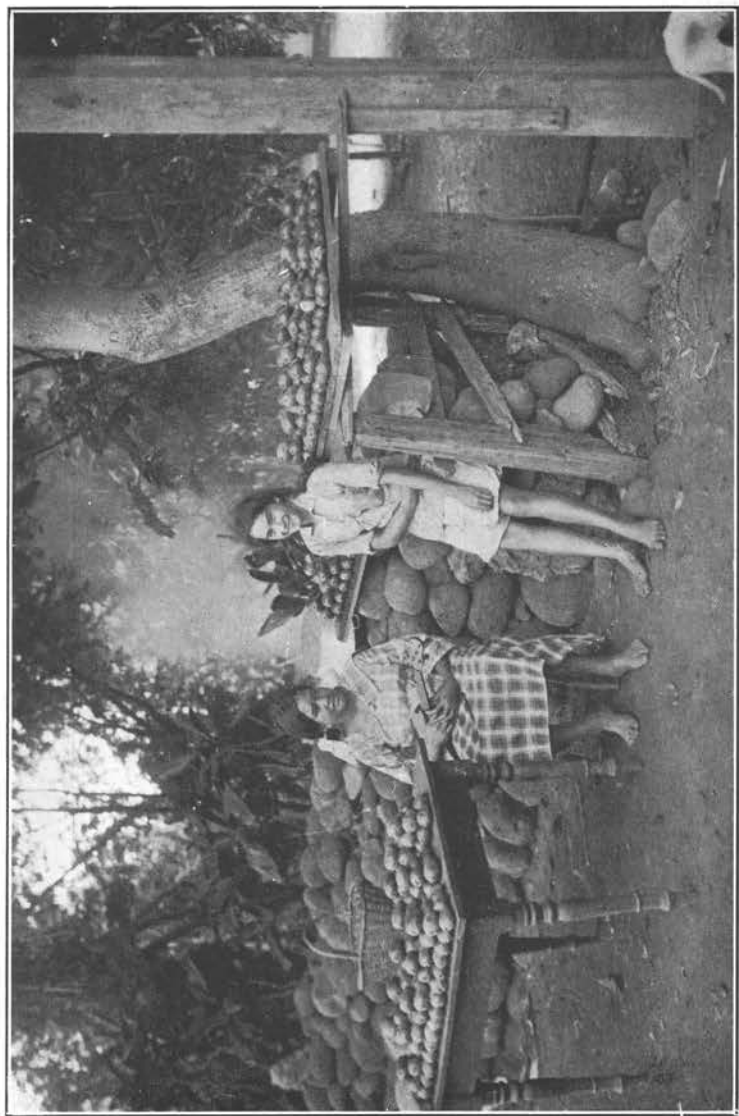


Photo from "Asia."

In the New Hebrides Islands, in the South Pacific, there is a native form of Masonry, men going up to the thirty-third degree amid thrilling surroundings that might excite the envy of the true Shriner. These idols are also native Masonic emblems and serve a double purpose.



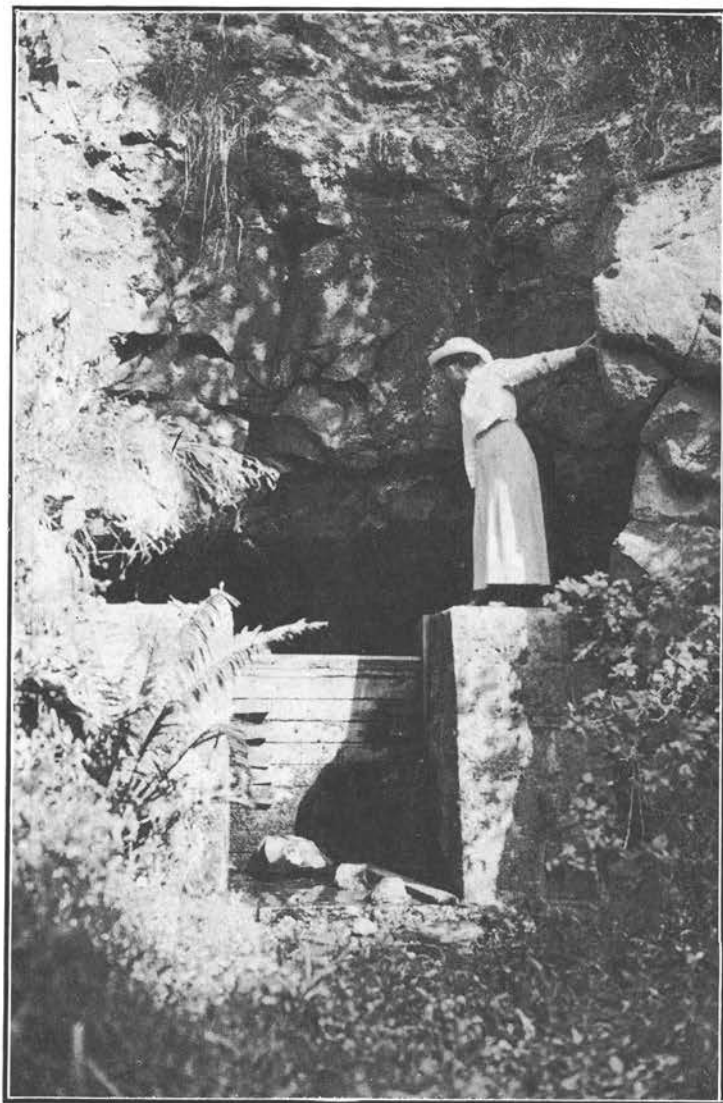
One may go skiing in Horviti on the summit of Mauna Kea, nearly 14,000 feet above sea level, and a few hours later be surfboard riding on the waves, the temperature of which is 78 degrees the year around.



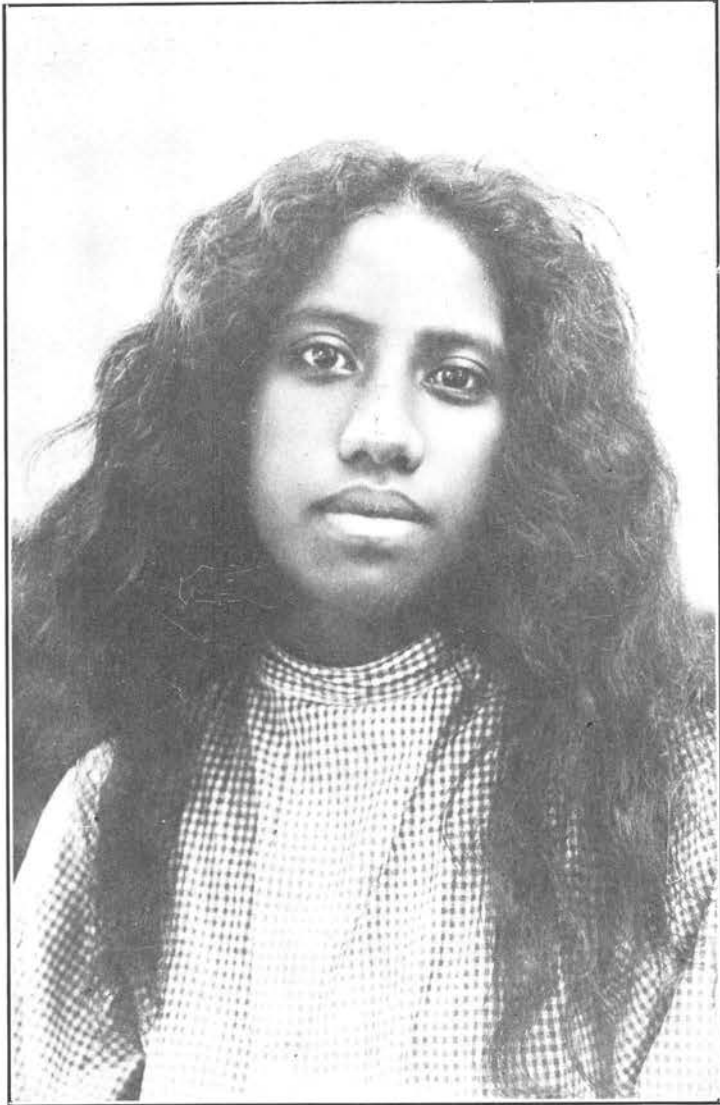
It is not often in Hawaii that the native girl develops a commercial sense, but when mangoes are to be had for the shaking of the tree and tourists are plentiful, even the Hawaiian girl becomes a merchant.



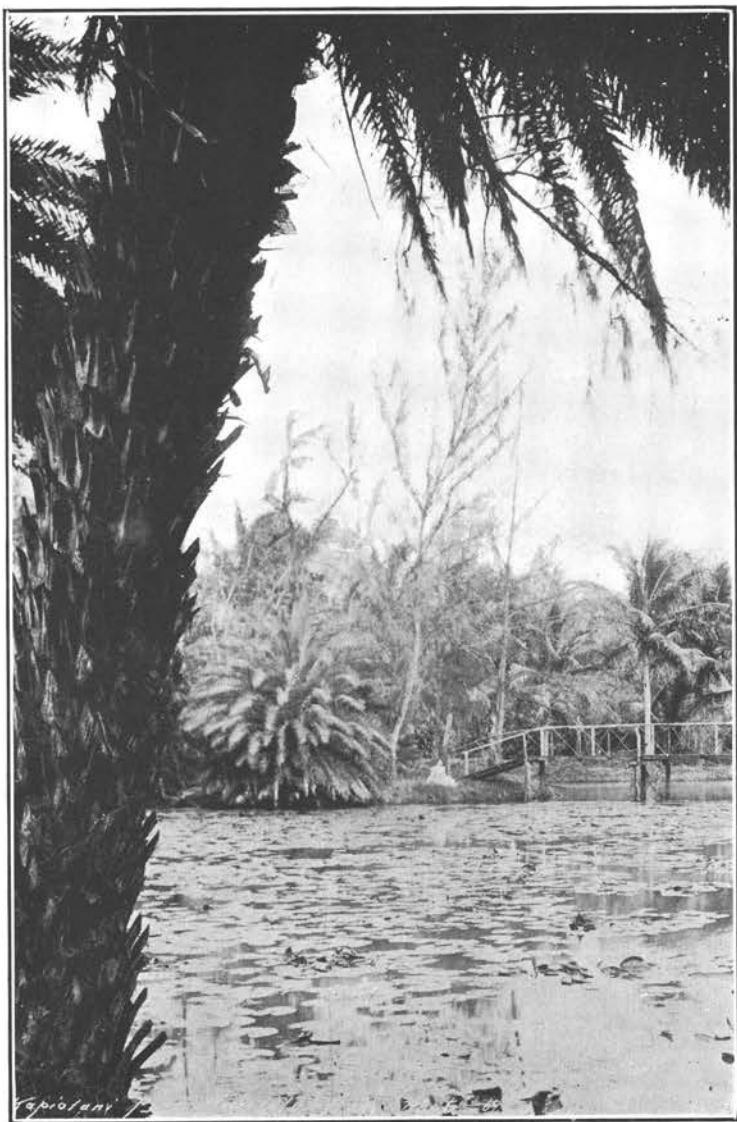
*The coast of the Island of Molokai rises sheer from the sea.
During the winter season this side of the island is ap-
proached by mountain trails as it is too rough
here to make a landing.*



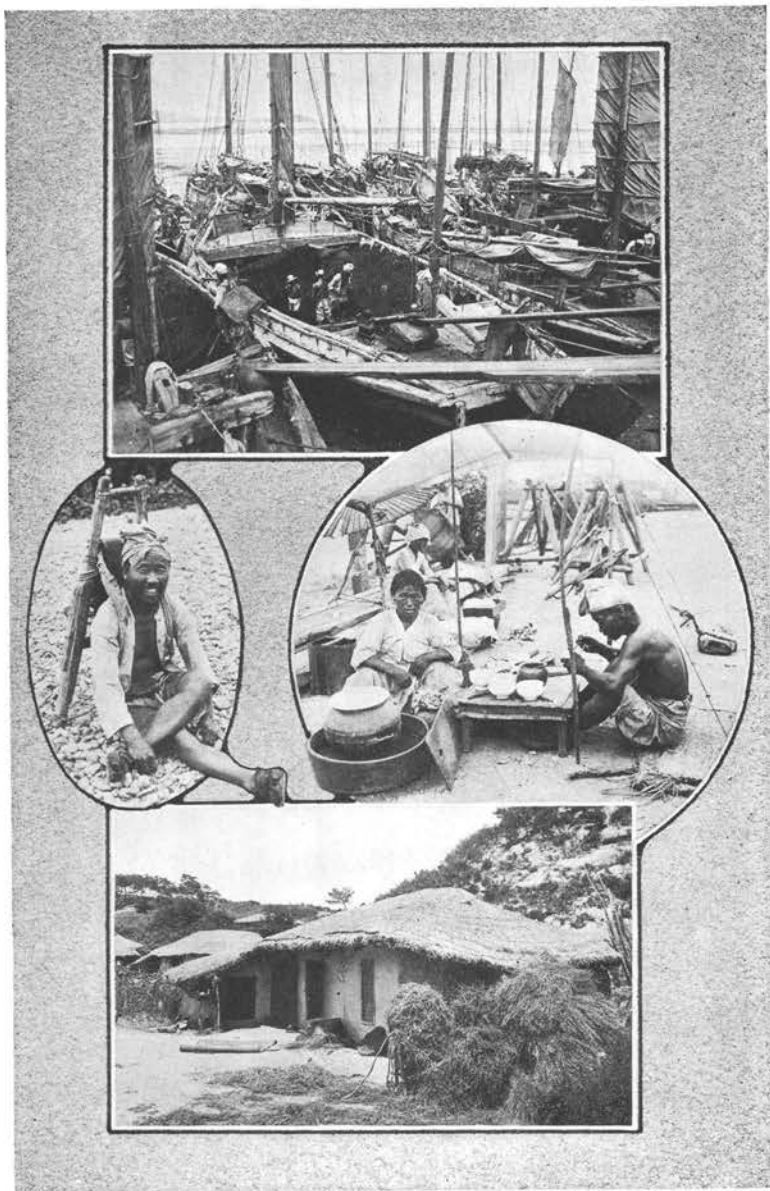
Water is the source of all wealth in Hawaii. The mountains are tunnelled for water that is then led down to the cane fields to produce sugar and dividends.



*There are but twenty thousand full-blooded Hawaiians left
but the young girls are growing up with a charm of
their own that is winsome to all.*



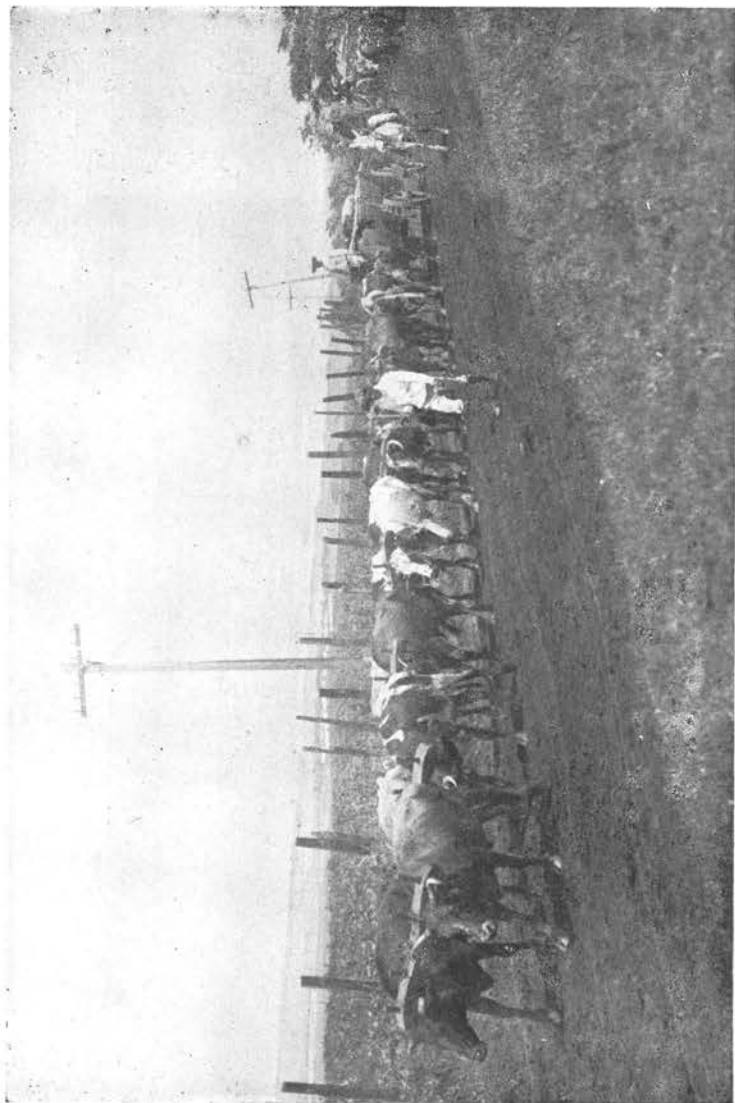
This is a bit of now "ancient" Ainalau, for this garden of the Princess Kaiulani has been cut up into town lots, and the ancient palace at Waikiki recently burned to the ground.



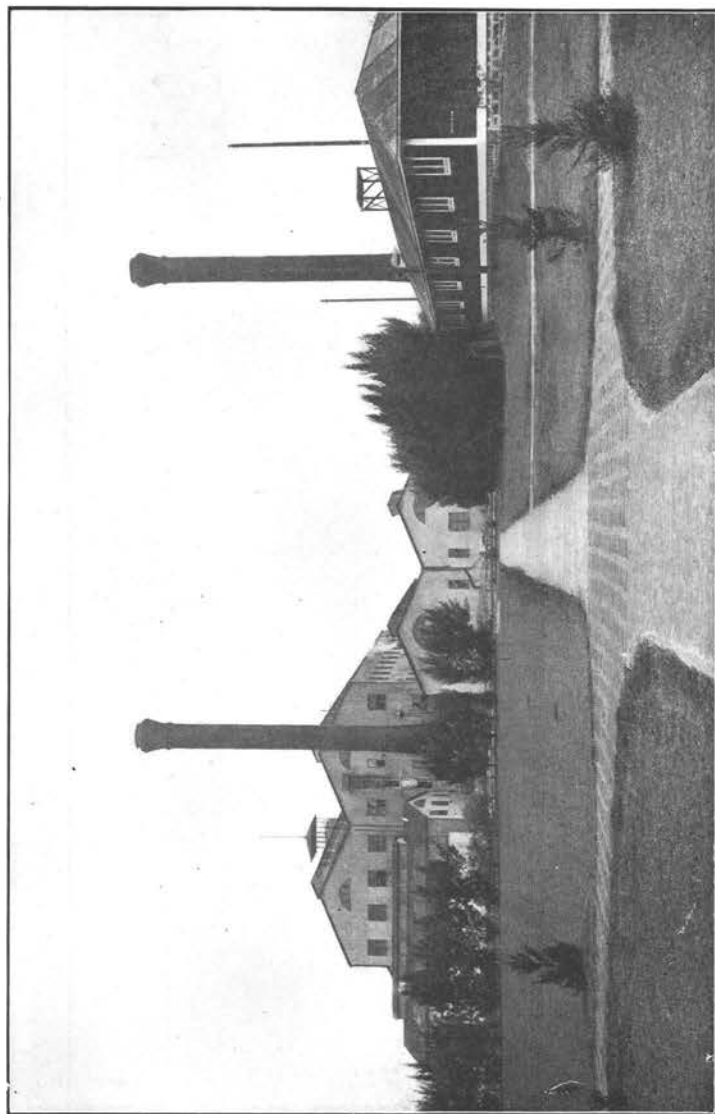
In Korea and in Japan life is not always easy. The hours of the peasant worker are long and unremunerative; still these people are happy and oft-times contented with their lot.



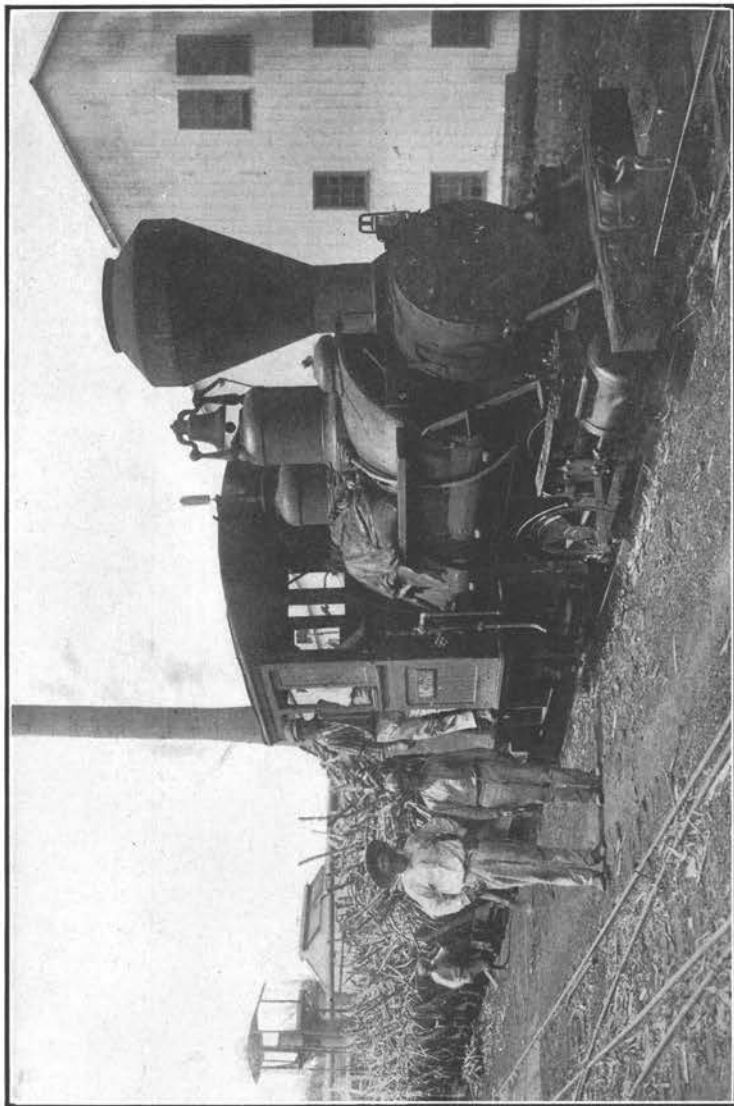
The Japanese peasant woman in Hawaii works ten hours a day, makes a good wage and shares in the bonus, which, when sugar is high, gives her a good nest egg.



*In days of old, say thirty years ago, the ox team in Hawaii hauled the cane to the sugar mill.
Only on one of the Hawaiian islands may an occasional ox team now be seen.*



This mill, at Puunene, on the island of Maui, in Hawaii, is the center of a remarkable experiment in social settlement work. The employees are given club houses and even large swimming pools.



There are forty miles of railway on some of the plantations in Hawaii, built merely to haul the cane from the field to the mill, where by the most advanced methods every iota of sugar is extracted.

Sugar Production With Special Reference To Experiment Station Work*

By H. P. AGEE

Director of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters'
Association Experimental Station.



The nations of the Pacific differ in few respects more than in their appetite for sugar. New Zealand possesses the greatest sweet-tooth in the world, consuming per capita about 130 pounds of sugar per year. Expressing this figure otherwise, it shows an average daily ration of about five and one-half ounces of sugar per day for each New Zealander.

Australians consume only slightly less sugar than the New Zealanders. The United States uses 85 pounds annually per capita, or, roughly, three and one-half ounces per day. Russia's consumption is much lower, being but 22 pounds yearly, or about one ounce daily. Japan consumes a little more than one-half that of Russia, that is thirteen and one-half pounds per year, or one-half an ounce per day.

The Chinese eat less sugar than any other people, their annual consumption being only three and one-half pounds, which is scarcely one-fifth of an ounce per day.

The statistics used here are mostly pre-war figures. It is of interest in

this connection to know that the normal Chinese sugar ration is less than one-half that of the war-time sugar ration of France.

This discrepancy in the use of sugar between the various countries of the Pacific is all the more strange when we consider that sugar is one of the cheapest, if not the cheapest, of food commodities in the world's markets. Sugar is the only food of which more than 99½ per cent is nourishment. It contains less than one-half of one per cent of water. Comparing the food value of sugar with other food products, from the standpoint of calories of energy, we find that sugar has 1750 calories per pound, against 1546 in polished rice, and 1675 in wheat flour.

Taking the population of the world as a whole, 1,700,000,000 persons consume on the average about the same amount of sugar as did Russia in pre-war years, that is, one ounce a day. This demand calls for a sugar production of 20,000,000 tons yearly.

A few years ago the world's production was about equally divided between

* A paper based on a lunch talk, Pan-Pacific Educational Conference, August, 1921.

cane and beet sugar. Since the beginning of the war in Europe, beet sugar production has fallen off rapidly, and the latest statistics show that about 75 per cent of the world's sugar is produced from sugar cane.

Hawaii ranks fourth among the cane sugar producing localities. The area devoted to cane in Hawaii is comparatively small, being but 225,000 acres, and the success of the sugar industry is dependent upon intensive cultivation. The industry here is a striking example of co-operative business enterprise and science applied to industry.

Since the days of earliest history, sugar cane has been grown in these islands. The plant was being used by the natives when first visited by the early explorers, Cook and Vancouver.

The first attempt to manufacture sugar from cane in these islands is reported to have occurred about the year 1820, but the name of the pioneer is not on record. The first plantation of any size on the Island of Oahu was started by a man by the name of Wilkinson. In 1835 he planted one hundred acres of cane in Manoa valley, Honolulu. The crop was never harvested. The endeavor was a failure owing to the high price of labor, which then demanded twenty-five cents a day. About the same time, the first successful sugar plantation was established at Koloa on Kauai.

Statisticians accord Hawaii a production of two tons of sugar in 1836. The development of the industry was slow, but gained considerable impetus with the discovery of gold in California and the extension of the territory and government of the United States to the Pacific Coast.

The signal co-operation which has played such important part in Hawaiian affairs appears to have had its formal beginning in a meeting which founded

the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society in 1850. The group of men which met in Honolulu at that time is shown from its deliberations to have been broad-minded and far-sighted in laying plans for the agriculture of the Islands.

The crying question of the day, in fact, the question which brought these men together for consultation, was the shortage of labor. The meeting in Honolulu in 1850 discussed and looked with much favor upon the introduction of Chinese agricultural labor into these islands.

In 1860 we are told that the industry produced one thousand tons of sugar. Ten years later the production had increased to ten thousand tons, and in 1880, fifty thousand tons were produced. In 1890 the production was 135,000 tons, and by another ten years this had increased to 300,000 tons.

The development of sugar production in Hawaii which followed annexation to the United States received a severe setback in the early years of this century. The canefields became infested with the sugar cane leafhopper. In fact, the industry was threatened with ruin by this pest, which wrought havoc throughout the four islands of the group.

The sugar planters turned for advice to R. C. L. Perkins, an entomologist with the British Museum, who was at that time in the islands studying their insect fauna in the interest of the museum collection, and with little thought of the economic phases of entomology. Dr. Perkins was acquainted with A. Koebele, an entomologist of California, who knew of this leafhopper in Australia and thought it was held in check there by some natural enemy.

At the instance of the sugar planters, these two entomologists proceeded to Australia, where the prediction of Prof.

Koebele proved to be true. They found there, and succeeded in transporting and establishing in Hawaii, a minute egg parasite of the leafhopper, so small that it cannot readily be seen with the naked eye. This tiny parasite, known as *Paranegrus optibilis*, finds the eggs of the leafhopper which it punctures, placing its own egg within that of the hopper. The young parasite develops at the expense of the leafhopper egg, thus reducing the numbers of this pest to a small fraction of what they otherwise would be. The welfare of the sugar industry here in Hawaii is entirely dependent upon this egg parasite introduced from Australia.

Encouraged by this success, the sugar planters adopted the proposal of Frederick Muir, one of the entomologists who had assisted Dr. Perkins, to set out in search of a natural enemy for the sugar cane borer, a pest which for many years had exacted a heavy toll from the plantations.

After several adventurous years exploring the islands of the South Seas, Mr. Muir found that the same borer which attacks sugar cane in Hawaii also had its habitat in the wild canes of New Guinea. But there it was held in check by a Tachinid fly. This fly might be mistaken by the layman for the ordinary house fly, being of much the same size and conformation.

Its habits, however, are entirely different, its life cycle being intimately associated with that of the sugar cane borer. The female of this species finds the channels in the cane stalk that the borer has made. Here she places the larvae, or young flies. These find the larvae of the borer, drill their way into the body, and live at the expense of their host, which finally succumbs. The introduction of this fly into Hawaii has meant the saving of millions of dollars.

It was not a simple matter to bring it from New Guinea to Honolulu. It failed to survive the long journey in captivity, and it was only by establishing a series of relay stations that the work was accomplished. The first lap of the journey was from New Guinea to Australia. Here a new generation was bred which sustained the trip from Queensland to Fiji. From this point, the third generation completed the journey to Honolulu, which had been begun by their forefathers from their New Guinea home. The entire trip was in the hands of trained entomologists, on shipboard and at the breeding stations.

Once in Honolulu, colonies were bred and established in various places throughout the Islands. The work of caring for introduced insects, after they have reached Hawaii, has been, to a large extent, handled by O. H. Swezey, one of the entomologists of the Experiment Station, who has been associated with this work since the early days of the leaf hopper menace.

A third significant piece of economic entomology was the control of the Anomala beetle. In this case a new pest was accidentally introduced from Japan, but was overpowered and completely routed before extending its bounds beyond two plantations. The natural enemy was a small wasp obtained in the Philippines under the leadership of Mr. Muir, after much effort and many disappointments.

These endeavors are of the sort that could hardly be undertaken by individual plantations, but the Hawaiian planters many, many years ago learned the wisdom of cooperation. The beginning, as before mentioned, dates back to the organization of the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society.

In 1880 the Hawaiian Planters' Labor and Supply Company came into being

and continued its endeavors until 1895, when the wider scope of action brought about a reorganization resulting in the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

It was in that year that there was founded, in effect, an Experiment Station. Walter Maxwell, an agricultural chemist, was then engaged. The use of commercial fertilizer on the sugar lands had begun as early as 1878 and the problems arising in the use of these materials called for expert advice.

From a report by a planter, dated 1883, we read: "The question of fertilizers for our fast exhausting soil is becoming a very serious one. When it is realized that from twenty to sixty tons of cane per acre is a common yield of our plantations, it requires no prophet to foretell the decline of even our richest soils."

The story of how the Hawaiian planters have continued to crop these "fast exhausting soils" of 1883 year after year, cane crop following cane crop, with little or no relief in the way of fallowing or green manuring—how in doing this they have not only maintained, but have steadily increased, the yield per acre until the record yields of these lands are not those which sprang from the virgin fertility of many years ago, but the crops of today after continuous cane cultivation—this is a story with few parallels in the history of agriculture.

It is a story of industry, perseverance, cooperation and applied science. It has its dark chapters of struggle and discouragement, it tells of many serious problems and of how the laboratory, technical library, and trained specialists have dealt with them, sustaining and upbuilding the sugar industry of these islands.

Some of the earliest investigations of the planters' Experiment Station dealt with the chemistry of Hawaiian soils. These soils are so different from those

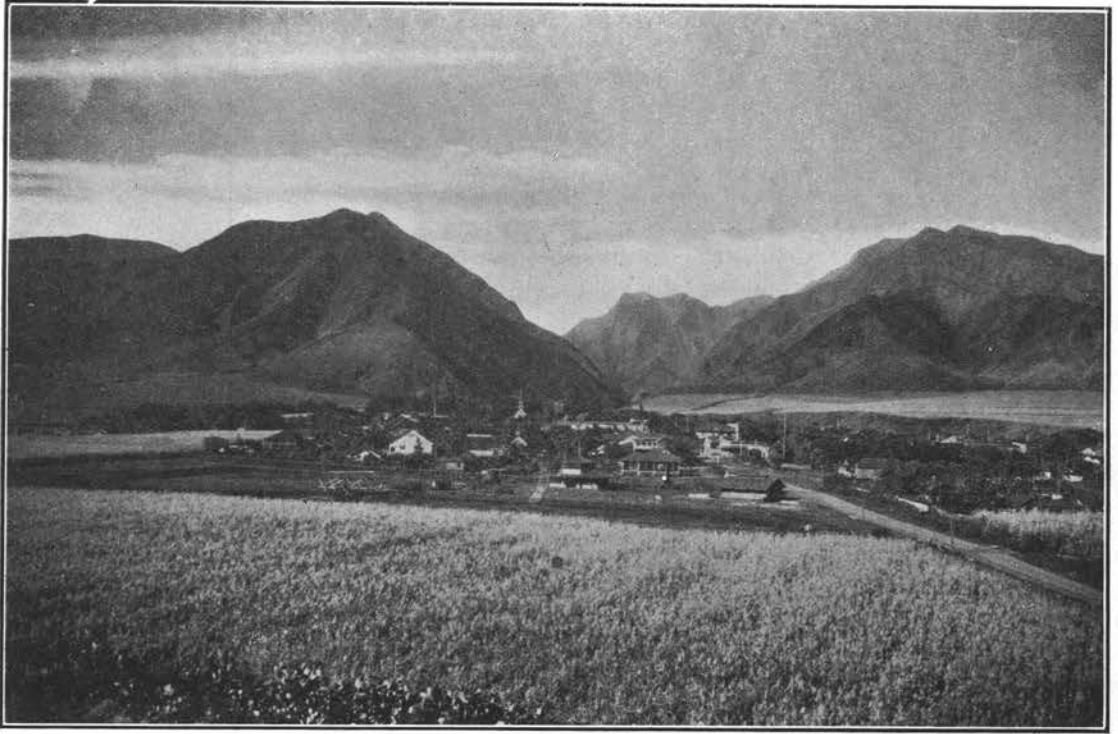
of the mainland United States that independent studies have been necessary. From the early work of Walter Maxwell down to the investigations of Guy R. Stewart, who is today working to establish definite correlations between soil analyses and fertilizer requirements of cane lands, the plantations have received much assistance and guidance from the soils laboratory.

The chemical control of sugar factories is a very necessary part of the present day routine of sugar production. The Experiment Station maintains a department headed by W. R. McAllep which, by inspection visits to the plantations, does much to maintain a high standard of manufacturing.

No mention is made here of the part played in this development by mechanical, electrical, and civil engineering, as evidence of this may be seen on every hand on every plantation, as well as in the irrigation projects of the mountains.

Not only had the fields suffered from insect pests, but plant diseases have also reaped a heavy toll. Investigations of the cause and character of these sugar cane diseases have led to relief, both by the choice of resistant cane varieties and the modification of agricultural practices to meet the situation. The study of foreign diseases in Java, Fiji, Australia and other parts by H. L. Lyon has resulted in much information in this respect. Sugar cane pathology is primarily concerned with preventive measures.

Following the leafhopper disaster in 1903-04, stringent quarantine was established against the introduction of cane from abroad, and almost simultaneously the Station began the propagation of new seedling varieties. Of the first five thousand seedlings propagated by C. F. Eckart, then director of the station, about 1905, there is one



The town of Wailuku surrounded by sugar cane.

cane, H-109, that is being adopted by the plantations of the irrigated districts. These are spreading it very rapidly. Fortunately it is a variety that thrives where the old Lahaina cane succumbs to root disease. There are now probably 25,000 acres planted to this seedling and it promises to be a great boon to the industry.

There are about ten varieties of cane, having areas of more than one thousand acres of land. Some of the old standard canes are gradually giving away to the promising seedling varieties, thousands of which are propagated by the Station every year for the sake of the occasional one which shows superior properties.

An important feature of the work that has been expanded rapidly during the past few years is the field experiment—a cooperative undertaking be-

tween the plantations and the agricultural department. There are more than a hundred of these field tests located on the plantations with a view to solving the questions that arise as to the best field practices. The extensive use of commercial fertilizers and the most profitable way of utilizing these expensive plant foods is still a very pertinent issue. These tests are conducted under the direction of J. A. Verret.

Attracted by the success of the orange, grapefruit, and lemon growers of Southern California in improving their standard varieties by bud selection, through the method developed by A. D. Shamel, the sugar planters invited Mr. Shamel to the Islands two years ago. The cooperative work now under way between the Experiment Station and Mr. Shamel promises similar striking results in cane to those already

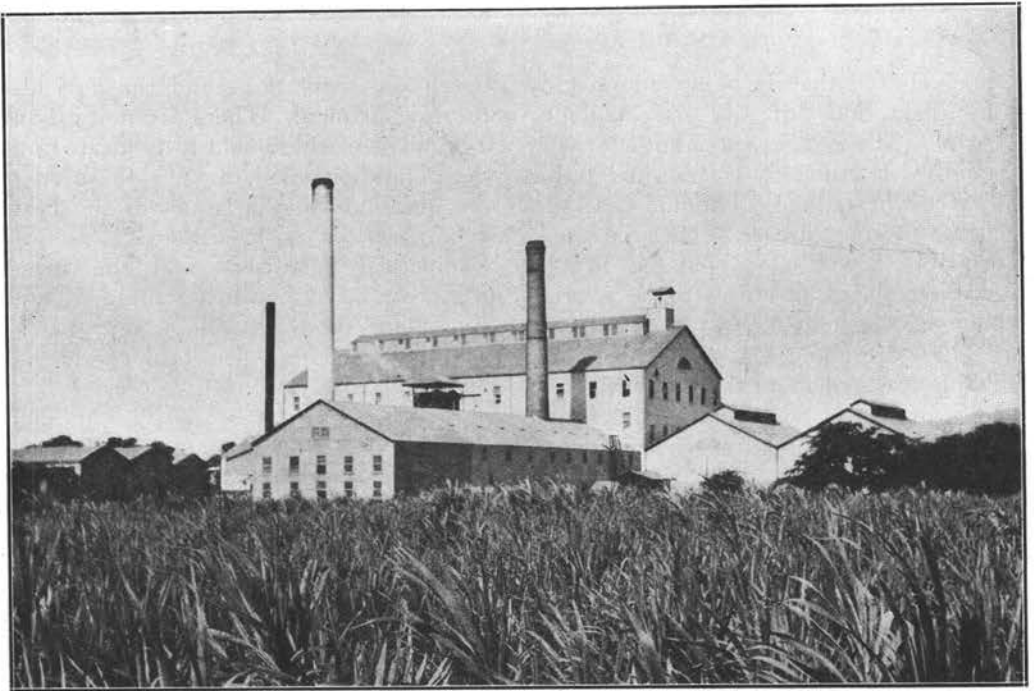
obtained in citrus fruits. The selection of superior strains of the standard varieties already gives indications of prospective higher yields.

Another important line of work that has recently been taken up is forestry. The watershed forests of the Islands, so vital to sugar production, are deteriorating rapidly, partly on account of a none too distinct separation of grazing and forest lands, and partly owing to the changed environment to which the native flora is subjected by the encroachment of introduced grasses.

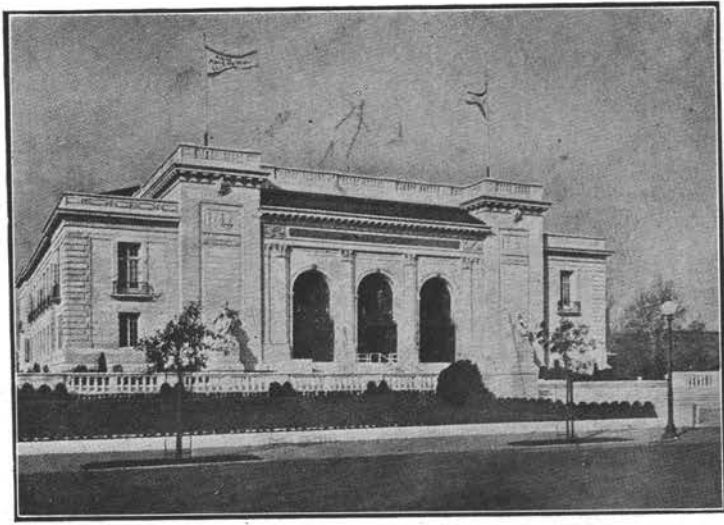
The sugar planters have recently extended their cooperation to the Territorial Board of Agriculture and Forestry to remedy this situation, and are now formulating ways and means of protecting and improving the watersheds which mean so much to the future of Hawaiian agriculture. A branch of this procedure is that of introducing trees

and plants from foreign countries, and Dr. Lyon, who heads the work has already brought together a very rare and valuable collection of plants, some of which will no doubt lend themselves to strengthen the forest cover. There are several hundred thousand acres of forest land to be cared for and the project is one whose fulfillment will take generations.

The sugar agriculture of Hawaii is not one of exploiting the primeval fertility of the soil, to be followed by the abandonment of wasted areas as has been the case with so much of the world's agriculture. True, there are today some who feel the same degree of alarm as the planter who spoke of his fast exhausting soils in 1883. The continuous cropping and intensive use of chemical fertilizers strike terror to the hearts of many students of agriculture who visit these shores.



A sugar mill in Hawaii, an oasis in a sea of cane.



The Pan-American building.

The Need of Latin-American Countries

By VIRGILIO RODRIGUEZ BETETA
*Representing the Press Association of
 South America*

Being one of the fundamental purposes of the Press Congress to establish and maintain closer relations between the publishers of newspapers and magazines in every country, nothing could be better than the formation of subdivisions of this Congress, in such a way that this may be the big organization which will preside over all subdivisions and these will serve with greater concentration on sectional problems, and particular attention to relations between peoples of one section of the globe. The organization of a Pan-Pacific Press Conference to be a part of the Press Congress of the World is, in consequence, not only a logical step in the development of the functions of the Press Congress of the World, but a step of more than ordinary

significance at this time when the eyes of the world are turned expectantly on the development of this section of the globe.

The papers presented on the occasion of the inauguration of this Pan-Pacific Press Congress widely show how practical can be the promotion of understanding between the Pan-Pacific countries to secure better means of communication between them and above all, to advance the cause of world peace.

I will refer now only to what this section of the Press Congress can accomplish in the case of Latin America. All of the Latin American Republics have coastlines, both on the Atlantic and the Pacific, with the exception of Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and

Bolivia, but even these countries have considerable interest in the Pacific; insofar as the first four are concerned they are interested because of the establishment of railroad facilities between Chile and the Republic of Argentina by means of the Transandean Railway. In reference to the last named of these republics, Bolivia, which has no coast, either on the Atlantic or the Pacific, has its natural outlet, however, toward the Pacific.

In spite of the many commercial interests which Latin America has on the Pacific it can be said that there are but very few relations maintained between these countries and those of the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, Korea, New Zealand, the Philippines, Australia and other countries bordering the Pacific in the Old World, countries which are known to Latin America through name only.

There are in Latin American countries bordering the Pacific not less than seventy wireless stations, among them one of high power located in Chile, but no news is sent there directly from the Orient. It is relayed to California by wireless, from there it is sent to New York, thence to South America by cable from Galveston on the Gulf of Mexico, going to Vera Cruz, Mexico, crossing then the isthmus and going from there through all the Pacific countries of Central and South America.

The main task of the Pan-Pacific Congress in connection with the interchange of news in Central and South American newspapers should be directed to obtaining direct means of communication at the lowest possible rate. The dealings which rapid development of this Congress is maintaining are of great interest to the Orient because of the rapid growth which these young countries have made in their fight for advancement against so many handicaps. The Orient would be interested in knowing

how the racial problem has been solved in countries like Argentina and Uruguay, how the extension of a great population of Negroes in Brazil does not constitute the problem there, and how the problem of a large native Indian population, by means of its slow assimilation with the white populations is being solved. You of the Orient will be very much interested in knowing of the magnitude and intensity of the fight in which these countries have been engaged in their struggle to adopt the most advanced principles of representation and democracy in spite of poor preparation by the masses and a national independent life when these countries obtained their independence from Spain. Finally you will be astonished when you know the progress, the figures of natural trade and some other striking results achieved by some of these countries. While a group of them have achieved great results, all the others are in different degrees of development, all tending toward the same results. The size of the Latin American territory which is at least four times that of the United States and is capable of a population of four hundred million people, and the stupendous number and variety of natural resources foreshadows that Latin America is destined to occupy a great position in world affairs. And now it is interesting to know how the Orient will be benefited from the position which Latin America holds.

From the beginning of the development of the practical works of the Pan-Pacific Congress in Latin America I suggest the necessity of starting the relations with it by means of a center of communication established at a point in America which is to be in direct contact, both with Latin America and at the same time with the Orient. There is but one way to begin, that is to say, to take advantage of an intermediate point.

The situation is similar to that of two persons, who, in order to become acquainted need the services of a third person to make the introduction. Through this point you will speak to Latin America and Latin America will speak to you, it being the center of diffusion and the source of the information contained in your newspapers, magazines and pamphlets, and vice versa. Of course this point which is selected must be one which has the best and most rapid means of communication by cable, wireless, steamer and mail with both the Orient and Latin America. Through this center there would be developed the mutual relations between the Orient and Latin America, until the time when such communications could be put on a direct basis.

That is the way for the Pan-Pacific Congress to promote a better understanding between the Pacific countries of Latin America and the Pacific countries of the Orient, and especially of establishing better understanding between the journalists by means of communication. In so far as the high purposes of advancing the cause of the *peace of the Pacific*, a phrase of deep significance for securing the peace of the world, this branch of the Press Congress should make the task of Latin America a very important one. There are in the most southwesterly part of America big problems which concern the international policies of all Latin America. The "War of the Pacific," so-called, is the name given by history to the war between Chile on the one side, and Peru and Bolivia on the other side during the last third of the eighteenth century. This war left as a legacy a bitter dispute as to frontiers and provinces which has been impossible to settle amicably in spite of the many efforts used, as much on the part of politicians and diplomatists of the contending nations as by the mediation

of disinterested countries. Neither the Pan-American Congress, started nearly thirty years ago with the purpose of bringing together the American countries, both of Saxon and Spanish origin, for the settlement of international quarrels and disputes and adopting a common point of view in regard to international policies, or the efforts of prominent men of thought and good will in North and South America have succeeded in stopping this acute quarrel which represents the most perplexing problem confronted by the people of Latin America.

Bolivia expects, naturally enough, an outlet to the sea, of which she was deprived at the time of the treaty after that war. Peru demands the return of two provinces which Chile retains in her hands. Chile argues that she has the right for doing it and the other says that the main condition of that treaty, which was to put the disputed provinces under the test of a plebiscite, was not fulfilled.

The settlement of the problem involved is the main purpose of any attempt to maintain peace in the Latin American Pacific. If the Pan-Pacific Press Conference could do something that would gain the attention of the most influential journalists of both countries in order to bring about a common point of view which would result in arranging a covenant, it would be an achievement which would excel any other one accomplished by the many tentative Pan-American Congresses and courts of arbitration.

Another point to which the side of the Pan-Pacific Press Congress could be addressed is Central America. The separation of these five small republics which at the time of its independence and some twenty years after, were constituted a sole nation, is a Latin American international problem which in a certain way opposes the prestige and harmonious development of the American continent of



Lima, the capital of Peru.

Spanish speaking countries. Since its independence the most intelligent and patriotic public men have been engaged in fighting at first for maintaining the unity of the Republic of Central America and afterwards for the establishment of it. Since 1885, on which date Rufino Barrios fell in battle, fighting gloriously for these ideals, the attempts to secure this union by means of force were stopped, and has been changed by means of a policy of diplomacy and other peaceful means. In 1911 a league of Central American journalists was attempted for the same purpose. At present they are not engaged in re-uniting the governments, but mainly the peoples. Big things are being performed worthy of the help and support of all honorable people. The Spanish

and Latin American press has offered at different opportunities its support, and recently most of the papers of the United States, especially the papers and magazines of New York, have become interested in this affair and have applauded that effort. Should the Pan-Pacific Congress take upon its own account the task of using its influence for securing a definite moral support of the press of the Pacific it would be very opportune and it would signify that they would help the five countries occupying the center of the New World, through which the oceanic communication was opened and which is the point at which not only the communication of the Atlantic with the Pacific was consummated, but which represents the bridge uniting the great portions of North and South America.



Prospective farmers, to the manner born, in Alaska.

The Story of Alaskan Agriculture

By C. F. KASTENGREN

To most people the above caption would suggest the title of a story of fiction, based on the writer's imagination instead of facts. The story is one of achievement, and is as much the story of the last twenty years of the life of Professor C. C. Georgeson as it is of the primary subject of agriculture.

A thumbnail sketch of Professor Georgeson's life may not be out of place. As a young man he learned practical gardening in all its branches; studying the theory and science of plants and domestic animals; took his

degree, for he is Doctor of Science; was professor of agriculture in the state agricultural college of Texas; Professor in the Imperial University of Tokio, Japan; Professor in the agricultural college of Kansas, and later employed in the Department of Agriculture doing special work. In 1898 he was ordered by the then secretary of agriculture, James Wilson, to proceed to Alaska to study the agricultural possibilities of that vast territory. He accepted the commission with considerable reluctance, but with an appropriation of ten thousand dol-

lars he soon found himself in the beautifully situated old Russian village of Sitka, the former capital of Alaska. On the outskirts of the town he took up 110 acres of government land, in all respects like other millions of acres of land in Alaska. The land is gently rolling and is partly covered with dwarf birch, spruce and blueberry bushes, with a large assortment of other scrub vegetation. On this he set to work to develop agriculture in "Seward's big chunk of ice." Various root plants such as turnips, etc., had already been tried out by settlers, with considerable success. Wild berries such as raspberries, etc., grew to perfection so far as flavor was concerned, but such strawberries as grew on the mainland, while of delicious flavor were small and not suitable for cultivation. Various trials had been made with varieties cultivated in the states, but most of them winter killed, and that is true of all small plants. From a lady at Hollis, Prince of Wales Island, Mrs. Althouse, he obtained a few plants that had partly defied the frost, and in the meantime he had also collected a few of the wild strawberry plants that grow wild along the very seashore of Yakutat Bay. The latter he planted in good soil preparatory to crossing the two varieties. In that good soil they became what is known as voluptuaries, that is, they went in for high living without paying attention to reproducing their species, and produced no blossoms. The cure for that was to put them in a soil that was composed of nearly sterile volcanic ashes. One year was lost, and the following summer it was discovered that there was a difference of four weeks in the blossom season of the wild berry and the cultivated. After another year had passed the laggards were put in the greenhouse while the others were kept out of doors so as to bring out

the blossoms at the same time. The result of the first cross was about fifteen hundred hybrid seedlings which in due course were planted out in a field. From these were selected fifteen varieties that promised well, and it was the writer's privilege to pick ripe, luscious berries in that field in October, 1914. Their fragrance was really marvelous, and a single berry crushed between the fingers filled a whole room with perfume. Since that time even better berries have been produced by crossing with the wild variety growing in the interior of Alaska. Six of the first varieties have been tried out in the writer's garden in Seattle, and the last batch to arrive had flower buds set when they arrived, packed in moss. They were planted immediately, and in six weeks had ripe fruit.

When the professor arrived in Alaska he was met with plain skepticism, and often with hostility. His skill and knowledge was not enough, and it took grim determination to succeed in spite of the hostility of the climate and the "interests," for there were such. A good fighter is always modest, and that holds good with Professor Georgeson. He is to edit this article as to facts, but his blue-penciling as to himself will have to be disregarded in the finished copy. That he is the Father of Alaskan Agriculture no one would for a moment deny.

Mention has been made as to turnips. In the town of Haines the writer was presented with a rutabaga weighing twenty-four pounds, solid and free from woody fiber, and he saw two cabbages weighing thirty-four pounds apiece after they were properly trimmed, and a potato two pounds and two ounces. Rhubarb grows three feet high in Sitka and Skagway. They also grow sweet peas eight feet high, and California poppies not surpassed in

their native California. All small fruits do very well in the coastal regions, but apples and pears have not yet been adapted to the climate, with the exception of the Yellow Transparent, an early summer apple that has matured to perfection in exceptionally favorable seasons in southeastern Alaska. A crabapple also gives some promise.

But it is in the interior region where the really solid agricultural development is taking place. At the Rampart Experiment Station, Latitude $65^{\circ}30'$ North, the grain breeding is carried on exclusively. Then the resulting hybrids are planted in "increase plats," at the Fairbanks Station, but it may be well to emphasize that all the experiments are carried out under actual field conditions, and not in unusually favored situations. A large number of grain hybrids have been produced at Rampart station. From M. Pissareff, of the Russian experiment station at Irkutsk, Siberia, a very early spring wheat was obtained, which, crossed with the Marquis wheat has produced a hybrid that promises to become of much economic importance. The farmers of the Fairbanks district have started a co-operative flour mill of twenty-five barrels daily capacity for grinding flour of the locally produced wheat. Alaska will soon produce all the breadstuffs they need, and it is not a far cry to where Alaska will be an exporter of large quantities of food stuffs.

Hull-less barleys and oats have been produced of a quality not surpassed in any grain growing section of the world. In fact, the first hybrid grain produced was a barley. The mother was a six rowed beardless variety called Champion which was pollinated with a very early six rowed bearded variety called Pamir because obtained from a high plateau in the Pamir Mountains. The offspring was an im-

provement on the Champion in point of earliness. It proved undesirable because the heads were brittle and broke off in handling. But this hybrid was made the mother plant of a cross with a beardless and hull-less variety called the Hull-less. The result was a wonderful beardless and hull-less barley with very large heads, stiff straw, and yet early enough to fully mature at $65^{\circ}30'$ North Latitude. This is known as "19B" in the station records. In oats there have been made a number of improvements on the parents, but as yet there have not been enough produced to make a general distribution to the farmers.

It is recognized all over the world that the alfalfa plant is of great economic importance, but to get it to stay in the ground during the Alaska spring thaw was a considerable problem. Common alfalfa is killed by the cold, whether it is heaved out or not. There are native, yellow flowered varieties that grow on the high, windswept and frosty steppes of Turkestan, Siberia, and Thibet in Asia. It was inferred that as they were native in such inhospitable regions they were able to withstand extremely low temperatures. A Professor Hansen went there on a collecting tour and brought back a relatively large quantity of seed, and this seed has produced bright green alfalfa fields in the interior of Alaska. What that means to stock raising can easily be imagined, and that brings us to the subject of animal husbandry. The standard breeds of dairy cattle do not thrive in the cold climate, and what is more, the settler needs an animal that is a fair milk producer as well as a beef animal. It is a combination animal that is desired. The Galloway breed promised most, but an improvement of that stock is contemplated by crossing it with the Siberian yak. After

years of exasperating delays a pair of these animals have been obtained from the Canadian government from a yak herd kept as show animals at Banff Park.

The experiment station devoted to this branch is located on Kodiak Island. The native vegetation consists mostly of tall grasses, but the wet climate makes it difficult to properly cure the hay. The silo has proved the solution of the difficulty by providing food for tiding over periods of heavy snow falls when it is difficult for the animals to make a living out of doors. When the Katmai volcano blew its top and sides off it sent volcanic dust and ashes over the biggest part of the hemisphere. On Kodiak Island the pastures were covered to a depth of eighteen inches, and it became necessary to send the whole herd to the state of Washington until the grass ranges in the north had recovered sufficiently to support animal life. The elements are hard task masters, but man's ingenuity can overcome many of the handicaps. It is an even break that the ashes may improve the soil in many instances. The rains have washed down a part of the deposit to the flats and gulches, but where only a few inches are left, and it can be turned down and mixed with the original top soil by the plow the result is a distinct improvement.

To advance the claim that Alaska may conceivably become a great sugar producing country would easily expose the writer to the charge of pipe dreaming. But the Tanana Valley is forty miles wide and six hundred miles long. The Matanuska Valley is also a large piece of real estate. In the latter the experiment station has raised sugar beets containing as high as 21.4 per cent of sugar. If that is not the world's record it is not far behind it. When

the growers can guarantee an annual yield of forty thousand tons of beets, or about five thousand acres in beets, a sugar factory will be established. How long would it take to produce a surplus over their own needs? The future is pregnant with possibilities, and with improved transportation facilities and the social handicaps in part removed there seems to be no reason why Alaska should not loom big as a food producer, and to a considerable extent knock the Malthusian doctrine into a cocked hat.

The interior of Alaska is not the dark, gloomy country that most people imagine it to be. The great, moisture laden clouds, as they come in from the Pacific Ocean are compelled to cross the great Alaskan coast range, culminating in the highest peaks on the North American continent, where most of the moisture is precipitated leaving bright skies in the interior. In fact there are vast stretches in the interior having a rather dry climate. In the coastal region the precipitation varies all the way from one hundred and sixty inches annually in Ketchikan, to about twenty-six inches at Haines, and ninety inches in Juneau and Sitka.

In putting raw land under cultivation many difficulties are met with that the ordinary pioneer is not acquainted with. A large portion of the land suitable for tilling is covered with a dense stand of spruce.

With a considerable assortment of grains, fodder plants, vegetables for man and beast, and a large number of flowers to cheer the home garden, Alaska is not the forbidding country it is often supposed to be. With laws that aid in developing the country instead of exploiting it Alaska will soon rise to be an agricultural giant, not merely able to support itself, but to aid in feeding the millions engaged in industrial enterprise.

Journalism In Australia

By J. E. DAVIDSON

Managing Director of "The Barrier Miner," Broken Hill, Australia, and first president of the Australian Journalists' Association.



Eight hundred and forty-five newspapers supply Australia's five and a half millions of people with news and journalistic comment. Australian journalism compares favorably with that in any other part of the globe. From the editorial and commercial points of view, the bulk of the newspapers are ably conducted. In a social system in which the newspaper must necessarily be a commercial success in order to live, they maintain the highest ideals. There has never been ground, so far as I know, for suspicion that any newspaper of standing has ever been actuated in its policy or advocacy by self-seeking or corrupt motives. Bribery of the Australian press is unheard of. Its honesty of purpose is beyond question. The leading and special articles are vigorously written. The news on the whole is set out fairly and impartially. The style employed is generally crisp and pithy, but without any attempt at elaborate display. In the last ten years the evening newspapers, which have made rapid progress, have to some extent broken away from the unwritten law in regard to the non-display of news, but the morning papers still rigidly conform to it. In the same way, the evening newspapers have abandoned

the practice of excluding pictorial features. Several of the most successful evening papers are now following the example set by the American press in that respect. On special occasions the morning papers use photographic work, but not so generally as their evening contemporaries. Line illustrations as used in the United States are rarely seen in Australian newspapers.

A lack of humor is perhaps one of the outstanding features of Australian journalism. One rarely gets a laugh out of our daily press, unless it be a laugh at the intense seriousness of some of the political articles. Conscious humor is studiously avoided, so studiously avoided, that not infrequently unconscious humor is abundantly present. The Australian newspapers were originally modelled on the British type of journalism, to which type they still closely adhere. True to the British type, the Australian journalism is staid, weighty and serious. It worships at the shrine of dignity, and therefore in many of the leading daily newspapers humor is taboo. That is not to say there are no humorists among Australian newspaper men. As a fact, there is as high a percentage of them on the inky way under the Southern Cross as

among journalists elsewhere, but most of the witty newspaper matter and headings are only published in clubs or other places where the Australian newspaper men congregate. Several bright writers in Australia have, at different times, nearly lost their jobs, because in unguarded moments, they let a joke creep into their "copy".

On this phase of journalism many proprietors and managers have a perfect horror of what they call "Americanizing" their newspapers. A remonstrance to one manager in respect to the dull seriousness of his newspaper drew the remark, "My dear fellow, dullness and seriousness pay me. Tell me how to make my paper more solemn and serious and I'll listen to you." And there was wisdom in that apparent topsyturvy observation. There is nothing the Australian public resent more quickly or more emphatically than innovations in its newspapers.

The Australian newspaper reader likes his paper to have exactly the same appearance from day to day. He wishes to find its several features—the wool market, the mining news, the financial articles, the cabled and local news—all in precisely the same part of the paper each day. Further, he expects all the reports and articles to follow a stereotyped form. For that reason what is called the "lead" in American journalism is unknown in Australia. In Australia a newspaper story must start at the "beginning" and work up to a climax like the old three-volume novel. A police court story must first of all set out when and where the court was held, who occupied the bench, the name of the accused, and the charge. The evidence tendered in the case must follow in the order submitted, and the fate of the person concerned must be carefully concealed until the last paragraph is written; unless perchance it is disclosed

in the headline. In the case of one newspaper which departed from that formula the managing editor received numerous letters from readers to the effect that they objected to him turning "all the reports in the paper upside-down."

Until the Australian States federated and the Commonwealth of Australia was created, the newspapers devoted an inordinate amount of space to politics. This again was one of the journalistic traditions handed down from the British type. The political writers were always the best paid men, and the editors of the great daily newspapers were selected mainly on their political acumen. In those days most of the work in what Americans call the "human interest" domain was entrusted to the junior members of the staffs. While the States remained entirely separate entities, the big metropolitan newspapers wielded enormous political power, and on that power they flourished in a financial sense.

Over fifty percent of the Australian population is centered in the State capital cities, and that enabled the great newspapers to build up their immense political influence. Each paper strove to become a sort of political director, and the more powerful of them were indeed able to make and unmake State Ministries at their own sweet wills. The success of these papers led others to strive after similar effects, with the result that the real news side of journalism was neglected. The aim of every proprietor was to make his publication, not a first-class newspaper, but what some were pleased to term an "organ". In other words, a force in the formation of public opinion.

When the Commonwealth was inaugurated, however, national matters began to overshadow State affairs. Australia on the whole displaced the indi-

vidual States in the minds of the people. Realizing that fact, the newspapers began to devote less space to State politics and more to Commonwealth politics; but they had not nearly the same influence of power over the Federal (Commonwealth) Parliament or in Federal political matters as they had enjoyed in State matters. This was inevitable. The big metropolitan newspapers, while all-powerful in their own States, could do nothing to influence the electors of other States, simply because they have no circulation there. Therefore, since the establishment of the Commonwealth in 1900 the newspapers have devoted much more attention to general news as distinguished from political news.

In the early days of Australian journalism the newspapers were divided in the political field along a line somewhat similar to that existing in Great Britain. They belonged to one of two groups—Conservative or Liberal. The Conservative papers stood for the preservation of vested interests, chiefly those of the landed proprietors, men who had come to the new land from Great Britain and taken up large areas of pastoral country. These men were, and still are, known as "squatters". On the other hand, the Liberal newspapers favored the breaking up of the holdings of the squatters into small areas with the object of absorbing the population which had been attracted to Australia by the gold discoveries, and in order to provide land for other immigrants.

Later on, as secondary industries began to grow up, the division was along the fiscal issue, except in New South Wales, the Australian home of free trade. The Conservative newspapers took up the cudgels on behalf of free trade and the importing interests, while the Liberal journals supported a policy of protection for the new industries. In this battle the Liberal papers eventually

won a decisive victory. In the first two Commonwealth Parliamentary elections after the States had federated, the free trade party was completely routed; since then, the fiscal issue has played a very insignificant part in Australian journalism. Even in New South Wales the contest against the policy of protection has been abandoned.

Meanwhile, as secondary industries had multiplied, there had grown up in the big cities, almost unheeded by the newspapers, a large wage-earning population—artisans and factory operatives. That class of the population was augmented by the masses of unskilled laborers, created and encouraged to remain unskilled by the expenditure by the State Governments of enormous sums of loan money borrowed from Great Britain. The steady growth of this proletarian population silently worked a tremendous change in the political thought of Australia, which again had its effect on political journalism. For a time the proletarian class swung in behind the Liberal Party, as it did in Great Britain for nearly two centuries. This meant a vast accession of power to the Liberal newspapers. But about 1890—the year of the great hard-fought strike in the shipping industry in Australia—the proletarian of working class population began to organize a political party of its own. This became, and is still, known as the Australian Labor Party. It was at the time wholly without newspaper support. For ten years the work of organization went on steadily, and ultimately changed the whole aspect of Australian political journalism.

Conservative and Liberal newspapers, which had hitherto been fiercely fighting each other, began to find a common cause in hostility to the new party and its socialistic policy. Almost unconsciously, they joined forces to oppose

sternly the now rapidly rising party. There was still here and there a slight difference in the tone adopted toward certain measures proposed by the Labor Party, but in the broad sense both Conservative and Liberal journals were unanimously anti-Labor. Despite their combined efforts, they failed utterly to stem Labor's oncoming tide.

Assisted, but not much, by three or four small weekly propaganda sheets, published in State capital cities, the Labor Party eventually secured a majority in two or three of the State Legislatures and in the Commonwealth Parliament. The political power and influence of the Australian newspapers were dealt a staggering blow, from which they have never recovered in a political sense. This was unmistakably demonstrated during the war period. On two occasions during that period the Commonwealth Government submitted to a referendum of the electors (adult suffrage) the question of whether the Australian army fighting abroad should be reinforced by means of military conscription. The Labor Party opposed military conscription and was supported by five small and feeble daily newspapers which it had meanwhile established. The whole of the powerful anti-Labor and non-Labor newspapers, numbering 700 throughout Australia, strongly advocated the principle of and need for military conscription. On both referendums there were substantial majorities against conscription. Clearly the old-established newspapers had lost their power to sway the people at will. Though doubtless the element of strong self-interest and family interest in the conscription question was beyond the reach of newspaper argument in the case of vast numbers of the electors.

One result of this loss of influence is that the political side of Australian journalism is gradually losing much of the importance it once possessed. More

and more attention is being paid to the world's news, received by cable, and to happenings affecting the general life of the community. In short, the Australian newspaper is becoming less of a political machine, and therefore truer to name.

In addition to the weekly Labor papers already referred to the Labor party now publishes five daily journals, one each in Hobart (Tasmania), Adelaide (South Australia), Brisbane (Queensland), Ballarat (Victoria) and Broken Hill (New South Wales). There is no Labor daily press in either of the two chief cities—Melbourne and Sydney, although at the outbreak of the war the Labor party had a modern plant ready in Sydney to produce a daily newspaper. Owing greatly to the narrow lines and narrow views which characterize the Labor papers as compared with their non-Labor opponents—which, again, is owing greatly to the fact that the leaders of the party have not yet learned the first essentials of newspaper management—little journalistic or financial success has yet been achieved by any Labor daily paper. All of them are dependent on constant—and grudging—financial support from the Labor unions. The circulations too, are exceedingly small, even among the working class, in comparison with those of non-Labor papers. One explanation of the poor circulations is that the Labor publications are not newspapers in the proper sense of that term. They may be described generally as propaganda sheets disguised as newspapers, and they are therefore neither one nor the other. They try to be both, and fail both ways. Another drawback to successful Labor journalism is that there are wide divisions within the party itself. These divisions cover sections such as the revolutionary communists, of the Karl Marx school; guild social-

ists; State socialists and constitutional democrats. All these sections issue small weekly, fortnightly, or monthly newspapers which have little or no influence on the mass of the proletariat.

From the offices of most of the principal daily papers bulky general weekly newspapers are issued. There is usually one such weekly paper connected with each big daily paper proprietary. These publications are a distinctive feature of Australian journalism. They are not mere weekly enlargements of the dailies, but they are entirely separate publications under separate titles. They contain summaries of the week's news, special agricultural, pastoral, horticultural and sporting articles, short and serial stories, and an illustrated section printed on art or supercalendared paper. Many of these are high-class productions and have large circulations, chiefly in the rural districts. Australia, however, is deficient in first-rate magazines and reviews, the reason being that its population is too small to carry them.

Except at Sydney, in the State of New South Wales, there are no Sunday papers in Australia. In that city, however, three Sunday papers are published regularly, two of them from the offices of evening newspapers and one independently. All are built more or less on the lines of American Sunday papers. In several of the States the publication of regular Sunday papers is expressly forbidden by law. In those States it is provided that established newspapers may publish three Sunday editions during any one year, but then only if the matter contained in such editions is of national importance.

Among the weekly publications there is one which is known in most parts of the English-speaking world. This is "The Bulletin," published in Sydney,

New South Wales. It is the nearest approach that Australia has to a national paper. In its make-up and range of matter there is nothing quite like it in the whole world of journalism. Founded by an extraordinarily brilliant Australian, whose outlook was essentially that of the average Australian, it has done much to mould national thought and character, and at the same time it is an admirable mirror of that thought and character. Seizing the field of humor and satire left largely untouched by the daily newspapers, the founder of "The Bulletin" produced a paper brimful of those qualities. After the usual struggle, owing to insufficient capital, it was a complete success. It handles politics, finance, art, literature, and the topics of the day from a broad national viewpoint, and all its articles, paragraphs, cartoons, caricatures and drawing are given a witty turn typically Australian. The humor is so adroitly mixed with sound common sense, good taste, solid argument, and lofty national sentiment that "The Bulletin" makes delightful reading. It is as popular with women readers as with men. Its contributors are to be found in all classes of the community, and in every remote corner of the island continent. It has done more to encourage and build up the short story writers and the black and white artists of Australia than any one paper in any other country has done for its writers and artists. It is popular in city, town and country. Indeed it has been said that if, on the long, lonely back country tracks of Australia, you meet a solitary swagman, bush worker, or sheep or cattle drover, he may ask you for a pipe of tobacco, but he is sure to ask for a copy of "The Bulletin." And withal it is in the hands of practically every financier and statesman, investor and business man in every part of the Continent.

As is natural in a country so devoutly devoted to all forms of sport, the sporting papers are numerous. These follow closely the lines of the British and American sporting publications.

The great handicap under which the Australian newspapers suffer is the cost of obtaining the world's big news. The bulk of this news is cabled from London, England, and in comparison with the cable charges to other countries, the rate per word is high. Two cable lines touch Australia—the Eastern Extension and the Pacific cables. The news is transmitted through those lines, but the heavy cost is a drain on the resources of the newspapers. The whole of the Australian press is dependent on three cable news organizations. One of these is controlled by the morning newspapers of Sydney and Melbourne, formed into an association for that purpose. This Association uses its own service, and also sells it to the other morning papers in the capital cities, and to one or two evening papers in the capital cities and to one or two evening papers in the capital cities as well. The other two cable news organizations are at present working together under an agreement. They consist of a service controlled by one evening paper in Sydney and another in Melbourne, and of the Reuters' Service. These services are sold to other newspapers throughout Australia on a contributory basis which gives the contributors no voice in the management.

With slight variations the laws, libel and otherwise, governing newspapers in Australia are the same in all the States of the Commonwealth. They are based on the British laws dealing with newspapers. So far as the law of libel is concerned, the principle is that nothing must be printed that is calculated to injure or damage a person

in the eyes of his fellow-citizens. Under it a newspaper has no greater rights or privileges in commenting on public affairs, or in criticizing public men or other persons, that are possessed by the ordinary citizen. The courts of justice are very strict on this point, and the libel law is resorted to by persons who consider themselves aggrieved much more frequently in Australia than is the case in America. The Australian citizen is much more sensitive in respect to what is said about him in the press than is his American cousin. The following instance, from my own experience, will illustrate the nervous condition of the Australian newspapers as regards the printing of libels. During the Broken Hill strike of 1919-20, when the whole city was laid idle for 18 months, "The Barrier Miner" discovered that three of the strike leaders, while drawing strike pay coupons, were secretly receiving seven pounds a week for alleged services in procuring the attendance of union members for examination by a medical commission specially appointed by the Government, at the union's request, to enquire into the health conditions at the mines. The leaders were suspected of opposing the work of the health commission, and so they were secretly paid salaries by the commission to counteract their adverse intensions—a scheme which proved successful. "The Barrier Miner," having got the men to unsuspectingly convict themselves out of their own mouth, telegraphed the facts, as specially good copy, to all its correspondent newspapers, and to all the other leading newspapers in Australia. But although the strike was a matter of great national concern, scarcely any—if any—dared to reproduce the exposure. The guilty men had published a threat of libel actions against any newspapers that should reprint the facts, and that

sufficed to terrify the Australian press into silence. The men did begin suits against "The Barrier Miner" but they did not proceed to court. Meanwhile one of them was hounded out of office over the matter, and the others went out of their own accord. This is an example of the paralyzing effect of the libel nightmare on the Australian press.

One law, peculiar to Australia, has been enacted by the Commonwealth Parliament. This is contained in the Electoral Act, a law relating to and governing the election of members to the Commonwealth Parliament. In it there is a clause providing that between the date of the issue of a writ for an election, and the date of the return of the writ to the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives every article appearing in any paper commenting on matter relating to the election must be signed by the writer thereof. This provision was brought forward by the Labor party, and was intended as a blow at the influence of the anti-Labor newspapers. It was considered that if the names of the writers of political articles were attached to them, it would detract from the weight of such articles. The underlying idea was to detach the force and influence of a paper from the articles published in it, and to give them the appearance of expressions of mere personal opinions by obscure writers.

The intention of the law, however, has been fairly generally defeated whenever desired. This has been done by attaching to each article the names of the whole of the persons composing the editorial and leader-writing staff, by appending a statement that the article was written, after consultation, by "Brown Smith," or by printing a statement in some part of the newspaper to the effect that for any matter

in the issue requiring a signature under the law, "Brown Smith, "Smith Brown," and Jones Robinson" are responsible. Consequently it is exceedingly doubtful whether the law has had the effect desired by its framers. It has been the means of satisfying some idle curiosity as to the identity of the political writers, but that is about all.

For the last ten years the working journalists of Australia have been organized in a trade union, registered under the industrial law of the Commonwealth. This union is known as the Australian Journalists' Association. Any person the major portion of whose income is derived from Journalism, not being a managing editor or chief of staff, is eligible for membership. Practically every working journalist is a member of the organization, which has obtained by appeals to the Arbitration Court created under the Industrial law, awards fixing the minimum wages, and the hours and conditions of labor for all its members. These awards have substantially increased the wages of journalists on the regular newspaper staffs throughout Australia, and at the same time they have decreased the hours of labor. Separate agreements have been made by the Journalists' Association with city and country newspaper proprietors. In the capital cities, the Melbourne (Victoria) and Sydney (New South Wales) wage rates are taken as a basis, and percentage reductions are provided in the wages paid in the smaller capitals like Brisbane (Queensland), and Perth (West Australia), Hobart (Tasmania), and Adelaide (South Australia). At first, where the journalists were fighting for the formation of the Association and for their awards from the Arbitration Court, there was some friction with the newspaper proprietors, who resented the application of trade union princi-

ples in the working of their literary staffs. Now, however, the position has been accepted, and the scheme is operating smoothly and, on the whole, satisfactorily.

The need for a national Australian daily newspaper is crying aloud for recognition. The great dailies of the large cities are all parochial. Even the greatest of them—and they include newspapers that would bear comparison with the world's best—give surprisingly little space to Australian affairs outside the State in which they are published. Indeed, after eliminating the purely metropolitan news and the foreign cables, there is little left. Australian happenings of far greater importance than much of the news cabled from the other side of the world are often overlooked if outside the boundaries of the State in which the paper is published. One would think that

the leading metropolitan dailies had come to an agreement not to compete with one another, otherwise, within 20 years of federation, surely one, if not more, of them would have published an edition simultaneously in each State. That opportunity will not be left unseized forever; for though it would take large capital to initiate a new daily newspaper on national lines, with a national policy, and published simultaneously in each of the six states, such a paper would really have no opposition in its own wide sphere. Three-fifths of the population would be reached by such a paper before breakfast every morning. Well and patriotically conducted, such a journal would indeed be a power in the land, and a power for great good. Perhaps such a paper will soon appear. Until it does, it cannot be said that the Australian press has attained its majority.





Boroboedoer, Java



By GARNER CURRAN



At last we have reached a real ancient ruin, something worth seeing, something I have longed to see all my life. The great Tjandi Boroboedoer, which means the shrine of many Buddhas. It was erected in the 9th century, when King Asoka was distributing the supposed remains of Buddha, and a part of those remains were brought here, for Boroboedoer has been the center of Buddhist influence in Java ever since the 7th century.

This shrine still stands as evidence of the once great influence of Buddhism in Java. Although not as large as some of the great shrines of India, yet its great symmetry of design impressed me more than any shrine I have seen in China or Japan.

The temple or shrine is 47 metres high and stands on a hill rising from an almost level valley, surrounded on three sides by majestic mountains, some old extinct volcanoes at least 6,000 or 7,000 feet high. The valley is one

immense garden, nearly every foot under intense cultivation. You can see the tall, stately coconut trees, the bamboo, banana and other varieties of trees, the rice fields, many under water, the running brooks, irrigating ditches, all at your feet, and extending for miles and miles.

The old priests certainly knew where to locate their temples. The climate is much cooler here than down on the sea coast. The shrine is built of porous trachyle or lava rock, and no plaster or cement was used to hold the immense edifice together.

The foundation is in the form of a square, with steps leading to the top through a series of arches, from the four points of the compass, N., E., S., and W.

As you climb, you pass five large and four small tiers or galleries, which are polygons of 36 angles, and then the last three tiers are circular.



The temple of Borobodoer, Java.

Each of the upper tiers contains a series of round bell-shaped towers, 72 in all, and in each tower is an image of Buddha. The towers are latticed, so that one can look within. Most of the statues are without heads, and many of the hands are broken. It is said that anyone who touches one of these statues will have good luck. Of course we both touched a statue.

The walls below the bell towers are covered with wonderful carvings, supposed to tell the story of the life of Buddha, and illustrate this teaching.

The total number of bas-reliefs is 1,504, most of them six feet high and from ten to twenty feet long. If they were placed in a straight line they would extend three miles. So you see that one can get tired even walking around these galleries.

I was up at six o'clock this morning and saw the sunrise from the top of the shrine. It was a glorious sight. The mist was hovering over the valley below with the tall coconut trees poking their heads above, like giants arising

from their slumber after a night's rest. The sun came up between two old volcano peaks, one called Merapi, the other Merbaboe, each at least 6,500 feet high, almost due east from Borobodoer. These peaks were partly hidden in clouds, and in the dim early morning light, you could hardly distinguish between the clouds and the mountain peaks. As the sun rose higher and higher, the mountains and the valleys were flooded with light, the mists evaporated, the natives began to go out into the fields to work, the birds struck up a lively chorus and another day began.

I could hardly tear myself away to go to breakfast, but did, and returned in another hour with my faithful kodak and took almost two dozen pictures.

As you examine the panels and study them, you marvel at the detail and wonder how the workman managed to do such clever work in this hard volcanic rock with the crude tools which they must have used. From an artistic standpoint the shrine is a marvel. The

figures of birds, animals, flowers and trees, all symbolize the teaching of Buddha, such as honesty, purity, self-control, humanity, or events in the life of Buddha.

In all of the bell-shaped towers, 72 in number, and in arched niches, surrounding all the terraces below, 432 in number, are excellent stone statues of Buddha, about four feet high. All alike, in face and figure, remarkable duplicates in peaceful, exquisite expression of countenance, but the hands are in five different postures, representing, teaching, receiving, thinking, promising, giving. This reminds one very much of the three monkeys of Japan, which symbolize three virtues, namely, "think no evil, speak no evil, hear no evil."

It would take a book to tell the entire story of the beautiful bas-reliefs, and when you consider that this entire structure was practically totally de-

stroyed and buried by the Mohammedans when they supplanted Buddhism in Java, you wonder how the shrine was ever restored.

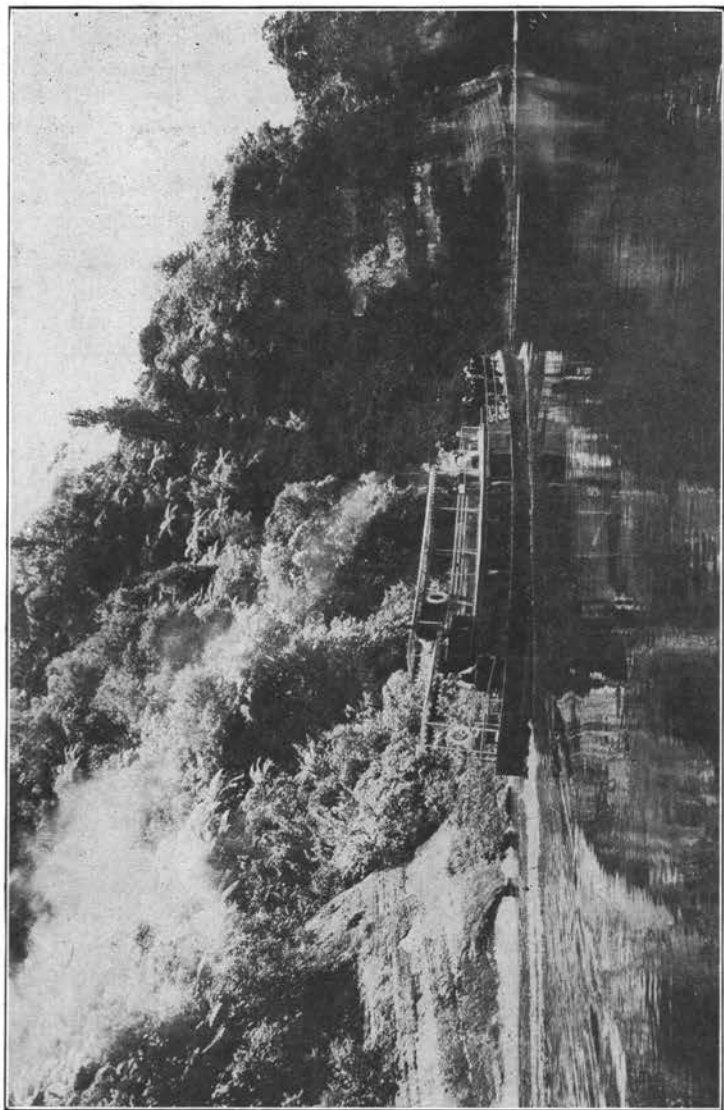
Sir Stamford Raffles, at the time England occupied Java, had the beautiful ruins excavated and later the Dutch government restored the temple as much as possible. Many of the statues were broken, and many stones have been lost or carried away by the natives.

The figures resemble Hindoos or Greeks, none resemble Javanese, so the work must have been done by others than the natives.

What Nikko is to the Japanese, the Temple of Heaven to the Chinese, Boroboedoer is to the Javanese, and no matter what his belief, whatever your belief, you cannot fail to be inspired by a visit to Boroboedoer.



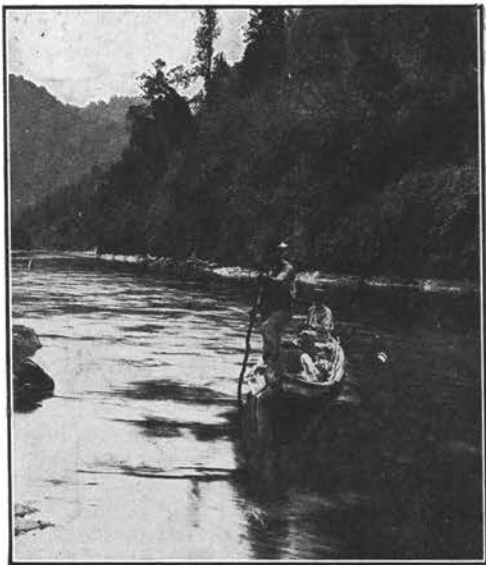
On the road to Boro.



There is no other river in the world quite so picturesque as the Wanganni in New Zealand, and every mile of descent of this river causes a thrill.

Shooting the Wanganui River

By NELSON WOOD



The Wanganui River is to New Zealand what the Rhine is to Germany or the Hudson to New York. We made the wonderful voyage and are proud of it.

Taumarunui is the township on the main trunk line at the head of this great scenic river, where we rested the night previous to an early start. The boat which we found at the wharf was quite a toy looking thing about sixty feet long and eight feet wide and drew no more than ten inches of water. The passengers sat on a top deck in chairs all facing downstream. Starting to time the early morning journey soon kept our eyes well occupied. A heavy fog hung over the river and as this rose and cleared it gave the bank scenery an added charm. The river was very low and the gravelly bottom forever in view, not more than a couple of feet in depth at any time and in parts as little as six inches. Consequently in these shallows the boat scraped on the stones underneath for quite a distance and in going down

stream we encountered an endless number of rapids or cataracts. To successfully navigate the boat over these steep narrow and stony parts seemed an impossibility until experienced. The good judgment displayed won the appreciation and admiration of all the passengers. The level of the Wanganui drops over six hundred feet in its course of one hundred and fifty miles. In parts the descent is distinctly noticeable, the water gathering a great speed and foaming over the shallow cataracts. So low had the river become at the time of our trip that at one bad part a steel cable was run out to the shore by a Maori lad who waded from the boat, and fastened it to a tree, then our steamer was successfully hauled into deeper waters. In the intervals between the rapids would be stretches of beautifully calm stream and in it the bank scenery would be reflected exactly as distinct as itself, even to the smallest detail. Then another rapid would be sighted perhaps half a mile ahead and on nearing it ripples occur and gradually the reflections vanish altogether

until after the rapid was crossed and then as clear as ever again. This alternate water effect continued for about one hundred miles. These are two main stopping places; first the "Houseboat" and later at "Pipiriki." It is really between these points for the distance of seventy miles that the glories of nature are revealed in towering cliff and beautiful bush scenery of indescribable charm. After leaving the houseboat the wonderful scenery of this famous river grew more magnificent every mile in endless charming scenes, the middle and far distances being remarkable for their tones of intense aerial blues. The banks on either side are walls of solid rock reaching up to over seven hundred feet and covered with an enchanting bower of tree fern and dense native bush, providing exquisite reflection effects in the stream below. Unrivalled are the romantic river scenes that surround visitors down the Wanganui.

At Pipiriki a large and modern hostel has been erected, and here a halt was made from 3 p. m. until early morning.

The particular attraction during our stay at Pipiriki happened to be a Maori burial ceremonial or Tangi which we found in full swing on arrival. Attracted by the shouts and loud voices from the local Maori settlement we obtained permission to enter the large open air assembly ground and viewed the strange proceedings. Several hundreds of Maoris were present and while one warrior held forth in his native tongue evidently extolling the virtues of the departed (whom they had buried that morning) the audience stood or sat around smoking and listening to his address with varying degrees of at-

tentiveness. We noticed the bereaved relatives who squatted on the ground under a rug awning, the women were dressed in ragged black skirts and blouses, and to specially denote their bereavement wore strands of weeping willow tree wound around their brows. They continually wailed an unintelligible chant of grief. The remainder of the crowd seemed bent upon an almost riotous revelry to celebrate the occasion. Groups of Maoris arrived from different directions of the district and entered the pa singing whilst laden with numerous bags of provisions, hot meat, fish and vegetables. The average Maori is possessed of an enormous appetite. We saw tables spread in one large meeting house awaiting the company and the feast proceeded at intervals day and night.

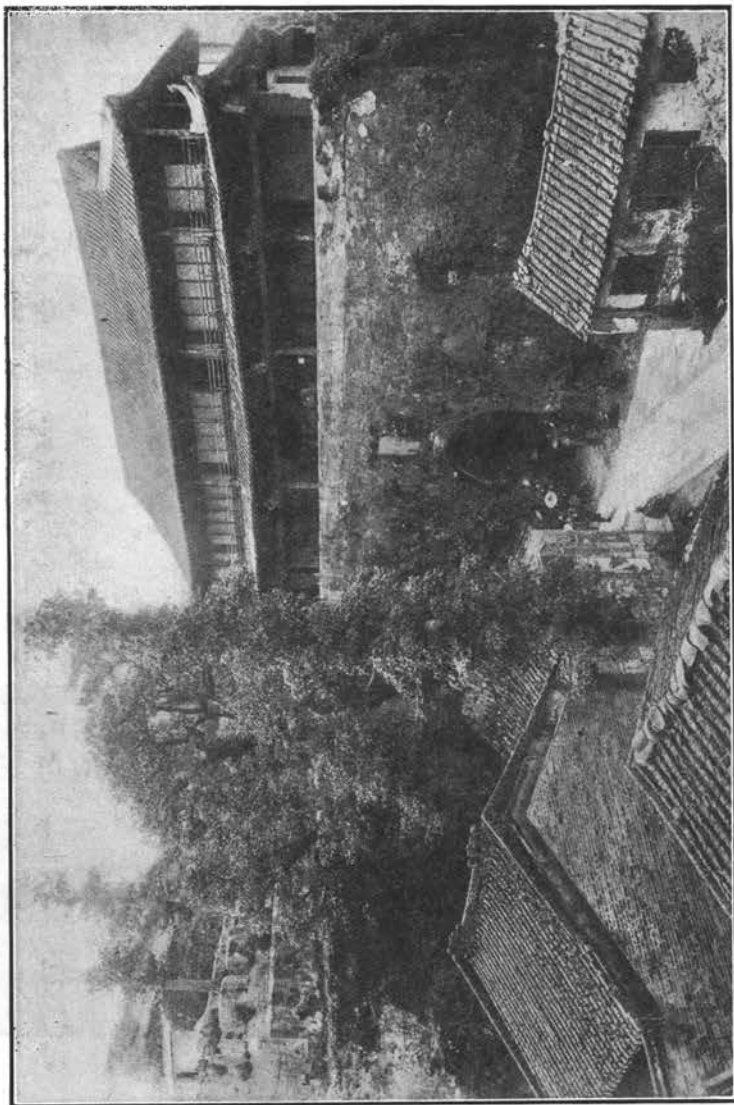
In bygone days at these festivities the corpse was soldered down in a metal coffin provided with a glass window over the face. The tangi would last for days and weeks until the provisions failed or the corpse became putrid when it was buried and the next death awaited. The Maoris' religious beliefs prompt him to forego any work or engagement to attend a tangi and give to it freely of his best. The jollification we witnessed was further enlightened by a display across the pa, and high up, of several immense New Zealand and other British flags each bearing in 6-inch white letters the names of the visiting tribes. Three extraordinary titles noticed were:

TANEWHAORANGI
UENUKUNUIAWATIHUA
TAMA KEHUNUIA TEATORUITI
RUA KA TAU RA.

On resuming the trip downstream the next day a great number of the Maoris were on board, and the good fellowship among them was remarkable to watch. On passing villages even at a considerable distance the natives on shore would all turn out men, women and children. With great excitement they waved their arms and yelled to the boat, while the Maoris on board would yell in return, smiling with apparent gratification. As the boat proceeded the exchange of greeting died away until another village was reached and a repetition would then be enacted with equal vigor. The scenery below Pipiriki

broadened and gradually weakened, agricultural and sheep farming districts being passed on either side. We encountered both wild boars and red deer on the banks of the Wanganui. The famous skulling course where Webb, Arnst and others raced before we reached the town of Aramoha. Here the train may be joined for Wellington. The town of Wanganui is a couple of miles further and proved to be a most charming township with all the facilities of a big city condensed into a country center. The length of the river is fully redeemed by a few days spent in captivating Wanganui.





Nanking was for centuries the center of education in China, but the great educational halls and cells are being torn down and even the city walls may disappear before progressive China.



China's Problem In Relation To National Polity

By DR. SIDNEY K. WEI

Official delegate to the First Pan-Pacific
Educational Conference.



Following the example of Professor Harada, I would present to you the problem as we have it in China in relation to our national policy and our international problems.

I think the issue is between culture and internationalistic education. I don't know how many of you have studied the ancient system of education in China, which was largely cultural. That is to say, we emphasized in training the human mind, we emphasized in the classics, mathematics and literature, a tradition that was similar to the traditions that you had in the west. But since the political reform in China, we realize more and more the need of nationalistic education. What do I mean by nationalistic education? It is the emphasis on training our citizens to meet our national needs, training for citizenship.

Now I know that in America you have the same tendency, you have what you call the social theory of education. It has been variously put by your emi-

nent educators. Some say that education is for the training of socialized individuals. So you see on the one hand you have cultural education, on the other hand you have nationalistic education.

Old and New Education Contrasted

During the Manchu dynasty the aim of education as declared by the Imperial edict, was the training for loyalty to the emperor, devotion to public welfare, reverence for Confucius, admiration of the martial spirit and respect for industrial pursuits. You can see at once that aim of education was for the maintenance and safety of the old dynasty. The first thing to be put was loyalty to the emperor, then devotion to the public welfare.

I am very glad to tell you since the Republic we have entirely reversed our aims in education. The aim of Chinese education as set forth by Dr. Tsai Yuan Bei when he was minister of education, was the development of the morals and intellectual character, supplemented by

physical culture, practical training and esthetic appreciation. The aim of education, and I think most of you will agree, as to an ideal education, is the development of the moral and intellectual character supplemented by practical training and physical culture and esthetic appreciation.

Difficulties in Receiving Democratic Education

But in China we have had difficulties in trying to put through our aims, because in recent years we have had constant political troubles. I would not take time to explain to you our political troubles, because that would take at least an hour. However, I want to point out to you that our object is to develop the moral and intellectual character, but at the same time not all the people in China agree that we shall have that kind of aim. The old imperialists, and militarists, will not tolerate such an education. But the educators would not follow them. So we are in China on the one hand fighting against those imperialists who are trying to put the old education through. Now you must remember that the duration of the Chinese republic has been very short. We have thus far only ten years of existence. Now in that ten years, I may tell you in passing, that of the ten years, about eight years of our republic administration were controlled by the old imperialists and monarchists, we have had just two years for those democratic leaders working in China. You can imagine our task in trying to bring about democratic education in China.

Then in the second place, we have great needs for vocational education. The idea of training the moral and intellectual character seems too idealistic. Some say we ought to train our citizens to be good engineers, good politicians

etc. Why talk about the development of intellectual and moral character in such general terms. Now you see we have another problem in China, and that is the problem of those men who were putting too much emphasis on practical education against those who would have democratic ideals supreme in education.

Then we have another problem, which was more serious than our international problem. Now I want to be realistic in my explanation, so that I don't want just to say in a diplomatic way as to our relation to Japan and America and to the other countries.

Relations to Japan.

I first want to correct the impression that some of you may have about Japan. Some of you may say of Japan that they are all military people, whereas that is not the case. Before I tell you about the military party in Japan, I want you people to have the impression that there is a group of Japanese who are quite liberal, who are quite in sympathy with the Chinese, who are quite in sympathy with America, but unfortunately the liberal party in Japan is not strong, because if you are familiar with Japan, Japan has been built up by the hands of the imperialists, militarists, so that the liberal men have had very little chance to work out their own problem.

The problem in China has been that one military party in China working with some of the militarists in Japan try to control Chinese politics. They become friends, they discuss their own problems, they support their own aims. So you see in China we have one international problem. The militarists in China and the militarists in Japan work together against the democratic leaders in China. The present struggle in China is not a struggle between the south and the north; it is a struggle between the militarists on the one hand supported

by a political clique in Japan as against the democratic leaders in China.

Those in the main are our educational problems in relation to our national and international polity. If I may be permitted, I will give you a few suggestions as to how the problems in China may be solved. I hope at this conference we have some time to devote to the discussion of the problems in China and Japan in relation to America, because that seems to me to be the issue of today — China and Japan in relation to America.

Our problem in China has been in relation to our control of education. How those educational leaders, how the democratic leaders can overcome the influence of the old monarchists and imperialists in China. In the last three years we have done this quite successfully in some respects. I am sure you are familiar with the student movement in China. That student movement was the attempt of the educational democratic leaders to control our national politics, and, as you know, because of the effort of the students and the professors in the national university of Peking, some of their students and teachers in other parts of China have combined in an united effort that actually drove out the traitors of China, so-called. That was the militarists working together with Japan to perpetuate their imperialistic aims, and if you are familiar with the student movement in China, you know that we did it very successfully, at least in that matter. But our problems are still coming up, because the militarists and imperialists in both of those countries will not give up until the democratic forces are much stronger.

In China we are trying to work out this problem as to how the educationalists and democratic leaders may exercise a tremendous influence in politics and in our national life. I am expecting that

the Japanese liberal leaders will do the same thing; they are beginning to do so I have talked to many of them, and they are beginning to give us their support. And I think in all countries, in America, more emphasis should be put on educational ideals that they may work together with national politics. More must be done in China, and more must be done in America, and I think some of our American friends are too self-confident in regard to the question of the democratic ideals working together with our educational ideals.

Another suggestion is that in an international community like the Hawaiian islands, there is a good opportunity to see that democratic education shall hold sway. You know that you have the problem of the foreign schools in the Hawaiian Islands. Since I have been here I have tried to get information, I have been trying to be a student of your problem here, and I think this problem is good democratic education as against the other systems of education in these Islands. That problem has been misunderstood, I think it has been very unfortunate that the problem in this Territory has been the problem of the foreign schools. I think emphasis ought to be put in the content of your text books, no matter whether in English, Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese or in Spanish, it is democratic ideals, democratic education, that should receive first attention. It is not so much whether so many hours of foreign language are taught in foreign schools. So I hope that in these Islands it will be possible under your American leadership to have democratic ideals support these mediums of education.

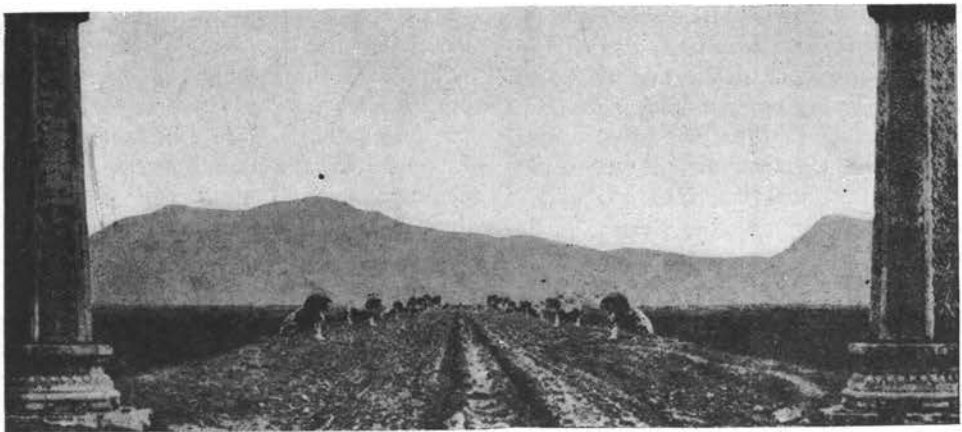
Need of An International Language.

Another suggestion that I have in mind is the question of an international language. I know our delegate, Dr. Tsai, is very much disappointed—

because he knows French and German, but not English, and because of this handicap he cannot talk to you, to many of you people, but that gives you an idea of the language problem from an international standpoint. No matter how many languages you know you have this difficulty sooner or later. So that I think there is need of an international language. Some of you may say that the English language ought to be the ideal one because so many study the language. For some time I had the same opinion, but I discovered more and more that the English language is a very difficult language, and I know of some professors in China who have spent years studying it and yet it is difficult for them to speak it. It is too difficult a task. So I think we must have a simpler international

language. And you have heard about many different proposals, and it seems to me that the Esperanto language is the best for international purposes. It is really an international language, true to its name, because it is made up of different languages, all the good points of the different languages being included in Esperanto. So I would propose to this Conference that we would at least discuss the problem of an international language.

I hope that I have presented to you first all the problems in China, and the suggestions that I have in mind, and it is my sincere hope that this Conference will actually plan out some definite things to be done so that when the Chinese delegates go back to China they can tell them what to do to bring about international peace.



Journalism In Korea

I. YAMAGATA
Editor "*Seoul Press*".

Delegate to the First Pan-Pacific Press Congress.

I am a Japanese and have come from Seoul in Korea where I am the proprietor and editor of a little daily paper called the *Seoul Press*. Although my paper is a humble publication of only four pages, yet Dr. Williams, the President of the World Press Congress, when he visited Korea several years ago took notice of it and afterwards in a pamphlet he prepared on the press of the world, included it among the hundred representative papers of the world. I am not so self-conceited as to think that Dr. Williams gave my paper this distinction and honor because it was a good standard journal. On the contrary mine is very poor stuff, containing not much cablegrams and highly paid special articles and giving only local news written in the poorest English. Nevertheless it is the only daily paper published in English in the whole of the Korean peninsula and besides at the time Dr. Williams visited Seoul it was the highest priced paper in the world, the monthly subscription being one dollar and a quarter gold. These two, I think, are the reasons which induced or compelled Dr. Williams to mention the name of my paper in the list of a hundred great papers of the world. Our distinguished president was simply forced to give my paper the *Seoul Press* this great honor for there was no other competitor in the field for the laurel.

By the way, a few years ago I was obliged to abandon the distinction of publishing the highest priced paper in the world. I was constantly assailed by

my readers with complaints against the high price of my paper and with demands for a reduction of it. I lowered the price to only a half a dollar a month a few years ago and though this trebled the circulation of the *Seoul Press* I am not getting so much profit as I did before. This makes me think that we journalists should combine ourselves to maintain a reasonably high price for our papers. Newspapers are now a thing of necessity, as indispensable as our daily food. They are a necessity, or it may be a necessary evil. People simply cannot do without them. Why should not we ask from them for more pay for our work and labor.

As I said, I have come from Korea, a country which is still little known by the people of the rest of the world. If any of you, ladies and gentlemen, would like to know about the real condition of Korea I should only be too glad to supply you with correct information as best as I can. As this is a congress of journalists, permit me, however, to tell you something about journalism in Korea. It is charged that the Japanese government restricts the freedom of the press. This charge is true to a certain extent. No cities except such big cities as Seoul and Fusan were permitted to have more than one newspaper. In other words, one paper for one city was the rule. This policy was enforced by the government partly for political reasons and partly in consideration of the interest of the people at large. For some time after the annex-

ation of Korea by Japan was carried out, there prevailed much political unrest, which induced the authorities to think it prudent and expedient to control the press. At the same time the authorities thought it beneficial to the people at large, not to permit the publication of too many newspapers, because when there are many newspapers published in a small place it is always the public that suffer much in consequence of the competition and struggles for existence between them. Keen canvassing for soliciting advertisements and subscriptions must be kept up so that they may live on and the result is that the general public are victimized.

As a matter of fact, before annexation Seoul had four or five Japanese and four Korean daily papers, all of which were but poorly supported and had to live, so to speak, from hand to mouth. The result was that not a few instances occurred in which the public were made to lose. In view of this evil the government put restriction on the number of newspapers making one newspaper for one city a general rule. This policy, as you will see, was taken with the best of intentions, but I do not think it was a wise one. The government should have left the matter alone, leaving the public to manage it by itself. The government was too paternal and this was resented by the public. The government has since seen its error in this respect.

Two years ago when the Government-General of Korea was reformed and reorganized, one of the first things the new authorities did was to permit the publication of three Korean and two Japanese newspapers in Seoul. One of the Korean newspapers is here represented by my friend Mr. Kim. His paper is *Donga Ilbo*, or *Eastern Asia Daily News*. It is the best paper with the largest circulation in Korea, being edited by some of Korea's best edu-

cated young men. It is a great educational power and influential moulder of Korean public opinion, and though its utterances occasionally displease the Japanese authorities, as outspoken and radical opinions of young men do older men, it is a great help to the government because through its columns the authorities can sound and learn the desires and ideas of the Korean people, so that they may frame such a policy of administration as will please them and promote their general interest.

Journalism in Korea is still in its young days of development. There are published in Seoul, capital of the peninsula, three Korean, three Japanese and one English dailies, besides a number of monthly magazines, Japanese and Korean. In the provinces about a dozen daily papers are published. Most of those metropolitan and provincial papers are rather poor stuff and their financial conditions are anything but good. The Korean masses are still too ignorant and too poor to be able to support any big papers, in running which much capital is needed. Besides, Korea being an agricultural country and her commerce and manufacturing industries being still undeveloped, the papers in that country cannot as yet collect many advertisements and cannot obtain any big income from that source. Both subscription and advertising rates are low and editors are very poorly paid. As I said, the *Donga Ilbo* is the Korean paper enjoying the largest circulation, issuing, as I understand, some forty thousand copies a day. Even this paper, however, cannot be said to be financially very well off. As I understand, it is run with little or no profit. Nevertheless, the Korean papers have a great future. Education is rapidly spreading among Korea's rising generation and along with the economic advance the people are steadily making today, there is no doubt that the position of journalism will be improved.

A Korean Newspaper

D. S. KIM

Delegate to the First Pan-Pacific Press Congress.

The average English reader knows little of the Korean newspaper in the making. It is a happy occasion to inform this great gathering briefly how the modern Korean paper is turned out.

Koreans use the Chinese characters as well as the alphabet or the phonetic syllabary, which is composed of eleven vowels and fourteen consonants which is considered the simplest written language in the world. Anybody can learn to read and write within a week. For this reason there is no illiteracy in Korea, but a Korean journalist must be a scholar in Chinese classics which form the basis of all written language in the Orient. The English papers have passed the stage when the reading public enjoyed a long editorial, but in Korea it is still in demand.

History tells us that the Koreans invented the iron movable types long before Gutenberg; those old types are still kept at the royal museum today. The Korean alphabet has been already adapted to the linotype with which the Koreans in America are publishing their papers, but on account of the Chinese characters it is not practicable in Korea.

Now, take the Dong-A Daily, the leading newspaper in Korea, it has four pages with sixteen members on the editorial staff which is too crowded for an English paper of the same size. One might criticise for the waste of labor, but actually the writing is all done by hand, and it must be carried out by a bigger force than an English paper. The manuscript papers are ruled so as to write one word in each square space

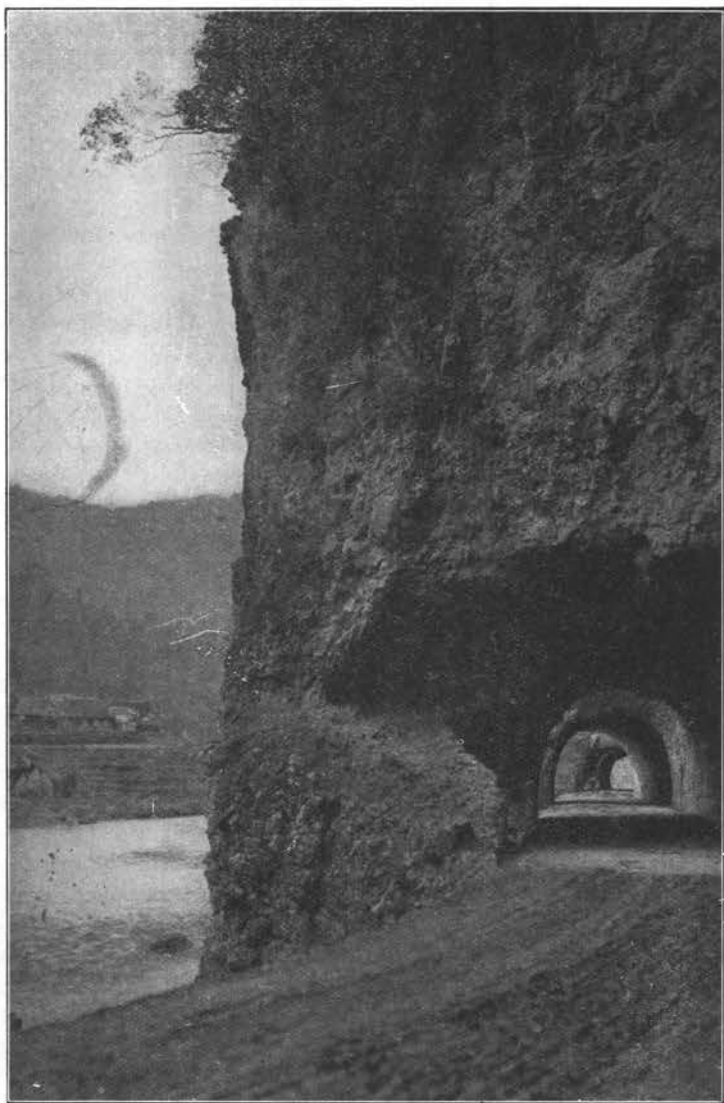
by which means the man in the composing room may know how many words to the line or the whole article at a glance.

The Korean language is like the Chinese, read up and down and from right to left, so the first page is really the last of a four-page paper. It is a decided rule, that each page has its separate departments: The first page is editorial, by all means the most important; the second, telegrams, politics and commercial news; the third, the social or city news, the written picture of Korean life; and the fourth page has fiction and correspondence from all corners of the nation. Advertisements go at the foot of the first and last pages. The third page is written entirely by the Korean alphabet, that attracts more readers than the other conservative pages.

The Dong-A Daily has a rotary press that turns out twenty thousand copies per hour, and the press rolls almost three hours daily to turn out fifty thousand copies that reach every corner and nook of the country.

The local news is gathered by reporters who have been assigned to certain places and also by news agencies, but the foreign news is supplied by the Reuter and Kokusai, that tell very little about the news of the different races bordering the Pacific.

The Koreans want to know more about the news concerning the Pacific. In view of this fact the Dong-A Daily has been rendering all possible assistance and publicity to the Pan-Pacific Union.



The Inland Sea is beautiful both by land and by water, for the railway now skirts its border and here we see a bit of the Inland Sea and Miyajima across the water.



Miyajima
and the Inland Sea
as Seen by the
Congressional Party
of 1920

By HON. HENRY Z. OSBORNE
Representative from California.



Late in the afternoon of Thursday, August 26, after crossing the historical Tsushima Straits, we sighted land on the Japan side and were soon in the excellent harbor of Shimonoseki. We were met several miles out by a considerable convoy of launches gaily covered with large and small American and Japanese flags and full of Japanese and Americans belonging to the welcoming committee, who had come out to welcome our party. There was much waving of hats and handkerchiefs, I thought I discovered a familiar figure well in front of the crowd at the landing, and I asked a Japanese near me if that was not Baron Kanda. It was, and I hailed him before we landed. He had changed but little in the eleven years since I had last seen him. He and Count Terashima, of the House of Peers, and three members of the House of Representatives—Mr. Takezawa, Mr. Higushi, and Mr. Tanaka—had come down from To-

kyo as a part of the welcoming committee of the Imperial Diet, equivalent to our Congress, to meet the party. All these are very cultivated gentlemen, and all speak good English. We were taken into the Oriental Hotel, which is close to the dock, and served with refreshments, in the meantime being bombarded by a battery of cameras in the hands of newspaper photographers. The Japanese photographers are very adept. They seldom ask you to pose, but just shoot away at any old time. The entire welcoming committee of the Imperial Diet was as follows:

House of Peers: Prince Yoshihisa Tokugawa, Marquis Masaaki Hachisuka, Count Seichiro Terashima, Count Nagayoshi Ogasawara, Viscount Tadashiro Inouye. Mr. Toshitake Okubo, Baron Naibu Kanda, Baron Tanetaro Megata, Baron Yoshiro Sakatani, Baron Chuzaburo Shiba, Baron Renpei Kondo, Mr. Tetsukichi Kurachi, Mr. Tsukei Sugawara, Mr. Soroku Ehara, and Mr. Eikichi Kamata.

House of Representatives: Mr. Teijiro Yamamoto, Mr. Toshiro Shimada, Mr. Gohei

Matsuura, Mr. Kiroku Hayashi, Mr. Fusa-jiro Ichinomiya, Mr. Motokichi Takahashi, Mr. Koreshige Tsunoda, Mr. Taichi Takezawa, Mr. Wachi Seki, Mr. Kotaro Mochizuki, Mr. Takeo Tanaka, Mr. Hideo Higuchi, Mr. Etsujiro Uychara, Mr. Shigemasa Sunada, Mr. Minoru Matsuda, and Mr. Kosai Inouye.

Baron Kanda made a very clever speech of welcome and I made the response. I was received like an old friend, Baron Kanda having made special reference to my kindness to the commercial commissioners of Japan in 1909, when I spent more than two months with them.

The harbor and city of Shimonoseki were the scene many years ago of a historical incident well remembered in Japan of interest to Americans. It was at a time when the feeling in Japan against all foreigners, following the opening of the country by Commodore Perry, was still very strong. There were several wooden warships in the Shimonoseki Harbor—American, British, and French, and possibly others. The Japanese fired upon them from the adjacent hills without, however, doing much, if any, damage, and their fire was soon suppressed. In punishment of this attack Japan was compelled to pay large indemnities in money to the various countries—several millions to each one. This was at a time when Japan was very poor and the payment was difficult. All the nations received their award, but the United States returned its portion—\$3,000,000, I think—on the ground that no actual damage had been sustained, and it was expended in bettering the port of Yokohama. This act of our Government gave America great credit for fairness in Japan, which has not altogether worn off yet.

About 9 o'clock we returned to the *Shiraga Maru*, and during the night traversed the least interesting part of the voyage through the Inland Sea of Japan.

In the morning of Friday, August 27, we were steaming through a most enchanting scene of calm waters, dotted in every direction with islands of emerald green, large and small. Some of the islands rose to heights of 500 to 1000 feet above the water, and whenever it was possible they were terraced and cultivated to the very top. Not only were they cultivated wherever possible, but to me it seemed that they often accomplished the impossible. Rice was the principal crop, and its very vivid green outlined the cultivated acres, while the terraces looked like successive stairways on the mountain sides, often very close together. Such care to utilize every rod of available soil is noticeable all over Japan.

The Inland Sea is so full of small shipping, generally sailing craft, that it is rare that some of them are not in sight, and often a great many. They are quaint in design, but more have canvas sails than in Chinese waters, where the sails are mainly of matting. There are great numbers of fishing craft, the Japanese waters being very prolific in fish of many varieties and of excellent quality. They fish both with nets and with hook and line.

After winding our way among these enchanting islands until about ten o'clock, we stopped for the day at the "sacred island" of Miyajima (pronounced mee-adj-ee-mah) and the little town and summer resort of the same name, one of the most noted of the many in Japan. Many of these islands have Buddhist and Shinto temples and shrines, and the peculiar gatelike-looking structures, which are often seen in Japanese pictures, called "torii," are often seen on the beaches and along the roadways. I think that "torii" means gate, but they are not real gates in the sense that they open and shut, but they are intended to signify gates, and they



Miyajima—the great water Torii.

have some religious significance as well.

We were transferred from our steamer to a good-sized launch and made the complete circuit of the island, about 10 miles, before landing. It was a most delightful and picturesque trip, notwithstanding much of it was made in a rainstorm. We were well covered, and the gentle rain added to the beauty of the scene. While we traveled close to our own island we passed dozens of smaller ones, all interesting and beautiful.

A little before noon we landed at the little wharf at Miyajima and walked through the main street parallel with the beach about a mile to the very excellent hotel set in a grove of fine old trees. The street was lined with neat little shops, most of them devoted to the sale of curios, postal cards, pictures, and all sorts of things, but with a sufficient number selling foods, fruits, vegetables, rice cakes, and fish. All the fish were strange to me.

One delightful thing is noticeable all over Japan, that trees are planted, cultivated, and protected in the most careful way, and this must have been done

for hundreds of years. Often a tree has stood in the line of an elaborate and costly wall, or perhaps the wall would partially take in the tree. Does the tree come down? Not at all. The wall is built around it, so as to inclose and preserve it, or is partially built around it, as the case may be. This love of trees and the works of nature is most pleasing, and it seems to be a national trait of character. No tree is ever destroyed when it can be preserved.

In the park about the hotel were many deer, quite tame, and so accustomed to being well treated and petted that they would come right up to one to be fed rice cakes, sugar, and dainties.

One of the sacred rules governing Miyajima is that no human being shall be born or shall die on the holy island. This rule is rigidly enforced. Prospective mothers are promptly removed. Death is not so easily controlled. Very sick people are taken away; but I was confidentially told that if the grim reaper stole a march, his victim was not considered legally dead until the remains were well clear of the island.

Along the beach for a couple of miles at regular intervals of about 100 feet were stone structures of pleasing shape that excited my curiosity. They proved to be street or beach lights, but are called "stone lanterns." They are about 4 or 5 feet high and have a little reservoir inside near the top for oil. In the evening we were taken back to the ship by two transfers, first in small launches to a larger one and from the larger launch to the steamer. The town was well illuminated and the hundreds of stone lanterns along the beach were lighted in honor of the Americans. The

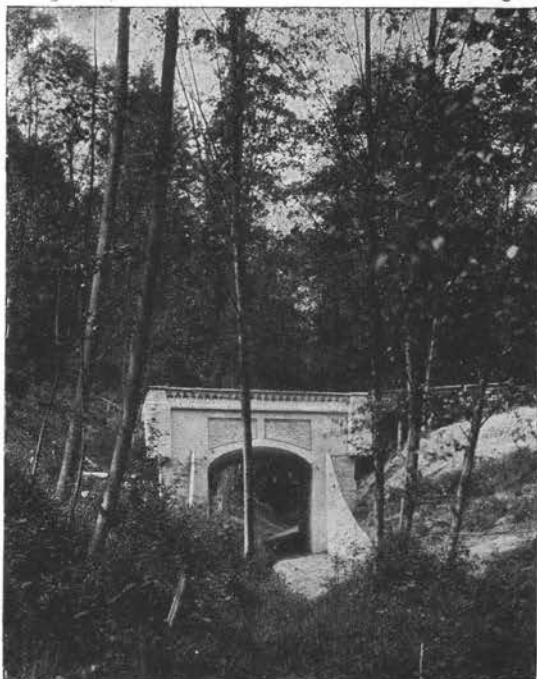
lights in the town and on the beach, duplicated by the reflections in the water, composed a fairy-like scene as we steamed away in the darkness.

The Inland Sea is about 300 miles long, mainly between the two larger islands of the Japanese Empire, varies in width from 2 or 3 narrow straits to 40 or 50 miles, and laterally extends east and west, or a little northeasterly and southwesterly. The great sea is divided into several smaller seas where the waters widen out, named respectively the Seas of Suo, Iyo, Aki, Huchinada, Bingo, and Harima.



Road Building In America

By
MAURICE BAILEY
Of the Pan-American Union
Bulletin Staff.



ROAD building was started in the United States in the early colonial days and was acknowledged a need in the first years of the Federal Government. These roadways generally followed Indian trails and cow paths and the ways of the wild animals, as the settlers pushed farther west and were compelled to have outlets. Even at this time the young country advanced funds for the building of its roads, and up to the time of the Civil War the need of this movement was recognized and to a moderate extent attended to. Following the great conflict between the North and the South, however, road building was entirely forgotten in the reconstruction problems, the farmer was lost sight of in the maelstrom of sudden commercial, mercantile, and mining activity.

Finally, however, New Jersey, a State whose farms far outweigh other considerations from development and area standpoints, discovered that she was going backward. Her legislators took

accounting, and the result was the first State aid given to road building.

Previously the county had been the largest unit directly interested in building and maintaining roads. The result was, in the great majority of instances, little building and no maintenance, with the inevitable consequence that even those roads which had been well constructed fell into ruin. The farmer made his way through dust, sand, ruts, and rocks in summer, and through mud and swamp holes in winter. Farms fell into decay and farmers into discouragement. The average county official, however well intentioned, knew nothing about road building, and the employment of an engineer in county road matters was unheard of except in the very small minority of rich agricultural sections. To convince the public that the roadway problem is not and never has been a local one has been a difficult matter. England clung to the local theory for centuries despite repeated logical attacks upon it. Our

forebears adopted this method because it was the only one they knew. The United States held to it with a tenacity worthy of a better cause, a condition created by her political limitations, which have dwarfed so many of her great projects.

New Jersey's bombshell into the camp of road-building precedent, however, created a profound effect, especially when two years later her agricultural offerings to the country had about doubled, new farm lands were being cultivated, waste lands reclaimed, and her farmers were buying automobiles. From neighboring States automobilists began journeying into New Jersey to try out the new roads. From fines and licenses this enterprising commonwealth had quite a sum to apply to her road improvements. The visitors went home to their States and complained of their own roads. The result was that in the next 12 years 40 States of the Union had appointed State highway commissions, and the movement for good roads was on a steep down grade and gaining momentum with every turn of the legislative wheels.

Behold then, the springing into existence of State highways and the broadening of the viewpoints of the people of the remote sections. They began to think in terms of distances to be covered at least expense and of doubling their hauling power. Loads could be brought home over good roads, after the output had been sent on its way marketward. No longer was the winter with its road bed streams that buried the wagons up to the hubs or the deep ruts and jagged rocks to be considered in the size of the loads to be sent to the shipping point. It was worth while to begin the cultivation of idle acres. Mortgages began to lose their horrors—the future brightened. For many years the coming of a rail-

road close to a farm had been the farmer's only hope of greater prosperity. The impracticability of running rails to the innumerable farm vicinities did not impress the farmer. His experience with road improvements had been of such a character that the railroad had come to mean his only tie with the outside world.

Not theoretical in this recounting of road benefits, the Agricultural Department of the United States Government, vitally concerned in all matters pertaining to agricultural development, obtained actual figures showing results from sections where improved roads were in actual use. Land which had been quoted at \$7 an acre with no buyers, jumped to \$15 and \$18 with no sellers. A study of farm values in eight counties with improved market roads, showed an increase in the price of tillable land amounting to three times the cost of the improvements. The increase in the volume of shipping traffic amounted to 70 per cent. The church and school attendance went up 25 per cent. Mentally, morally, socially, and financially, the good-roads movement had proved itself.

But it was not alone in the matter of agriculture that the good-roads problem assumed huge proportions. Forestry shipments had fallen to such a lethargic condition that the situation presented grave aspects. In 1913, the whole subject was brought forcibly to the attention of the Federal Government. State aid had accomplished such wonders that it demonstrated plainly the course the Nation must pursue. Still it took three years to break down the barrier which States' rights had erected and to which the country has clung in spite of its all too evident restrictive tendencies. However, the State of Maine alone discovered that she had lost \$10,000,000 in one year because of the bad condi-



A roadway near Seattle.

tion of her roads. This took no account of the losses to farmers and manufacturers. Other States began figuring. Senator John H. Bankhead, chairman of the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, who had been practically standing alone in his fight for road legislation, found the good wind veering in his direction and began to fight anew. It was estimated that the parcels post and rural free delivery routes could be doubled and a saving of \$300,000,000 annually be secured, if the roads of the country were put in good condition.

Figures and facts prevailed. The Federal Aid Road Act was passed, carrying with it an \$85,000,000 appropriation, \$10,000,000 of which is to be devoted to forestry roads.

At the subsequent meeting of their legislatures, road building was taken out of the jurisdiction of the county and vested in State highway commissions, with an engineer to direct the actual construction, and to consult with the Federal department. The impetus this has given to the movement can be best demonstrated by citing accomplish-

ments. In some of the States good-road schools have been established, in connection with other institutions of learning chiefly. The course includes care of roads, maintenance, construction, drainage, road systems, planning and location, grading and alignments, highway bridges and culverts, and a study of the differing soils and other features of economic road construction, including labor and the standardizing of roads and road materials. Governors appointed good roads days during which the men labored on road improvement and the women in the whitewashing of walls and fences and the putting of gardens in trim. Plans for road construction in every direction sprang into being and, strange to say, roads began to appear, bad stretches to disappear. In the past very few years—hardly three—seven trunk highways across the continent from New York to San Francisco have come into existence and are practically completed and six overland routes from the North to the South.

Of the great trunk lines from East to West, the Lincoln Highway is the

nearest to full completion, offers the greatest scenic values, and is the most marvelous example of the subduing of Nature to man's desires that can be found. It leads from New York to San Francisco, via Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Omaha, Denver, Cheyenne, Ogden, Salt Lake City, and Reno, thence across the State of California. Whereas, before the European war not more than 50 tourists a year essayed this trip, which was really one of considerable danger and required a real love of adventure, last year upward of 10,000 enjoyed a fairly comfortable trip with nightly hotel accommodations if they so desired, and daily views of scenic splendors not to be surpassed anywhere in the world. Descriptions are impossible in a limited account, but some idea may be gained of the enterprise when it is known that the altitude of the Lincoln Highway in some parts is over 11,000 feet. In the three years of its building, hills have been dumped into valleys, the sides of gigantic mountains shaved to leave a ledge for the hanging of a roadway. Man's ingenuity has overcome all barriers saving the one of mud. The greatest difficulty the road builders have had to contend with in the great middle western sections has been the heavy rains which sometimes in a night have destroyed thousands of dollars of road work which had to be done over again when the roads had dried out.

These things, however, will be overcome in good time. Through the farming country of the States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska the roadways are nearly all natural dirt, although the people are beginning to appreciate now that this is the most expensive kind of road. The Lincoln Highway has followed the famous "Overland Trail" very closely, going in the pathway of Indian and stage

coach and prairie schooner. It opens up marvelous insight into mountains, lakes, valleys, plains, forests, and desert. It displays to a beginning comprehension the vast possibilities of the various industries scattered between the bordering oceans, really only in their infancy.

Yet the Lincoln Highway is only one of seven to guide the traveler through the Nation and introduce its marvels. The Pike's Peak Ocean-to-Ocean Highway starts at New York City, leads through New Jersey, through Pennsylvania via the William Penn Highway, and thence to the West via Kansas City and over the Rocky Mountains through newly constructed roadways. The Sunset Trail leads from Chicago southward, following the Santa Fe Trail, through Arizona, New Mexico, and to Southern California, thence northward to San Francisco. The Northwest Trail—2,416 miles from Chicago to Spokane—crosses dairy farms, wheat belts, gold, copper, and silver mines, passes the Yellowstone Park—a trail made by the prairie schooner of the early Northwest settler. The Dixie Overland Highway, one of the newest of the trunk road projects, is being closely watched by the Federal Government and is enthusiastically supported by the people of the South. It passes through Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arizona to California.

Every facility, therefore, is placed at the disposal of the States for their road building. Engineers in Federal employ are at the disposal of the State highway commissions and the people for consultation purposes. The department is ready at all times to suggest the best kind of road for the needs of the various sections of the country. Experiments are being made and experts are traveling throughout the land with illustrations of good and bad roads,

and explanations of advantages of good roads. The director of the United States office of public roads and rural engineering has written to the highway commissions urging the placing of road building on a sound economic basis and the creation of well-organized forces for building and maintenance and improved road management. The chief engineer of the United States Army has notified builders of highways that the needs of roads in warfare do not differ materially from those in time of peace. Bridges and culverts should be able to sustain 15 tons.

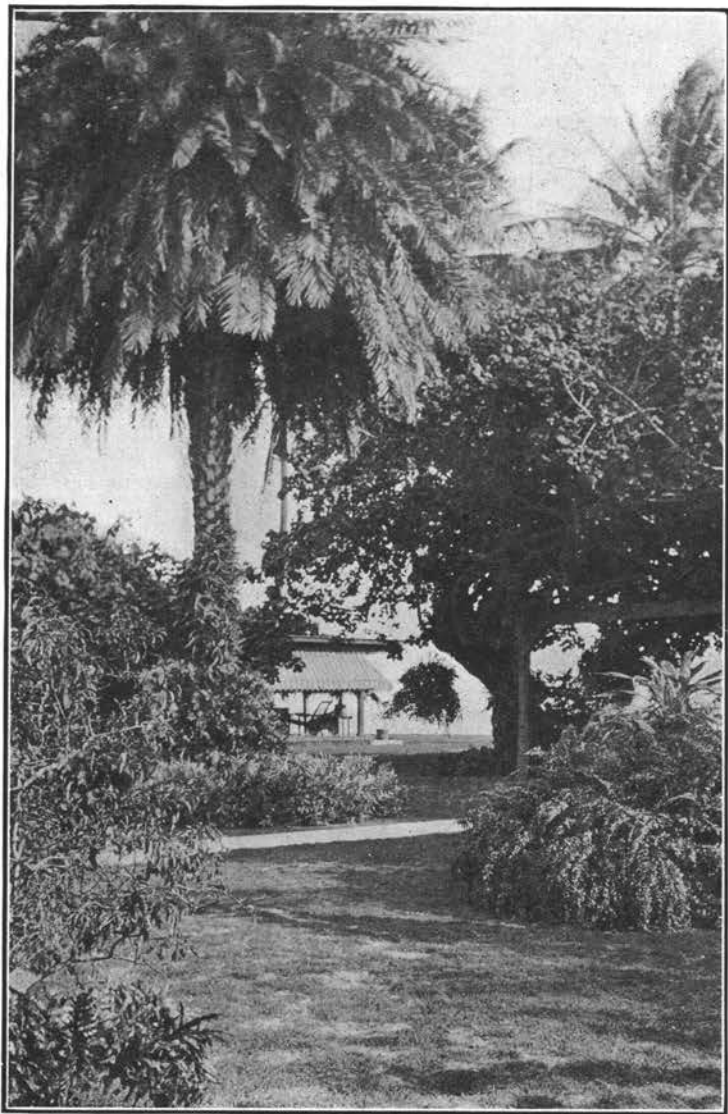
Most of the new roads fill these requirements. The roads of the South are almost uniformly of sand and clay, some of them surfaced with gravel. California has constructed most of the road connecting with the proposed Dixie Highway—from Los Angeles to San Diego and from there to Yuma—of concrete, an expensive construction which those States not so thickly populated could scarcely afford. The Government has expressed the necessity for having more massive foundations than this country has considered necessary heretofore.

The roads now being built which are expected to withstand time and traffic are gravel, macadam, bituminous macadam, rock-asphalt macadam, cement concrete, bituminous concrete, asphalt block, and brick roads.

The coming of the motor vehicle made it necessary to devise some method of dust prevention. Numerous methods have been tried to devise a lasting road surface reasonably free from dust within the financial means of main-line country roads. The best method has been found to be that of broken stone bonded by a bituminous material which coats the fragments and fills the interstices. Refined tars, oil asphalts, and fluxed natural asphalts are the usual binders employed, and there are two methods—penetration and mixing—either one of which gives excellent satisfaction.

It is wonderful to find that the road question has brought the people of the United States more closely together, that it has taught them to think nationally rather than of matters bounded by the back fence. Marshal Joffre said that the corps of United States Engineers who went to France for road-building purposes were worth an army.

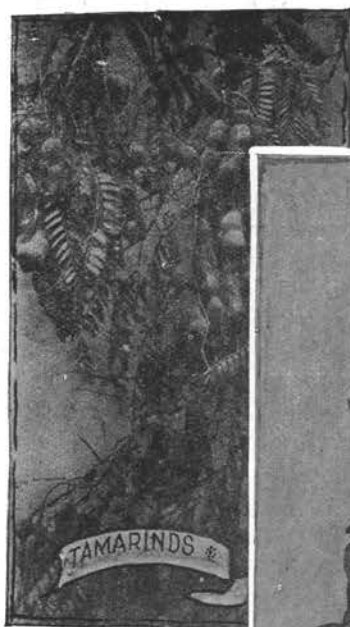




The yards in Honolulu become gardens without effort. The palms grow, the bougainvillea spreads, tropical shrubbery springs up, and the yard boy tries to keep it all in order.

The Trees of Honolulu

By
W. A. BRYAN



LOOK where one will in Honolulu he will find but little that really belongs to the native flora. The few species to be seen that pass as native trees are for the most part those brought here from Polynesia by the natives themselves. However, there are a few of these that are of common occurrence and especially striking in appearance. The kukui or candle-nut tree is always identified by its conspicuous pale yellow-green, almost silvery foliage. It is one of the most beautiful and abundant trees of the group from sea level up to 2000 feet. In sheltered nooks and shady ravines the silvery-green foliage can be made out far out at sea, and is usually proudly pointed out to the stranger from the deck of the steamer as one of the most beautiful and picturesque trees of Hawaii-nei. It is a luxuriant shade tree and is well worthy of a larger place in the parks, private grounds and streets of the city than it now occupies.

The wood is soft and white and is useless for building purposes; but the nuts, which are similar in shape and size to a black walnut, were made by the

natives to serve in many useful ways. The shell of the nut is hard and black and capable of taking a very high polish. They were strung into leis and fashioned into other ornaments. The oily kernels were strung on splinters of bamboo to form torches, whence the name candle-nut. The acrid juice contained in the covering of the nut was the base for a black dye for tap and also served as

an ink in tattooing the skin. The nuts, roasted and mixed with salt, form a very pleasant side dish at native feasts. The oil was pressed from the kernels and burned in stone lamps of native manufacture. It also made a water-proof coating for tapa, and was occasionally used among the old-time Hawaiians to oil the body for various purposes, especially to render it slippery in evading their opponents in physical encounters. The gum which exudes from the bark also had several uses.

It is of interest in this place to note that all branches of the Polynesian race know the kukui by the same name. Though the kukui is generally dispersed over the islands, and forms a large part of the forest up to the upper edge of its range, it has but few enemies among the Hawaiian insects. This fact is taken to indicate its being of comparatively recent Hawaiian introduction, and suggests that there has not been sufficient time for it to attract serious insect pests.

Another native importation of much value is the breadfruit, or ulu, of the natives. It is planted singly about the gardens in the city and is quite commonly met with in groves of some size in the various valleys of the group. Wherever grown it adds materially to the beauty of the landscape and in addition it has a great utility value. The young tree usually grows in the form of a perfect cone. The leaves are often two feet or more in length, dark, vigorous green in color and deeply lobed. The tree always has a thrifty look which it retains long after it has lost the charm of perfect form. The large green globular fruits are three to five inches in diameter and are especially esteemed by natives and Europeans as food. When very ripe the baked fruit has a flavor suggesting sweet potato. When cooked green the flavor is less pronounced and less pleasing. The tree attains a height

of forty to sixty feet. The wood is a saffron color, very durable and not liable to split. Elsewhere it has been used to some extent in the manufacture of wheel hubs, but in Hawaii it is not used commercially. The Hawaiians used the leaves for polishing, the bark as a medicine, and the gum for capturing birds. Like the kukui, the breadfruit has accompanied the Polynesians on all their wanderings wherever the climate would allow it to live.

The tree is exceedingly difficult to propagate. As the Hawaiian variety rarely, if ever, produces fertile seed the plant has been distributed by root sprouts and by layerings. It is not as important here, however, as in Tahiti, where the fruit is made into a breadfruit poi.

The mango is a strikingly beautiful tree and is as much prized for its shade as for its delicious fruit. It forms one of the most stately trees to be seen in the city or about the islands. Its compact growth and its dense foliage of large, dark-green leaves serve to identify the tree, but the rich purple-red or red-brown young leaves, usually grouped on opposite sides of the tree at different seasons, make it especially conspicuous and worthy of remark.

Most of the trees bloom in January and the fruit ripens along in July and August. However, these dates vary greatly and are frequently reversed, so that there is hardly a day in the year when ripe, fresh fruits may not be found in the city. The bearing trees make but little growth owing to the heavy fruitage which bends the sturdy branches. Often only one side of a tree will be in fruit at a time.

The fruit of the mango is of the most exquisite shape and color. It is about the size of a pear, ovoid, slightly flattened with the two sides developed unequally, giving it a thick comma shape. When ripe the fruit is a rich yellow

with apple-red cheek on the side turned toward the sun. But they vary in size, shape and color as much as apples do, for, like the apple, they seldom come true from the seed.

The tree is supposed to have originally come from India. It is the only one of thirty or more species belonging to the genus *Mangifera* that has any value. As many as five hundred varieties have been reported from India, and perhaps forty or fifty of the best sorts to be found are established in Honolulu. While usually grown from seed they may also be propagated by budding. This, unfortunately, is a somewhat difficult process involving much care and skill. Within the last few years the trees have been affected with a blight not common elsewhere. It is due to a fungus disease that is thought to be aided in spreading by the blue-bottle flies and other insects carrying the spores from flower to flower. It will be noticed that the sooty mould, when severe, often gives the whole tree a blackened appearance.

In almost every yard and square about the city, and indeed over the whole group, will be found one or more monkey-pod trees. The better name for the tree is samang; although it is sometimes called the rain-tree, since it blossoms at the beginning of the rainy season in its native home in tropical America. It is an exotic, having long been introduced. It belongs to the great group of acacia-like plants, and has compound or multi-compound leaves. Like most of its relatives it has the habit of closing its leaves in sleep at night. After sundown it presents a wilted appearance and does much toward changing the aspect of the whole city after nightfall. Trees of this species that are several feet in diameter at the girth and spreading shade over a space 150 feet across, are to be commonly seen about the islands. It is a permanent shade tree, and

aside from the litter of the discarded leaves and pods and a slightly ragged appearance during the winter season it is highly desirable as an ornamental tree. As a tree to be planted along the sidewalks it is hardly to be recommended, as it grows at such a furious rate that it is liable to lift the walk and injure the curbing. It is therefore a tree better suited for ample lawns, open spaces and parks.

Of all the introduced trees the algaroba is the favorite. It is a mesquite, perhaps of the southwestern United States and Mexico, and has been greatly improved and modified by the change of environment. The original tree in Hawaii grew from a seed planted in 1837 on Fort street, near Beretania, by Father Batchelot, founder of the Roman Catholic mission. It is thought that the seed was brought from Mexico, though this point is far from being settled by the historians of the islands. The tree was until recently in a thrifty condition and is the progenitor of more than 60,000 acres of forest distributed over the entire group. At first it grew only at the lower levels, but, little by little, succeeding generations have crept higher and higher until now they thrive from the sandy sea beach to 1,500 feet elevation. The lee coasts of Oahu, Molokai, and parts of Hawaii have been changed from deserts to forests by the algaroba alone. Curiously enough, the land which it has taken possession of is usually arid or stony, or so steep that it was considered worthless. If left alone they shade the ground with a dense growth and attain a height of fifty to sixty feet. When trimmed and thinned, as they are in the city, their delightful shade moderates the heat of the tropic sun, allowing the growth of the lawn grass beneath, and in dry seasons protecting it from the direct rays of the sun. Their slender, brittle branches are often too much in

evidence to be aesthetic in themselves, but nevertheless they have a weird picturesqueness of their own. The trunk at first seems uncouth, but there is a grace and poise to the slender vine-like branches and feathery leaflets as they toss to and fro in the trade wind, that over-balance the ruggedness of the gnarled and twisted trunk.

In addition to its aesthetic qualities the algaroba is one of the most useful of trees. Besides yielding an enormous amount of wood of splendid quality, they are valuable for the pods that are produced with great regularity after the tree is three years old. The pods ripen gradually during the summer months, and, next to the grasses, form the most important stock food. They are eaten by horses, cattle and hogs with great relish. The hard, horny seeds which are embedded in a sweet pulp are not digested by the stock, and hence are in prime condition for growing and are scattered broadcast in this way.

The algaroba is also our most important honey-producing plant. Bees are exceedingly fond of the nectar of the flowers and the sugar of the beans. Many apiaries in algaroba groves produce honey of attractive appearance and superior flavor.

The tree exudes two different kinds of gum. The most valuable collects in clear, amber-colored, tear-like masses on the bark. It resembles the gum arabic of commerce. As it contains no tannin and dissolves readily in water the gum has elsewhere been used in laundries and to some extent in the manufacture of gumdrops. In Mexico it is also valued for certain medical properties. In Hawaii it has never been collected or used, though large quantities of the gum could be secured.

Turning to the purely ornamental trees, first place is usually given to the scarlet-flowered royal Poinciana, or to

one of the closely allied species or varieties. The common species grown here, known as the "flame tree" or "flamboyant tree," has been so well named as to scarcely require further description. Though it is a fairly rapid grower it is not a large tree as a rule. The smooth trunk is expanded at the base in a curious way, forming buttresses that correspond with the principal roots. This peculiarity in connection with its rich-green foliage arranged in horizontal spreading layers of fine pinnate leaves, makes it a tree so dainty as to attract attention at all seasons. But when it bursts into full flower it is one solid mass of crimson, the admiration of all, and without doubt it is one of the most striking of tropical trees. Although it sheds its leaves at certain seasons, it is at such times almost as remarkable for its large pods as for the blossoms which preceded them. The generic term, which is the one commonly used as the name of this species, was given in honor of Governor-General Poinci, who wrote on the natural history of the West Indies during the middle of the seventeenth century. The species and varieties common in warm countries are found here.

The Banian (or Banyan) tree, a name derived from the fact that it furnished shelter for the open markets of the banians, or Hindu merchants, and therefore literally a "market place," is a common tree in Honolulu. The family to which it belongs is well represented in the gardens and parks of the city, there being at least a dozen or more of the large arboreal species that can be easily recognized, usually, though not always by the pendant aerial roots. The Banians all belong to the great order to which the common fig, the Indian rubber plant, the Bengal banian tree, and the creeping fig on our garden walls, as well as some six hundred other similar species scattered throughout the tropics,

are referred. The most ornamental plant, perhaps, is the India rubber plant. But the great spread of the banian tree, which sends down some of its branches or aerial roots that in time take root in the soil, is one of the largest and most thrifty-looking trees in Hawaii. Many of the related species have the same or similar methods of reproduction.

The black wattle and the silver wattle have been cultivated in Hawaii for nearly half a century, and these or their numerous relatives are common in the city and constitute the chief trees planted in the Tantalus forest. Likewise the Australian oak or silk-oak, is common in parks and gardens and is easily recognized by its fern-like leaves and sweet-scented golden-yellow trusses of flowers.

The most conspicuous of all are the Bougainvilleas. Magenta, scarlet-red, and brick-red are among the common forms, and as to abundance they occur in the order mentioned. Of the magenta colored species there are two common varieties, one of which is an ever-bloomer. Throughout the year this species is one continuous mass of purple, and is one of the most striking of the introduced plants. The salmon, brick-red, orange and scarlet varieties are to most people more pleasing than the brilliant magenta species; but when a blaze of color is required, the Bougainvillea of any shade will never be a disappointment. The curious thing about them is that it is not the blossoms after all that are so remarkable. An examination shows that it is only the bracts that enclose the inconspicuous flowers that are so highly colored. All told there are perhaps a half-dozen or more of these South American shrubs from which several varieties have been propagated. The name was given in honor of Bougainville, an early French navigator.

A favorite especially suited to stone walls and to some extent as a climber in trees, is the Bignonia or bird-claw vine. The Bishop Museum is literally overrun with this rich, glossy-green climber, and at certain seasons the beautiful yellow blossoms transform its otherwise uninteresting exterior into a palace of gold. The masses of this flowering vine as they hang pendant from the tallest trees about the city produce a vision of airy, golden loveliness that lingers long in the mind's eye. More prized perhaps than any of the foregoing, but unfortunately less common, is the *Stephanotis*, known as "Kaiulani's flower." Its fragrant white blossoms at certain seasons transform the trellises of the city into veritable banks of snow. With the *Stephanotis* will often be seen a fragrant climber, known as the wax-plant, so named on account of the thick, waxy leaves and wax-like star-shaped flowers.

Here and there in old gardens one sees various species of *Convolvulus*, giving a touch of the familiar morning-glory blue to the scene, or with as much ease a dash of yellow from India and the Orient. The pretty climbing Mexican creeper or mountain rose, "*Rosa de la Montana de Mexico*," with its delicate sprays of pink blossoms and the more obscure though wonderfully fragrant Chinese violet with greenish yellow blossoms, are both always in evidence.

Several species of jasmine are common. The beautiful climbing snow-white is a favorite, as is the perpetually blooming Arabian jasmine, with handsome white flowers that turn purple as they die. The beautiful purple wreath is one of the most striking of the rarer climbers; the five-pointed deep-lilac flowers hang in graceful racemes and come into full bloom in April and May, lasting several weeks.



The real Filipino may still be seen, even near Manila, in his native garb, and this is far more artistic than the half Spanish dress of the educated Filipino citizens of Manila.



Moonlight on Manila Bay.

Manila Nights

• By E. B. CANNON.

*Breeze,
Like spirit hands,
Tapped, tapped on my shutters.
Outside, cocopalms
Beckoned with long green fingers.*

*Mellow moonlight let the way;
Stars blazed,
Foliage sighed,
Perfume rose.
——— I went out.*

It was one of those magical tropic nights when the moon pours from out limpid blue-blackness a light that diffuses the sheen of romance over land and sea. Nowhere, excepting near the equator, are there such nights, and in Manila, at certain seasons of the year,

the nights are too lovely for words; they surpass description.

Late in the afternoon it had rained—just a shower that was over almost as soon as it began. Clouds rolled together, though they did not obscure the sun. One great drop splashed; then another; then, with a roar, fell the deluge. For five minutes the drops came down so straight and so large as to form a crystal beaded curtain against a background of glistening green foliage. Little iridescent bubbling pools collected in the tawny hollows of the road. Suddenly, without perceptible slackening of volume, the rain stopped, and the sun, shining brightly from the cloud-patched sky, made misty rainbows in the acacia trees. From the grateful, greedy earth that was

sucking up the last vestige of moisture, rose a sweet scent, intoxicating and energizing.

After the rain, the sunset was glorious. The sky was deep orange flecked with cerise. High overhead jade and turquoise blue merged with a radiant amethyst. Across Manila Bay it appeared as though the brassy sun dropped without warning into the China Sea. The pink and azure heavens turned rose and lavender, and, as slowly, faded to pearl. Evening breezes rippled the placid waters of the Bay and brought the faint music of tolling bells and the evensong of birds nesting in the rounded mango trees.

In a lilac mist that hung over purple hills and dusky palms, low on the horizon appeared a great round moon like a disk of silver paper. One by one stars pricked out—stars which looked much larger than those seen in America; which scintillated as stars never do in the States.

The Filipino band on the Luneta played a farewell, and the crowd streamed away over the grass. Out on the dining porch of the Hotel Manila lights flicked on, and parties grouped about tables set with gleaming plates and glasses. Out on the porches of private homes, families, who had already dined within, gathered to enjoy the coolness of the gloaming.

Down stone steps set with porcelain pots of flowering plants, women trained white embroidered dresses. This was the hour for the daily promenade. Silhouetted like spectres against mossy old walls, men in white suits strolled, their after-dinner cigars dipping and circling like glowing fireflies.

Despite the rain of the afternoon there was under my feet a powder of dust that made soft the concrete. Sometimes I stepped upon warm earth. Again, I trod flagstones, uneven, tilting, with

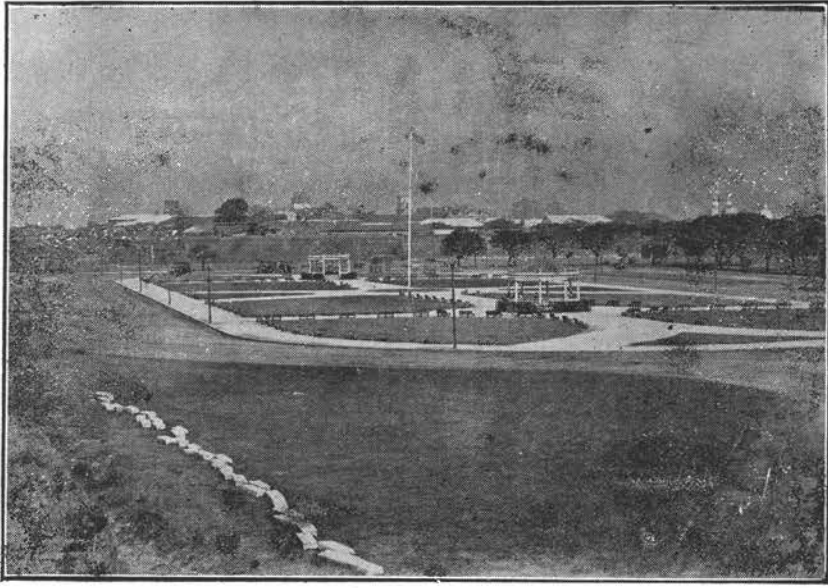
moss in the chinks. Occasionally the walk narrowed and dwindled to a mere footpath.

To one side of the Luneta lay the residence district of compact, though cool, one-story American bungalows, and big, airy two-story houses built in the Spanish style. On the other side of the Luneta was a smooth expanse of turf and the ancient city wall enclosing the district known as Intramuros.

As usual of an evening, within the walls everyone was awake. Where during the heat of the day houses had been shuttered and silent, now blinds were furled and electric lights showed merry-making. Perhaps there was cards; more often, dancing, while a Filipino orchestra picked out the most popular American tunes. Grace was manifest in every step of the native couples—the man in crisp white duck, the women in the attractive Filipino dress of filmy, starched blouse with billowing sleeves, wide neckerchief, long trained skirt and high-heeled slippers having only vamps for uppers. What if one pretty, dark-eyed maid did lose a chinela whose black velvet vamp she had been holding on with four bare toes inside and the little toe hooked outside? Because of the accident, the merriment waxed the more gleeful.

In the next house a concert was going on. The stringed band was five (as almost always), and the instruments were of the particular varieties upon which Filipinos are so proficient. All through Intramuros was melody, for the Filipinos are a musical people. Behind iron window gratings bulging from the fronts of the porchless plaster houses, men, women and children sat and listened to the music of the streets.

Further on, beyond the wall and beyond the city limits of Manila, was music of a different sort—in the dance-halls where negroes discoursed the latest



The Luneta—Manila.

"jazz." To these dance-halls (immense, handsomely decorated, brilliantly illuminated, strictly proper places) all classes of Manila society, white and brown, may repair. A lattice through the middle of the out-door pavilion separates "high caste" from low. The slim, graceful balarinas (Filipino dance-hall girls in national costume) are not allowed to cross to the side reserved for army officers and other chosen people, although no exception is taken when a man in a dinner jacket one-steps with a balarina among the enlisted men and the low-class Filipinos beyond the pale.

Came nine o'clock and it was theatre time.

Had I been going to a motion picture show I should not have had to retrace my steps home to dress. One does not put on formal evening dress to attend the movies in the Philippines. (And, it may be remarked in passing, that one does not burden oneself with a fan. The several first-class picture houses in Manila are delightfully cool and breezy in the reserved section, patronized by the Americanos and the elite among Fili-

pinos. Equipped with widely separated cane-seated chairs, this balcony is so high above the street that windows and lattices in the wall may be left open, and a free circulation of air secured.)

But when one goes to Manila's single legitimate showhouse, one arrays as for the Metropolitan in New York.

The Manila Grand Opera House probably ceased to be "grand" when it fell from its high estate as "opera house." It is difficult to conceive of a more remarkable contrast than is offered by that theatre and its audience. Ladies in toilettes that are the last word in Parisian elegance, men in high hats and broadcloth clawhammer coats—people whose apparel and jewelry would not be out of place at the Metropolitan—are shown to rusty folding seats plastered over with the remnants of old play bills, and, between acts, gaze out over the wreck of a playhouse that in its palmy days could never have been much better than an indifferently equipped barn. In the near future Manila is to have a new and up-to-date theatre. It surely will be appreciated!

There is something infinitely pathetic in the spectacle of the old rattletrap of a theatre, dusty and musty, crowded with elegantly dressed folk, so eager for entertainment that they hang upon every word of the actors and applaud every bit of passably clever acting.

After the play there may be supper and dancing at one of the popular halls on the outskirts or in town. But, after a day of torrid heat, I preferred to motor or drive (by calesa) to some secluded veranda, to sit in the scented silvery moonlight, to sip iced drinks (soft or otherwise!)

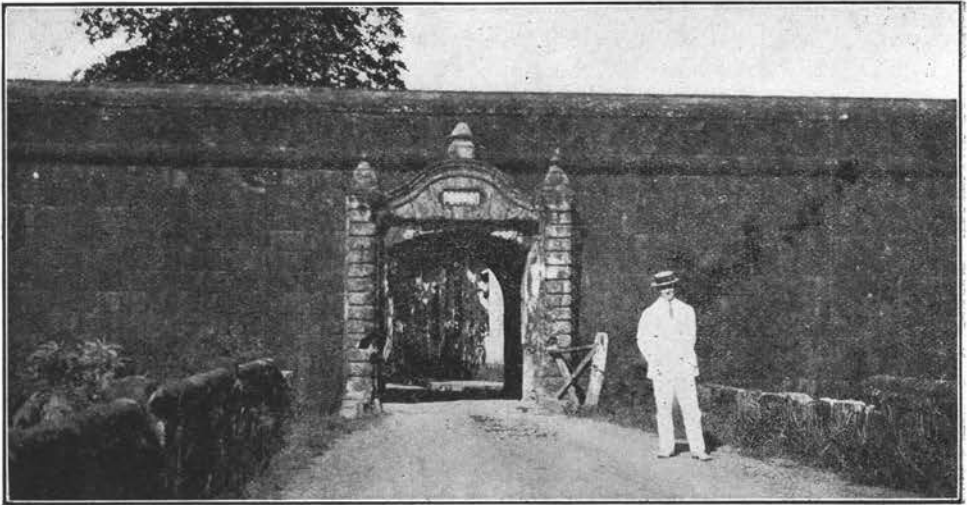
It is at twilight that one really begins "to live" in Manila; that one forgets the monotony of the long, hot day and the thousands of miles of sapphire sea that rolls between the palm-fringed shores of the Philippines and the skyscrapers of the waterfronts on the Pa-

cific Coast of the United States. In retrospect, the blank emptiness of the day becomes only an interlude between lovely night and lovely night; in retrospect, it is the nocturnal peace of the tropics that one longs for when "he hears the East a'calling."

And it is the dreamy, quiet nights that hold the American in the Philippines; that makes him loath to leave the lotus land; that makes him softly repeat the lines that the Chinese poet, Chang Shih Lo, penned so many centuries ago:

"The Lady Moon is my lover,
"My friends are the Oceans Four;
"The Heavens have roofed me over
"And Dawn is my golden door.

"I would liefer follow a condor
"Or seagull soaring from ken;
"Than bury my Godhead yonder
"In the dust and whirl of men."



A gateway in the old Spanish wall.



Flying Over South Sea Isles

By LIEUT. G. A. OTT

Intelligence Officer Naval Air Station,
Pearl Harbor.



The trip from Honolulu down to Palmyra on Eagle 40 was filled with amusing incidents. At its very beginning the cruise gave promise of adventure, for within two hours of sailing Lieut. Glick, the Eagle's skipper, discovered two pseudo stowaways in the crews' quarters aft.

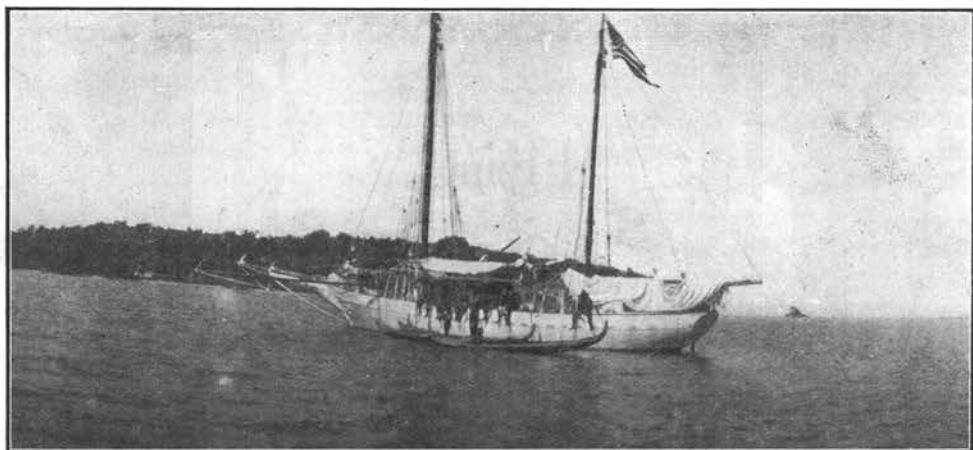
Newspaper men are usually credited with much cleverness. However, we are in a position to know, and it behooves us to undeceive a long suffering public. These two were undoubtedly built for comfort, for it was their diligent search for a bunk which led to their swift undoing.

By all rules of sea and fiction, stowaways are supposed to remain hidden until almost starved or eaten by rats. But, then, one could hardly expect a star reporter to remain in eclipse for any such length of time.

Commander Kirkpatrick, despite their pleadings, ordered the two returned to Honolulu.

The first day out was passed without incident and with little food being used, though much was misused. At noon of the second day some live member gathered together such of the crew as were able to maneuver and who had four bits, for the purpose of making a pool to enrich him who could give the most plausible answer to the question: Why did they name this ocean the Pacific?

The ordinary seaman who walked off with the gravy claims that the middle class Spanish bird who discovered it was not familiar with the English tongue, and, therefore, chose a word from a Greek dictionary while blindfolded. We are inclined to look with favor upon this explanation. The ocean itself gives no good reason to raise a doubt. The third day was passed by



An atoll island.

the officers in the exciting business of increasing the wrinkles around Lieutenant Glick's eyes. And on the morning of the fourth day, thanks to the abilities of the navigating officer, Lieutenant Smith, Palmyra lay spread before us. Doc Steele claims Smithy takes his sextant to bed with him. We are not familiar with all his little idiosyncrasies, but no one seems to be able to locate the sextant during Smithy's watch below.

While getting the plane over, many large red snappers and ulua were caught by the crew. The writer claims the distinction of hooking the largest fish, but must share the honor of landing it with two others. After playing it for about 30 minutes or more, during which time no one could be certain as to whether I had the fish or the blasted thing had me, some one sent word to Commander Kirkpatrick that Lieutenant Ott was in difficulty. The boss hot-footed it to the scene of action and gave me much needed relief, and finally, with the assistance of Skipper Glick and a handy boathook, 133 pounds of silver ulua was gasping and flopping all over the deck. Of course the photographer was gotten on the job immediately. It is to be expected that Kirk's

son, Bobbie, may some day doubt the prowess of his dad.

Shortly after our arrival at the anchorage the quartermaster reported a sail making towards us from the island. This soon became visible to the naked eye, and, with the palm-fringed shore as background, we all slipped into the spell of romance. I felt we were living the pages of Morgan Robertson and Bob Stevenson.

Colonel Meng, Edward Benner and Mrs. Meng were soon scrambling up the sea ladder, sunburned and weather-beaten, to be sure, but far from starving, as had been reported. They had been out of fresh provisions for some time, but one could hardly starve on Palmyra with Mrs. Meng at the helm of the culinary department. They were overjoyed to see us and to get the large mail and new store of provisions we had brought.

On Our Isle, a sanded and coconut shaped wee bit of coral on the edge of Central lagoon, stood the mansion of the pioneers, and here Colonel and Mrs. Meng and Edward Benner, after a year of isolation, were at home that afternoon to visitors.

Their home consists of a long lean-to with the closed side in the direction of



In the pandanus tree.

the prevailing winds. This is divided into three sections by partitions, the front being left entirely open except for curtains, which, in the raised position, make quite efficient awnings. All cooking is done in the open over a mud and tin fireplace. Our Isle is just large enough to contain the shelter and to provide, in addition, a front yard of about 40 square feet.

The decision by several of the officers to remain on the island during the stay of the expedition was heartily indorsed by our hosts, who indicated quite clearly that the watchword on Palmyra was "The more, the merrier."

Colonel Meng and Lieutenant Mecklenburg, our noted caster of flies, went to spear mullet in the lagoon shallows. The rest of us lay in the sand and marveled as much at the beauty of the scene as we did at the ability displayed by Ed Benner in surreptitiously disappearing with a certain packet of letters while the sun, in the west, slowly dropped into Eagle 40's smokestack.

The plane lay at anchor off the edge of the shallows, a strange affair amid stranger surroundings. Eagle 40, like a painted ship on a silver ocean, swung to the tide off the outer reef, and between her and the beach came a string of boats towing carefully through the coral heads, with provisions and more visitors for the self-exiled trio.

For our benefit, dinner the first night was to be a typical Palmyra meal. None of the new provisions were used in its preparation. It was eminently successful. The fish were excellent, the coconut vegetable was delicious, and, if we are to take Kirkpatrick's word for it, the meat of the coconut crab was a knockout. After this, the first meal, we were willing to record the fact that our hostess was some cook. At the present writing we can all swear that she's a regular fellow and a good sailor, too. We are glad to bring her back to civilization with us.

It is needless to state that the moonlit evening passed quickly. The C. O. soon discovered that Mrs. Meng is also

a Texan. One is led to wonder how so much of interest to talk about ever found Texas. However, the rest were soon engrossed in the tales of Colonel Meng, and the moon was well on its downward course before the beds were filled. It was noted that Ed Benner and the mysterious package were conspicuously absent most of the time. Some one reported him disappearing in the jungle of Cooper isle just after dinner with a lantern in his hand.

The second day on the islands was spent in a tour of the group, a proceeding which caused the lavish use of sunburn lotion that night.

Pictures were taken of everything that didn't move too fast. Lieutenant Kilmer, with our photographer, Poe, took to the air at noon and secured numerous pictures from which will be constructed a mosaic map of Palmyra. The C. O. and I decided it would be less strenuous to look 'em over from above than by tramping afoot, so when the plane returned we went up for a bit of sightseeing.

Palmyra consists of about 50 small islets, spread east and west in the shape of an elongated horseshoe and encircling three deep lagoons. Our Isle, the home of the Mengs, is the smallest of all, and from 2000 feet above looks like the rubber on a lead pencil. The picture from the air was beautiful, indeed, and well worth the trip down on the shimmying Eagle 40.

Each island is connected to the next by water shallow enough for wading. At the ebb tide one can walk from one to the other dry-footed. They are covered with the usual forms of tropical foliage, each island being a veritable jungle in itself. Coconut trees are so thickly packed that in many cases they lean far outward and form a canopy over the water. Where there are beaches the soil line is luxuriantly cov-

ered with wild heliotrope, and it is in this that the larger sea birds build their nests. Birds of all species remain unafraid at the approach of man or fly curiously in circles just above one's head. The almost unbelievable story of a bird that balances her eggs upon a tree limb is proven here to have foundation in fact. Pictures were obtained of the eggs of the lovebird so balanced without the aid of glue or nails.

The lagoons contained between the arms of the horseshoe are very deep and teeming with rainbow splashed fish. Specimens were observed which outstripped our wildest imagination, and one, which we named the American, carried on his flat back three superimposed shields, one red, one white and one blue.

My first hunt for the coconut crab was a period fraught with strange qualms and heart tugging terrors. The time of day chosen for my initiation was just right to bring into play all the fearful strangeness of the proceeding. Colonel Meng called to me just as the sun was slipping below the horizon and the shadows were getting deep in the bush. He was armed with a cane knife and lantern. I was to carry a bucket and follow him into the jungle. Everything went fine for about 50 yards, with me tagging along quite closely. Suddenly the colonel loosed a wild warwhoop and made a vicious lunge at something up forward with the machete. Now I had never seen a coconut crab, but I had gathered in several remarks relative to their size and fighting abilities. I'm sure my cap held my hair down, but my shoes just grunted a few times and the lantern flickered eerily. As I peered fearfully forward to get a glimpse of the battle a palm frond brushed my cheek, and right there I would have headed for the beach had not the colonel called

loudly for the bucket. Only the claws were taken, but as two claws make a meal we had the bucket full after just five intense actions. I didn't see any of the crabs whole, however, as it required all my time to keep the bucket from streaking for the open.

Dinner on the second day was a regular Thanksgiving affair, with turkey 'n everything. The size of the bird put to shame the open-air cooking facilities of Our Isle, so the meal was cooked aboard the Eagle and brought ashore in boats. Though this was the first fresh meat to reach their table in many months, the appetites of the marooned islanders seem to have suffered somewhat from the constant fish diet, for the most of the turkey found the paunches of the visitors. The Mengs' dorg, "Friday," and the cat, "Jerry," in fact, became so sick after partaking of this strange food that neither would perform any more that evening.

Friday had been brought to Palmyra when a very small puppy, so this first sight of another of his species came when "Forty," the Eagle's mascot, ventured ashore. The disgusting indifference of Forty almost broke the heart of "Friday." It seemed that no manner of coercion or footplay on his part could ruffle "Forty's" sophisticated calm. However, with Jerry it was different. "Forty" caught one glimpse of the cat out of the corner of his eye and then almost disrupted the camp in his efforts to get at her. "Friday" immediately lined up with the cat and

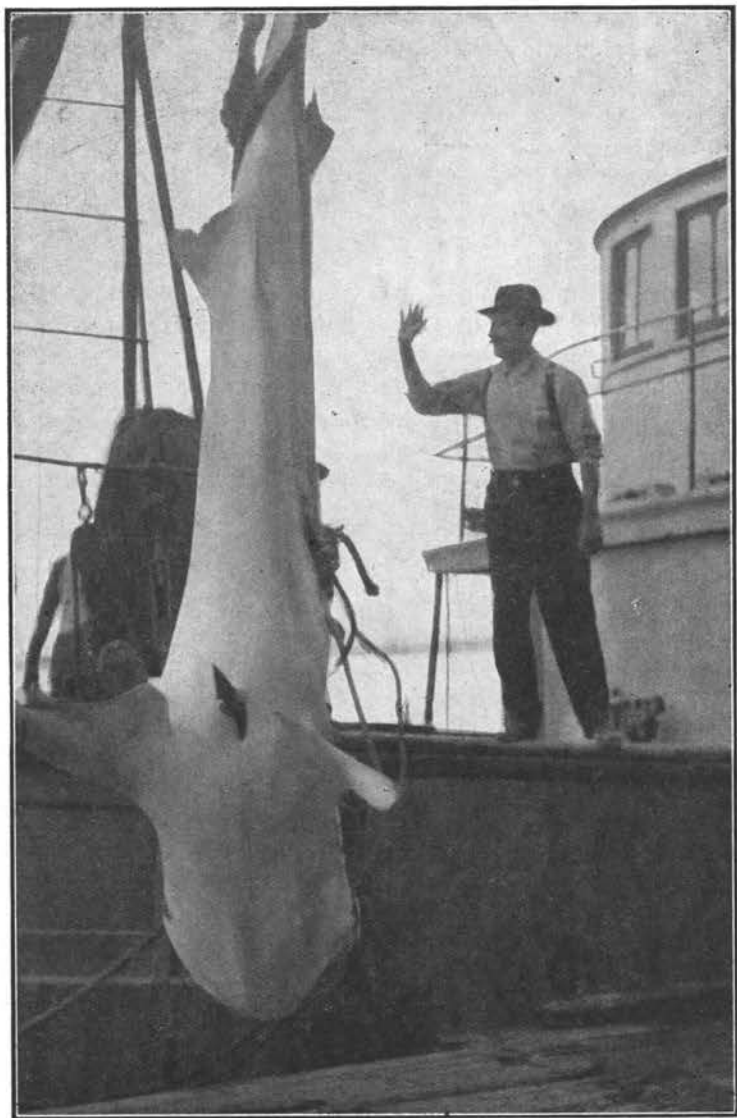
"Forty's" retreat was rapid and complete, even if it did appear dignified on the surface. Thereafter "Forty" amused himself with the less dangerous occupation of chasing curlew on the beach.

The evening was spent in much the same manner as the one before. No one got to bed until 2 a. m. At 3 a terrific rainstorm swept into the lean-to and brought us all up standing, that is, all but Lieutenant Kilmer, who remained in the land of shuteye even while his bed was moved. The storm didn't last long, but the precipitation made a record in the first five minutes. Conversations which started during the rain continued almost to dawn, which indicates to what extent these people were starved for company and news of the outside world.

As all good things must end, Thursday ushered in departure. The plane was taken for one last flip around the islands and then landed alongside Eagle 40, to be hoisted aboard and clipped of its wings.

The colonel, Mrs. Meng and Ed Benner, with "Friday" atop Mrs. Meng's trunks, accompanied the boats to the ship. Mrs. Meng, who for the past few weeks had been feeling ill, was to remain with us for passage to Honolulu.

Eagle 40's anchor came slowly up to the hawse. The engine telegraph jingled, and with many shouts of farewell, two men waving their hats and a dog wagging a tail from a skiff, were soon merged by distance into the background of their lonely isle.



A good catch in the South Seas.

BULLETIN OF THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

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New Series No. 28, February, 1922.

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HONOLULU

Published by the Union
1922

THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

Is an organization representing Governments of Pacific lands, with which are affiliated Chambers of Commerce and kindred bodies, working for the advancement of Pacific States and Communities, and for a greater co-operation among and between the people of all races in Pacific lands. Its central office is in Honolulu at the ocean crossroads.

The Pan-Pacific Union is incorporated with an International Board of Trustees, representing every race and nation of the Pacific.

The trustees may be added to or replaced by appointed representatives of the different countries co-operating in the Pan-Pacific Union. The following are the main objects set forth in the charter of the Pan-Pacific Union:

1. To call in conference delegates from all Pacific peoples for the purpose of discussing and furthering the interests common to Pacific nations.
2. To maintain in Hawaii and other Pacific lands bureaus of information and education concerning matters of interest to the people of the Pacific, and to disseminate to the world information of every kind of progress and opportunity in Pacific lands, and to promote the comfort and interests of all visitors.
3. To aid and assist those in all Pacific communities to better understand each other, and to work together for the furtherance of the best interests of the land of their adoption, and, through them, to spread abroad about the Pacific the friendly spirit of inter-racial co-operation.
4. To assist and to aid the different races in lands of the Pacific to co-operate in local fairs, to raise produce, and to create home manufactured goods.
5. To own real estate, erect buildings needed for housing exhibits; provided and maintained by the respective local committees.
6. To maintain a Pan-Pacific Commercial Museum, and Art Gallery.
7. To create dioramas, gather exhibits, books and other Pan-Pacific material of educational or instructive value.
8. To promote and conduct a Pan-Pacific Exposition of the handicrafts of the Pacific peoples, of their works of art, and scenic dioramas of the most beautiful bits of Pacific lands, or illustrating great Pacific industries.
9. To establish and maintain a permanent college and "clearing house" of information (printed and otherwise) concerning the lands, commerce, peoples, and trade opportunities in countries of the Pacific, creating libraries of commercial knowledge, and training men in this commercial knowledge of Pacific lands.
10. To secure the co-operation and support of Federal and State governments, chambers of commerce, city governments, and of individuals.
11. To enlist for this work of publicity in behalf of Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii, and the Philippines, Federal aid and financial support, as well as similar co-operation and support from all Pacific governments.
12. To bring all nations and peoples about the Pacific Ocean into closer friendly and commercial contact and relationship.

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Some Activities of the Pan-Pacific Union

AUTONOMOUS BRANCHES

The Pan-Pacific Clubs and Associations abroad.
The Pan-Pacific Association in Hawaii.
The Pan-Pacific Club in Honolulu.

THE PAN-PACIFIC PRESS CONFERENCE

COUNCILS AND COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

1. The Pan-Pacific Community Center Council.
2. The Pan-Pacific Educational Council.
3. The Pan-Pacific Scientific Council.
4. The Pan-Pacific Information Bureau.
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7. The Pan-Pacific Health Research Council.
8. The Pan-Pacific Conservation Council.
9. The Pan-Pacific Art and Musical Council.
10. The Pan-Pacific University Council.
11. The Pan-Pacific Good Citizenship Club.
12. The Pan-Pacific Aloha and Entertainment Committee.

UNDER ORGANIZATION BY THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

The Pan-Pacific Board of Trade.
The Pan-Pacific Junior Chamber of Commerce.
The Women's Auxiliary of the Pan-Pacific Union.

AT WORK

The Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference Committee.

The Pan-Pacific Union

The Pan-Pacific Union is now in the midst of a series of conferences that are bringing together into personal acquaintanceship the leaders

The Pan-Pacific Union in practically all lines of thought and action in Pacific lands.

The heads of Pacific Governments are the heads of the Pan-Pacific Union. Delegates are sent to its conferences by the Governments of Pacific lands and at their expense. Many of the Governments of the Pacific, including that of the United States, have made appropriations toward the expenses of these conferences. The Hawaiian Legislature and the Trustees of the Union, as hosts, contribute about \$30,000 a year.

The actual tangible results of the good work the Union has done in establishing personal points of contact between the leading minds of the Pacific, are becoming apparent.

Pan-Pacific organizations, as branches of the Pan-Pacific Union are springing up everywhere around the Pacific. In the growth and vigor of these around the Pacific organizations lies the future strength and value of the work of the Pan-Pacific Union.

THE PAN-PACIFIC CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS ABROAD

When in 1911 the first Pan-Pacific Conference was held in Honolulu, the delegates from Australia, New Zealand, and other Pacific lands voted to make Honolulu the conference city of the Pacific because of its convenient situation at the ocean's crossroads. Fur-

ther, they suggested the organization in Honolulu of a Hands Around the Pacific Club to bring into closer acquaintance the men of all Pacific races in Hawaii. With the aid of the visiting delegates the formation of this organization was brought about. The Hands Around the Pacific Club in Hawaii functioned until 1917 when the Pan-Pacific Union received its charter and succeeded the local club. The Union has accomplished far broader work, having the backing of practically all of the Pacific Governments.

In Australia in 1912 the Hands Around the Pacific Club of Sydney was founded. Later this organization

changed its name to **The Pan-Pacific Association** the Millions Club of New South Wales.

Its president, Sir Arthur Richard is the representative of the Pan-Pacific Union in Australia, under the Premier, who is an honorary president of the Union. In 1915 the Millions Club of West Australia was organized by the Director of the Pan-Pacific Union; also the City Club of Manila, both as parts of the Hands Around the Pacific Movement. In 1918 Hands Around the Pacific clubs were organized in both Australia and New Zealand as branches of the Pan-Pacific Union. These organizations were officially encouraged by the Governments, the Premiers of Australia and New Zealand both being Honorary Presidents of the Pan-Pacific Union. Both Australia and New Zealand have appropriated funds toward the expenses of the Pan-Pacific Union and have sent their delegates to its conferences.

In Shanghai in 1920 the Pan-Pacific Association of China was organized and soon grew to a membership of thousands. Such men as ex-Premier of China, Tong Shao Yi, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, and Dr. Wu Ting Fang, were officers of the association. When the congressional party visited China during the summer of 1920 this organization tendered a banquet attended by 500 members, to each of whom was presented a carefully prepared history of China gotten out by the Pan-Pacific Association for this occasion. Later the association launched a good roads campaign for China that swept the country. This association has sent its delegates to the Pan-Pacific Conferences called by the Union.

In Peking, where the President of China is an Honorary President of the Pan-Pacific Union, a Pan-Pacific Association was organized during the visit of the congressional party. President Hsu-Shih-Chang of China sent his personal check to the Union for \$1,000, and China has sent delegates to the conferences called by the Union.

The King of Siam is another Honorary President of the Union who has liberally contributed funds towards its support. In Siberia there is a flourishing Pan-Pacific Association with headquarters at Vladivostok.

In Seoul, Korea, there is a Pan-Pacific Association organized as a branch of the Union, some of its officers have attended the conferences held in Honolulu.

In Tokyo, the capital of Japan, members of the House of Peers were assisted by Senators and Congressmen from the United States in organizing the Japanese Pan-Pacific Association, with Prince I. Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers, as president. Premier Hara accepted an Honorary Presidency of the Pan-Pacific Union

for Japan. The Japanese Government has sent official delegates to the Pan-Pacific Scientific, Educational, and Press Conferences held in Honolulu.

In San Francisco a Pan-Pacific Club was founded in 1917 and merged with the San Francisco Foreign Trade Club, which holds the annual Balboa, or Pan-Pacific Day, banquet in that city on September 17.

In Washington as well as in San Francisco and in Los Angeles, the delegates who have attended any of the Pan-Pacific Conferences in Honolulu, have organized to meet each other from time to time and to attend the annual Pan-Pacific banquets, which are a feature of all the Pan-Pacific Clubs and Associations, on September 17 of each year; this in commemoration of the anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific by a European, Vasco Gomez de Balboa. These branch organizations help to carry forward one of the chief objects of the Pan-Pacific Union as set forth in its charter: "To maintain a permanent clearing house of information concerning the lands, commerce, peoples, and trade opportunities in countries of the Pacific."

THE PAN-PACIFIC CLUB

Honolulu

In Honolulu the Pan-Pacific Club has had a varied career, many of the projects it has inaugurated locally having been taken over by the Pan-Pacific Union.

It was the Honolulu Pan-Pacific Club that assumed the expenses and responsibility of the Pan-Pacific building at the San Diego

The Pan-Pacific Club Exposition which it invited the countries of the Pacific to occupy as its guests. The Pan-Pacific Club of Honolulu conducted the annual carnival in Hawaii in 1917, preparing a hun-

dred floats illustrating the history and progress of each Pacific country. It also erected a pavilion some three hundred feet in length in which was brought together the nucleus of a permanent Pan-Pacific Commercial Museum and Art Exhibit.

The Pan-Pacific Club turned its clubhouse in Honolulu over to the Pan-Pacific Union for the uses of its clerical forces. Here were held the daily lunches of the different branches of the Club and the Union. The Pan-Pacific Foreign Trade Club held its weekly luncheon meetings here, as did the Pan-Pacific Artists and Architects Club until this branch of the work outgrew its quarters and built a house of its own. In the Pan-Pacific clubhouse the Club and the Union planned many of the banquets and pageants that were given in honor of visiting dignitaries from Pacific lands.

There has been a distinct cleavage of the lines of action of the Club and the Union, the officers of the Union having been moved to the Alexander Young building until such time as the proposed Pan-Pacific palace be erected as its permanent home.

The Iolani Royal Palace, now the Executive building in Hawaii, is used as a meeting place for the delegates to the Pan-Pacific conferences, the sessions being held in the old throne room and the conferences called to order by the Governor of Hawaii as President of the Pan-Pacific Union.

The Pan-Pacific Club, now an entirely local organization, but affiliated with the Union, contemplates the creation of a roof garden commodious enough to take care of a large membership from all races. Here it is proposed to have a meeting place where each Pacific group may have its own restaurant and entertainment halls, and where free educational films of all

Pacific lands may be shown nightly for the education of all. It will aid locally in carrying out a provision in the charter of the Pan-Pacific Union:

"To aid and assist those in Pacific countries to better understand each other, and to work together for the furtherance of the best interests of the land of their adoption, and through them to spread abroad about the Pacific the friendly spirit of inter-racial co-operation."

THE PAN-PACIFIC ASSOCIATION IN HAWAII

The Pan-Pacific Association was organized in Hawaii carrying out a provision of the charter of the Pan-Pacific Union.

"To secure the co-operation and support of Federal and State Governments, Chambers of Commerce, city governments, and individuals."

The Pan-Pacific Association in Hawaii Delegates from each and every civic body in Hawaii were in-

ited to meet, confer and organize the Pan-Pacific Association of Hawaii. This was done and the organization has successfully functioned for several years. Recognizing that many tryouts of remedies for interracial problems must necessarily be made in Hawaii, the social experimental laboratory of the Pacific, before the results could be recommended to other lands, the association has done excellent pioneer work. In Honolulu are organizations made up entirely of either Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Filipinos, Hawaiians, Portuguese, Russians, or Americans. The delegates from all of these meet in the Pan-Pacific Association on an equal footing and plan for the welfare of the city or the territory. These meetings of the leaders of all races living in Hawaii have resulted in a better understanding.

Some Functions of the Pan-Pacific Union

The chief function of the Pan-Pacific Union as expressed in the first clauses of its charter is:

"To call in conference delegates from all Pacific peoples for the purpose of discussing and furthering the interests common to Pacific nations."

"To bring all peoples and nations about the Pacific Ocean into closer friendly and commercial contact and relationship."

The Pan-Pacific Union has for years set itself to the task of establishing points of contact between the leading men of all lines of thought and action in Pacific lands. In this it has been splendidly successful.

It has brought together the scientists of the Pacific and those unlearned in the solution of the scientific problems of the Pacific for united effort and has organized them into a council that is to continue the work begun.

It has assembled the leaders in education from Pacific lands and has organized them into a friendly working

body that will meet together every few years to suggest plans for Pan-Pacific Educational work that the Pan-Pacific Union will be expected to carry into effect.

It has brought the Press men of the Pacific together for discussion; they effecting a permanent organization that co-operates with the Pan-Pacific Union in the dissemination of truthful reports of and between Pacific lands. Both organizations are seeking the immediate

lowering of trans-Pacific cable and radio rates to a point so moderate in charge that every Pacific people may well afford through its press to be fully informed and educated of all other Pacific lands and peoples.

It is bringing together the commercial giants of the Pacific, it is planning for a meeting of the medical men, and proposes to call together the men of all Pacific lands who best understand the subject of conservation in all its phases.

The scientists have declared that with proper knowledge of the migration of fish in the Pacific and their proper protection by international law, the Pacific Ocean might be made to feed the world. They have also expressed a belief that the bulk of the future food supply of the world may be made to come from Pacific lands. These statements are made in the face of the fact that about the Pacific already live nearly two-thirds of the population of the globe, some in regions which it is claimed are overpopulated.

The Pacific is at least the future, if not the present, theatre of the world's commerce. Honolulu is at the cross-roads of the Pacific and for that reason was chosen as the Conference City of the Pan-Pacific Union. The heads of all Pacific Governments are officials of the Pan-Pacific Union and it is hoped that a conference of the Presidents and Premiers of Pacific lands may be held in Honolulu in the not very distant future, and a beginning made toward the erection of a permanent home for the Pan-Pacific Union.

A Pan-Pacific Community Center Council is being founded for this definite project.

There is needed in Honolulu, a central building or place to house the various activities of the Pan-Pacific

Pan-Pacific Building Union. A Pan-Pacific art exhibit was to have been held in Honolulu, but the date has been postponed until a sufficiently commodious art fireproof building can be created. It is the purpose of several of the Pacific countries to send art exhibits to this central exhibit, including those of their commercial arts, while it is the desire of organizations in other Pacific lands to select from these exhibits the most suitable examples and exhibit them over a period of two years in the large cities of America, and perhaps in other Pacific countries, and even in Europe. Already a nucleus of a Pan-Pacific Commercial Museum has been gathered, but it has outgrown its quarters, and a large museum building is needed for this purpose. Among the objects of the Pan-Pacific Union, as set forth in the charter, appear the following clauses:

"To assist and to aid the different races in lands of the Pacific to co-operate in local fairs, to raise, produce, and to create home manufactured goods.

"To own real estate, erect buildings needed for housing exhibits: provided and maintained by the respective local communities.

"To maintain a Pan-Pacific Commercial Museum and Art Gallery.

"To gather exhibits, books, and other Pan-Pacific material of educational or instructive value."

Particularly in Honolulu is needed a great storehouse and assembly building. Not only is this needed for the use of the Pan-Pacific Union, but for

the community at large. It should be a joint proposition of the Pan-Pacific Union and of the Pan-Pacific Association.

The Pan-Pacific Club gave in its building fine quarters to the "Boy Scouts" and to other useful civic bodies of workers. A building is needed that will give a permanent home to the Boy Scouts, the several chambers of commerce and merchants' associations of the different races and to all the civic bodies, of all races in Honolulu that need homes or headquarters.

A civic auditorium is needed for the splendid choral and instrumental organizations of men and women of all races that are in Hawaii, the home of music. An open air theatre is needed for the visual educational work that is understood by all races alike, for it speaks to the eye in all languages.

An auditorium is needed for the conference gatherings of the Pan-Pacific Union, halls are needed for the collections for the Pan-Pacific commercial museum, and for its collection of art materials from Pacific lands as well as for a permanent Pan-Pacific library.

To co-ordinate this project a Pan-Pacific Community Center Council is appointed to bring together the leaders of all racial groups in Hawaii with the heads of all civic bodies and the Trustees of the Pan-Pacific Union. Out of the workings of this council, it is hoped that the proposed Pan-Pacific Palace may take actual shape and grow into being.

The Pan-Pacific Educational Council has grown out of Resolutions and Recommendations passed by the First Pan-Pacific Educational Conference. The first resolution of the First Pan-Pacific Educational Conference reads as follows:

"Therefore be it resolved, That this

Conference recommends that the Pan-Pacific Union establish an Educational Council, as a permanent department of the Union."

Among the suggestions made as to the possible field for the work of the Council the Conference recommended:

"That it offer a co-ordinating agency to stimulate education to common ends in the various Pacific nations.

"That it arrange future educational conferences and carry out the interim work.

"That it stimulate various lines of scientific investigation and education.

"That it establish at Honolulu an educational library on Pacific topics.

"That it obtain from the various Pacific nations the data of history, geography, science, etc.

"That it undertake directly or indirectly a thorough scientific investigation of the cause of war.

"That it provide for exchange of teachers and successful teaching methods."

It also recommended the erection in Honolulu of a Pan-Pacific building, containing, if possible, a great theatre, auditorium halls, commercial museum, art gallery, etc.—to serve as a permanent home, repository and international experiment station in the problems of the Pacific and which would serve to give continuity and stability to the successive Pan-Pacific conferences which have been held and will be held.

This Conference passed further resolutions, one that a Pan-Pacific Conference be held for the purpose of organizing a scientific survey of the population problem of the Pacific; another, that the Governments of the Pacific be asked to promote the production of educational films, that the Roman alphabet be adopted by Pacific countries, and a series of resolutions and recommendations concerning the establishment of a

special department in the Union to deal with international publicity.

The secretary of the First Pan-Pacific Educational Conference was retained as secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union with instructions to organize the necessary force to carry through the recommendations made. Proper appropriations for this work were voted by the Trustees of the Union.

The Pan Pacific Scientific Council is made up of about fifty of the scientists from Pacific lands who attended the First Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference, and it is proposed to secure the services of an internationally known scientist familiar with the scientific problems of the Pacific to serve as the salaried secretary and organizer of the work to be carried forward by this branch of the Pan-Pacific Union.

The Pan-Pacific Information Bureau has functioned through the Bulletin of the Pan-Pacific Union and other publications and activities. It was planned previous to the European war to combine the efforts of all Government Intelligence Bureaus in Pacific lands and organize a Pan-Pacific Intelligence or Information Bureau that would function abroad for all Pacific countries. That is, where Intelligence Bureaus were already established in any city, they would act for all; but that in San Francisco and other cities where no such body existed, the Information Bureaus of Pacific lands would maintain a joint office where information of any kind concerning any Pacific land might be secured by the enquirer, either by mail or in person. The furtherance of this project is now being taken up by the Pan-Pacific Union. One of the objects set forth in the Charter of the Pan-Pacific

**Pan-Pacific
Intelligence
Bureau**

Union is: "To maintain in Hawaii, and other Pacific lands, bureaus of information and education concerning matters of interest to the peoples of the Pacific, and to disseminate to the world information of every kind of progress and opportunities in Pacific lands, and to promote the comfort and interest of all visitors."

The Pan-Pacific Publicity Council has done yeoman work for more than a decade in the matter of bringing Pacific affairs to the attention of the world. Both the Educational and Press Conferences have passed resolutions upholding this work and urging its extension. The Pan-Pacific Press Conference having organized as a permanent body is now affiliated with both the Pan-Pacific Union and the Press Congress of the world. The Publicity Council of the Union and the Pan-Pacific Press Conference body will work in union, both organizations having one and the same secretary. A permanent Pan-Pacific publicity bureau is being organized and will seek to carry out the recommendations made to the Union. Among those made by the Pan-Pacific Press Conference, are the following:

"That it act as an agency through its Press Council for interchange among the newspapers and magazines of the Pacific region of accurate

Pan-Pacific Publicity Council information about the peoples of the Pacific and their problems.

"To arrange for future Pan-Pacific Press Conferences.

"To take the necessary steps to secure cheaper service for telegraph, cable, and wireless messages.

"To entertain representatives of the Pacific Press as they pass through Honolulu.

"To investigate the feasibility of the exchange of Journalists.

"To consider the practicability of es-

tablishing a Pan-Pacific School of Journalism.

"To collect and interchange films and pictures that portray accurately the life of the people.

"To assist the movement for the adoption of the Roman alphabet.

"To secure permission for delegates traveling on foreign vessels to make stop over visits at Honolulu."

The first work of the Pan-Pacific Press Council has been to bring about the reconvening of the Pan-Pacific Press Conference in Washington at the time of the Disarmament Conference there. The recommendations made to the Union it will seek to carry out.

One of the objects set forth in the charter of the Pan-Pacific Union reads: "To enlist in the work of Publicity Federal Aid and Financial support as well as similar co-operation and support from all Pacific Governments."

The Pan-Pacific Athletic Council has been appointed primarily to co-operate with those who contemplate the holding of a Pan-Pacific Olym-

Pan-Pacific Olympiad piad of sports in the cross-roads city of the Pacific. It is proposed to revive the

old Polynesian games as well as those of the aborigines of other Pacific lands, in addition to the holding of Olympiad games familiar to the modern athlete.

It might be well if in Honolulu during the period of the Pan-Pacific Olympiad sports there is held the proposed Conference of Young Men's Christian Association workers from Pacific lands. The Union has taken up the matter of this conference with the proper authorities and sanction has been granted, but probably the wiser course will be for the International Y. M. C. A. to conduct this Pan-Pacific Conference, which is religious in its scope, and for the Union to co-operate by placing its facilities for operating conferences at the

disposal of the International "Y." Many of the "Y" leaders are also athletic leaders in Pacific lands and can aid greatly in the program of the Olympiad. The Pan-Pacific Union has also been requested by the American headquarters to issue a call for a Pan-Pacific Conference of Boy Scout workers, and it seems that the period of the Olympiad sports in Hawaii is again an opportune time for the Conference to be held. It is even problematical whether the health conference might not well fit in at this period.

Boys' and men's sports have done more in the Pacific to bring people of all races together to a better knowledge of each other than have all other agencies combined. In the public schools of Hawaii the boys of all Pacific races grow up, side by side, and athletic sports, such as football, baseball and basketball, bring them together in close co-operative friendship. Sun Yet Sen, first president of China, was born in Hawaii and learned to play ball at school in Honolulu. His boyhood friends helped finance his work in China and he worked at first through the athletic bodies there that had their birth in the schools of Honolulu. Hawaii is sending literally thousands of boys and youths to the Orient annually who have learned democracy through the influence of athletics in the school yard.

The Pan-Pacific Athletic Council has a distinct and important mission to perform in the general plan of bringing all races of the Pacific into co-operative effort for their advancement in all lines of thought and action.

The Pan-Pacific Health and Research Council also has a great duty before it.

A Pan-Pacific Health Conference is planned and a Pan-Pacific Conference of Red Cross workers to be held in Honolulu has been authorized by the Red Cross Council in Geneva. The co-operation of the Hawaiian Medical Society has been secured as a local committee to outline the tentative scope of the first Pan-Pacific Health Conference. When it is considered that medical research in Hawaii has perfected a remedy for leprosy, the possibility of the medical men of the Pacific discovering remedies for tropical diseases does not seem unlikely. The health of animals in Pacific lands might well come under the consideration of this Council; certainly, so far as they transmit disease to humans.

The Pan-Pacific Conservation Council will be made up largely of scientists and others whose investigations in Pacific lands are of known value.

Pan-Pacific Conservation Council Perhaps under this Council will be arranged the details of the "Saturation" Conference, which might well be a section of the Pan-Pacific Conservation Congress. The Educational Conference suggested the calling of a conference to study the Pacific immigration problem, and this is but a problem of "Saturation." It is predicted by some that America will reach the "Saturation" point for the Anglo-Saxon, with his standard of living, when that country has a population of a quarter of a billion, Anglo-Saxons or whites of Anglo-Saxon living standards. The saturation point in America would not be reached, it is pointed out, if the present Japanese standard of living were adopted, at least until America gave homes to a population near the billion mark, or if the present Chinese standard of living be-

came that of America under such conditions, it is prophesied, life might be supported within the area of the United States by nearly two billion always half-hungry workers.

A Conservation Congress might point out the means of developing the productive power of Pacific lands so that their "saturation" point might be indefinitely postponed. Scientists have stated that the workers of the Pacific under proper conservation laws and methods, could be made to feed the world; they even extend a hope that Pacific lands might be made to be equally productive. With proper conservation of forests, adequate international laws for the protection and propagation of fish in the Pacific, a good beginning might be made toward the carrying out of a scientific conservation of food resources and production in Pacific lands that might lead to the support of far larger populations than those at present and so solving for some time the immigration problem. Able men and thinkers are now at work on the tentative scope a Pan-Pacific Conservation Conference should cover. They might take into consideration the fact that Java a century ago with a population of six million was overcrowded, while today, as a result of scientific methods of cultivation, methods taught by the Dutch, with a population of 36,000,000, there is a shortage of labor in Java. We learn much from our neighbors.

The Pan-Pacific Art and Musical Council will have to do with the collection of paintings and commercial art exhibits to be gathered together in Honolulu and sorted there for the outfitting of **Art and Musical Council** traveling Pan-Pacific art collections that will be exhibited in many of the countries about the Pacific, and even further abroad. It will also have in charge the collection

of data that will lead to an announcement of the scope of the first Pan-Pacific Art Conference and Exhibition, as well as suggesting the most suitable dates for the conference and exhibit. This Council will act with the Pan-Pacific Community Center Council in carrying forward plans for a permanent home for the general exhibits and storage space for the loan exhibits.

In the matter of music, Hawaii offers a wide scope. The Hawaiians have developed a school of music of their own. They have in operation massed choruses that are probably not excelled by any in Pacific lands. The Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Filipinos, and others are developing musical tendencies that are full of promise.

It has been the custom of the Pan-Pacific Union in Hawaii to begin its Pan-Pacific work of activities in September of each year with a musical contest in the open air between the massed choruses and orchestras of Pacific races in Hawaii. It is proposed now to work with these musical bodies throughout the year to develop regular schools of music and bring nearer the time when Pan-Pacific Musical Contests may be held on a large and comprehensive scale. The distinct school of music that the Hawaiians have developed, beginning with a gamut of but four notes, is of world-wide fame today. Who can foretell what future the singers of Australia may not produce or what trend the development of oriental music will take. Art in painting and in carving is undergoing a transition. The old and the new might well be studied side by side, for the old has much to teach the new.

One of the objects of the Pan-Pacific Union, as set forth in its charter, is: "To promote and conduct a Pan-Pacific Exposition of the handicrafts of the Pacific peoples, of their works of art

and scenic dioramas of the most beautiful bits of Pacific lands, or illustrating the great Pacific industries."

The Pan-Pacific University Council will keep in touch with the incorporators of the Pan-Pacific University. It is planned to inaugurate **Pan-Pacific University Council** in Hawaii a system of night school education on the larger sugar estates.

If this project is carried out it is hoped that the oriental laborers may be taught not only the English language, but given practical courses in modern sanitation, house building, railway construction, road building, and modern intensive agriculture; this with the hope that when they return to their oriental homes, it may be as foremen who will lead the way in teaching the untold millions of Asia modern methods of living that will raise the Asiatic standard of living upward toward that of the Occidental. In this way the Oriental will be more content to remain at home, and less unwelcome, should he go abroad. The idea of a Pan-Pacific University of Labor in Hawaii has the active co-operation and approval of leading legislators and thinkers in Japan, China, and America.

The Pan-Pacific Good Citizenship Club will have some interesting problems before it, in Hawaii, at least. The object of the organization is to make of its members good possible citizens of any country to which they migrate. In Hawaii an

Good Citizenship Clubs Oriental not born in America cannot become an American citizen. An Oriental born in America of Japanese parents, is subject to dual citizenship, an American in America, a Japanese in Japan. It is hoped that some new agreement may be arrived at between Japan and America that will settle this annoying problem. The purpose of the

Pan-Pacific Good Citizenship Club will be to teach everyone how to interest himself in the welfare of the community of which he is a member. Splendid work has already been begun in this direction in Hawaii, so that today in every community drive, each race strives to accomplish more than is asked or expected of it, and usually with marked success.

The Pan-Pacific Aloha and Entertainment Committee has in charge the welcoming and entertaining of the delegates to the Pan-Pacific conferences held in Hawaii. "Aloha" in Hawaiian, means "Welcome" and even more. This committee has done splendid work in the past. It arranges the interisland excursions for the visitors, plans the pageants, superintends the public banquets, and even arranges for the people's entertainments of the visitors. It is the branch of Union in which the influence and work of the women predominate.

A Women's Auxiliary of the Pan-Pacific Union is in process of organization and will seek to accomplish in its field what the organization has accomplished. So far the leading men of all Pacific races in Hawaii have been brought to work together through the efforts of the Pan-

Women's Auxiliary of the Pan-Pacific Union Pacific Union. Once a month there is a meeting of twelve of the representatives of each race. At these meetings are discussed in confidence some very intimate topics. It was through these meetings that the Language School problem in Hawaii was amicably settled; the Japanese themselves drawing up a bill to control the language schools. This bill passed the legislature and became a law with the approval of all civic bodies in Hawaii. In

like manner at these meetings the subject of the Foreign Language Press in Hawaii was thrashed out and a bill was agreed upon that has become a law. Weekly meetings of racial branches of the Pan-Pacific Union in Hawaii are held, in the vernacular language, but at the monthly meeting of the leaders only English is spoken. The Women's Auxiliary of the Pan-Pacific Union will have its senior and junior members and organizations and will co-ordinate with the work of the men's discussion.

The Pan-Pacific Board of Trade or a Pan-Pacific Chamber of Commerce has long been mooted, and the project is again being taken up by the Pan-Pacific **Pan-Pacific Board of Trade** Union. At one time it seemed as though through American mainland initiative that a Pacific-wide Chamber of Commerce body would be established. It is better perhaps that the experiment be tried out first in Hawaii where all Pacific races meet, mingle, and co-operate without racial prejudice or misunderstanding. With the preparations in progress for the Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference in Honolulu, a helpful Pan-Pacific Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce might well be organized, with dues set at a figure that would make it a matter of surprise if any business man of any race in Hawaii neglected to co-operate by enrolling himself as a member.

A Junior Pan-Pacific Chamber of Commerce is also contemplated, this perhaps under the jurisdiction of the Pan-Pacific Good Citizenship Club. It is a **Junior Pan-Pacific Work** trait of the Orientals that the younger men will not disagree with their elders. It is also a trait of the elder Occidental that he objects to the very young disagreeing with his given and set views.

Therefore it is proposed to bring the young men of all races in the rising generation together for a better acquaintance, as well as to gain a working knowledge of each other's business methods and operation, thus preparing themselves for their civic and commercial duties to the community in which they live.

The Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference

The First Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference, its preparation, and the carrying of this project through to success is the immediate **Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference** task to which the Pan-Pacific Union has set itself.

The calling of a Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference to meet in Honolulu, at the ocean's crossroads, was the joint suggestion of Viscount Shibuzawa, the foremost merchant of Japan, and Thomas W. Lamont and J. P. Morgan, two of the leading bankers and business men of America.

The Pan-Pacific Union is issuing the call for this conference and has appointed a committee on local arrangements in Hawaii composed of a majority of the board of directors of the Chambers of Commerce, American and Oriental, but also including the chief officers of all of the commercial organizations in Hawaii.

This committee has been actively at work for some time and has suggested a number of tentative topics for discussion. This tentative "scope" has been sent to the leading commercial organizations about the Pacific for suggested changes or amendments.

It is expected that following the precedent of the Educational and Press Conferences the State Department of the United States will forward the

invitation of the Union to the various governments of Pacific lands to send their delegates to participate in the deliberations of the First Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference.

The following is the tentative scope of topics to be discussed at the First Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference. The topics so far suggested for discussion are herewith set forth:

Tentative Scope of the Pan-Pacific Commercial Congress Discussion

(Honolulu, Hawaii, August or September, 1922)

SUBJECT NO. 1. *Transportation and Port Facilities:*

(a) Study of present facilities with idea of enlargement or improvement where necessary or acquisition of new facilities where not now existing and found to be needed.

(b) Study of Trade Routes. In connection with supplies of raw material and points of accumulation and the adaptability of present trade routes to the needs of commerce. Also the possibilities of developing new routes.

(c) Standardization or unifying of transportation practices such as bills of lading, wharfage, livery and water charges; supply of stevedores and wages; pilots and their charges.

(d) Warehouse and terminal facilities and their effect on trade routes and transportation interchange between land and sea transportation.

(e) Rates and regulations surrounding the interchange of commerce between rail and ocean transportation.

(f) Trans-shipment between ocean carriers, when necessary. Conditions surrounding present practice and safeguards which might be created to improve present trans-shipment practices.

(g) Packing requirements for world commerce.

SUBJECT NO. 2. *Food and Fuel Supplies, Land and Sea:*

(a) Food. Development of and commerce in food supplies native to the countries surrounding the Pacific, including the development of fishes and sea

food, uniformity of laws regulating same which will insure protection and propagation and where advisable, standardization of units of commercial handling and packing to facilitate commerce.

(b) Fuel Supplies. Survey of present fuel supplies, where located, quantities, control, methods of handling prices (in general terms), desirability of additional supply, new sources of supply, new forms of control, regulation of price, and guarantee of universal availability, i.e., availability to all transportation lines of all nations without discrimination.

(c) Creation of an international laboratory for commercial research.

(d) International discussion as to methods of conservation of natural resources.

SUBJECT NO. 3. *Communication (Cable and Wireless):*

(a) Survey of present facilities, capacity of same, control of same, tolls, service, etc.

(b) Suggestion as to new lines or increased facilities, requirements as to service, tolls, or control.

(c) Establishing lower special rates for the press and time schedule reserved for same. Classification of service and rates for same. Fixing responsibility for correctness of messages.

SUBJECT NO. 4. *Banking and Exchange:*

(a) General review of present situation with its many complications, unifi-

cation of meaning of common trade terms.

(b) Suggestions and remedies for some of these complications with view of making trade interchange easier, simpler and surrounded with better guarantees without restricted requirements.

(c) Discussion as to possibilities of lessening present exchange fluctuations by Governmental conventions, commercial guarantees or whatever processes might result in greater standardization of values.

(d) Study of question of uniform relations between banking and commerce, i.e., between the bank as a financial institution and the merchant as a developer of business with the view to greater co-operation between the two along simpler lines.

(e) Standardization of trade certificates. How to insure reliability of certificates. Standardization of description of grades and terms.

SUBJECT No. 5. *Raw Materials:*

(a) Survey of present conditions as to source and character of supply and their interchange.

(b) The establishment of a Pan-Pacific Commercial Museum and a trade clearing house which will facilitate and increase the interchange of raw materials and manufactured products and will make more readily available the source of supply to the point of need.

SUBJECT No. 6. *Standardization of Weights, Measures, Coinage and the Protection of Patents and Trade-marks:*

(a) The use of gold as the standard of coinage.

(b) Encouraging inventors by uniform protection for patents and trade-marks.

SUBJECT No. 7. *International Trade:*

(a) General aspect.

(b) Present governmental aids and possibilities of additional and more co-operative aid by governments.

(c) Establishing international trade press.

SUBJECT No. 8. *Possible Recommendations for Legislation:*

Helpful suggestions will be welcomed, either for the further expansion, or any contraction of this tentative scope of discussion at the First Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference in Honolulu.

There is room in the Pan-Pacific Union, and its varied activities, for all who believe that there should be a love for, and a patriotism of the Pacific.

Pan-Pacific Patriotism Such a patriotism can best be developed by working toward a better interracial understanding that will bring about co-operative effort, regardless of race or creed, toward the attainment of those advancements that are to the benefit of all who live in Pacific lands.

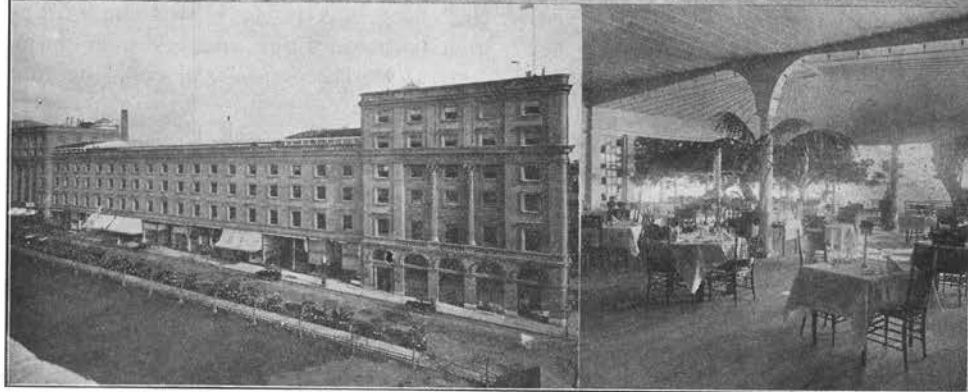
The Pan-Pacific Union is seeking to create points of contact that the firm ground of common interest may be discovered; for such a foundation must be built for the edifice that will house the ambitions of those who would see the Pacific take her destined place and leadership in this world of ours.

In the belief that those we know best we understand best, the Pan-Pacific Union is seeking to make personally acquainted with each other those who have achieved honorable prominence in all lines of thought and action in Pacific lands, for they are the leaders and guides of the people. This is the beginning and foundation work of the structure that is to be reared during the years that are to come.

Advertising Section



Haleiwa, "The House Beautiful," at Waialua, 30 miles by auto from Honolulu and on a line of the Oahu Railway. The most ideal hotel in Hawaii.



The Moana Hotel, Waikiki. The Alexander Young Hotel, Honolulu. The Seaside Hotel, Waikiki, under one management.

The Philippine National Bank in the Philippine Islands



The Philippine National Bank was established in 1916 with an original capitalization of twelve million pesos, Philippine currency, opened by the Philippine government, which holds the controlling interest in the bank, and the bank was immediately made the sole Government Depository for the Philippine Islands. Branches were then opened in New York City and Shanghai, China, for the betterment of banking facilities of the numerous large business concerns in the Philippine Islands who have connections also in New York and Shanghai. Twelve agencies or branches are maintained throughout the Philippine Islands at Iloilo, Cebu, Corregidor, Apparri, Cabanatuan, Legaspi, Bacolod, Vigan, Davao, Naga and Lucena, all of which are centrally located large towns in some important agricultural district of

the Philippines, the bank endeavoring at all times to assist the small farmer in his endeavors, as well as making the necessary loans needed to tide over the enormous sugar and hemp crops.

Mr. E. W. Wilson, formerly of the Paris, London National Bank of San Francisco, has lately joined the Philippine National Bank and taken over the general management. The capitalization fully paid up now amounts to thirty-five million three hundred thousand pesos, Philippine currency, with an authorized capital of fifty million. The bank at all times endeavors to extend its business throughout the Pacific ports and maintains a special department for the aid and information of any one wishing to make business connections with the Philippine Islands.

The Island of Kauai



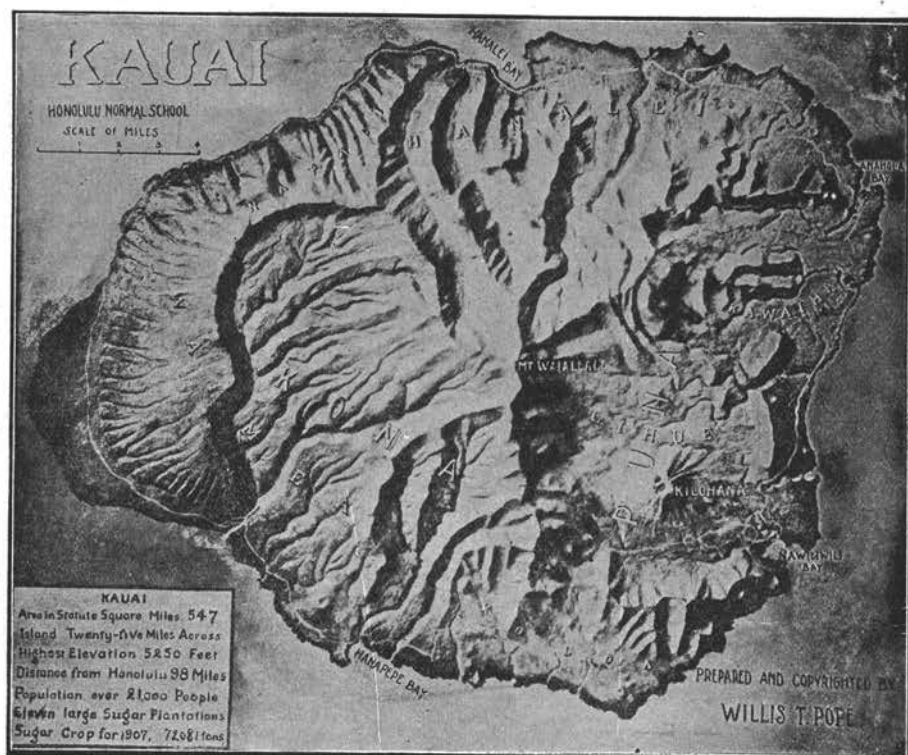
Maps by courtesy of Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

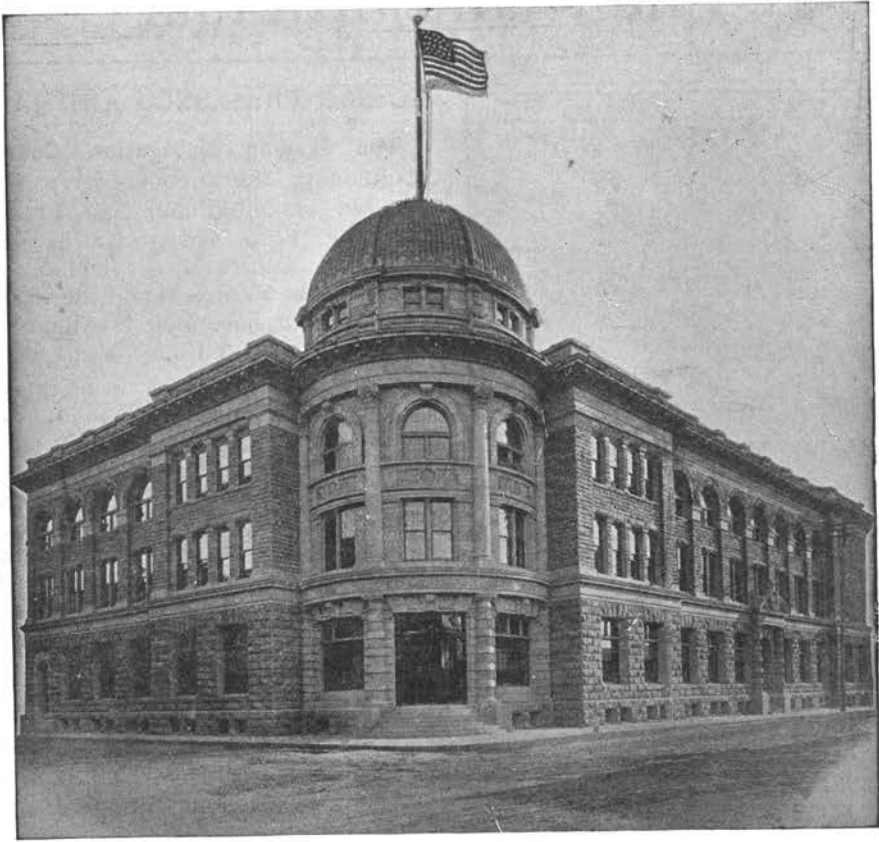
TO SAN FRANCISCO AND JAPAN.

The Matson Navigation Company, maintaining the premier ferry service between Honolulu and San Francisco, and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, maintaining palatial ocean greyhound service between San Francisco and the Far East via Honolulu, have their Hawaiian agencies with Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

This, one of the oldest firms in Honolulu, occupies a spacious building at the corner of Fort and Merchants 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 for their business as sugar factors and insurance agents; Phone 1251.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd., act as agents for many of the plantations throughout Hawaii, 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.





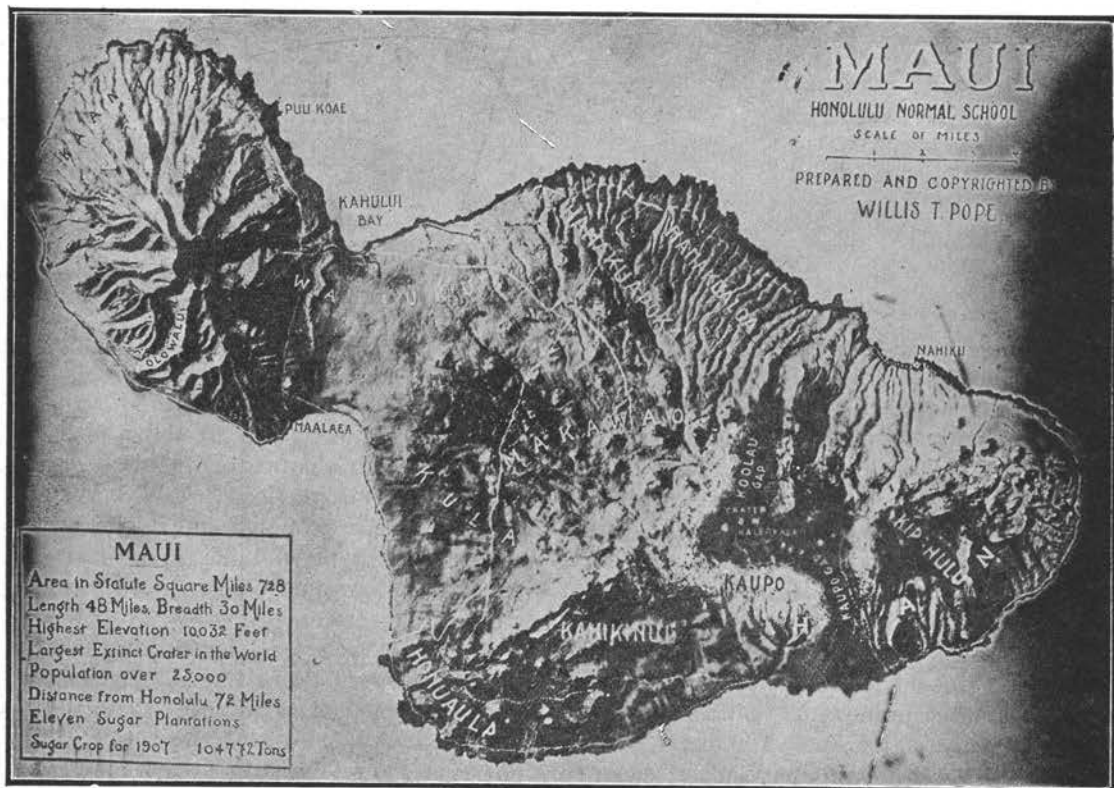
Exterior.



Interior.

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

The Island of Maui



Map by courtesy of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.

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 plantation 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 Haiku Sugar Company, Paia Plantation, Maui Agricultural Company, Hawaiian Sugar Company, McBryde Sugar Company Ltd., Kahului Railroad Company, Kauai Railroad Company, Ltd., and Honolua Ranch.

This firm ships a larger proportion of the total sugar crop of the Hawaiian Islands than any other agency.

In addition to their extensive sugar plantations, they are also agents for the following well-known and strong insurance companies: Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co., American Central Insur-

ance Co., The Home Insurance Co. of New York, The New Zealand Insurance Co., General A. F. & L. Assurance Corporation, Switzerland Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.

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:

W. M. Alexander, President; H. A. Baldwin, First Vice-President; J. Waterhouse, Second Vice-President and Manager; W. O. Smith, Third Vice-President; John Guild, Secretary; C. R. Hemenway, Treasurer; F. F. Baldwin, Director; J. R. Galt, Director; A. L. Castle, Director.

Besides the home office in the Stangenwald Building, Honolulu, Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., maintain extensive offices in Seattle, in the Melhorn Building; in New York at 82 Wall Street, and in the Alaska Commercial Building, San Francisco.

The Trust Company in Hawaii

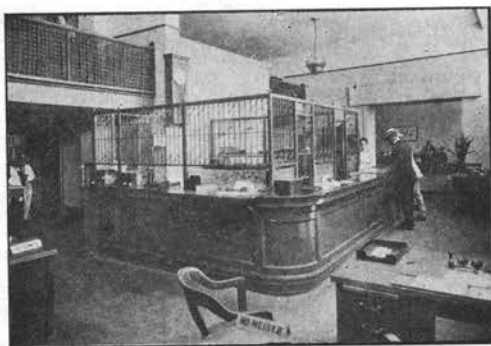


In Hawaii the functions of a Trust Company embrace a business of a very wide scope. **The Waterhouse Trust Company** has made a specialty of real estate and has developed some of the most prominent sections of Honolulu, many of which it still manages, so that the Tourist finds it of great assistance, when arriving in Honolulu, to get in touch with its real estate department, where he will receive expert, prompt and courteous advice and service.

Another prominent qualification of this company is its stock and bond department. It is not only particularly qualified to advise its clients as to local securities, but, by means of correspondents in the principal mainland cities is in close touch

with foreign markets and world conditions.

It has been slower to arrive in Hawaii, perhaps, than elsewhere in the United States, but, it is a noticeable fact that the day of the individual as Executor and Trustee is fast waning, and thinking men, men of brains and ability, are naming Trust Companies in their wills to handle their estates. This is due to the perpetual character of a Trust Company, its experience in every line of business, and the practical assurance that the estate will not be wasted or dissipated. The Waterhouse Trust Company handles some of the largest estates in the Territory and it particularly qualifies for these duties.



LOCATED in Fort Street, 916-920, the principal business thoroughfare of Honolulu, the **Trent Trust Company, Ltd.**, has recently doubled its office space by taking over the adjoining premises. During its fourteen years of existence, it has won to a remarkably high place in the confidence of the community. Its success in handling estates has been especially notable. Its organi-

zation includes the trust department, stocks and bonds, investments, real estate, rentals, general insurance and safe deposit.

According to the latest report filed, the Trent Trust Co., Ltd., shows a capitalization of \$100,000; undivided profits and surplus \$253,300.72, and gross assets \$953,004.10.

The Trent Trust Company, Limited, uses the banyan tree as its symbol, with the inscription, **Serving—Protecting—Enduring.**



Banking in Honolulu

The Bank of Bishop & Co., Ltd., the oldest bank in the Hawaiian Islands, was established in 1858, and until its incorporation in 1919, was known as The Banking House of Bishop & Co.

The Bank has a Capital, fully paid, of \$1,000,000.00 and a Surplus Fund of \$593,626.10. The deposits on June 30, 1921, exceeded \$15,000,000.

The operations of the Bank began with the encouragement of the whaling business, at that time one of the leading industries of the Islands, and has ever been a power for Commercial and Industrial Progress.

The institution conducts a general banking business and through its correspondents located in all of the principal cities of the world can handle any foreign or domestic business entrusted to it. The Bank pays special attention to the needs of visitors.



The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, a branch of the famous Japanese institution, with a subscribed capital of yen 100,000,000, or about \$50,000,000, and a reserve fund of yen 50,000,000, occupies its magnificent building at the corner of Merchant and Bethel streets, opposite the postoffice and Bishop & Co. It is the most up-to-date fire-proof building in Hawaii, the interior being finished in bronze marble.

THE LIBERTY HOUSE.

The Liberty House succeeds the firm of B. F. Ehlers & Co., which was established in Honolulu as far back at 1852, growing from small beginnings to become the largest dry goods store in Hawaii. After an honored career under the old name it bore for sixty-five years, on July 4th, 1918, the name was changed to The Liberty House, and under this title in future will be known Hawaii's pioneer dry goods house.

The Liberty House is in fact a department of the American Factors Co., Ltd. It conducts the retail dry goods business of this concern and being backed by one of the greatest financial powers in Hawaii, it can afford to carry the largest stock and variety of dry goods in the territory.

Recently The Liberty House has been reconstructed; its spacious windows on Fort Street, really extensive stages, are used not only for remarkable displays of

dry goods and fashions, but also for patriotic displays, dioramas of the war's progress, or realistic settings illustrating the actual work of the Red Cross nurses on the field. War Posters sent from the Pan-American to the Pan-Pacific Union are displayed here as are exhibits from the Pan-Pacific Commercial Museum, so that everyone stops at The Liberty House.

The people of Hawaii know The Liberty House through all its various floors and departments, it is the first place to attract visitors. This firm makes a specialty of ladies' apparel and of bringing the latest fashions to Hawaii.

The year round silk and woolen suits, skirts, waists and all the wearing apparel of women are rushed through at frequent intervals from New York by Wells Fargo Express, being only twelve to fourteen days in transit, so that the fashions on Fort Street are only a few days behind those of Broadway.

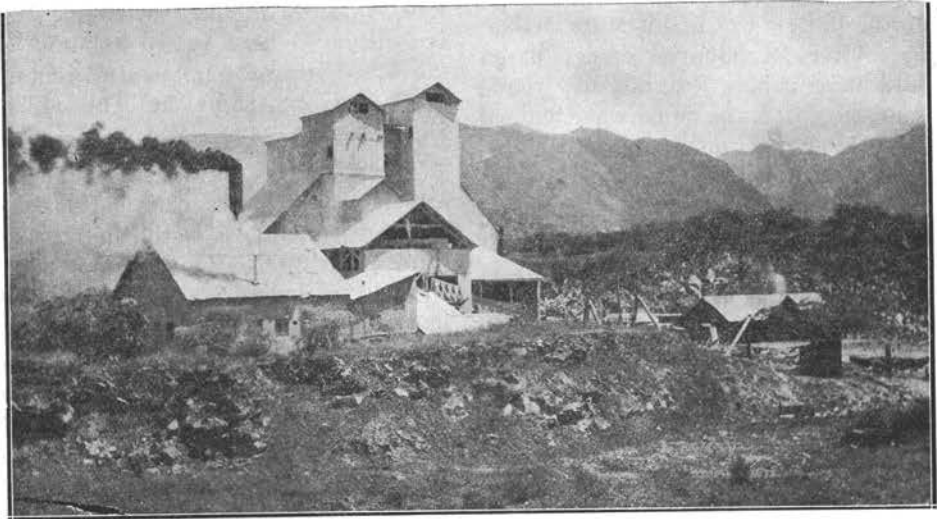


The Catton, Neill Building, Honolulu. Also the home of the General Electric Company in Hawaii.

Honolulu is known around the world for the manufacture of sugar mill machinery. Much of this is made by **Catton, Neill & Co., Ltd.**, Engineers, who build and erect sugar mill machinery. The works are on South street, Honolulu, while the offices and salesrooms are located in a new concrete building on Alakea and Queen streets, erected recently for this purpose. Here are seen the displays of the General Electric Co., of which Catton, Neill & Co., Ltd., are Hawaiian agents, as well as for the leading gas engines, water wheels, steam plows, pumps, condensers and tools manufactured in the United States. This is one of the oldest engineering firms in Hawaii.

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.

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.



The Honolulu Construction & Draying Co., Ltd., owns more than one hundred and fifty vehicles ranging from Ford trucks and small wagons to five cubic yards dump trucks and drays, and trucks capable of hauling up to twenty-five tons. The company does a large percentage of the freight hauling, baggage, furniture and piano moving and storage business. Its quarries supply most of the crushed rock used in the construction of roads and large buildings on the Island of Oahu. It also manufactures concrete brick and pipe. The offices of the company are at 65 to 71 South Queen Street.

SHOE STORE ADOPTS POLICY UNUSUAL IN THAT BUSINESS

Sometime in your life you've bought a pair of shoes that seemed to fit all right in the shop, but made you miserable after you had worn them awhile. The dealer offered you no relief; the shoes had been worn, so they couldn't be returned or exchanged.

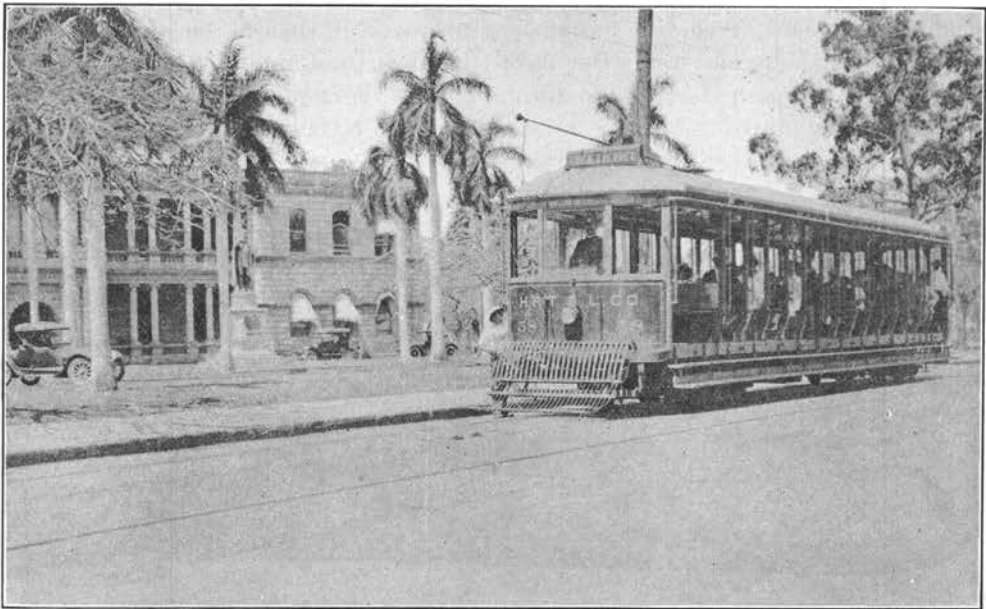
But the Regal Shoe Store, 1031 Fort Street, Honolulu, does things differently. George A. Brown, manager of the Regal, has always felt that the chief function of a store is to satisfy its customers. A customer can't be satisfied if his shoes hurt. Very well, take 'em back and get a comfortable pair. If there are none on hand to fit you, you get your money back. Makes no difference whether you've worn the shoes a day or a week. No extra charge, no embarrassing questions, just shoes or money.

Which seems to us about as far as one can go with a guarantee. Our greatest asset is satisfied customers.

THE HAWAIIAN NEWS CO. AND THRUM'S LTD.

The largest of the very fashionable shops in the Alexander Young Building, occupying the very central portion, is that of the **Hawaiian News Company and Thrum's Ltd.** Here the ultra-fashionable stationery of the latest designs kept in stock. Every kind of paper, wholesale or retail, is supplied, as well as printers' and binders' supplies. There are musical instruments of every kind in stock, even to organs and pianos, and the Angelus Player Piano, and this concern is constantly adding new features and new stock. The business man will find his every need in the office supplied by the Hawaiian News Company merely on a call over the phone, and this is true also of the fashionable society leader, whether her needs are for a bridge party, a dance, or just plain stationery. The exhibit rooms of the Hawaiian News Company are interesting

Honolulu from the Trolley Car



The Trolley Car at the Judiciary Building and Statue of Kamehameha "the Great."



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.

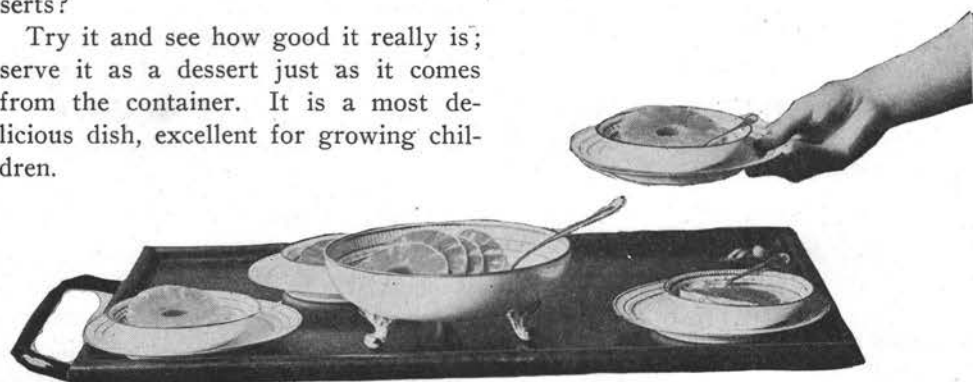


That Delicious Hawaiian Pineapple

Perhaps you've tried it sliced, as shown below; you know, then, its incomparable flavor and lusciousness. But have you tried it in crushed or grated form, for pies, cakes, tarts, for fixing salads, sherbets and countless other dainty desserts?

Try it and see how good it really is; serve it as a dessert just as it comes from the container. It is a most delicious dish, excellent for growing children.

This is the real Hawaiian fruit, grown and ripened on the sunny uplands of the Paradise Isles and prepared in the fourteen canneries of the Association of Hawaiian Pineapple Packers.





THE BUILDERS OF HONOLULU.

Honolulu still relies for building material on the mainland. For many years the firm of **Lewers & Cooke** maintained its own line of clipper schooners that brought down lumber from Puget Sound with which to "build Hawaii." Today the firm occupies its own spacious block on King Street, where every necessity needed for building the home is supplied. In fact, often it is this firm that guarantees the contractor, and also assures the owner that his house will be well built and completed on time. Things are done on a large scale in Hawaii; so it is that one firm undertakes to supply material from the breaking of ground until the last coat of paint is put on the completed building. A spacious and splendidly equipped hardware department is one of the features of Lewers & Cooke's establishment.

The Von Hamm-Young Co., 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 Pacific Engineering Company, Ltd., with spacious quarters in the Yoko-

hama Specie Bank Building, Honolulu, are engineers and constructors of buildings of every kind, from the smallest private residences to the large and imposing business blocks. Being made up of some of the most prominent men in the Islands it is not surprising that it secures some of the large and important contracts. The Y. M. C. A. building in Honolulu was the work of this firm.

With the wood that is used for building in Hawaii, **Allen & Robinson** on Queen Street, Phone 2105, have for generations supplied the people of Honolulu and those on the other islands; also their buildings and paints. Their office is on Queen Street, near the Inter-Island S. N. Company Building, and their lumber yards extend right back to the harbor front, where every kind of hard and soft wood grown on the coast is landed by the schooners that ply from Puget Sound.

The city's great furniture store, that of **J. Hopp & Co.**, occupies a large portion of the Lewers & Cooke Block on King Street. Here the latest styles in home and office furniture arriving constantly from San Francisco are displayed on several spacious floors. Phone No. 2111.



The Land of the Lanai.

The Halekulani, Hotel and Bungalows, 2199 Kalia Road, "on the Beach at Waikiki." Famous hau tree lanai along the ocean front. Rates, from \$3.00 per day to \$75.00 per month and up, American plan. Clifford Kimball.

Child's Blaisdell Hotel and Restaurant, Fort Street and Chaplain Lane, Honolulu, occupies a modern concrete building, the cleanest, coolest hotel in Honolulu—within two blocks of the center of the shopping, business and amusement district. In the restaurant, cleanliness, service and reasonable prices are the main endeavor in this department. We strive to give the maximum in food and service at a minimum cost, and that we are doing so is attested to by our constantly increasing patronage.

The Pan-Pacific Gardens, 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 Quality Inn on Hotel Street, near Fort, is aptly named, not quite a restaurant, it serves dainty lunches and afternoon teas as well as light breakfasts. Its candies and soft drinks are the best, and dealing directly with Rawley's

Dairy, its ice cream, eggs and milks are pure and fresh almost hourly. For the shopper there is no more enticing cafe in Honolulu than the Quality Inn.

The leading music store in Hawaii is on King and Fort Streets—the **Bergstrom Music Company**. 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 Mason & Hamlin, a Chickering, a Weber 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 2321.

Love's Bakery at 1134 Nuuanu Street, Phone 1431, is the bakery of Honolulu. Its auto wagons deliver each morning fresh from the oven, the delicious baker's bread and rolls consumed in Honolulu, while all the grocery stores carry Love's Bakery crisp, fresh crackers and biscuits that come from the oven daily. Love's Bakery has the most complete and up to date machinery and equipment in the Territory.

The Sweet Shop, on Hotel Street, opposite the Alexander Young, is the one reasonably priced tourist restaurant. Here there is a quartette of Hawaiian singers and players, and here at every hour may be enjoyed at very reasonable prices the delicacies of the season.

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.

South Manchuria Railway Company

Operating All Lines in South Manchuria and Chosen (Korea)
East of Mukden.



A street scene in quaint old Seoul, the Korean Capital, now being modernized.

It is a wonderful railway ride from Japan to Peking by the South Manchuria Railway Company trains, or vice versa. There is a ferry service between the Japanese Railway service and that of Korea, Manchuria and China. A night on the ferry boat and then the ride through Chosen or Korea to the capital Seoul, and on through Northern Korea into and across Manchuria, visiting the quaint capital Mukden and into China.

There are dining and sleeping cars on these trains and all the comforts of modern railway travel.

From Dairen, the great commercial port, at the top of the Liao-Tung Peninsula, there are three trains a day to Changohun via Mukden, and two trains a day from Changohun to Fusan, via

Mukden and Seoul. There are six trains daily each way on the Manchuria branch lines to Port Arthur (including non-stop express) Yingkou (Newchwang) and Fushun (the colliery town), and several trains daily each way on the Chosen branch lines.

There is a Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Steamer Service two trips each way per nine days.

There are modern hotels at all important centers and cheap Overland and Circular tours over the entire system, and from the cities of Japan to the cities on railway lines in China.

The head office of the South Manchuria Railway Company is at Dairen. The cable address is "Mantetsu" or "SMRCo," the codes used being A.B.C. 5th, 6th, Ed., Al., Liebers & Bentley's.

South Australia and Tasmania

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

From San Francisco, Vancouver and from Honolulu there are two lines of fast steamships to Sydney, Australia.

From Sydney to Adelaide, South Australia, there is a direct railway line on which concession fares are granted tourists arriving from overseas, and no visitor to the Australian Commonwealth can afford to neglect visiting the southern central state of Australia; for South Australia is the state of superb climate and unrivalled resources. Adelaide, the "Garden City of the South," is the Capital, and there is a Government Intelligence and Tourist Bureau, where the tourist, investor, or settler is given accurate information, guaranteed by the government, and free to all. From Adelaide this Bureau conducts rail, river and motor excursions to almost every part of the state. Tourists are sent or conducted through the magnificent mountain and pastoral scenery of South Australia. The government makes travel easy by a system of coupon tickets and facilities for caring for the comfort of the tourist. Excursions are arranged to the holiday resorts; individuals or parties are made familiar with the industrial resources, and the American as well as the Britisher is made welcome if he cares to make South Australia his home.

The South Australian Intelligence and Tourist Bureau has its headquarters on King William Street, Adelaide, and the government has printed many illustrated books and pamphlets describing the scenic and industrial resources of the state. A postal card or letter to the Intelligence and Tourist Bureau in Adelaide will secure the books and information you may desire.

TASMANIA.

Tasmania is one of the finest tourist resorts in the southern hemisphere, only ten hours' run from the Australian mainland. Between Launceston and Melbourne the fastest turbine steamer in Australia runs thrice weekly and there is a regular service from Sydney to Hobart.

The island is a prolific orchard country and has some of the finest fruit growing tracts in the world. The climate is cooler than the rest of Australia.

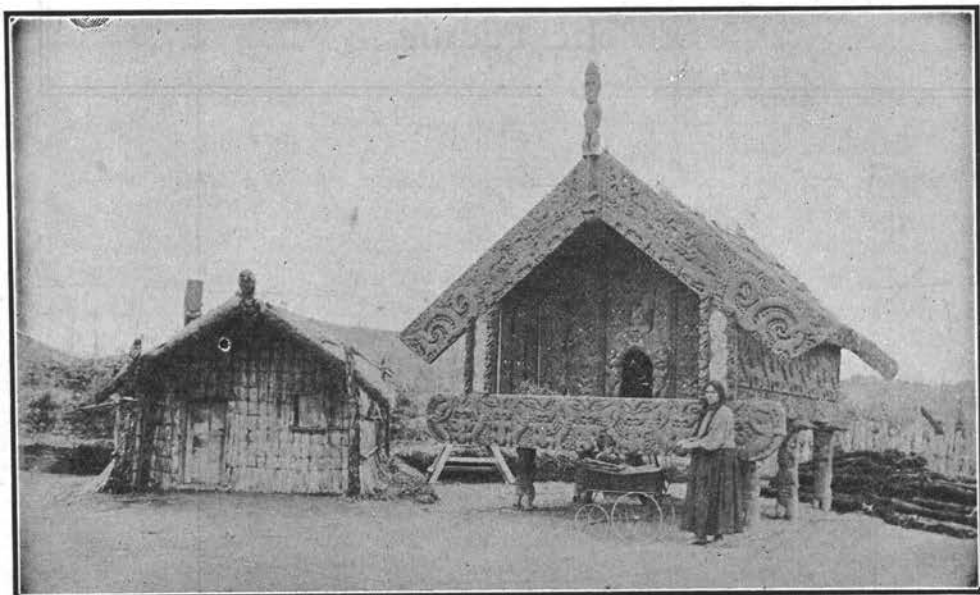
The lakes and rivers are nearly all stocked with imported trout, which grow to weights not reached in other parts of Australia.

The Tasmanian Government deals directly with the tourist. Hobart, the capital—one of the most beautiful cities in the world—is the headquarters of the Tasmanian Government Tourist Department; and the bureau will arrange for transport of the visitor to any part of the island. A shilling trip to a local resort is not too small for the Government Bureau to handle, neither is a tour of the whole island too big. There is a branch office in Launceston performing the same functions.

The Tasmanian Government has an up-to-date office in Melbourne, at 59 William Street, next door to the New Zealand Government office, where guide-books, tickets, and information can be procured. The address of the Sydney office is 56 Pitt Street, and Tasmania also has its own offices in Adelaide, Brisbane and Perth.

For detailed information regarding Tasmania, either as to travel or settlement, enquirers should write to Mr. E. T. Emmett, the Director of the Tasmanian Government Tourist Dept., Hobart, Tasmania.

Wonderful New Zealand



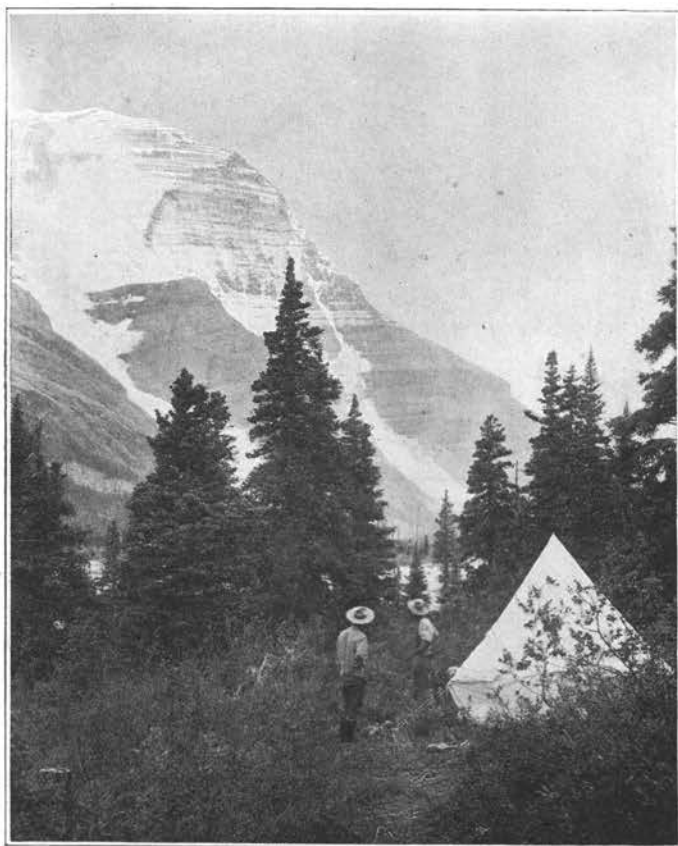
Native New Zealanders at Rotorua.

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. Its chief river, the Wanganui, is a scenic panorama of unrivalled beauty from end to end. Its hot springs and geysers in the Rotorua district on the North Island have no equal anywhere. In this district the native Maoris still keep up their ancient dances or *haka haka*, and here may be seen the wonderfully carved houses of the aboriginal New Zealanders. There are no more beautiful lakes anywhere in the world than are the Cold Lakes of the South Island, nestling as they do among mountains that rise sheer ten thousand feet. Among these mountains are some of the largest and most scenic glaciers in the world. In these Southern Alps is Mt. Cook, more than twelve thousand feet high. On its slopes the Government has built a hotel to which there is a motor car service.

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, for whom she has also built splendid roads and wonderful mountain tracks. 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. In the lifetime of a single man (Sir James Mills of Dunedin, New Zealand) a New Zealand steamship company has been built up that is today the fourth largest steamship company under the British flag, and larger than any steamship company owned in America, with her 100,000,000 population, or in Japan with her 50,000,000 population. New Zealand is a land of wonders, and may be reached from America by the Union Steamship Company boats from Vancouver, San Francisco or Honolulu. The Oceanic Steamship Company also transfers passengers from Sydney. The Government Tourist Bureau has commodious offices in Auckland and Wellington as well as the other larger cities of New Zealand. Direct information and pamphlets may be secured by writing to the New Zealand Government Tourist Bureau, Wellington, New Zealand.

The Attractions of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific



Canada is rich in attractions to tourists of all sorts and conditions. Among the countries of the world, none are richer either in variety or extent.

The natural resources of the Dominion are remarkable.

To the manufacturer and agriculturist no country offers greater opportunities.

Some conception of the attraction Canada affords the Sporting Hunter may be realized from the fact that within her borders are still over half a million acres of forest lands in which such game as Moose, Elk, Caribou, Deer,

Mountain Goat, Big Horn Sheep and Bear are to be found.

The total railway mileage in operation is about 39,000 miles—of this 22,354 are operated by the Canadian National—the Largest Railway System in the World.

The Continental Limited operated from the Atlantic to the Pacific by the Canadian National is the finest train in Canada, which means one of the finest in the world.

Further information gladly furnished by Osborne Scott, General Passenger Agent, Canadian National Railways, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

